

# THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 329.

### FILL CHILD-LIVES WITH SWEETNESS.

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 tuberoses  
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  
For the loving look and phrase;  
But while you gently chide a fault,  
The good deed kindly praise.  
The word you 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 flees 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 for the fairy girls;  
With a dower of wealth like this at home,  
Would you rifle the earth for pearls?  
Wait 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 founesses took longer to trim than she thought they would. I wish there was another dress-maker 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 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 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, 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 idea.

"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 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 christian to refuse any one a little food. I never give money, but I generally find that tramps don't want work."

"If you mean beggars," said the girl, "I suppose they don't—I do, though. What is 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.

"Wait—I can't keep it on and sew, can I? I 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 a 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 little back bed-room, donned the wrapper, and, having been fed, set to work. Soon Mrs. Speers found herself obliged to acknowledge that Betsy Blake was outdone; but the 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 father, 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 whisper. "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, counterpanes pieced and quilted. Work of all 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 prettier than anything in the milliner's shop windows.

Frank used to walk with her sometimes, and it seemed to him that Squire Peters' daughters, and even rich Miss Hubbington, looked vulgar beside his mother's seamstress, Rose.

One day he said so to his mother. After that somehow she contrived that he should see less of Rose, and his vacation came to an end, and he went back to college.

But the "old folks" knew nothing of what passed in the lane between the meadows where the briar roses grew over the low stone fences, and the grass was long and wild.

He had been sitting on the fence waiting for her to come "with her milk-pails, and now he had lifted them for her, and old moody stood looking gravely at them from the meadow, with her calf at her side, and no other eye was on them.

"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 think she will, Rose?"

"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.

"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.

"Well, you shall know all about me some day," she said.

"I know that you are the sweetest thing that ever lived," he answered. Then he kissed her.

Neither of them knew that the mother was hard by; she saw them as they crossed the stone stile.

"I do not like to see it," she said to herself, "It must not go on."

Late that night, Frank Speers heard the window of a room near him open softly. There were steps on the roof of the shed; he hastily

dressed himself and hurried down to the door and out upon the garden path—a figure was letting itself carefully down, as women do such things. It was dressed in hat and shawl and had a little bundle in its hand.

"Rose!" 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 work was done, I sat alone in the sewing-room. You know the drum of the heater enters it from the sitting-room, and now there is no fire, one can hear every word. I was not listening, but I heard your mother say to your father:

"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 together to our old minister. No one can take a wife from her husband."

"You do not doubt me even now?" asked Rose.

"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 fields to the little parsonage.

In an hour they returned. Rose went back to her little upper-room. Frank sought his. No one new either had left the house.

A letter went slyly to the post the next morning, and all day Mrs. Speers watched her seamstress with argus eyes. As the evening drew on, a carriage drove along the road, and from it stepped a lady and two men.

Mrs. Speers hurried out to meet them.

"I received a note from some one at this house," said the lady. "You described the 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 officers of the law. Rose, you can come quietly, or resist, as you please, but you must come all the same."

"Not without her husband!" exclaimed a voice, and Frank stepped forward 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 fulfill my engagement. From that moment she behaved in a way that terrified me. At last, finding me determined to leave her house, she looked me in the garret without ordinary articles of clothing."

"At night I found means to escape. Fortunately, 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. I intended to conceal myself until my next birthday gave me the right to be my own guardian."

"Your son desired to marry me that I might have a protector, but by the act he also made me a rich woman; for the fortune my father 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 forgive 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 in such respect.

### 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 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 Mammals."

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 rather 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 the better chance of finding helpmates worthy of the name.

Baron Dembowsky, 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 Galathea, near Milan, measuring the positions of the double stars. His labors have been unobtrusive, but the honor he has now received is none the less deserved. As Dr. William Huggins, the distinguished president of the society, well said, such workers lay the foundations of the great discoveries of the future.

A gigantic cuttlefish, of a new genus, was discovered near the island of St. Paul, 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 extremity 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 constituents are potassium oxide, of which there is 38.51 per cent, and phosphoric acid, 15.80 per cent.

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 absolutely 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.

### Anecdotes.

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 toppers, 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." "It wouldn't be of any use," ejaculated his mother-in-law; "your nose would scorch the roots." That man survived his mother-in-law.

"A neat toast," said an old 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 Millam. 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.

Your friend, MARY J. COWDERY.  
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 96.8-5 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 SPIRIT.

MARK WARNER.  
TIBLOW, Kans., May 10, 1878.

DEAR EDITOR:—It has been a long time since I 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 lots of cake and oysters and everything nice to 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.  
CAKWOOD, 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 has gone 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 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.

LA WRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1878.

## Patrons' Department.

## OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota.  
 Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky.  
 Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Alonso Golder, Rock Falls, Illinois.  
 D. Wyatt Aiken, Cokesbury, S. C.  
 E. E. 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. Willis, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.  
 Lecturer—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.  
 Steward—W. D. Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.  
 Assistant Steward—S. W. Fisher, Mitchell county.  
 Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka, Shawnee county.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.  
 Chaplain—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.  
 Gate-keeper—Geo. Ames, Bourbon county.  
 Fomona—Mrs. H. A. Barnes, Manhattan, Riley county.  
 Ceres—Mrs. H. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.

## LADY ASSISTANT STEWARDS.

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 county.  
 Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.  
 J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Lyon county.  
 STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.  
 President—J. F. Willis, Grove City, Jefferson county.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

## DEPUTIES

Commissioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas State Grange, since the last session:  
 W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin county, Kansas.  
 George Y. Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas county.  
 John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county.  
 Robert Reynolds, Junction City, Davis county.  
 S. W. Fisher, Salville, Mitchell county.  
 George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county.  
 D. C. Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county.  
 James W. Williams, Feasby, Marion county.  
 R. T. Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county.  
 C. S. Willis, Eureka, Greenwood 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, Lyon county.  
 G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county.  
 D. C. Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county.  
 W. C. Carr, Larned, Kearney county.  
 A. Huff, Salt City, Sumner county.  
 James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county.  
 F. M. Wierman, Council Grove, Morris county.  
 W. J. Ellis, Miami, Miami county.  
 George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county.  
 E. Herrington, Hiaatha, Brown county.  
 W. D. Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.  
 W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.  
 J. H. Chandler, Ross, Woodson county.  
 J. F. Williams, Erie, Neosho county.  
 J. O. Vanorstad, Winfield, Lovely county.  
 E. R. Powell, Augusta, Butler county.  
 W. B. Bunn, Rush Center, Rush county.  
 Geo. W. Black, Olathe, Johnson county.  
 W. J. Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county.  
 William Pettie, Salina, Saline county.  
 H. Reynolds, Blue Rapids, Marshall county.  
 Ira S. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county.  
 John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county.  
 E. J. Nason, Washington, Washington county.  
 C. S. Wyeth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county.  
 J. K. Miller, Peace, Rice county.  
 W. D. Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.  
 C. C. Doud, Fairmount, Leavenworth county.  
 Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.  
 R. S. Osborn, Ball City, Osborn county.  
 P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.  
 A. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.  
 W. H. Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.  
 Martin Nichols, Labette City, Labette county.  
 W. S. Matthews, Genoa, Neosho county.  
 S. N. Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.  
 R. M. Ross, Sedan, Chautauque county.  
 A. A. Rutledge, Abilene, Dickinson county.  
 J. F. Ramey, Garden, Kearney county.  
 Geo. S. Kneeland, Keene, Wabasha county.  
 Wm. A. White, Wichita, Sedgewick county.

## 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 vast economies in co-operation.

Second—That the great army of middlemen, of mercantile agents, of speculators, gamblers, stock-jobbers and other social parasites can, to the great advantage of both labor and capital, be dispensed with and transferred to the side of productive industry.

Third—That pauperism and trampism, the unavoidable results of the spoliation of labor 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 co-operation 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 forfeited their charters. It is a work of time, patience and perseverance.

Alfred Moxon, Esq., residing two miles west of Marysville, and late worthy master of 888, in addition to a fine farm well cultivated and a large grove surrounding his farm buildings and orchards, has an apple orchard of 400 bearing trees superior to any I have ever seen. They are all grafted and trimmed back, with short bodies and lateral branches, every one of which is in fine condition and most of them heavily laden with fruit. Two hundred peach and a large number of plum trees and every variety of small fruit, including currants and English gooseberries, complete the picture. Of the English gooseberry there will be from 10 to 15 bushels.

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 uplands of Kansas.

A pleasant family cannot be found. Mrs. Moxon is a pattern of a gentle, witty, christian lady, and the two children at home are artists of no mean pretensions. The husband and father is an Arcadian patriarch, and the home one of rural felicity. The elder son, John, living near by, will soon have an orchard duplicating his father's.

I hope to report final progress at Marysville in about two weeks. H. G. REYNOLDS.  
 BLUE RAPIDS, Kans., May 16, 1878.

## From Sumner County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—This being a damp day I 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 meetings; 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 clatter 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, if 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 rifle rebellion stalked in the light of day, when the land was shaken from center to circumference with the shock of opposing armies, if this was necessary that the land might be as our fathers intended it—a land of freedom—if 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 common people in connection with the grange, which, if successful, will save another season of carnage and bloodshed. We shall have accomplished by votes if we succeed what must be accomplished by bullets if we fail. Let no man underestimate the power we are contending against, for wealth, corruption and a love of luxury, combined with the ignorance of the 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, criticize 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 affairs of the government and the things that make to our benefit and the benefit of the whole country, and then as true citizens, untrammelled by party, cast our votes where, in our judgment, we deem it best. Speaking religiously, we are not sectarian, yet the divine blessing is invoked in opening and closing the grange, and our dependence on the Creator is acknowledged by being diffused through all our works; and though we are not, strictly speaking, a temperance organization, yet if our ritual, our laws were lived up to all mankind would have their rights: There would be no corruption, no sectional strife, no vice or intemperance, and if we did not have the millennium—the lion and lamb lying down together—we would have something approaching thereto.

In conclusion, worthy Patrons, let me say that these are some of my views in reference to the mission of the grange. The grange is the grand educator of the common people. Just so long as we are kept posted in the affairs of the government we may safely laugh

at the Belknap and other corrupt men, for an educated, enlightened, thinking people, reasoning and acting together, will always hurl such men from power and send honest and true representatives fresh from the people to take their places. Let me say further that, though I am neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, I would predict that if this country ever does fall it will be brought about by the efforts of the moneyed aristocracy, corruption in high places, and the carelessness and ignorance of the common people; and let me say 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 *Maine Rural* the following brief history of Maine granges, written by 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. We have admitted fourteen 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 twenty-nine charter members. Present number one hundred and twenty-one. Admitted during 1877, by initiation, twenty; by limit, 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 state store since 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 limit, 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 a book store and have found it profitable to our agent who sells us goods at five per cent. above cost.

WHITE OAK GRANGE.  
 Organized August 25, 1876. Received five members last year, and lost none. We have not been very successful in our efforts to still 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 1875 and was burned and rebuilt in the fall of 1876; cost \$1,000.

## Dropped from the Ranks 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 be "dropped from the roll" he can reinstate himself at any time by coming forward and paying 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 in that it carries with it the stigma of dishonor.

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 for the present that the grange should be 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 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, 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 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 ruminate with profit, is that, notwithstanding the strength of the order as a political organization, 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 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 Bulletin.

Bro. J. B. Chase, of Belair grange, No. 1,245, Dearborn county, Ind., reports progress. Have taken in ten new members this past winter and have more on the way. With a purchasing fund of \$200 goods were bought to the amount of \$1,400 the past year, with a satisfactory saving on retail prices.

## MORE THOROUGH CULTURE.

Paper Read 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 business 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 powerful, 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 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 aesthetic 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 schoolmaster be abroad in this particular, and as each recurring spring rolls around, let the sisters appoint a day for the exchange of seeds and slips, as many granges are doing, and learn each other the best mode of cultivating these beauties of creation, that gratify the finer feelings of nature.

Then, again, why not educate ourselves in the grange in reading, music, and by writing essays on suitable topics? Many granges are doing this. An occasional afternoon or evening is devoted to reading selections from Shakespeare, or some standard author, interspersed with 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 "To be, or not to be" reflections of Yorick's skull," his interview with his mother, and other scenes, had a new interest as rendered by him. I had often heard that familiar old song, "Swanee river," 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 constant use. The improvement of these talents will be better to us to enjoy, and to contribute to the enjoyment of the society in which we move.

We all owe something to society, and we should educate ourselves in its rules, which are much the same the world over, so that, no matter what class of respectable society we may be placed, that case of manner and dignity will prevail that always goes with a thorough knowledge of good breeding, and the rules of etiquette.

Again, let us educate ourselves, and those around us that honest labor is honorable. It will be a hopeful sign when sawing wood or splitting rails, will be looked upon as more respectable than voting subsidies to railroads in the United States senate, or absconding with the deposits of a savings bank; when the man who follows the plow or the reaping machine, and adds to the wealth of his country by manual labor is considered—from the presidential mansion down—worthy of the same respect 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 Fisk. A great stride will have been made towards raising 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 rapidly 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.

"Till fares the land, to hasten fills a prey,  
 Where wealth accumulates, and men decay;  
 Princes and lords will 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 book which our Great Master above has spread like an open page before us—the great book of 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 elements 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 soil.

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, a distinct 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 as strict 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

reach—let our aims be high—"whatever we attempt to do strive to do well," and depending 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 toll 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, 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. Commission merchants are in a sense the employees 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 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 *Farmer's Friend* some account of the new Western Protective association—a co-operative organization of Pennsylvania dairymen which employs an agent, after the grange plan, to sell 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 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 about a general simplification of the system, as it has been in awakening people to the fact 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 grange'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 agents, 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, its dissolution would be next to impossible; but if it should then be dissolved the 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 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 altogether that will succeed.

## Wendell Phillips thinks the Helm is in the Greenbacks' own Hands.

[Boston Standard.]

There need be no doubt of the success of the Greenback movement. Its presence everywhere in local and national elections, in congress and everywhere else, astonishes friend and foe. 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 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 assertion 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 toiles, and hold on to old times.

Our effort must be to take the whole question of the currency, as Franklin 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 bonds 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 freeing 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.

To this end, trade with no party. Stand willing to absorb either; but hold obstinately the helm in our own hands.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.



## FROM ELK COUNTY.

## Complaint Against the Merchants—Condition 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—\$1.66, and you can get the same kind of goods at Chetopa, twenty yards at five cents per yard—\$1.00.

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 Chetopa could sell goods so cheap.

Let us consider the subject, as it interests the people who are the sons of toil 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 \$66,666.66 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.

## How Horse Thieves will be Welcomed 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 suspected 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 horses 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 reviving 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 turning 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 unequalled by any state in the Union.

## Mysterious Disappearance from Atchison.

[Atchison Champion.]

Atchison is now excited over a case of mysterious disappearance. Last Friday a young shoemaker 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.

## A Narrow Escape from a Falling Roof.

[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 roof 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.

## 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 attack, 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 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 Abilene. He appeared much the same as three years ago. Tuesday afternoon he was taken again to Junction.

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

## The First Discovery of Grasshopper Falls.

[J. G. Bennett, in Valley Falls New Era.]

The first visit of a white man to the falls and the present site of the city, was made 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 trace of this crossing was yet visible on the north bank in 1857. Mr. Sen did not return from Fort Riley 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 Plazek. 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 must not go on with his improvement, 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, a victim of too much hard labor.

## JOHN S. WILSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

No. 57 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kans.

Land Litigation, Indian and Tax Titles made a specialty.

## SWEET POTATO PLANTS FOR SALE

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT.

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

## TO TREE PLANTERS!

21st Year—11th Year in Kansas.

## KANSAS

## HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1878

## HOME GROWN

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR

—AND—

CHERRY TREES,

QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS, GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All of the above stock is warranted true to name. The fruit trees were propagated from bearing trees of varieties duly tested for this climate. Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for prices. Note the following: Apple trees two years old, four feet, straight trees, per hundred \$5; per thousand \$45; five to six feet, good heads, per hundred \$10, per thousand \$80. Other trees in proportion. Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.

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

## HARDWARE AT THE OLD DUNCAN STAND.

M. Morrow keeps the

Largest and Most Complete Stock

—OF—

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

In Lawrence.

IRON, STEEL, NAILS

—AND—

Mechanical Tools of all Kinds.

Also a complete stock of

WAGON MATERIAL.

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

THE OLD DUNCAN STAND,

No. 107 Mass. street.

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

## CREW &amp; HADLEY

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

WALL PAPER,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

WINDOW SHADES,

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

CROQUET SETS,

BABY WAGONS.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF

PICTURES,

PICTURE FRAMES

AND NOTIONS.

Next door north of Simpson's bank.

E. A. SMITH,

## Norwood Stock Farm

Lawrence, Kansas,

BREEDER OF

FINE TROTTING HORSES

Thoroughbred Jersey Cattle,

BERKSHIRE HOGS AND FANCY CHICKENS.

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

HENDRY & NOYES,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

—AND—

Real Estate Agents,

Offer their services to the public in buying, selling and renting real estate, paying taxes and examining titles.

We request farmers and all others having real estate for sale or rent to place the same in our hands, assuring them of fair dealing and our best efforts for their interest. Address, HENDRY & NOYES, Lawrence, Kansas.

## THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

TO PURCHASE

## DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

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

During the Ensuing Thirty Days

WE ARE

COMPELLED TO SACRIFICE OUR GOODS

IN ORDER TO RAISE MONEY.

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

We Need Money and MUST have it.

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

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

Thanking our patrons for past favors,

GEO. INNES & CO.

MRS. GARDNER & CO.,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

## MILLINERY AND NOTION STORE.

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

## MILLINERY GOODS

Ever offered in our city, and unsurpassed for

BEAUTY AND VARIETY OF STYLES.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

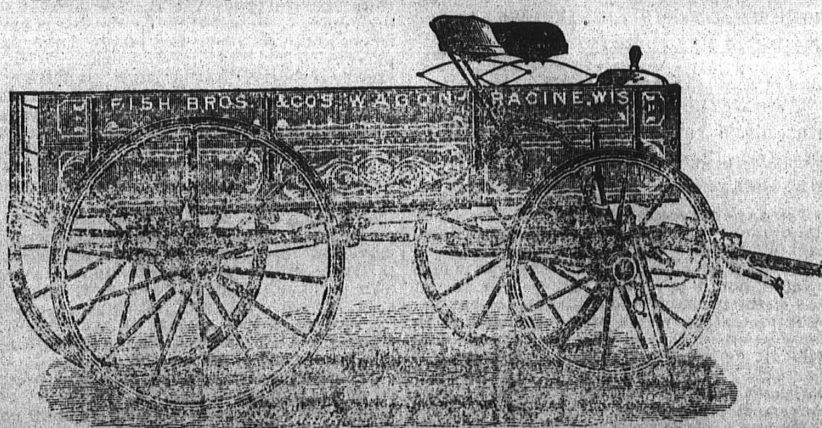


6000  
LADIES' SPRING HATS,  
Trimmed in the Latest Styles,  
AT FROM 50cts. TO \$3.00 EACH.

5000  
LADIES' LINEN SUITS,

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

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,  
227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

FISH BROTHERS' WAGON,  
THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS!

## K. C. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT CO.,

TENTH STREET, WEST KANSAS CITY,

Keep on hand a full line of

Wagons, Buggies and Spring Wagons.

Are also General Western Agents for

THE SKINNER PLOWS,

ADAMS & FEECH HARVESTER, QUINCY CORN PLANTER, MCSHER-  
BY GRAIN DRILL, SPRINGFIELD PITTS THRESHER.

Write to us for Descriptive Circulars.







## 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 cir-  
 culation 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 convocation 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 them measured four and one-half inches in circumference. 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 management, 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 of 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 into 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 and agonizing cry told as plainly as human speech could tell the mortal peril her colt was 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 moral.

## 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.

The best description and explanation we have seen of the telephone and phonograph are in the June number of *St. Nicholas*.

## Sweet Potato Plants.

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

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 &amp; BRO.

The June number of *Appleton's Journal* is out. A new 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

The Best Quality

## BOOTS AND SHOES

IN LAWRENCE.

PRICES TELL COME AND SEE US.

H. C. RAUGH &amp; CO.

HO! YE FARMERS,

AND THE

## Public Generally!

Come and let us Reason Together.

Would you Buy

## DRY GOODS CHEAP,

AND THUS

SAVE YOUR MONEY

For a Rainy Day? then you should call at the

## CHEAP CASH STORE

—OF—

## GEORGE MARCH,

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

No. 111 Massachusetts Street,

Lawrence, Kansas.

## "The Golden Belt" Route.

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

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

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

THREE HUNDRED white vests, from one dollar upwards, at J. House & Co.'s.

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

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

Dobbins' Electric soap is a labor, time and money saving article for which all good housekeepers should be thankful. My clothes look whiter when 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?

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 counsel, 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 Washab 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 Washab and L. B. & W. railways, without change.

G. N. CLAYTON, Hannibal, 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, via the Arkansas valley, to Pueblo, making direct connection with the Denver and Rio Grande railway for Colorado Springs, Denver, and all points in Northern Colorado, Canon City, Garland, Del Norte, Lake City, El Moro, Las Vegas and Santa Fe. Trains leave Kansas City and Atchison every day in the year, with Pullman sleeping cars attached, and passenger trains equipped with all the modern improvements. For maps, circulars and detailed information ask them to send to

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

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

HOWE'S 4 TON WAGON SCALE  
 THE BEST AND CHEAPEST  
 ADDRESS: M. GILBERT & CO.,  
 WESTERN MANAGERS,  
 95, 97, 99 and 101 Lake St., Chicago.  
 117 Water St., Cleveland, O.  
 116 Main St., Cincinnati, O.  
 612 North Third St., St. Louis.

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

The Boss Sickle Grinder.  
 [TRADE-MARK PATENTED.]  
 Every Farmer should have one. Simplest, most durable and perfect Sickle Grinder in the World. A boy can use it. Can be changed from an Oscillating to a stationary Stone in a moment. Is the best Grindstone made for the purpose. For Sale by all dealers. Good Agents and Carriers wanted. POWELL, STEVENS & DOUGLAS, West-kegan, Illinois.

Three Farms for Sale Cheap. One hundred and twenty acres nine miles east of Ottawa, in Franklin county; \$8 1-2 acres three miles east of Lawrence; \$20 acres seven miles east of Lawrence. The last two farms are all good Kansas River Bottom. For the Johnson county farm inquire of T. J. HUTTON, on the farm; for the Franklin county farm inquire of J. J. CLARK, on Hickory creek, nine miles east of Ottawa; for the farms near Lawrence inquire of L. J. SPERRY, three miles east of Lawrence. These farms all belong to Mr. Sperry. If parties desire they can communicate directly with him, post-office Lawrence, Kansas.

PIANOS AND ORGANS Send for detailed statement of our NEW PLAN of retailing organs and pianos at net wholesale prices. A seven and a third octave new piano, listed at \$500, for \$190 in Kansas City, or \$175 if sent direct from New York. Address CONOVER BROS., 613 Main street, general agents for STEINWAY & SONS' and "HAINES'" PIANOS, "TAYLOR & FRILEY" and "NEW ENGLAND ORGAN CO.'S" ORGANS. Music and all kinds of musical merchandise.

READ, EVERYBODY!

ROBERTS &amp; BILLINGS'

STRICTLY PURE

## MIXED PAINTS

Are more than satisfying all who use them.

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE COLORS

Of the very best materials, viz.:

Strictly Pure White Lead,

ZINC AND LINSEED OIL.

OLD PAINTERS USE IT,

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 &amp; 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-binding attachment, but is emphatically what we claim for it—

A Perfect Self-Binding Harvester.

These machines are perfectly warranted, and are made to fill the warranty every time. For sale by J. HOWELL, Lawrence, Kansas.

## THE WHITE



## SEWING MACHINE.

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

First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine.

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

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

Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

T. RICHESY, Agent.

No. 64 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

## 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 valuations of real 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. DODGE, County Clerk.

LAWRENCE, May 17, 1878.



## The BEST of All

Unrivalled in Appearance.

Unparalleled in Simplicity.

Unsurpassed in Construction.

Unprecedented in Durability.

Unexcelled in Economy of Fuel.

Undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the

VERY BEST OPERATING,

QUICKEST SELLING,

HANDSOMEST AND

MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE

Ever offered to the public.

MADE ONLY BY

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.

Nos. 612, 614, 616 &amp; 618 N. Main St.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

## THE

## NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in

sums to suit.

J. S. CREW - - - - - President

W. A. SIMPSON - - - - - Vice-President

A. HADLEY - - - - - Cashier

J. E. NEWLIN - - - - - Ass't Cashier

WE WILL PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET

price for all of the following articles or we

will sell them for you on (five per cent.) commis-

sion:

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 consign-

ments 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 &amp; SCOTNEY,

General Commission and Shipping Merchants,

221 &amp; 246 N. Water street, Phila., Penn.

## Attachment Notice.

Before Charles Chadwick, J. P. of Lawrence town-

ship, Douglas county, Kansas, James M. Hen-

dry, plaintiff vs. George W. Goss, defendant.

GEORGE W. GOSS, YOU ARE HEREBY NO-

tified 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 (\$74) dollars.

Said cause will be heard at 9 o'clock a. m., on the

10th day of June, 1878. JAMES M. HENDRY.

## Attachment Notice.

Before John Wilder, J. P. of Lawrence town-

ship, Douglas county, Kansas, Charles Ellis, plain-

tiff, vs. Edward Arnold, defendant.

THE DEFENDANT 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 (\$38.34), and that said cause will be

heard on the 26th 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.

In the district court, state of Kansas, county of

Douglas, ss., Mary Marx, plaintiff, vs. George

Marx, defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given 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 Dou-

glas 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 di-

vorced from 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







## Farm and Stock.

## Silk Culture and Commissioner Le Due.

There is a deal of twaddle in newspapers, otherwise sensible, in regard to Mr. Le Due'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, and in the course of twelve hours are taken with the diarrhea, which in the course of two days carries off ninety-nine out of every hundred. Such a reason seems very funny to us who are acquainted with a community in our very midst that is engaged in the culture of silk, and exports annually to France and other foreign silk growing countries millions of eggs, which are said to be the most productive of well formed and hardy worms that can be procured from any other country. Facts are stubborn things, and seem in this case to upset pretty effectually the *Express*'s "diarrhea" theory.

By the way, the *Massachusetts Ploughman* publishes a very sensible and carefully prepared letter, written by Mr. E. A. Samuels, of Waltham, Mass., advocating a change of the present office of commissioner of agriculture into that of secretary, thus putting it on the same footing with other cabinet officers. In this letter he very justly remarks that "agriculture should have a representative cabinet officer in our government, as it has in France and Germany and other progressive nations; a need for such has long been felt, but until now it has been a thankless and almost hopeless task to endeavor to bring about such an important step as the creation of a new department in its interests. If it is accomplished an immense stride will be taken in advancing our agricultural interests, and it behooves us not to throw discouragement on the effort, but rather lend it all the countenance and assistance in our power."

We are pleased to see so able, influential and conservative a paper as the *Massachusetts Ploughman* take hold of this matter. It holds a position in the agricultural community which will enable it to do "yeoman's service" in the cause. It is a matter of sincere regret that so many of our agricultural papers should cavil and throw obstacles in the way of this much needed reform. The simple fact of a public recognition by our government that the interests of agriculture are at least of equal importance to those of the post-office, the naval and army departments, would give a fresh impulse and impart new hopes to the farming population of our country. It is high time, when the press is so dumb or so hostile to the proposed measure, that the farmers themselves, both in the grange and out of the grange, individually and collectively, should speak out and make a record of their sentiments and their feelings in regard to this important subject. They are the power behind 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 involved in the solution of a number of difficult problems, which, like Banquo's ghost, "will not down." His want of familiarity with such work, and a neglect of the needful precautions, 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 are to be shaped, combined and adapted to their purpose, are to be sought for 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

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 avoided.

The use of unseasoned lumber in a building is a prolific source of annoyance and damage. Don't build a hasty house of green lumber, and regret your folly ever afterward. If the plan be properly made the requisite quantity, sizes, etc., will be readily known.

The cause of firm foundations need not be argued here, as it was fully set forth in a previous article how to prepare them. They should rest upon a firm, even surface of earth below the reach of frost, or dry weather cracks. The frame of a wooden house should be firmly bedded upon the walls. By the proper use of mortar where the walls meet the main floor all passage for vermin may be effectually cut off. To bed any portion of the building in the ground, as many do, will conduce neither to its own health nor to that of its inhabitants. A covering of building paper under the siding will pay for its cost in one year by saving of fuel. Likewise double glass in the windows are very beneficial in preventing loss of heat, and preserving a more regular temperature.

All bed-room doors should have transoms over them for ventilation; likewise all windows should open at the top as well as at the bottom. The extra cost of weights and pulleys (about \$2 per window) will not be regretted by those who have once used them.

The use of timber in framing has been greatly modified in the last few years. Economy and strength have resulted from the change. House framers now use much smaller timber than the stout beams and posts of former times; this reduces the amount of timber used, the labor of construction, and produces firmer and better work. A floor supported by 2x8 joists 16 inches apart will support one-third more weight than one made on 6x8 pieces 2 feet apart and turned broadside up, as in the old way, while it saves half of the lumber.

If it is thought desirable to paint a shingle roof, paint the shingles before they are put on, and only on one side; if this is done after they are laid the paint forms small ridges at the end of the shingles which hold the water and hasten decay. If the shingles are painted all over, it confines whatever sap or water there may be in the pores of the wood and dry rot is induced by fermentation. No painting should be done in hot weather. When it is cold the oil and pigment slowly unite to form a tough and permanent coating.

Old weather-beaten houses should have a sizing of flax seed boiled in water until it makes a thick, glutinous substance, then rub it through a fine sieve to remove the seeds, and apply with a whitewash brush; this will make paint last five times as long.

It has not been possible to give reasons for a great 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 appreciation of the subject in hand, and, while the greater part is familiar to those engaged in building, we trust the effort has not been in vain, and will be appreciated by the laymen.

## Hungarian Grass.

In a letter to the *New York Tribune* Mr. Thomas Whitaker, of Massachusetts, says:

Hungarian grass is a good selection for either summer or winter feed for cattle and other stock, as it produces a large yield of rich herbage if cut before it gets too old. As it comes into blossom and afterward it is very much inclined to develop woody fiber in its stems. Hay made from this plant cut after flowering, contains about thirty per cent. of woody fiber, which is so very harsh as to be objectionable on the score of health. If cut at the beginning of the flowering season, or a little before, and well cured into hay, it is just about equal in nutrient prop-

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 fall 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 properly 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 matter, 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 reasonable 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 nutritive value.

## 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 cheeks.

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 becoming 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 pasture, 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 maturity, through judicious selection and also by crosses with other breeds.

Regarding the present management 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 enclosures. The Exmoor is a larger, higher quality and in every respect better animal than the Welsh, and it has been much improved in the last fifteen years. However, the breed is best adapted for particular locations, and can scarcely be considered one for general use. The Exmoor has the reputation of being better adapted to the requirements of its native district than 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 Agriculturist*.

## 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 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. Deducing the amount necessary for home consumption and seed, upwards of 110,000,000 bushels is left for export. In almost all other products there has been nearly a corresponding increase.—*Baltimore Sun*.

## Raising Queens.

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 mild peaceable disposition. There is a 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 eagerness to "make hay while the sun 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 raising 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 larvae), 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 larvae 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 larvae 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 containing larvae 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 hatching, and secure them soon after 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 queens.—*Mrs. L. H., in Prairie Farmer*.

## Breeding Stock on the Farm.

An Eastern paper furnishes the following good advice on the subject of 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 behooves them to pay increased attention to the raising of superior animals on the farm. A late report of the American meat trade, by Prof. Sheldar, of the Cirencester 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 management will be multiplied here and in Europe. The profits of the traffic will be in a great measure proportionate to the excellence of the product, and the limit to the quantity shipped will be the stowage capacity of vessels crossing the Atlantic; for, owing to the falling off in our imports, the number of ships engaged in the trans-Atlantic trade will be too small to afford room for a large export of meat together with other merchandise without advancing 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 year sown early in spring. Five sheep will produce manure in winter to the value 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.

W. J. Davis, commissioner of agriculture of Kentucky, says: "Sheep husbandry is particularly becoming a more popular and lucrative branch of farming, and before many years this industry will rank among the most profitable in the commonwealth. The number of horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs are on the increase, but not yet up to the full average of what they were before the war."

## Veterinary Department.

## Leaky Teats.

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 ring should not be smaller or tighter than is necessary to prevent leaking. It should be removed while the cow is 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 outdoor 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 powdered 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 taken from the lambs, of which the mothers are slain a few days previous to yearning. 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.

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## SPRING WAGONS

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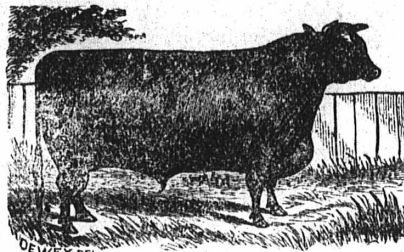
To the Farmers and Breeders of Douglas and adjoining counties:  
I wish to say, I have just received from McLean county, Ill. one of the **Finest and Best Norman Stallions** ever brought to this section of the state, and will be kept for the season 1878 at my stable, season to last until September 1st.  
Description and Pedigree.—LOUIS in color is jet black, 5 years old, 17 hands high and weighs 1,500 pounds. Was sired by imported Victor, dam by Louis Napoleon 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 Illinois state fair at Peoria. Come and see him.  
G. W. OSBORN.  
Lawrence, May 21, 1878.

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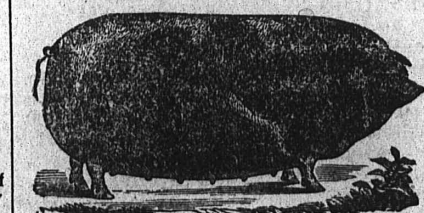
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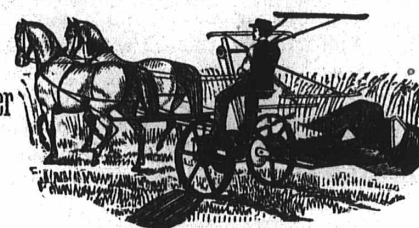
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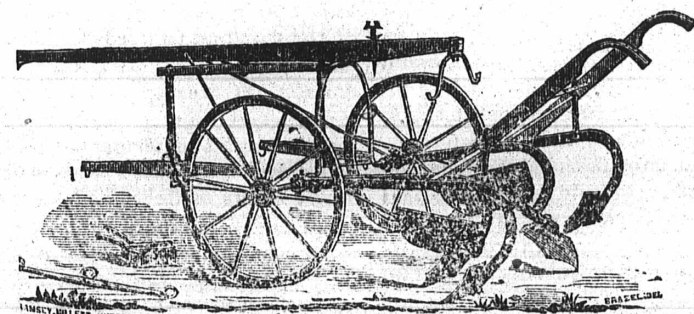
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