

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. VII.—NO. 22.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 830.

PERSEVERANCE IS SUCCESS.

BY GATH BRITTLE.

As he who dreads the loss of health
Is nearly always ailing,
So he who is afraid to fail
Is pretty sure of falling.

Be brave, have faith, and try again,
If after one endeavor
You fail to gain the end you seek;
But be despondent never.

The man who meets with sure success
Wastes not his hours in pining;
He wisely scorn to court defeat
By sitting down and whining.

His hand is at his toll betimes,
With faith and hope to guide it;
While he who scans his task in doubt,
Cries him to sleep beside it.

Look o'er the world—read history's page,
Where great deeds are recorded;
You find that will and earnestness
Are in the end rewarded.

'Tis perseverance, constant toil,
That gain the richest prizes—
The world hath faith in steadfast men,
But cowards it despises.

DORA.

BY MARY E. MOFFAT.

Dora Wayne taught one of the primary classes in a grammar school. Teaching seemed but a pleasant pastime to the pretty, dimpled little thing, for the children's best qualities alone came into play under the influence of her tender blue eyes and gentle voice. Her salary was just sufficient to pay her board, buy her modest clothing, and secure her a sitting in church; so that she had absolutely nothing left to spend upon anything else.

That is why we find her, on this sunshiny Monday afternoon, seated in her room with an unwonted shadow upon her face. The previous Sunday her pastor had made an eloquent appeal for a noble charity, one which cared for homeless crippled children, and her heart had been stirred into an ardent longing to be able to contribute something toward it. But where were the means?

Her reverie was interrupted by a call from Mrs. Harding, a member of her church. She had been attracted by Dora's sweet, devotional face, so rarely absent from its wonted place, and had made a point of finding her out and paying those pleasant little attentions so acceptable to one who was at the time a stranger in the place, and oftentimes lonely and homesick. They had now been acquainted about two years and had grown to be friends.

Mrs. Harding had but lately commenced housekeeping, and the conversation soon turned upon her home—a subject dear to every woman's heart, but especially so to one who had spent several years of married life in a boarding-house.

"I am about through buying substantial," she said, as she rose to go, "but I have to select my lace curtains yet. I thought of going down town for them to-day, but a friend came to see me, and by the time she had gone it was too late. You must come and see how cozily we are fixed."

"Thanks," said Dora, somewhat absently, as she escorted her visitor to the door. An idea had entered her mind with Mrs. Harding's last words.

Stowed away in a large packing-trunk were a few relics of the dear old home, which had been broken up when her parents died—within one short year of each other. When their furniture was sold by auction, Dora had retained these articles rather than sacrifice them for a sum far below their intrinsic value. Among them were some very handsome lace curtains. If Mrs. Harding would buy them, she would give the proceeds toward the object of which her heart was full. With her, to think was to act, and the trunk was soon overhauled, and Dora was on her way with them to Mrs. Harding's.

If that lady was surprised, she was too well-bred to show it, and her admiration of the exquisite fabric was very sincere.

"What do you want for them, my dear?" she asked.

"Anything you choose to give," said Dora, timidly.

"They are much handsomer than I expected to buy with the sum I had set apart for that purpose, and I fear it would be too little to offer for them—fifty dollars to a window."

"Oh," said Dora, quickly, "you can have the whole for fifty dollars. Of course, they are not as valuable as new ones. I would be glad to let you have them for that."

"No, Miss Wayne, I shall not take such advantage of your inexperience. I shall give

you what I said, and even then feel that I have the best of the bargain. Such heavy embroidery is rarely seen upon lace, and when they are done up they will be just as good as new."

Happy Dora! There was drapery for four windows, and her "mite" would be far beyond her wildest expectations.

"Now, dear," said the kind little woman as she pressed four crisp fifty-dollar bills into Dora's hand, "you can get yourself something handsome to wear. I would like to see you look a little less like a nun—in your dress I mean—and, of course, your salary has to cover a great deal."

Dora smiled, but did not say what she intended to do with the money. Her idea of charity was that it should be like the dewfall—silent and unheralded.

Time passed on, and one evening Mrs. Harding came home from the society of which she was treasurer, in a glow of pleasure. At the tea-table she said to her husband:

"Our fund has been enlarged by a gift of two hundred dollars, sent anonymously; but I know who the donor is, and would you believe it? It's that quiet little Dora Wayne. How do I know? Simply because I paid away those very bills to Dora for the curtains. I knew then by a peculiar mark some one had put on each corner. I always wondered what she had done with the money, as she still wears her last winter's hat and cloak. How different she is from most young girls."

"If you are right in your surmise, and Dora Wayne is the giver, don't draw the veil from her incognito. It would no doubt be a disappointment to her to have it found out," said Mr. Harding.

Mrs. Harding's brother, Robert Maxwell, had come on from the West for a brief visit, and had joined them at the tea-table. He looked up questioningly as he heard Dora's name.

"Dora Wayne? I have heard that name before. Who is she?"

"A nice little school-teacher whom my wife has taken a great fancy to."

"It can't be the same. The father of the girl I mean was the great man of the village where I went to boarding-school. Dora was my sweetheart in those days. A round, rosy little thing with big brown eyes, and the sweetest face one could imagine. Many's the time I took her before me on the sled and went coasting down one of those break-neck hills."

"I will ask her here to-morrow evening, and you can see if my Dora loses by comparison with your favorite," said Mrs. Harding.

"All right," answered young Maxwell, and thought no more about it. So it came upon him like a surprise when he entered his sister's parlor the next evening and found Dora there.

She was dressed in mourning; but to do honor to the occasion, she had relieved her somber dress by tying a fleecy cloud of lace about her round, white throat, and by fastening some starry clematis sprays amidst her braids.

Her fresh young face looked very winsome above the dark drapery as she rose in answer to Mrs. Harding's introduction.

Robert's dark eyes lighted with surprise and pleasure as he said:

"I think I can claim a previous acquaintance with Miss Wayne, unless she has forgotten me."

Dora raised her soft eyes to his face, but the heavy, curling mustache and beard had changed it beyond recognition. She shook her head.

"Don't you remember your sworn champion, Rob. Maxwell, and the broken sixpence?" Dora gave a glad little cry of surprise, and put out her hand:

"Are you Robby Maxwell? I thought you were lost to me with all the other friends of the dear old days. Everything is so changed since father died."

Robert detected a quiver in her voice and hastened to turn her thoughts by saying, playfully:

"But where is that piece of silver? I must see my property again, or hold you responsible for breach of trust."

Dora smiled and blushed as she drew her *port-monnaie* from her pocket and produced it.

"So," said Robert, with a satisfied look, "you had not forgotten me, after all. Here is my half. Will you make an exchange?"

The transfer was made, and they were soon talking over old times—the intervening years seeming far less real than those happy days of childhood when they had made each other's acquaintance. Dora surprised her hostess by

her unwonted gaiety. She had always before seen her grave beyond her years, but to-night a different being had taken her place. She was the Dora of old—the belle of the village gatherings, before Death and Adversity had chilled her heart with their sad lessons.

The charm which had attracted Robert in his boyish days was not long in reasserting itself, and when he went away it was to prepare a home for his promised bride.

After the wedding, as Mrs. Harding went to the train with them to see them off, she whispered to Dora:

"You tunny little thing! never to say a word about that good deed of yours! But I found you out, for I knew the bills, and I was treasurer, you know, so they came right into my hands; and all your present happiness can be traced to it, for I was telling Mr. Harding of my discovery, and Robert overheard your name, and said an old sweetheart of his had borne it. So I laughingly told him we would compare Dora's. He was only going to stay a few days, and I shouldn't have thought of inviting you just to meet him if it hadn't been for that."

Her words were a great surprise to Dora, but she only had time to put up her lips for a parting kiss; for the eager young husband was waiting impatiently to lit her into the train which was to whirl them away into the ideal world of love and happiness awaiting them in the future.

The Chronic Grumbler.

As a general rule, he does not excite much sympathy. Perhaps the little allowance is made for his irritable temperament, which from the beginning may have been impregnated with verjuice, or for his desiccated condition, which is the occasion of many moral diseases, or for the trials which annoy him, although indeed these may not be at all above the average. The chronic grumbler will always find something to fret about. The amount of discomfort that certain people manage to get out of the weather, is very remarkable. It is always too hot or too cold, too dry or too damp, too uniform or too variable; or, it may be the condition of business. The market is rising or falling, and in either case the result is sure to be disastrous. Stocks are very uncertain, and though the man may not have a dollar invested in any of them, he is just as much concerned as if he had the Erie on his shoulders.

Or it may be the political outlook. The country is going to the dogs. The president is untrue to his party. The politicians are ready to sacrifice everything to party. Congress is demoralizing or remonetizing silver—either way the national credit will suffer. We are verging toward anarchy, or toward despotism. The good days of Washington and Jefferson and Jackson we shall never see again. The men now in power do not know what they are about. The editors are blind as bats. All that they care for is to make their papers sell. Even the *North American Review* jumps about like a shuttlecock. The *Leaves* does not take a stand in politics. Nobody could tell, from anything that appears there, whether Mr. Banner is a Republican or a Democrat. Or it may be the state of public morals. Vices in all its forms was never so rampant as it is to-day. Thieves and murderers are more numerous than they ever were. People drink more rum and whiskey than they ever did. Professed gamblers are chosen to make laws for the nation. There is a want of moral tone everywhere. It is impossible to tell who can be trusted.

Or it may be the state of religion. The way in which some persons show their interest in religion, is by grumbling over "the inconsistencies of professors." "The clergy are dumb dogs, who cannot or will not bark. They are absorbed in dead issues. They are fighting the old Philistines, and not the sinners of the nineteenth century. They are discussing questions which the world has ceased to care anything about. Their sermons want pith, directness, point; they are very vague or very dry, or very thin, or very abstract, or very diffuse, or very cold, or very flowery, or very tame, or very commonplace, or very metaphysical, or very—something else, it doesn't matter what, if it only gives the grumbler a hook to hang his criticism on.

Some persons reserve most of their grumbling for private or family consumption; they manage to keep themselves under tolerable constraint in public, but at home they are intolerable. At the season when the baker's and butcher's bills come in, they are at their worst, and then it is a perpetual creak. They wonder how the family could ever have been so extravagant, forgetting that they have been grumbling all the time over the scant supplies and the cheap quality of the food. They are imposed upon by everybody—by the shop-keepers and the servants, and by wife and children, too. They wonder why they cannot have such housekeeping as may be seen at Mrs. Partridge's—she knows how to manage—everything goes on right in her establishment." The chronic domestic grumbler shows to the worst advantage at meal-times. If there are strangers present, he may possibly restrain his temper; but when he is alone with his family, alas for them! If he would only blow up occasionally, relieve his mind, and have it over, it would not be so bad—a good, smart storm might clear the atmosphere—but this perpetual cold drizzle brings with it no compensation.

There are others who grumble in public as well as in private, in their shops and offices, or the exchange, at the corners of the streets, and everywhere else. Among the staple topics of complaint, are high taxes, poor gas, bad sewerage, dirty pavements, crowded street cars, the price of beef and flour, beggars, borrowers, brokers, burglars, and all the other horrid Bs. The world does not take much heed of their groans.

You will observe that people do not often grumble over their great trials. They may be excited or subdued, or perhaps, stunned by a sudden and terrible calamity, but they are not apt to be sulky over it. One may wear a cheerful countenance at the time when a heavy load is weighing on his heart. He has learned "to suffer and be still." Men are not fretful in proportion to the actual evils they are called to endure.

"Some morn'g when their sky is clear,
And whurly bright to view,
If one small speck of dark appear
In their great heaven of blue,
And some with thankful love are filled,
If but one streak of light,
One ray of God's good mercy, gild
The darkness of their night."

It is very provoking when a man habitually grumbles over some little annoyance which he might easily remedy. A farmer may grumble because his neighbor's cattle are always breaking into his field, when a few hours' work expended upon his gates and fences would make any such trespassing impossible. One may grumble because the roof leaks, which a few shingles would remedy. The fact is, that certain people seem to prefer to have something to grumble about. If there is a snag anywhere in the stream they go for it. In default of any existing trouble, they grumble at what may possibly happen in the future, or imagine an evil that does not exist. The chronic grumbler has great facility in inventing annoyance. He has also a habit of visiting upon others the blame of his own blunders. If he happens to have mislaid an article for which he has immediate use—"the children must have carried it off," they are always meddling with things which they have no right to touch. If he is late at breakfast, "it is his wife's fault that everything is in such confusion and the coffee is not hot." If he takes cold, it is because "somebody has left the window open."

One or two of our daily papers have recently opened a column for complaints. It seems to be well patronized. What would be the effect of setting apart a special corner in the *Leaves* for grumblers to ventilate their griefs? There is nothing which so relieves a man who imagines himself to have a grievance, as getting it into print. The simple act of reducing it to writing brings a certain sense of relief. When smarting under a sense of insult or injury, have you never sat down and addressed a fervent epistle to the obnoxious person, and then deposited it in your portfolio, getting it into print. The simple act of reducing it to writing brings a certain sense of relief. When smarting under a sense of insult or injury, have you never sat down and addressed a fervent epistle to the obnoxious person, and then deposited it in your portfolio, getting it into print. The simple act of reducing it to writing brings a certain sense of relief. When smarting under a sense of insult or injury, have you never sat down and addressed a fervent epistle to the obnoxious person, and then deposited it in your portfolio, getting it into print. The simple act of reducing it to writing brings a certain sense of relief.

Upon the whole, the best thing for a chronic grumbler to do, is to reform his habits. They grow upon one unconsciously, until it becomes as natural for him to grumble as it is to breathe. Society would be unendurable if all men were grumblers. One person of this sort can manage to make a large company very uncomfortable. We shun him as we would a human being afflicted with a disagreeable cutaneous disorder.

Cheerfulness is a duty that we owe the public. There are those whose presence is sunshine. There are others whose presence seems to make the air mephitic. An asylum for grumblers might be a relief, but what a delightful institution it would be! Perhaps if they were all shut up together, in process of time they might cure each other. It would be either kill or cure, for they could not survive long, unless some alleviation came.—*Bishop Clark in N. Y. Ledger.*

Fossil remains of the common Greenland seal have been obtained from the Champaign clay beds of the Ottawa valley in Canada.

The Dutch scientific expedition now exploring the interior of Sumatra, has discovered forest vegetation so thick that it is absolutely impervious to the rays of the sun.

Now savagely from roof to roof
The pussy-cat is driven,
For her there is no sweet repose
Nor peace nor quiet given;
She hath not where to lay her head,
A vagrant's pangs do fill 'er;
But soon the summer time will come
And bring the cat-er-pillar.

—*Yonker's Gazette.*

The opinion that the land which surrounds the north pole is undergoing a general movement of upheaval is confirmed by the published observations of Mr. H. W. Fellden, naturalist to the recent British Arctic expedition; or, rather, as he says, we find evidence that there has been an upward movement since any subsidence took place. Mr. Henry H. Howorth is mentioned as having originally advanced the view that the surface of the north polar region is gradually rising.

When a Virginia gentleman asks another to drink he blandly says: "Shall we give the public debt a lift?" And they lift.

"It is a great pity," said a judge to an embezzler, "that you should have lost your character." "Yes, judge, so it is, especially as it was the only character in this town worth saving," answered the culprit.

"Would that the dollar of our daddies was like a piece of scandal," sighed an impecunious patrot. "Why so?" asked a friend. "So that the more it was circulated the bigger it would get," was the reply.

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have never written for your paper I thought I would write a few lines. I am a little boy, seven years old. We have two little colts. I have a pig and three head of cattle. I guess my letter is getting pretty long, so I will close for this time. Please print this. Yours truly,
WILLIAM B. WALTON.
VINLAND, Kan., May 18, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write a few lines for your paper; I have never written but once for the paper. I like to read the letters from the boys and girls. I am going to school this summer; our school is over half out; I like the teacher very much. I study the studies of a common school. My father and mother belong to the grange. Well, I must close for this time. EVELINE STANLEY.
WALL STREET, Kans., May 14, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have not written for your paper for some time, I thought I would write to-day. I have a cow and a calf. Mamma and papa went to the grange and took little Mamma; she is ten months old, and she can stand alone and take three steps without falling. I think she is the sweetest baby in the world. I guess my letter is getting too long, so I will close. Yours respectfully,
MATTIE MAY WALTON.
VINLAND, Kans., May 13, 1878.

DEAR EDITOR:—As it has been a long time since I have written for the "Young Folks' Column," I will write a few lines. I am busy making my little doll some clothes. I have a bantam setting on fifteen eggs; there are five of them hatched. I have a little cat, two ducks and five little chickens. I have not much to say. If you will print this I will write again. Excuse all mistakes. Your friend,
PAULINA P. CHEVALIER.
LAWRENCE, Kan., May 7, 1878.

DEAR EDITOR:—We have a nice Sunday school. We have thirty scholars. Mr. Wedkins is my teacher. I like him very well. You must come and give us a visit. We have seventy chickens and nine little ducks. We have got five little calves; one of them is mine; it is red and white; I call her Star; she is so nice and fat; I feed her on corn and clover and bran. Our clover is tall enough to mow and our wheat is all headed out. Ma's garden is up very nice. Pa and ma and my three sisters are grangers. The chickens are making a big fuss, so I must hurry up and go to work and feed them. Next time I will try and do better; never give up. If you print this I will write again. Your little friend,
FLORA D. CHEVALIER.
LAWRENCE, Kan., May 17, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I read the children's column; I thought I would write for it, as I am not at work to-day, for pa has gone to Okla. I do not go to school this summer but help pa tend the farm. My team are mules but pa's are horses; I like my team the best. We finished planting on the 1st of May. I have one brother and three sisters going to school; their teacher's name is Mollie Rogers, of Indiana. My little brother, eight months old, is asleep in the chair; we have a romp on the carpet at noon; he gets very lonesome when we are all gone. My grandpa, of Emporia, had his ankle broke and foot badly hurt in the winter, and is not well yet. My grandpa and grandma, who live in Iowa, were here last fall, and we had lots of fun eating fruit; and the orchards are generally loaded now. I was ten years old on the 27th of April. Can any of the little folks tell what noted man was fifty-five years old on that day? Ma says I spell very well, but please excuse me if I get my letter copied.

Yours,
LOUIE MOON.
PRAIRIE CENTER, Kans., May 6, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—Pa takes your paper and I like to read the "Young Folks' Column." I go to school but when I am at home I take care of my little brother; he is always glad to see me. I pieced two quilts in the winter and this summer I tend to the little chickens. I was thirteen in April. Can any of the young folks tell what national calamity happened on the 15th of April, thirteen years ago?

I will send you a charade:
My first is in monkey, but not in dog.
My second is in toad, but not in frog.
My third is in rat, but not in mouse.
My fourth is in your, but not in us.
My fifth is in apple, but not in plum.
My sixth is in French harp, but not in drum.
My seventh is in bonnet, but not in hat.
My whole is the name of our old cat.

MINTA VICTORIA MOON.
PRAIRIE CENTER, Kans., May 12, 1878.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE. Master—Samuel B. Adams, of Minnesota. Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky. Treasurer—P. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Overseer—J. F. Stevens, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county. Chaplain—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Kansas. Treasurer—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.

DEPUTIES. Commissioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas State Grange, since the last season. W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin county, Kansas.

George Y. Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas county. John Andrews, Hays, Lyon county. Robert Reynolds, Junction City, Davis county.

George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county. D. C. Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county. James W. Williams, Peabody, Marion county.

E. T. Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county. C. S. Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county. Chas. A. Buck, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.

James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county. L. M. Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county. John G. Fore, Maywood, Wyandotte county.

F. W. Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county. J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county. G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county.

D. P. Clark, Kismet, Phillips county. W. R. Carr, Larned, Pawnee county. A. Huff, Salt City, Sumner county.

James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county. F. M. Wierman, Council Grove, Morris county. W. J. Ellis, Miami county.

George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county. E. Herrington, Hiawatha, Brown county. W. D. Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.

W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county. J. H. Chandler, Rose, Woodson county. E. F. Williams, Erie, Neosho county.

J. O. Vanorden, Winfield, Cowley county. E. R. Powell, Augusta, Butler county. J. W. Bunn, Rush Center, Rush county.

Geo. W. Black, Olathe, Jackson county. W. J. Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county. William Pettis, Salina, Saline county.

As it recognizes it by giving it an honorable position and ample rewards, the grange will prosper, grow in public estimation, have a stronger hold upon its members, and the sooner work its way to a large influence, and the confidence of community.

As the grange is based on the idea of labor, its utility, its honorable distinction and high reward, it must illustrate the idea by pertinent and practical examples. It must work; its life depends on this; and yet if we mistake not this is the very thing—want of work—that makes the existence of so many granges so precarious, their life so flickering and uncertain.

There is another thing Patrons should cooperate in and that is in purchasing trees. Why not select a man to go to the nursery and purchase the fruit trees for them?

When will the Patrons live up to the precepts of our order and buy together, and not purchase of unreliable persons, especially men who do not go to one place the second time?

The farmers themselves, if they will give the subject a little thought, cannot help seeing the grand possibilities for the agricultural classes through this national organization, the grange.

The savings banks in Massachusetts got the legislature of that state to pass a law allowing them to keep two hundred and forty millions of the people's money till they get ready to pay.

Can any one tell why it is that those who till the soil are so blind to their own interests? Why do they neglect or refuse to lay hold of any legitimate means to better their condition?

In the history of this country there never has been so good an opportunity for the farmers through co-operation to control not only the price of their produce but they can if they will control commerce; yes, and the financial policy of the government also.

There is a consciousness, more or less clearly developed in the general mind of the age, that the present relations of labor and capital are not in agreement with the highest natural laws.

Probably our correspondent would have added the Patrons of Husbandry to his list of potent influences for the good of the agriculturist, if he had not feared that their constitution holds planks which may too easily be fitted to a political platform.

The editor of the Christian Union does the grange justice in ranking it among the "potent influences for the good of the agriculturist," but shows an unwarranted apprehension when he fears that our "constitution holds planks which may too easily be fitted to a political platform."

Without any solicitation or previous knowledge on my part, the Michigan delegation in congress unanimously presented my name to the president for one of the four agricultural commissioners from the United States to the "International Industrial exposition at Paris."

Without any solicitation or previous knowledge on my part, the Michigan delegation in congress unanimously presented my name to the president for one of the four agricultural commissioners from the United States to the "International Industrial exposition at Paris."

Without any solicitation or previous knowledge on my part, the Michigan delegation in congress unanimously presented my name to the president for one of the four agricultural commissioners from the United States to the "International Industrial exposition at Paris."

Without any solicitation or previous knowledge on my part, the Michigan delegation in congress unanimously presented my name to the president for one of the four agricultural commissioners from the United States to the "International Industrial exposition at Paris."

From McPherson County. EDITOR SPIRIT:—As some one should let you know that the Patrons of McPherson county are still alive, I thought I would drop you an item or two.

The crops of all kinds look fine, especially wheat, which promises a very large and fine crop.

There is another thing Patrons should cooperate in and that is in purchasing trees. Why not select a man to go to the nursery and purchase the fruit trees for them?

When will the Patrons live up to the precepts of our order and buy together, and not purchase of unreliable persons, especially men who do not go to one place the second time?

The farmers themselves, if they will give the subject a little thought, cannot help seeing the grand possibilities for the agricultural classes through this national organization, the grange.

The savings banks in Massachusetts got the legislature of that state to pass a law allowing them to keep two hundred and forty millions of the people's money till they get ready to pay.

Can any one tell why it is that those who till the soil are so blind to their own interests? Why do they neglect or refuse to lay hold of any legitimate means to better their condition?

In the history of this country there never has been so good an opportunity for the farmers through co-operation to control not only the price of their produce but they can if they will control commerce; yes, and the financial policy of the government also.

There is a consciousness, more or less clearly developed in the general mind of the age, that the present relations of labor and capital are not in agreement with the highest natural laws.

Probably our correspondent would have added the Patrons of Husbandry to his list of potent influences for the good of the agriculturist, if he had not feared that their constitution holds planks which may too easily be fitted to a political platform.

The editor of the Christian Union does the grange justice in ranking it among the "potent influences for the good of the agriculturist," but shows an unwarranted apprehension when he fears that our "constitution holds planks which may too easily be fitted to a political platform."

Without any solicitation or previous knowledge on my part, the Michigan delegation in congress unanimously presented my name to the president for one of the four agricultural commissioners from the United States to the "International Industrial exposition at Paris."

Without any solicitation or previous knowledge on my part, the Michigan delegation in congress unanimously presented my name to the president for one of the four agricultural commissioners from the United States to the "International Industrial exposition at Paris."

Without any solicitation or previous knowledge on my part, the Michigan delegation in congress unanimously presented my name to the president for one of the four agricultural commissioners from the United States to the "International Industrial exposition at Paris."

Without any solicitation or previous knowledge on my part, the Michigan delegation in congress unanimously presented my name to the president for one of the four agricultural commissioners from the United States to the "International Industrial exposition at Paris."

Without any solicitation or previous knowledge on my part, the Michigan delegation in congress unanimously presented my name to the president for one of the four agricultural commissioners from the United States to the "International Industrial exposition at Paris."

Without any solicitation or previous knowledge on my part, the Michigan delegation in congress unanimously presented my name to the president for one of the four agricultural commissioners from the United States to the "International Industrial exposition at Paris."

which sails from New York for Liverpool at 9 o'clock a. m. on the 23d inst. I expect to be absent until the close of the exposition, the last of October.

The correspondence and general duties of the master, will be placed in the hands of the secretary of the state grange, and the general and special deputies will act under his instructions.

The following is an extract from the address of the worthy master of the Tennessee state grange to the deputies of that state:

We trust, brethren, you will enter at once upon the discharge of your duties. It is important that the change in the constitutions of both the state and county granges, and provision for the revival of inactive granges, be made known as soon as possible, to all concerned.

The general feeling in grange circles is now most favorable to the perfection of the organizations of living granges, and the revival of those now dormant, and much will depend upon your prompt discharge of the duties assigned you, in the next four months.

You will impress upon all granges within the limits of your several charges, and those organized by you, the importance of thorough organization, the propriety of a strict observance of all ceremonies, and the etiquette of the order.

You will be required to visit the subordinate granges in your county as often as possible, to encourage and instruct them, and perhaps more other brothers to assist you. Indeed, your labors may be greatly lightened by the appointment of an efficient committee by the county granges to aid you in the important duties that devolve upon you.

Having annoyed you so much, with our communications, and the grange press having done so much toward building up and keeping alive the interests of the order, we feel it our duty to say a good word in its behalf.

As a general rule the grange journals have published these papers as much as possible, and by so doing have done as much, and perhaps more for the business arm of the order in Ohio and other states, than the combined effort of the officials and business managers of the order, and notwithstanding the noble efforts and sacrifices these papers have made, and are making, in behalf of the order and its principles, it is one indisputable fact that they are more poorly supported than any other class of papers, even those which furnish far less valuable reading matter than this is given by the grange journals.

This altogether wrong, for if we do not give these papers the support we will soon begin to tumble to pieces. There is no reason, except party ones, why every grange family and brother Patron should not take one or more of these journals. They are the best family papers published. We speak of what we know, and we speak with the most confidence. In addition to the special matters pertaining to the grange, farm and home, they give a great variety of general information which is of much value to all. All speak loudly in behalf of the farmer's interest. Their subscription prices are as low as those of any first class journal, and within the reach of all well-to-do and faithful Patrons who are disposed to take a paper, and watch for their own interests. That it pays to do so, the following extract from a letter from our good brother, Wm. Patton, of Harden, Shelby county, O., will amply testify.

He said he didn't know that they could be had at that price. I asked him if he did not take the Grange Bulletin. He said 'no!' Then he said, 'You have lost enough on that purchase to pay for the paper as long as you would want it.'

Hundreds of similar instances have been reported to us, and still there are many Patrons who say they cannot afford to take a grange paper costing from one to two dollars a year. We know that the grange can not survive without the aid of the press; but with its generous aid it will continue to grow and pass to posterity as one of the permanent institutions of the country. Perhaps we have said enough on this subject and will only say to Patrons now taking our journals, make an effort to get one or more into every Patron's home.

We now call attention to some special items. First—Our arrangements for reapers and mowers are now complete. The Climax, with late improvements, is now a first-class machine, and is warranted to do its work as well as the Champion or any other machine. Patrons wanting a mower, dropper, or self-rake combined machine, should forward their orders at once direct to the agency at Cincinnati or Cleveland. By so doing they aid in strengthening their own business interests, and enable the business journals to show the amount of business being done. It costs no more to order through the agency, and by so doing you have an additional guarantee that every thing will be right. "When necessary, the use of the telegraph wires prevents delays in sending orders to the agency and aids in securing prompt attention.

Should there be a loss in shipment, or anything wrong, it can be rectified easier when the orders pass through the agency books, as we then can more easily trace up losses, or get wrongs righted. We repeat that it does not cost any more to order anything through the agency, and in many instances money will be saved. Remember this!

The agency having sold all Climax corn planters it had in stock, will not be able to furnish any more this season. Will furnish the Key-stone at a cost of one dollar more than was charged for the Climax. We also furnish the improved Chillocco two-horse corn planter, which is warranted to do as good work as the Climax, Keystone, or any other planter or no sale, and at much less prices. See prices in circular No. 12. As a testimonial of the good work done by the Chillocco planter read the following from Bro. B. F. Leidy:

"Col. W. H. Hill, Brother:—You will find enclosed money order for one of the improved Chillocco corn planters, which I received May 4, 1878. The planter does good work!"

Patrons wanting a sulky hay rake should consult circular No. 13, and send for a Mendow Queen or Buckeye, the best made. Orders through the Cincinnati or Cleveland agency.

We furnish Patrons in club lots of one dozen or more, the cheapest say the swathes, hay forks and horse pokes sold by any house this side of Germany, and defy competition from England.

Our arrangements for handling wool are all "O. K." Can, if desired by Patrons, see in this market at largest prices on arrival, or will sell through the Patrons' wool house at Stou-benville.

We are selling more wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats and better prices than any other house, and in the majority of cases to the entire satisfaction of Patrons shipping, both in regard to prices obtained and charges for our work, when the article was merchantable.

With these facts let every Patron desiring to have the agency responsible for what they ship send direct to us, or to our care. At the present time no one is authorized to sell for us but T. M. Laurence, whose business is to handle butter, eggs, poultry and house produce. Persons wishing orders filled from proceeds of produce, must send orders direct to us. We make this statement to protect Patrons from shipping direct to the agency, and to protect them from those who falsely represent themselves as authorized to act for and sell in the interests of the order.

From present appearances there will be a large crop of the various kinds of grain, and the agency is prepared to handle and furnish any charge for storage, when necessary. Will only charge our commission as heretofore, and will furnish sacks wanted at regular loan prices when ordered under seal.

Have a reasonable supply of the Brown walking cultivator on hand, in all respects the same as sold by the company, less the improvement so claimed, and the prices at which we sell makes said improvements very costly for all the advantage they afford. The "improvement" claimed by the Brown company, of Zanewille, O., consists in the springs to hold off the beams, but they have been used by the Malta company, of Malta, O., several years, and were denounced by Brown as not amounting to much.

We also have a fair supply of horse and hay forks and iron beam double-shovel plows. Send orders at once for the Brown cultivator, iron beam double-shovels, and hay forks to present "hard pan" prices, as when the supply is exhausted can furnish no more this season at these greatly reduced prices. Orders must be under seal, and cash payment. For prices send stamp for circular No. 14.

We are prepared to furnish needles for all kinds of sewing machines at wholesale prices, and can sell to Patrons wanting a first-class sewing machine the unsurpassed Whitney at eye-opening prices, or the improved family Singer at such rates as we can furnish. We paid the old time extortionate prices feel sorry they paid so much for nothing.

But enough for this time, and if we have forgotten anything this week will give it in our next, and if we do tell you in our letters, write us under seal, inclosing stamp, as we can read all the letters sent us and can furnish anything wanted at lowest prices. If you do not believe us write us. Yours fraternally, W. H. HILL, Gen'l Business Agent, CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 14, 1878.

Delinquent Members. There is such a thing as being too lenient to delinquents, and this mistake has been made. Many granges, of all degrees, have made it. Many granges have made it, and subordinate granges have made it. Granges do perfectly right to regard the misdoings of their members, and to aid them in time of trouble; but a wholesale remission of dues is not the way to do that. It is apt to kill. We have known merchants who made it a rule never to sell on credit, no matter who the purchaser was or what was the amount of his purchases; but who would, when some customer whom they were very anxious to do business with, would not pay for his purchases, lend him their credit. This is by no means a distinction without difference; these merchants know that most men will pay with greater promptness a loan of five dollars than they will a book account of the same amount.

We would not recommend that the granges adopt precisely this rule in dealing with unfortunate Patrons. Between a grange's loaning its members money with which to pay their dues, and allowing them to put off paying them—there is not, it must be confessed, very much difference. But, instead of permitting members to neglect paying their dues, the grange might, in the case of those who really deserve assistance, easily and much better extend it in some more direct manner. Where help is given by relieving them from the payment of dues the conclusion is natural that the payment is an obligation in perpetuity, and one that may be ignored whenever a Patron feels disposed to do so. Such a view of even a trivial obligation, which this one is far from being, seriously impedes the progress of the order, and should not be encouraged in any manner. Grange Bulletin.

The Grange Agency at Pittsburg. Last week when on our way East we could not think of passing through Pittsburg without stopping to see the town, and especially the grange agent, Brother W. M. Brinker. We expected to find an old man, but on the contrary, Bro. Brinker is only thirty-four. But he has had large experience in business, and is, as we believe, "the right man in the right place." He receives his appointment from the executive committee of the Pennsylvania State Grange, to whom he gives bonds for the honest appropriation of all property or money coming into his hands. He receives his pay from a small commission on the business transacted, and takes his chances as to getting sufficient trade to make the agency self-sustaining. He has had charge of the agency for about one year, and claims that his success has been such as to justify him in continuing in it, although it has been an up hill business. He says he found the merchants and manufacturers very much prejudiced against the grange trade, and on the other hand a great lack of confidence on the part of Patrons; but by square dealing and paying cash, he has succeeded in changing this state of affairs, and he claims there is hardly any line of goods but what he can get at the lowest wholesale rates.

Brother Brinker, has a good room, nicely carpeted and arranged, and centrally located at 203 Penn. avenue, making a convenient and comfortable headquarters for all Patrons—ladies or gentlemen—who may visit the city. We met Patrons from several counties of Pennsylvania and Ohio. They all report the grange, on the whole, in a flourishing condition, although many granges are in a dormant condition. Bro. R. E. Miller, from Crawford county, Pa., says his grange gave the fourth degree to eighteen or nineteen at last meeting, and they now have applications from five or six more. Within a few miles are two other granges also taking a number of new members.

Brother E. Phillips, deputy for Lawrence county, says he has already delivered six lectures in the county, and intends to continue until every grange is either visited, or a good reason found for being dormant. Brother W. H. Panacke, from Columbiana county, Ohio, says there are only six granges in that county, and no Pomona grange, and generally in a "slow" condition. He thinks there are very few Bulletin taken in the county, and on the recommendation of a large number of live Patrons who have tried it, we prescribe the Bulletin as a cure for the "slows."—E. C. S. in Grange Bulletin.

CHARLES A. DANA.

GOING FOR THE GOVERNOR.

Another Round Greenbacker Hauls Robins over the Coals.

EDITOR SPIRIT—So Charles Robinson, like Sid Clarke and Ross, concludes to stand by the corrupt old parties and their candidates—the last man and the last thing I would have expected.

Governor, you are mistaken. The credit mobiler party; the syndicate, swindling party; the salary-grab party; the party that robbed us of the silver dollar and only restored it by the most-indomitable pressure and expense; the party that has changed nine hundred millions of non-interest into interest bearing debt; a party that taxed the people almost twice as much as the entire amount of national debt, and yet we owe within a fraction as much as we ever did; a party that permits corporations to steal the lands and bonds but too feeble to cope with corporate power; a party whose highest attainments were to hang a helpless woman and a few starving Mollie Maguires, and bankrupt the business of the country, and calls a national debt a national blessing, and lets big thieves go scot free, and a party that intends to elect an ambitious military salary grabber, now in Europe taking lessons of monarchy, is not fit to be at the head of this government. The leopard cannot change its spots, neither can you gather figs from thorns, nor grapes from thistles. They are joined to their idols; let them go. Where the money-bag is, there you will find them; where they can get something for nothing and without work and toil there they will be. They gather where they have not sown and reap where they have not sown.

Some of your friends have said that roosters mount the fence in order to light down where the corn may be found. I do not attribute this to you, but yet you did not know there was a Greenback Reform party in Kansas nor a state central committee to represent it. I think you were requested to be a delegate to the Toledo convention and also to attend the meeting of the state committee at Fort Scott, when you declined and referred them to me. I did not think I could do the work as well as you, nevertheless, rather than not to have the state represented, I went and did the best I knew how, and up to this time I am very glad that I did. So in the future you are going to support the party that furnished two United States senators, whose bribery and corruption expelled them from the senate chambers? going to support the party that fathers the two state treasurers that filched the public money, and one of them a fugitive from justice? the party whose officers, from either dishonesty or incompetency, endeavored to traffic away the school funds by investing in bogus bonds? and withal you are going to support Ingalls, who has out-Shermaned Sherman, crawled upon his belly and wallowed in the mud to do homage to the hard money thieves? and also Haskell, who told me himself, in the American house at Olathe, that he supported the national banks, believing it to be the best banking system ever established?

Mr. Haskell has changed his views, and perhaps he has by force of public pressure, he ought to identify himself with that party pledged to the principles calculated to benefit the industrial class; but Haskell is an ambitious man and upon one occasion at least it got the better of him, when he suppliantly permitted himself to be baptized with whisky at midnight in Fort Scott, in the name of the liquor interest of the second congressional district, as can be seen in the *State Sentinel*, published at Lawrence, Kansas, October 26, 1876, from which I take the following extract. The editor says: "Imagine if you can, the scene—a candidate for a seat among the law-makers of the nation, seated in the midst of a drunken crew, made drunk with whisky purchased by himself, in his night clothes, upon a bench saturated with whisky, while the vile liquor is poured upon his head and shoulders and thence over his whole person."

Now, governor, the Greenback party must be made of better timber than any of the above.

Geo. W. Hancock, of Sacramento, California, and a noble man is he—a direct descendant of the first signer of the declaration of independence—said to me at the conclusion of a speech, it would make but little difference what principles we advocate, what financial policy we might adopt, they would all prove a failure unless we could elect a different and more honest set of men to administer them—men of stern conviction, men of sincerity and men of character and principle.

Friend Robinson, I am sorry you have left us; I appreciate your ability as do many ambitious men in the old party who desire your influence; nevertheless, the farmers and mechanics will continue to struggle for their rights until crowned with success. We want no doubting Thomases. A full National Greenback ticket will be put in the field for election, and every county, school district and hamlet will be canvassed for votes. Extortioners and plunderers seldom vacate a lucrative position unless compelled.

The rank and file of the Republican party and the influential men in the party are hard money, hard times, national bank advocates, and but few know it better than you, against which the Republican Kansas delegation will not influence a drop in the bucket as against the Eastern money power. And here let me counsel all friends of currency reform to rally to the Greenback principles for the good of the industrial classes and welfare of the country, without which there can be no prosperity and but little happiness. **ALFRED TAYLOR, GARDNER, Kans., May 25, 1878.**

There are received and consumed daily in Topeka, says the *Commonwealth*, eighteen hundred and thirty-six boxes of strawberries.

RAMBLER'S RECORDS.

A Trip Through Douglas and Franklin Counties.

EDITOR SPIRIT—Having an opportunity of a business trip with a friend, that called us through a portion of Douglas and Franklin counties, two of the best counties in the state according to my judgment, I saw many things of interest. Thinking a short sketch might be of interest to the readers of your valuable paper, I freely contribute. I like *THE SPIRIT*; it has the right ring. It is bold in advocating farmers' rights, which, of course, affects me rightly.

In the southern part of Douglas county I passed through an old settlement, that is, the farms were well improved; hedges were well matured, making a perfect barrier against all winds and the depredations of stock; orchards were large and bearing fruit; wheat fields, which were large and numerous, looked very promising; oats looming up as if the season was just adapted to them; the corn crop seemed to be a fixed fact, for the season has enabled the farmers to put in a double crop, while the ground seemed to be in the very best condition.

Traveling south we strike the northern part of Franklin county and, so far as I have seen, think it the best. When the land has been improved long enough to bring it into cultivation one can then begin to see the value of it in the various crops it produces to perfection.

Having landed in Pomona, I write from this place. Having traveled over this fine portion of country in an early day and seen it when it was inhabited by the Indians, I can fully appreciate the change that has come over this beautiful country in the different kind of the inhabitants. I find here the land subdivided into quarter sections, each quarter having the Osage hedge set around it, and quite a good many good farms are already being successfully cultivated. The inhabitants are intelligent and hospitable; the village is neat and the buildings are substantial; in fact, the whole enterprise must be a grand success. The original proprietor, Mr. J. H. Whetstone, is among the settlers and is still inviting the homeless to his spacious domain, and offering such inducements that no one with a small amount of means and a reasonable amount of energy need be without a pleasant home.

I should say that no portion of country through which I have traveled, in my judgment, has as much promise for a speedy settlement and a pleasant community as the Pomona settlement. With the prices of land at from \$6 to \$8 per acre on easy terms, with such advantages as can be already had with a first-class flouring mill and a fine graded school, while the lands are substantially improved, certainly those wanting such accommodations would do well to address Mr. Whetstone at once, as such chances will all be speedily taken up.

RAMBLER, POMONA, Kans., May 17, 1878.

Knocked Down and Robbed.

[*La Cygne Journal*.]

E. G. Rollins, of Butler county, this state, after having spent some time in this vicinity, had gotten as far as La Cygne towards home on Friday of last week. He camped about a hundred yards east of the school-house, sleeping alone in his covered wagon, the horses being tied to the vehicle. About 2 o'clock Saturday morning he was awakened by a man who told him one of his horses was loose. Rollins got out of the front end of his wagon and reached for the halter strap, which the man had hold of, when his supposed friend hit him so severe a blow under his left eye that he fell to the ground. At this point a confederate of the highwayman came from the rear of the wagon, jumped on Rollins, placed his hand on his throat and held him on the ground while the one who struck the blow secured from Rollins' left pantaloons pocket, as he affirms, the sum of \$168. The next morning Henry Dellinger took up a collection of between \$20 and \$30 for Rollins, who received the amount with tears in his eyes. Mr. Rollins formerly lived at Trading Post this county, and afterwards at West Point and Mulberry, Mo.

A Den of Rattlesnakes will Teach Any One to be an Acrobat.

[*Marion County Record*, 17.]

Sam McClary is not a professional acrobat, but when an emergency arises, such as to call out his gymnastic powers, he can double discount the noted John Robinson, Jr., of circus fame, on the leap. Such an emergency arose one day last week, while the hero of this sketch was breaking prairie a few miles east of Marion Center. Plodding along behind the plow meditating upon the ups and downs of life in Kansas, Sam's reverie was suddenly disturbed by the uncovering and upturning of a den of rattlesnakes. Seventeen large reptiles of this dangerous species, hissing around a fellow's feet at once, in an "emergency" calculated to test one's agility. Just how high and far Sam jumped, we shall not tell, because we do not intend to subject our veracity to such an ordeal, knowing that the statement, however true, would seem altogether incredible. Suffice it to say that Sam "got out o' that" very suddenly, indeed; and then he turned and killed the reptiles, one of them measuring three feet and a half, and carrying eight rattles.

[*Oswego Independent*, 18.]

Commissioner Debolt's stable, sheds, hog pen and granary were struck by lightning during the storm Wednesday, and were consumed by fire, together with part of a reaping machine. Three of the boys were in the stable at the time, putting up the horses, and were stunned. It knocked down three horses, a yoke of oxen, a herd of cattle and hogs, killed two chickens and a cat. The parties labored hard to put out the fire, but failed.

The *Topeka Commonwealth* says: "Colonel Johnson, of the Santa Fe land department, has the latest thing out on the 'Sweet by and bye.' It is the photograph of a fine looking field of wheat in the foreground. On the fence sits a mammoth specimen of the grasshopper, who is energetically operating an accordion. His brother looks over the fence, and from the throat of each is warbled a song entitled 'In this wheat by and bye.'"

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 \$15; five to six feet, good heads, per hundred \$10, per thousand \$30. Other trees in proportion. Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.

A. H. & A. C. GRIEBA, 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 & 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.

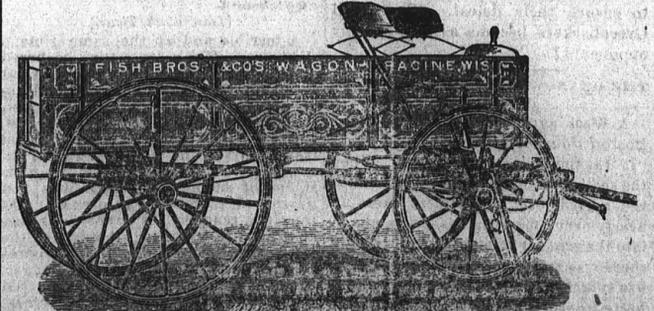
5000 LADIES' LINEN SUITS,

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

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

FISH BROTHERS' WAGON, THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS!



K. C. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT CO.,

TENTH STREET, WEST KANSAS CITY,

Keep on hand a full line of

Wagons, Buggies and Spring Wagons.

Are also General Western Agents for

THE SKINNER PLOWS,

ADAMS & FRENCH HARVESTER; QUINCY CORN PLANTER, McSHERBY GRAIN DRILL, SPRINGFIELD PITTS THRESHER.

Write to us for Descriptive Circulars.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1878.

In reply to an inquiry published in THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS some time since requesting the press of the state to give its views on the financial question, we can very briefly state our position. We are not in favor of inflation, but are in favor of the free coinage of silver, in favor of the abolition of the national banks, in favor of an issue of United States notes or greenbacks of \$30 or \$35 per capita instead of about \$14, as at present, and in favor of making U. S. notes receivable for all dues to the government.—Harvey County News.

The above is explicit and easily understood, and is really a good financial platform. Now friend Collister, we do not wish to stick our nose in where we have no business, but allow us to suggest that you advocate in your paper the principles laid down in your platform. Let it come out good and strong. If all the editors in this country who believe in this kind of a financial policy would strongly advocate it in their papers, our wishes and hopes would soon be realized, the people would rejoice, and prosperity once more be ours.

In justice to Mr. Haskell we want to say no such occurrence took place at Ft. Scott as is mentioned in Alfred Taylor's letter. Several gentlemen living in this city who were present on that occasion say, D. C. Haskell did not buy or pay for a single drop of whisky directly or indirectly.

He did not drink a drop of whisky—nor did he sit among a "drunken crew"—or stand with a drunken crew in his night clothes or any other clothes.

He was not baptized with whisky in the name of the liquor interest of the second district, nor by any interest or with any "vile liquor."

This campaign story is well understood by those present at the convention at Fort Scott; it was never regarded as true, was exploded and evaporated long ago; its original production was a source of weakness to the party publishing it and a source of strength to Mr. H. whose private character needs no defence.

WHAT JAY GOULD WOULD DO.

Perhaps the philosophy of practical politics has never been more tersely and luminously expounded than by a witness testifying as an expert at Albany in 1872. "I do not remember," he said, "how much I paid toward hiring friendly men. We had four states to look after, and we had to suit our politics to circumstances. In a Democratic district, I was a Democrat; in a Republican district, I was a Republican; and in a doubtful district, I was doubtful; but in every district, and at all times, I have always been an Erie man." The name of this witness was Jay Gould.

This shows what a man will do who has a cause for which he cares more than for party or office, and it is this course, pursued invariably by the money monopolists, that has given them the advantage in the government. If Jay Gould were a Greenback man, and cared as much for that cause as he did for Erie, he would work with the dominant party in Kansas and endeavor to get safe men nominated in that party; and if he failed in this he would turn to any other party that could be made to elect his men. When Greenback men conduct in politics as they would in any other business, employ men who are most available, will best do the work in hand regardless of sectarian or partizan membership, as do their opponents, they will be on the road to a speedy and complete triumph, as they are sufficiently numerous when acting in this way to outvote the monopolists five or ten to one. But so long as they can be amused by independent party building and chasing office or nominations, the Jay Goulds will use existing parties ready made to ensure their defeat. When will Greenbackers become as wise as their opponents?

THE GRANGE INFLUENCE AT WASHINGTON.

A Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal says of the 3d inst.: "It was the farmers' day to-day. When the section to make appropriation for the agricultural department came up nearly every member wished to conciliate the granger interest. Accordingly there was an indefinite number of minute speeches, the speakers all making haste to protest their extreme interest in the farming community. It has been a long time since the influence of the farmer in congress was so perceptible."

This somewhat unaccustomed incident in the popular branch of our national government carries with it its own moral. When the farmers speak they will be heard at the capital. When they speak loud enough, in sufficiently large numbers and with a consentive voice, they will be obeyed. It is undoubtedly true, as the writer affirms,

that it has been a long time since the influence of the farmer in congress was so perceptible. And why? Simply because the farmers as a class have never before spoken as they now speak, through a large, compact organization. They have spoken through the grange, and they must not cease to speak. It is not necessary that they make any parade about the matter, or send any long petitions to congress, or use any menace, or utter any complaints; they have only to deliberate in their own councils, to find out what they want, and what they are entitled to by the rules of fair dealing and impartial justice, and then make known their wants and present their claims through their proper organs and finally through the National grange, and they will get whatever right, just and necessary legislation they demand. "Our government is of the people, for the people and by the people." It is not fixed and hampered by forms and precedent, but is so fluid and elastic that it yields and conforms to the popular will in its latest most progressive and enlightened expression.

We caution our granges against pressing upon our legislatures, national or state, crude, doubtful or ill-advised measures. Every proposed change in our laws should go through the crucial process of a calm and thorough discussion. There should be no haste in coming to a conclusion. In grange debates there should be no contention for victory but only for the truth.

We think the Patrons may well take courage, and go right on with their work, when they reflect that their influence is felt and their voice is heard in legislative bodies.

We publish the following by request: HON. C. ROBINSON—Dear Friend.—After reading your letters, published in the Leavenworth Times, I cannot do less than thank you most heartily for giving publicity to the sentiments therein contained. I am and have been a radical Greenbacker, but have advised our friends in the district to do as you suggest, seek their remedy through the party that is most likely to benefit them. I hope to see Greenbackers and none other nominated by our state and other conventions, and allow our "Wall street" governor to return to his native state, where all "hard money" men belong. I wish you would name the proper man to head the state ticket this fall. Truly your friend, JOHN KELLY.

P. S.—Give my compliments to my old friend B. F. Diggs. J. K.

Kansas State Horticultural Society.

The eighth semi-annual meeting of the society will be held at Garnett, on Wednesday and Thursday, June 19 and 20, 1878. The M., K. & T., Kansas Pacific and L. & G. railway companies will pass all persons attending the meeting, in payment of full fare going, and one-fifth fare returning. The citizens of Garnett have generously offered free hospitality to all persons attending from abroad. E. GALE, President.

G. C. BRACKETT, Secretary. SECRETARY'S OFFICE, LAWRENCE, May 27, 1878.

County Grange.

The next meeting of the Douglas County grange will be held the first Saturday after the second Wednesday in June. Business of unusual importance will be presented at this meeting. Let every delegate be present. Patrons generally invited.

JAS. P. FOSTER, Master.

A Locomotive and Fifteen Cars Plunge through a Bridge into an Abyss of Quicksand.

[Leavenworth Times.]

A terrible and at the same time a strange accident in its nature, occurred on the line of the Kansas Pacific road about forty-five miles this side of Denver, on last Tuesday night, May 21st, which resulted in the loss of three lives, and the locomotive and fifteen loaded freight cars of the train. It was an unusually dark night, and a thunder storm of mammoth proportions and unwonted severity was prevailing at the time, rendering it impossible to see any distance whatever, the rays of the locomotive affording little or no opportunity to avoid approaching danger. The place where the accident occurred was a bridge crossing a small creek, which is practically dry during the main portion of the time, but the torrents of rain which had fallen filled it bed with a mighty rush of water, whose resistless force undermined the underpinning of the bridge and carried away the supports, the result of which was that when the ponderous engine, dragging its immense and heavy load of freight cars, struck it, it fell, carrying with it, in the debris, three human beings and the locomotive and fifteen cars. That such an accident should occur is nothing impossible, as hundreds of the same character happen

every year, resulting in the loss of scores of human lives and the destruction of thousands of dollars' worth of property. But the strangest part of this accident was that after the locomotive and cars made the fatal plunge, all trace of them was lost, not a vestige remaining, they having disappeared entirely from sight. The bed of the little stream consists entirely of quicksand, and as soon as the heavy mass reached the bottom, the treacherous sand at once swallowed it up, and heaving as though gifted with life, sucked the cars and locomotive down. By some strange freak of fate the remaining portion of the train kept the track, or the loss of life would have been greater. Three men went down with the locomotive, one being the engineer, John Bacon, the other the fireman, Frank Selden, and the third a man named John Platt, who was riding on the locomotive at the time. The great momentum of the train at the time of the accident sent the engine and cars into the ditch of death with irresistible force, the wreck being piled up in an indistinguishable mass.

No outcry was heard, as the yielding and enveloping sand effectually smothered all noises, while the loud fury of the elements prevented the hearing of any had it been made. As soon as those in the caboose could recover from the shock, an effort was at once made to rescue those fated ones who had gone down into the valley of the shadow of death, but all efforts proved unavailing, as nothing but the dreary surge of the angry waters could be heard, while nothing whatever could be seen. Information was at once sent to the nearest station, and a wrecking train sent for, but at such a time and during such a storm nothing could be done. After the violence of the angry elements had somewhat subsided, a force of workmen was put to work who at once commenced the building of the bridge, in order to facilitate the passage of trains. Since the accident all baggage and passengers have been transferred, which has delayed the running of trains somewhat, time being lost in making the transfer.

General News.

PARIS, May 25.—The shah of Persia is expected in this city about the 10th of June, to stay a month incognito. Rooms have been engaged at the Grand hotel. The shah will visit London, Madrid and Lisbon. His whole European journey will last six months.

CHICAGO, May 27.—The unprecedented movement of grain in this market is attracting considerable attention and indicates a great revival of business. Last week the aggregate receipts of all the cereals was 8,590,871 bushels; the aggregate shipments were 3,105,223 bushels. Besides this there was received 48,772 barrels of flour, and shipped 49,626 barrels. Computing the flour as wheat, shows an aggregate movement for the week of 7,285,084 bushels of grain, figures never before reached in this or any other city on the continent.

LONDON, May 27.—Accounts received from every capital in Europe concur as to the main feature of political news, namely: The certainty of an early meeting of the congress; but considerable anxiety is still apparent about military preparations and the situation before Constantinople. The attitude of Austria, especially, creates apprehensions at St. Petersburg, and these will not be allayed by the occupation of Ado Kalo, Austria's first overt demonstration against Russia's settlement of the Eastern question, Russia having promised that island to Serbia. Great secrecy is still maintained at St. Petersburg about the progress of negotiations.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Dan'l J. Haight, of Peekskill, has failed, with liabilities reported at \$250,000. He was president of the American stove works; was the senior member of the firm of Haight, Harris & Co., dry goods and grocers; operated six large farms, containing 1,600 acres; carried on three brick yards, and acted as a farmers' banker. The failure of the stove works a few weeks ago and the depreciation of his estates are the cause of his failure. His farms are heavily mortgaged. He owned a great deal of estate in the village, which is also heavily mortgaged. It is thought his assets will be very little for his creditors.

BERLIN, May 27.—Invitations to the congress were dispatched, yesterday, and if matters shall be satisfactorily concluded, a treaty replacing the modified treaties of Paris and San Stefano, will be signed at Berlin. The first steps for definite arrangements between Russia and England are due to the efforts of Count Schouvaloff. The German crown prince has stated that the project of holding a congress of social science at Goethe should be abandoned. In consequence of this expectation, the government intends to vigorously enforce the existing press and seditious laws. The Saxon authorities have closed a socialist meeting at Chemnitz. The Prussian government has ordered the prosecution of five socialistic journals for the publication of cynical articles on Hoedel's attempt to assassinate the emperor.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—At a meeting of Potter's investigating committee, to-day, no formal proposition was submitted from either side in regard to the scope that should be given to the committee's inquiries. The Republican members claimed, however, that they ought to be informed by the ma-

majority, at the outset, what are to be the limits of the investigation, in order that they may make their preparations accordingly. Several members of the majority expressed themselves in favor of confining the investigation to Louisiana and Florida, but there was no general expression of views on that point, and with a view to considering the question among themselves the majority suggested an adjournment until Wednesday next, which was agreed to, and an answer to the minority will probably be given at that time.

The president, with several members of the cabinet, will leave Washington Wednesday afternoon for the Gettysburg battle field. WASHINGTON, May 28.—The marriage of Lieut. R. L. Hoxie to Miss Winnie Ream took place this evening at Ascension church. The bride was given away by Gen. Sherman.

LONDON, May 27.—A Madrid dispatch says there was a stormy debate in the cortes on Saturday in regard to the troubles at Barcelona. It seems the agitation grew out of the resistance of the people to the municipal tax on gas, which the gas companies assessed on consumers. Private and public establishments ceased burning gas for forty-three evenings, and the shops closed at sunset, and crowds collected in front of the few houses which continued to use gas. The city authorities endeavored to compel the shops to keep open and the government issued a proclamation to that effect.

The local journals are fined and suspended for protesting, and ten are under prosecution. The minister of the interior supports the municipal authorities, and the agitation is increasing. The opposition in the cortes attacked the government's policy, and the president of the chamber closed the sitting amid great uproar, before the opposition had had an opportunity to be heard. The opposition members declare that they will abstain from further attendance unless the debate is renewed.

LONDON, May 25.—The Times, referring to the interview of Count Schouvaloff, Russian ambassador, with Lord Salisbury, foreign secretary, and the subsequent cabinet council, expressed the opinion that there are legitimate grounds for the favorable impression which everywhere prevails respecting the result of Count Schouvaloff's mission.

The Journal de St. Petersburg, referring to the insistence by London papers of acceptance by Russia of the British formula of submitting the entire treaty to the congress, says if there is serious desire that the congress should meet, and we hope it will meet, the formula will easily be found. If, unfortunately, it should not meet, it is not a question of formula which will have prevented. In a very short time the world will know what to think about the matter.

The Russian-Turkish commission, which was reported in a dispatch from Constantinople yesterday, had failed to agree on a line of demarkation between the Russian and Turkish forces, consisted of a Russian and Turkish corps commander appointed at the suggestion of Gen. Todleben to fix a new line of demarkation, and make new regulations for the better preservation of peace in the present dangerous proximity of the two armies. Russian and Turkish soldiers, when the lines are in contact, are cordial and no trouble is apprehended, despite the failure of the commission to agree; but it was thought best to have the lines further apart and more precise regulations.

The health of the Russian troops is improving. The Manchester Guardian says: "From Liverpool we learn orders have been received there to ship American cotton for consumption in the mills of Bombay. It is intended with this material to commence the manufacture of shirting and other medium classes of cloth in India. This cotton will pass into India duty free, whilst goods made from the same kind of cotton in this country will pay impost duty of five per cent."

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 24.—The Herald has the following special concerning the tornado at Mineral Point, Wisconsin: "The terrible tornado which struck Mineral Point on Thursday evening, entered from a southwest direction. It first struck the smelting furnaces of James Speres, tearing it almost to ruins. It next carried off the house of John Coleman, badly injuring Coleman, his two daughters and Tip Allen, who were in the house at the time. It then struck the residence of John Speely carrying the house from its foundation, and, in another instant, shattering it to splinters. Mr. Speely's barn was taken up and carried off, and a horse, which was in the barn, was carried away with it, and neither the horse or barn or any portion of either of them has been found. The friends of Mr. Speely, from Dubuque, some of whom were in his house at the time the tornado struck it, escaped by taking refuge in the cellar, but Mrs. Walter, mother of Jno. Walter, and Mrs. Speely, were carried off. The house of Mr. Luford was next up-lifted from its foundation in an instant, and shivered to atoms, carrying with it Mrs. Luford, whose body was found about one hundred yards distant, mangled in a fearful manner. The roof of Mr. Addington's stone house was taken up in the air, and carried one hundred yards. Benjamin Bennett's house was totally destroyed and Mrs. Bennett thrown over a wood pile, escaping with

but little injury. The houses of James Prince and William Jocks were destroyed, while a barn situated between them was left uninjured. At the brewery of C. Gilman, the storm did the greatest damage, carrying off the houses of Mr. Gilman and Mr. Adams, and badly injuring a Miss Zimmer. The brewery building and barn connected therewith were totally demolished and a number of valuable horses killed. The loss to Mr. Gilman will reach upwards of \$15,000 or \$20,000. The houses situated in the summer garden of John Jenck, opposite the brewery, were destroyed and Mrs. Myers and Mary Jenck were killed. Mr. Bahan's family, who lived a short distance from Garden's, were dangerously injured, and Mrs. Bahan died about midnight. The house of Martin O'Dowd was reduced to ruins. Mr. Beardsley's house and barn were carried seven and eight rods from their foundations. William Lucking's house was taken and nothing left but a few pieces of furniture. A school-house about two and a half miles east of the city was carried off with the teacher and children, and two of the scholars, a brother and sister, were killed, and the teacher was slightly injured. The teacher, while holding one of the smaller scholars in her arms, was thrown several rods. Most of the children were unhurt. The storm in no way abated after it left the city, but seemed to increase in fury, breaking down everything before it. Mr. Ollivo, a prominent man, was killed in the town of Waldwick, as well as one or two Norwegians, whose names cannot be learned.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Table with columns for Produce Markets (St. Louis, May 28, 1878) and Live Stock Markets (St. Louis, May 28, 1878). Includes prices for flour, wheat, corn, oats, and various types of cattle and hogs.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 8 1/2 @ 9c; medium 5 @ 7c; lower grades not quotable; cheese, 7 @ 8c; eggs, 8 @ 8 1/2c; beans, \$1.00 @ 1.25, hand-picked, \$2.00 @ 2.20; castor beans, 85 @ 90c. 3 bu., hay, baled, per ton, \$8.00 @ 9.50; chickens, live, per doz., \$2.00 @ 2.50; potatoes, 25 @ 40c; feathers, live geese, 43 @ 45c; dried apples, per lb., 4 @ 5c; cranberries, 90 @ 100c; hides, dry flint, 14 @ 15c; dry salt, 10 @ 11c; green salt, 4 to 6c; green, 4 to 5c; calf, 9c; sheep skins, 8 to 10c per lb.; green pelts, fresh, 80 to 90c; tallow, 6c; honey, strained, 10 @ 12c; linseed oil, raw, 63c per gallon; wool, fine unwashed, 18 @ 17c. 3/4 lb., tub washed 23 @ 25c. Colorado and Mexican, 12 @ 16c.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, \$2.75 @ 2.90; XXX, \$2.50. Rye flour, \$1.80. Buckwheat, \$2.25. Corn meal, 3/4 cwt., 75 @ 85c.

Wheat has fallen since our last quotations in all the markets. It has changed 10 cents in Kansas City. It is not strange that the tendency should be downward in view of the immense crop that will soon be harvested. Probably speculators and others who have been holding on to wheat with a hope of war between England and Russia have become discouraged. A congress will be held at Berlin, in which the leading powers of Europe will be represented, to discuss the issues growing out of the Eastern question. There is no sure thing that this will prevent war, but it may delay it. This is doubtless one cause of the decline in both wheat and corn. Speculators, generally are pushing grain forward, off their hands. Reports from Chicago state that the shipment in grain last week was unprecedented.

For future delivery, No. 3 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.00 to \$1.04, May, 90 to 92, June, and 89 to 92, July. In Chicago No. 2 spring is \$1.01 to \$1.04, May, 97 to 97 1/2, June, and 92 1/2 to 93, July. In Kansas City, No. 3 fall is 88 to 89, May, 85 to 85 1/2, June. This is a fall in one week on futures of from 7 to 15 cents.

Flour is quoted at lower figures but there are few transactions.

Corn is down a little in sympathy with wheat.

Kansas corn, mixed, in New York, is quoted at 49c. This is within a cent and a half of last week.

Not only in grain is there a decline, but in cattle, in wool, and in country produce of all kinds—everything the farmer has to sell. The only thing that has risen in the market is gold, which is quoted at \$1.04.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1878.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$3.00; one month, \$10; three months, \$30; one year, \$90.

City and Vicinity.

Greenback Meeting. At Sigel school-house, on Saturday evening, June 1st, Judge L. D. Bailey and R. Morrow will address the meeting.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of J. House & Co., in another place in this paper. This firm keep one of the largest stocks of clothing of all kinds west of the Mississippi.

Personal.

Miss MABEL A. HOLMES, of this city, is spending a pleasant week with friends and relatives, at Lee's Summit, Missouri.

Miss HELENA WEBBER, daughter of E. S. Webber, was severely bitten on the ankle last Sunday morning while playing with a dog.

Two Sunday-school meetings for Palmyra township, will be held by Mr. L. Milton Marsh next Sunday, June 2, at 10 o'clock, in the Kretzinger school-house (district No. 65); at 3 o'clock in district No. 56, in the school-house formerly called the Absentee district, now named Prospect.

Celebration.

We suggest to the people of city and county that a big celebration on the fourth of July would be in order. The fair grounds can be had for a small sum, and no better place need be wished for.

The organ at the Baptist church has been thoroughly repaired and moved from the gallery in the rear to a platform just south of the pulpit, in the front part of the church.

Douglas County Horticultural Society. The meeting of this society for May, was called at the regular date, but owing to storms no attendance was had.

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

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

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

HURRAH FOR THE BUCKEYE!

First Trial of the Buckeye Self-Binder in Douglas County.

On the 27th we started the binder in heavy green rye on the farm of John Metsker, Esq., in Clinton township, in presence of quite a large crowd of the farmers of that locality.

This being the first machine set up and started by us proves that it is the one for farmers to buy as there will be no necessity for delay in sending for experts to adjust them, as any farmer is capable of handling these machines.

The following are among those who witnessed the trial: J. D. Barton, C. W. Floy, J. M. Shively, M. W. Metsker, Samuel Fisher, Isaac Hoover.

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.

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 & 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.

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 I. B. & W. railways, without change.

Send it to your friends in the East and West, they will 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.

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 Frt Ag't, and T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Supt., Kansas City.

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

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

Good News. The Simpson bank building will now be occupied by Geo. Leis & Bro.'s drug house, where he will soon hope to meet all of his old as well as new customers.

Dr. Turner's Ball and Socket Truss. Without a friction pad, is easily adjusted, will last a life time, will cure all curable cases, never gets out of order, can be worn day and night with perfect ease, is held in place by means of a cloth belt, doing away with the metal belt used in other trusses; is recommended by every physician who ever saw one.

Among the many who have given in their testimony are Dr. Knight, president of the St. Joe medical college, who speaks from personal knowledge in the highest terms: Dr. Graves, druggist and dealer in trusses, Hiawatha, Kansas, who says: "The best in market."

For sale at the office of Dr. Huson, opposite the court-house by Dr. J. E. Bangs, agent for the proprietor.

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

Having seen Dobbins' Electric soap, made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., advertised in a Boston newspaper, I was gratified to learn that the article had reached this place and that one enterprising grocer has a supply. I was willing and ready to try anything that would make washing easy.

Dobbins' Electric soap is a labor, time and money saving article for which all good housekeepers should be thankful.

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.

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.

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 I. B. & W. railways, without change.

Send it to your friends in the East and West, they will 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.

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 Frt Ag't, and T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Supt., Kansas City.

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

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

Good News. The Simpson bank building will now be occupied by Geo. Leis & Bro.'s drug house, where he will soon hope to meet all of his old as well as new customers.

Dr. Turner's Ball and Socket Truss. Without a friction pad, is easily adjusted, will last a life time, will cure all curable cases, never gets out of order, can be worn day and night with perfect ease, is held in place by means of a cloth belt, doing away with the metal belt used in other trusses; is recommended by every physician who ever saw one.

Among the many who have given in their testimony are Dr. Knight, president of the St. Joe medical college, who speaks from personal knowledge in the highest terms: Dr. Graves, druggist and dealer in trusses, Hiawatha, Kansas, who says: "The best in market."

For sale at the office of Dr. Huson, opposite the court-house by Dr. J. E. Bangs, agent for the proprietor.

CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP, Under the First National Bank. All Work Done in the Latest Style. PRICES REASONABLE. Customers all Treated Alike. MITCHELL & HORN, Proprietors.

HOPE SPRINGS at home. Secondary syphilis. For sale at the office of Dr. Huson, opposite the court-house by Dr. J. E. Bangs, agent for the proprietor.

PIANOS AND ORGANS. Send for detailed statement of our NEW PLAN of retailing organs and pianos at net wholesale prices.

READ, EVERYBODY!

ROBERTS & BILLINGS' STRICTLY PURE

MIXED PAINTS

Are more than satisfying all who use them.

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE COLORS

Of the very best materials, viz.:

Strictly Pure White Lead,

ZINC AND LINSEED OIL.

OLD PAINTERS USE IT,

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

Give these Paints a Trial And you will certainly be convinced that these statements are correct. Send to

ROBERTS & BILLINGS,

Lawrence, Kansas,

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

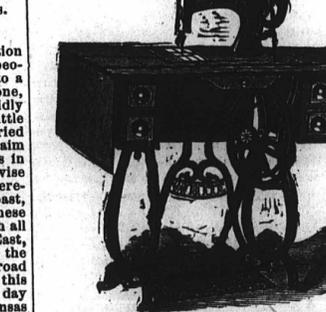
W. F. PENNY, TAILOR,

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

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

Cutting solicited and carefully done.

THE WHITE



SEWING MACHINE.

This machine possesses more advantages and satisfies those who use it better than any other machine on the market.

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 larger 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 it from wear for this purpose, as also relieving the operator of the necessity of removing the work or attachments, as is the case in nearly all other machines.

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

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

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

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

J. T. RICHEY, Agent, No. 64 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

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

HOWE'S 4 TON WAGON SCALE. THE BEST AND CHEAPEST. Address A. M. GILBERT & CO., WESTERN MANAGERS, 85, 87, 89 and 101 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

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

Board of Equalization. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE board of county commissioners of Douglas county, Kansas, will meet in the office of the county clerk, as a board of equalization,

ON THE FIRST MONDAY OF JUNE, 1878, at which time they will proceed to fairly and impartially equalize the valuation of 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.

GRAND



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.

No. 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main St., ST. LOUIS, MO.



THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE "Vibrator" Threshers,

WITH IMPROVED MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,

And Steam Thresher Engines, Made only by

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for saving Grain from Waste.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastes of Grain & the inferior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often a 2 to 3 times that amount) can be made by the Nichols Grain Saver by these improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Raddles, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all kinds and conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Heated or Sound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Rye, and like Grains, but also for the most successful Threshing in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and the like. Because the "Attachments" or "Revolving" change from Grain to Seeds.

MADE EASILY for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual kind of cast-iron. Makes no Litterage or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to suit.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. Steam Thresher made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivalled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Detail, and Reliability, etc., our "Vibrator" Threshers are incomparable.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which will mail free.

For Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness and Diseases is The Voltaic Belt. When worn it generates Electricity—the great curative agent. Physicians use and recommend it. Try it. 25. Novelty Truss—a comfortable, durable and perfect Form support—\$4. Adjustable Uterine Supporter—highly recommended—\$2. Digital Syringe—combines syringe, forceps and speculum—\$4.50. Discount on File Supporter—comfortably worn on horse-trade and physicians. Goods sent U. S. D. Address: CHAS. VOLTAIC BELT AND TRUSS CO., 85 Washington Street, Chicago.

Three Farms for Sale Cheap. One hundred and twenty acre nine miles east of Ottawa, in Franklin county; 88 1-2 acres three miles east of Lawrence; 90 acres seven miles east of Lawrence. The last two farms are all good Kansas River Bottoms. For the Johnson county farm inquire of T. J. HUTTON, on the farm; for the Franklin county farm inquire of J. F. CRAIG, on Hickory creek, nine miles east of Ottawa; for the farms near Lawrence inquire of L. J. SREANY, 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.

Attachment Notice. Before Charles Chadwick, J. P. of Lawrence township, Douglas county, Kansas, James M. Hendry, plaintiff vs. George W. Goss, defendant. GEORGE W. GOSS, YOU ARE HEREBY NOTICED 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 15th day of June, 1878. JAMES M. HENDRY.

Publication Notice. In the district court, state of Kansas, county of Douglas, ss., Mary Marx, plaintiff, vs. George Marx, defendant. TOSAI DEFENDANT, YOU ARE HEREBY NOTICED 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 Douglas and state of Kansas, charging you, the said George Marx, with having willfully abandoned and deserting her, the said plaintiff, for more than one year last past, and asking that she may be divorced 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 15th day of July, A. D. 1878, or the said petition will be taken as true and judgment for a divorce will be rendered against you according to the prayer of said petition. MARY MARX, Plaintiff. Geo. J. Barker and O. G. Richards, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Horticultural Department

Mr. Alfred Smith, the veteran pomologist of Monmouth, Me., has built up a profitable nursery business on the golden rule principle, not to send out any variety or individual plant to which he would be unwilling to give space in his own home grounds.

A writer in the London Garden is pleased to observe that the merits of the tall kind of the pea family are beginning to be recognized. Short stalks and a brief period of bearing are, he says, synonymous, and it is only by means of varieties that develop a continuous supply of fresh blooms on elongated haulm that one can hope to prolong the period of gathering.

THE ROUND-HEADED BORER.

As a Means to Destroy it the Knife Method too Hard and too Injurious—A Douglas County Horticulturist's Plan.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I see a very minute description in your paper of the working of the round-headed apple tree borer, by the president of the Illinois Horticultural society. He tells us how and when and where the eggs are laid (as a rule), and then goes on and tells us how to kill them after they are hatched. He also tells us how we can find them, and his remedy is every other man's, so far as I know; that is, to follow them up with the knife. That is what I have been doing for the last fifteen years until some of my oldest trees are almost knifed to death. As the eggs are deposited every year to a greater or less extent the result is you have got to keep the knife continually at work, as he says, at least twice a year; you must go over your trees to keep them in check. All this has to be done on the knees with an orchard of one or two thousand trees. One will see that it is no easy task for an old man that has got to be nearly seventy years of age.

Now what the people want is some remedy to prevent the eggs from being deposited. The old maxim in this case will prove true, that "an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure." There has been many preventives advertised, but as far as I know they have all failed, and, like the old doctor, we have fell back to the knife. The old doctor, when he did not know what the patient needed, would give him something that would throw him into fits and then he would cure him of fits, for, he said, he was nearly h-l on curing fits. We orchardists of Kansas have got to be nearly h-l on killing borers with a knife.

Now I propose to get rid of quite so much knee work, at least, if I do not of the borer's eggs. I presume there will be plenty that will cry humbug, without stopping to try my remedy or even to look at it and let common sense weigh it; in fact, I have heard some cry humbug at my remedy already. All I have to say to you, gentlemen, is if you have no faith in it don't try it; but don't cry humbug until you try it or see how it works upon my grounds.

If I had no interest in horticulture outside of my own grounds I would keep to myself my experiments and experience, but I think all horticulturists in Kansas should be willing to give the public the benefit of their experiments and experience.

Now for my ounce of preventive. I take a hoe and dig the dirt away from the roots of the tree about four inches (being sure to take out all borers), wrap the tree with coarse paper four inches below ground and up the body of the tree a foot and tie it with cotton twine, twice if needed; take pine tar and with a common paint brush tar this paper all over, then throw back the dirt, say two inches above the level of the ground. Now for my arguments in favor of this plan to keep out the borers: President Robinson says that the eggs are never deposited more than an inch below ground. If that be true, I think I have stopped their work under ground, and there is where the most destruction is done, for we are unable to see their work when under ground, but above, their chips show us their exact locality. Robinson goes on and says that the eggs are seldom laid above the ground over six inches, though they sometimes are laid up in the forks of the tree. If it be true that the greatest damage is done under ground, where we cannot know it, many times until the tree is dead, we certainly will be benefited by the use of

the tarred papers enough to pay for the trouble.

Again, if the eggs are seldom laid over six inches above ground what are laid above the tarred paper can be seen more readily and will save much of this knee work. I think the smell of tar about the trees will have much the same effect upon the beetle, when he comes to lay his eggs, that the mustard pot does on the fly.

This tarring should be done in the early part of May, when we know there is no eggs about the tree. If you try it your labor will not be lost, as no rabbits will ever trouble your orchard you may depend. E. A. COLEMAN. KANWAKA, Kans., May 21, 1878.

Friend—to a scientific authority—"Doctor, how is a man to tell a mushroom from a toad stool?" Scientific authority—"By eating it. If you live it is a mushroom; if you die it is a toad stool."

Keeping Flowers Fresh.

In order to keep out flowers fresh, M. Fremont, a French horticulturist, recommends the use of a solution of five grammes—about one sixth of an ounce avoirdupois—of chlorhydrate of ammonia or sal ammoniac in a litre—not quite a quart—of water. After numerous experiments, he finds that the flowers keep fresh for a fortnight if the stalks are inserted in this liquid.

The Codling Moth.

Probably one of the cheapest and most efficient remedies for the codling moth is to pasture the orchard with sheep or hogs. Let them be sufficiently numerous and hungry to eat every apple that falls, within a short time after it is dropped. To reap the full benefit from this course it should be grazed continuously, year after year. To practice it occasionally for one year only, will not answer. We do not commend this as all that should be done to stop the ravages of this pest, yet it is the readiest, cheapest and most effective remedy that many farmers can employ.

Go for Them.

About this time, and for a few weeks to come, look out for and destroy the webs and nests of worms in your fruit trees. We never drive by an orchard where the white nests and cocoons show in the branches, without wanting to get out and nudge the farmer. It is the stitch in time that saves nine—hundred! Black-knot on young trees invites the pruning knife. The little insects that scale up the bark may be disposed of, according to some authorities, by washing the bodies of the trees with strong lye and sulphur, or salt brine, or whitewash. If you don't know the remedies, look them up, and go for the pests in time.

A Large and Thrifty Orchard.

The Newton Kansan gives an account of the mammoth orchard, farm of Wm. McCracken, situated two miles east and twelve south of Newton, in Sedgwick county. Mr. McCracken has now fifty thousand thrifty, growing fruit trees, thirty thousand of which are now bearing fruit, of which ten thousand peach trees are loaded with fruit to their apparent utmost capacity. His plan is to distribute the different varieties of trees promiscuously throughout the orchard, believing that they grow and bear as well, and besides shape each other better, than if classified in rows. In some localities he has many acres of blackberries and raspberries growing among and along the rows between the trees, and which are now loaded with fruit. The older trees are now too large for cultivation and in this will care for themselves. His fruit season will begin about the middle of next month, and last until October, continuously. He confines his trade exclusively to persons who come to the place and purchase on the grounds, and last year could have sold five times as much as he had for sale.

Diseased Fruit Trees.

Mr. Hopes, president of the Pennsylvania Fruit Growers' association, boldly asserts that the diseases of fruit trees are, in nine cases out of ten, the results of causes which have their origin in carelessness or ignorance. Deep planting is one error—to plant a tree rather shallower than it formerly stood is really the right way, whilst many plant a tree as they would a post. Roots are of two kinds—the young and tender rootlets, composed entirely of cells, the feeders of the tree, always found near the surface getting air and moisture; and roots of over one year old, which serve only as supporters of the tree and as conductors of its food. Hence the injury that ensues when the delicate rootlets are so deeply buried in earth. Placing fresh or green manure in contact with the young roots is, he tells us, another great error. The place to put manure is on the surface, where the elements disintegrate, dissolve and carry it downwards. Numerous forms of fungi are generated and reproduced by the application of such manures directly to the roots, and they immediately attack the tree. It is very well to enrich the soil at transplanting the tree, but the manure, if to be in contact with or very near the roots, should be thoroughly decomposed.—Fruit Record.

The Household.

DEAR SPIRIT:—I have been waiting and watching for an opportunity to speak a few words with "The Household," and now as my little darling is asleep and the other children away at school, I will call upon the sisters a few moments before supper time. I love "The Household" and I thank Bro. Stevens for the column he gives us that we may commune with one another, it binds us nearer together with the strong bonds of friendship and love.

Helena's experience in dressing her first baby, reminds me of how I used to punish my little darlings with tight waists and bands. Now I want to tell how I make the undershirts for my last baby. I found the plan in the American Agriculturist, in one of Faith Rochester's articles, and I like it. For winter I make a plain loose flannel waist with sleeves; it buttons behind and the skirt buttons to this by eight flat shirt buttons, the skirt should be gored so as not to have too many gathers in it; when I want the extra white muslin skirt, I button it to the same waist with the flannel one. I find it very convenient to have them so that I can change the skirts or remove one without undressing the babe.

Now comes that dish-rag and I am done. I use the drying towel as long as it gives good satisfaction for drying the dishes, I wash it every week with the week's washing, then I use it awhile for washing the dishes, then I take it to wash the outside of the pots, tea-kettle and stove hearth, and when I am done with it for that purpose I commit it to the flames, for I do not consider it worth the time and trouble it takes to wash it. Good-by. ROSE MAY. AMERICUS, Kans., May 10, 1878.

A few drops of carbolic acid in a pint of water will clean house plants of lice in a very short time. If mosquitoes or other blood suckers infest the sleeping rooms at night, uncork a bottle of pennyroyal, and these insects will leave in great haste, nor will they return as long as the air in the room is loaded with the fumes of that aromatic herb. If rats enter the cellar, a little powdered potash thrown into their holes, or mixed with meal and scattered in their runways, never fails to drive them away.

Industrial Education.

There was a hearing last week before a special committee of the school board on the subject of introducing into the public schools of the city a system of education in the use of mechanical implements, with a view of teaching young lads how to handle tools, and thus qualifying them to go to a trade, or some mechanical calling, as soon as they were graduated from the public schools. The opinion was expressed that it would very soon become a matter of necessity to thus unite practical instruction with the communication of knowledge derived from books. In this age and country the plan would appear to contain very strong, if not conclusive, reasons for its adoption. As it is now, at least in communities as large as this, boys are turned out from school at the very age when something should be ready for their hands to do.—Ec.

Praise the Children.

There is an idea that praise is too good to be given to the children; that it is too rich for their mental and moral digestion. Some parents are so afraid that a child will grow proud that they never praise him, and this course is often disastrous. It is apt to produce too much self-assertion—for self-assertion is the legitimate outgrowth of withholding commendation from one who is entitled to it, or it will engender self-distrust or melancholy hopelessness of disposition. Praise is sunshine to a child, and there is no child that does not need it. It is the high reward of one's struggle to do right. Thomas Hughes says that you can never get a man's best out of him without praise. You certainly never can get a child's best out of him without praise. Many a sensitive child, we believe, dies of hunger for lack of kind commendation. Many a child starving for the praise a parent should give runs off eagerly after the designing flattery of others. To withhold praise where it is due is dishonest, and in the case of a child such a course often leaves a stinging sense of injustice. Motives of common justice as well as a regard for the future of the child should influence the parent to give generous praise to all who deserve it. Of course there is a difference in the constitution of children; some can not bear as much praise as others, and some need a great deal. It should never be indiscriminate. We remember a wonderful woman who taught a school in one village until she had educated a part of three generations. She was one of the most successful of teachers, but her success lay in her gift of praising with discrimination. A bad boy who was a good scholar got praise for his brilliancy sandwiched between her abomination for his bad behavior, and so was won to a better life; and we recall a good girl who had no gift for learning rapidly, but who was saved from utter despair by the praise she got for untiring industry. Into the discouraged heart of the children the praise of the teacher came like sunlight; and the virtues, like fruit, can only ripen in sunshine.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

I propose to give my customers THE BENEFIT OF PRESENT LOW PRICES

—OF— BUILDERS' HARDWARE, CUTLERY, TOOLS, ETC.

I have a splendid assortment of AXES, SHOVELS, PICKS, SPADES, FORKS, NAILS, LOCKS, ETC.

Mechanics' and Farmers' Tools. Also a full line of

BOYS' SKATES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. All of which I will sell at unusually low prices. Call and see. J. T. WARNE, 77 Massachusetts Street.

CONTINENTAL Fire Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK. 100 AND 102 BROADWAY.

Table with financial data: STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1878. Capital paid in cash \$1,000,000.00, Net surplus 968,501.03, Reserve for reinsurance of outstanding risks 985,000.21, Reserve for reported losses, unclaimed dividends, etc. 194,383.07, Reserve for contingencies 30,000.00, Total assets \$3,173,924.31

Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns. Farm property insured at the lowest rates. Call at my office over the old Simpson bank, Lawrence, as I keep no traveling agent. JOHN CHARLTON, Agent for Douglas County.



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

McCurdy Brothers, THE OLDEST

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE In Lawrence, Established in 1865, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS In all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES Patentees and Manufacturers of the CENTENNIAL Patent Buckle PLOW SHOE.



All Goods Warranted to be as Represented. Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

FOR SPOT CASH we will make prices that defy competition.

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

L. B. DAVIS, Carriage and Wagon MANUFACTORY!

SPRING WAGONS —AND— BUGGIES

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

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

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO, LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.,

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

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY. ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS. MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS. 45-46

W. A. M. VAUGHAN, ESTABLISHED J. K. DAVIDSON, WEB. WITHERS, 1866.

VAUGHAN & CO., Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A," GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

Two interesting works of 475 pages, beautifully illustrated. A Marriage Guide for women and for diseases, Marriage, Reproduction and Sterility; and a Private Medical Advisor on the disorders and abuses of the Male Reproductive organs. Generative Debility and Impotence, with the best means of cure, sent to any address on receipt of 75 cts. by DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th street, St. Louis, Mo.

WINDSOR HOUSE. Patronized by Farmers, Grangers and the traveling public.

Endorsed by Lyon County Council. Stop at the Windsor, near the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Depot.

J. GARDINER - - - EMPORIA. 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.

G. H. MURDOCK, WATCHMAKER —AND—

ENGRAVER, PICKETT'S DRUG STORE, 75 Mass. Street, Lawrence, Kans. Formerly with H. J. Bushmer.

Farm and Stock.

Ducks and Geese.

It is a little odd, says an exchange, that in this country where every facility exists, so few ducks and geese are raised. These are proverbially the most hardy and long lived of all our poultry. In places where cholera, croup, etc., sweep off the fowls and turkeys, ducks and geese which are not subject to these diseases, should be tried. In densely populated Great Britain and even in Belgium, where one would suppose there was little room, more geese are raised to the square mile than in the United States. In the interior ducks and geese can be raised about as profitably as other kinds of poultry, and where diseases prevail, more profitably.

Prof. Rodney French (we don't know who he is, but wish we did) in a recent lecture to farmers, spoke of the ruinous policy of exhausting soils by continual cropping without any compensating return of fertilizers to supply the place of what is taken away; and closed his lecture in language well worth repeating.

A note bearing ten per cent. interest will exhaust the resources of a farm faster than successive crops of tobacco and wheat. A mill stone may not be a comfortable thing to have about one's neck, but the choice between that and a cut-throat or slip-nose mortgage is very slight. Creditors are harder to fight than prairie fires. Grasshoppers are not liable to come every year, but interest coupons put in an appearance with absolute regularity. Better have a dug-out, with content and a clear title than a villa, whose plate-glass windows are darkened by a mortgage. Hope prompts a man to contract debts, but fear pursues him till they are paid. The farmer who raises a loan to improve his estate generally impoverishes it in order to remove the indebtedness. The temptation to possess all the land within sight was first held out by an individual whose reputation none of us are ambitious to acquire.

Hay Making.

As no single crop in the United States is of equal value to our grass for pasture and hay, it is important to know the precise time for securing the grass crop so as to realize the best results from it as a fodder for the cattle in the winter season. We do not speak of this matter because our farmers are ignorant of the subject, but because some of them, though well knowing the time when their grass is in the best condition to cut, fail, under one pretence or another, to enter upon the work of haying till the grass has become tough and wiry and has lost a very large per cent. of its nutritive qualities. We have no doubt but millions of dollars are annually lost to the farmers of our state on account of putting off their haying too late in the season.

It is agreed, we believe, on all hands, that the best time to cut hay is when the grass is in its full vigor, and when it is so far matured that the flowers are dropping and the seed just beginning to set. If left till the seeds are allowed to ripen the stem is deprived of a large proportion of its nutritive properties and little is left but the woody fiber. The haying season is fast approaching and we would remind our farmers of the great importance of being ready to cut their grass in the nick of time.

The Weed Question.

Planting is now finished and the tussle with weeds has fairly commenced. Weeds are terrible things; they are to crops what the New York *Tribune* asserts the communists are to capital; they are destructive, and for ought we see farmers must use the same means to eradicate them that the *Tribune* so strongly recommends against the wicked communists: "They must be stamped out; must be treated like mad dogs. We must treat them as we do the small-pox, the cholera and pestilence." Our readers must not suppose that we approve of the *Tribune's* short, sharp, truculent method of dealing with the communists. Human beings are not to be treated precisely as weeds are to be treated—plucked up and cast into the fire; wicked men are not to be placed in the same category as thorns, and thistles, and cockle burs, and convolvulus, and purslane. We cannot reason from the one to the other when we are speaking of remedial processes.

As applied to weeds the *Tribune's* plan is excellent; its virtue consists in its efficiency; it is short, quick and thorough. Stamp them out; treat them as a pest—as the small-pox, as the chol-

era, as a mad dog is treated. Give them no quarter; wage a war of extermination against them; declare no armistice till they are conquered. Bring against them in battle array the cultivator, the harrow, the hoe, the scythe, the naked hand, the whole artillery of exterminators; pursue them until "the last armed foe expires." We tell our farmers that this killing off and stamping out process is the exact remedy. It will prove effectual and save a world of trouble in the future; it will save time and money; it will increase the crops; it will put money in the pocket.

By these remarks we have pretty clearly indicated the line of procedure which we think the farmer ought to adopt in reference to clean culture. Does it commend itself to his reason and judgment? If so, will he follow it? The question is, will he? If not, then why not?

The Hon. G. W. Glick, for ten years a member of the Kansas legislature, has a stock farm of six hundred acres near Atchison, and was lately found by a visitor "hard at work with the hired help"—*New York Tribune*.

And what of it? Isn't his present position as honorable, as remunerative and as useful as it was when a member of the legislature?

Barley in Kansas.

EDITOR SPIRIT—The official report of the U. S. department of agriculture for 1877 places Kansas as the nineteenth state in the production of barley, while the report for 1876 places her as the fifth, showing that the development of this industry in that state has been almost unprecedented.

WESTERN BREWER.

According to the Northampton (Mass.) *Gazette*, Wm. S. Douglas, of Greenwich, has a very remarkable cow. It is stated that she gave in the month of June one thousand three hundred and ninety-two quarts of milk; the most she gave in any one day was fifty-two and one-half quarts. She averaged through the month forty-six and two-fifths quarts a day; at six cents a quart the milk would bring \$83.52.

Guinea Fowls.

At a late meeting of the American Institute Farmers' club a talk was had regarding the Guinea fowl.

J. S. Scoville, Hadley, Saratoga county, N. Y., sent word to the club how to get rid of the potato bug. He said: Let every farmer keep Guinea hens. They will destroy all the bugs. They eat them as fast as hens eat corn, and furthermore, will keep all bugs and insects of every kind off garden vines. Mr. Scoville estimated that one hen to the acre will protect the potatoes. He also argued in favor of these fowls that they will not scratch like other kinds, or harm the most delicate plant. Their eggs are valuable, and they lay oftener than the common hen; and lastly, they are valuable as a weather indicator, for just before a storm they set up a terrible screeching, which is kept up until the storm is upon them.

President Ely corroborated what had been said about the Guinea fowl, so far as their not harming the garden is concerned, and added that many farmers prized them because their screechings kept hawks away from the poultry yard.

Dr. Heath concluded the evidence regarding these fowls' harmlessness to plants, etc., by calling attention to the fact that large flocks of them are kept in Central park. He thought if it is indeed true that they will dispose of potato bugs, the statement should be promulgated throughout the country. He said that the bugs had made their appearance in large numbers on Long Island, and that many of the farmers are apprehending unpleasant consequences. He hoped farmers having any information on this subject would send in further testimony.

Hoven in Cattle.

The season of the year is upon us when hoven becomes the most prevalent disease among cattle. This is produced by over-eating the rank and rapidly growing grasses after being fed during the winter on dry feed. Indigestion is the result of the over-eating, and this causes a fermentation of the green food in the stomach, generating gas that bloats the animal up to suffocation unless relief is given. To prevent them from over-feeding on green food, it is best to give them some dry hay or straw daily. When this cannot be done and bloating takes place, ground charcoal and oil should be given them; a cupful of charcoal and a quart of lard or oil will almost always give immediate relief. This remedy is simple, and every farmer should keep it on hand, especially at this season of the year. The most certain and quickest remedy of all is to make an incision in the animal with a sharp knife about six inches in front of the hip on the left side of the backbone. After the escape of the gas the wound will heal rapidly and without any trouble to the animal, if kept off of grass for a day or two. Hoven seems to be caused oftener by cattle over-feeding on clover than any other forage, and especially when they are permitted to feed upon it when it is wet.—*Rural Sun*.

Value of Experiment Stations.

Experiment stations are regarded by the foremost countries of Europe as indispensable to the welfare of agriculture and the state, and are accepted as the most efficient auxiliaries in promoting the progressive and remunerative culture of the soil. Notwithstanding nearly every state in our own country has annually made liberal appropriations for the encouragement of agriculture, in the form of bounties to societies, premiums on specific productions, appropriation to colleges, and other similar expenditures, yet the subject of establishing experiment stations which its importance demands. The state of Connecticut has the honor of having, in 1876, established the first agricultural experiment station in America, though not until July, 1877, was its work thoroughly identified with the interests of the state.

From a report recently issued of the work of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment station, covering the last half of 1877, the practical farmer can see at a glance that more has been accomplished to benefit his calling, and at the insignificant outlay of \$2,340, than can be attributed to any other agency or organization in America during the same period of time. The report, which embraces about one hundred pages, is one of the most valuable contributions ever made to agricultural science and practice in this country, and should serve as a stimulant, and an example worthy of emulation, to other states that are struggling with the problem of how best to subserve the interests of agriculture in a manner at once economical, efficient and practical.

Of the many subjects treated in this report space forbids extended mention, though among the most important are analyses of fertilizers, pond mud, swamp muck or peat, soils, bones, blood, hair, horn and fish manures; examination of seeds, tests of vitality, impurities, imitations, and time of germination; investigations of feeding stuffs, with their money value, nutritive ratio, analyses and comparative worth; consideration of the potato disease; drainage; studies on the relations of soils to water; composition of soils; evaporation; analyses of waters, sewage; facts concerning sugar beet and other crops, with a vast amount of other interesting and instructive matter.

The farmer of the present day needs less eloquence and rhetoric, as usually dispensed at agricultural fairs; less of wordy promises, voluminous reports, and egotistical congratulations from salaried officials; less of statement of wonderful crops and animals, unaccompanied by any of the details of production; less of the pomp, dignity, parade, and ring management of agricultural societies and organizations. He needs the benefits of practical experiments; the knowledge of the best fertilizers; the proper variety of seeds to plant; which breed of animals to rear and feed, with their comparative value for milk, butter, cheese, wool, or meat; the nature of insects, birds and farm pests; the properties of soils; the economies of feeding. The farmer needs to become acquainted with many such important facts which cannot be demonstrated in the ordinary routine of the farm, and which can only be reached through the careful study and investigation of competent men, with the aid and assistance of well appointed experiment stations.—*American Cultivator*.

Comparative Value of Cooked and Raw Food for Swine.

We have this month another budget of letters upon the subject of cooking food for swine. This is a question of considerable importance, but we do not think that it is likely to be settled by such discussions as have appeared in our columns during the past three months. What is needed to settle the question of the comparative profit of cooked or raw food for swine, is a long-continued series of experiments, conducted with the utmost care as to age, weight and condition of the swine fed, with a careful account of the additional time and expense required in the cooking.

We do not regard it as by any means settled, that there is anything gained by cooking food for swine, even when the item of expense incurred in the cooking is left out of the question, and that item is often no inconsiderable one. The whole subject is one that may very properly engage the attention of the managers of the experimental farms connected with our agricultural colleges. If a dozen of these institutions were to set about the work of testing the respective merits of the two systems of feeding, keeping a careful and accurate expense account, labor included, and continue the work for—say five years, the aggregate results would definitely settle the question. But the experience of a single individual, who simply estimates expenses and profits, amounts to nothing.

One thing is certain. Some ten years ago the agricultural press, with scarcely an exception, taught, that to feed uncooked food to swine was wasteful and extravagant; and in consequence of this teaching the various appliances for cooking were generally disseminated among the farmers of the Western states. About that time we also saw, at all our leading fairs, steamers of various patterns, actively doing duty in close proximity to the pens where hogs were shown. They are still exhibited to a considerable extent, although not

so extensively as formerly, but we no longer find them in practical use by the exhibitors on the ground. In one county in which the writer has an extensive acquaintance, where, eight years ago, many steamers were in use, not one is now employed, to our knowledge, and we have reason to believe that they have quite generally been discarded by ordinary farmers throughout the county. Whether this has resulted from an unreasoning prejudice against what appears to be an innovation upon nature's plan, or from a desire to avoid what seems to cause additional labor, without regard to results, or from an intelligent conviction that it "does not pay," we are not prepared to decide. That the practice is not near so general as it was six or eight years ago among common farmers, we think no one will deny. Many are of the opinion that soaking food is fully as advantageous as cooking, and much less expensive, while on the score of convenience dry food has a decided advantage over either cooked or soaked food in cold weather, as most farmers are situated.

We should like to see our agricultural colleges take hold of this question and test it thoroughly, with such appliances for cooking, and with only such means of protection from freezing in cold weather, as are in the reach of ordinary farmers.—*National Live-Stock Journal*.

Chicken Cholera.

S. H. Ellis, in the Cincinnati *Grange Bulletin* says: "At the last meeting of our (Warren) county grange the subject of poultry raising and management was up for discussion. Many were complaining of the sad havoc the cholera was making in their poultry yards. I told them that more than a year ago I had got a recipe for a cholera medicine from Bro. J. F. Gillen, of Rockwood, Lawrence county, Ohio, which, I think, he informed me they had used for several years with good satisfaction, and has certainly given entire satisfaction since we have used it. Not being able to give the recipe from memory, by the request of many members, I promised to send it to your paper for publication. It is as follows: 2 ounces flower of sulphur, 2 ounces powdered alum, 2 ounces rosin, 2 ounces cayenne pepper, 2 ounces copperas; mix thoroughly. Dose—two tablespoonfuls in six quarts of meal, or in that proportion. Feed to the chickens occasionally, or whenever there is any appearance of disease amongst them.

"Mrs. Ellis generally places small troughs where the chickens frequent, and places some milk in them with the above mixture dissolved in, or mixed with the milk. She has great confidence in the preventive and curative properties of this medicine, and I esteem her opinions on such matters very highly."

A Preventive against the Skipper in Bacon.

This maggot is hatched from an egg, deposited by the fly, early in the season, upon the flesh side of the joints of bacon, and rarely upon the sides. We have found the following recipe to be a never failing preventive: Take black pepper, ground, and mix with molasses, to the consistency of a thick paste, and thoroughly rub over the flesh side of the joint and the hock. From one to two tablespoonfuls will be sufficient. It is best to get the unground pepper and grind to a fine powder at home, as the packages of pepper usually found at the grocery are adulterated in their manufacture. The application should be made early in the spring before the fly appears; but if delayed until the egg has been deposited or hatched, then scrape the joints thoroughly, and expose to the sun till clean, after which apply the pepper, and there will be no further trouble. It is not absolutely necessary to mix with molasses, as the pepper may be as well applied after washing or wetting the surface, so as to cause the pepper to adhere. It may then be applied liberally from an ordinary pepper-box.

Cow Choking.

A veteran farmer told me a few days ago of a method of relieving a choking cow, which was new to me, but which he assured me was unfailing. A round stick, two or three inches in diameter, and six or eight inches long, is put into the cow's mouth, like a bit into a horse's mouth, a string is then fastened to each end of the stick and tied to the horns, or up over the head. This forces her to keep her mouth open and allows the gas which forms in her stomach and is the cause of the severe pain and rapid swelling which accompanies choking in a cow, to escape. The effort also of trying to free her mouth of its unusual incumbrance is the best help toward freeing the passage of the throat. If the trouble is not removed in this way, the cow may be kept alive until help is obtained for trying other measures for her relief. In such cases time is of great importance. He assures me he has seen his plan tried in many cases, and in none had it failed of a complete cure in less than half an hour.—*Farmers' Advocate*.

'Good, sweet, yellow, hard butter is a good thing to have. It requires skill to make it. It also requires all necessary conveniences. Consequently the great mass of butter is poor. Farmers should see that their wives have every facility for making a good article.—*Rural World*.

Veterinary Department.

Crib Biting.

This very unpleasant habit is not so serious a defect as many writers and practitioners would have us believe. The producing causes of crib biting are various. It is often the result of imitating a companion standing in the adjacent stall who has acquired the habit of crib biting. In many instances it is in consequence of keeping the animal standing in his stall from day to day. The highly bred and spirited horse, when fed liberal quantities of succulent and nourishing food, must be in some mischief when his time is not employed. It is caused in some instances in young colts by partial starvation, or by not keeping sufficient provender before the animal when confined in the stable to allow him to pick it over at will. In consequence of this neglect in his stable management, he acquires the habit of cribbing on the manger. It is also the result of feeding unsound, and consequently unpalatable diet, which no horse will eat unless forced to it from starvation. Lastly, it is occasionally caused by the groom dressing his spirited charger in his stall, or other narrow compartments connected with his stable, where he can at will bite on the partition walls located on either side of him; and this biting at anything in reach may often be observed in a spirited and nervous horse, when the brush or rubbing cloth are applied to his body or legs by his groom. In the early stage of the acquired habit of crib biting, rubbing common yellow bar soap on the top of the manger rail daily will often prove an efficacious remedy; or nailing a fresh sheepskin, flesh side up, on the top and outside of the manger, will have the same effect. But when the acquired habit of crib biting is firmly established, there is no radical cure for it; all that can be accomplished is to prevent it, which can be done in either of the following ways: Buckle a strap one inch wide tight round the neck; this will compress the windpipe and prevent the possibility of the action of the windpipe, which is required before the horse can exercise his acquired habit of cribbing; but the strap, to be effective, must be constantly worn, and its constant pressure upon the windpipe is very liable to produce a worse affliction, viz., an active irritation in the last named organ, which evidently must terminate in roaring. Second, by removing the manger entirely, and letting the animal pick his provender off the floor, feeding him his grain food out of a nose-bag, nailing sheet iron the full width on the four sides of his stall, commencing two and a half feet from the floor, and let it extend upward. Third, by placing upon him a bar muzzle made of strong wire, with the bars sufficiently wide apart to allow him to pick his hay, but not to crib. This should be worn constantly when standing, except when removed to place the nose-bag on his head.

Texas Fever.

1. Is there any such disease as the Spanish or Texas fever? 2. Where did it originate? 3. Can it be given to our native cattle in Illinois? if so, in what manner? 4. How does it effect them? 5. What is the best treatment for the disease?

ANSWER.—1. The Spanish fever, or Texas cattle plague, is a disease peculiar to the cattle breed of Texas and Spain. The symptoms of the malady are very similar to the rinderpest, or cattle plague of Europe, and the results have proved to be equally as fatal. In the fall of 1866 the disease produced sad havoc among the fine herds of Missouri and Kentucky, and was no doubt introduced into those states by Texas and Spanish cattle. The disease continued to increase, and produced such fearful ravages that the legislatures were obliged to pass prohibitory laws, making all men liable to a severe penalty who brought Texas cattle into those states. As to the nature of the disease, it appears to have acquired a home in the constitutions of animals bred and reared in Texas and Spain. Cattle brought from these places seemingly in perfect health have been known to become affected, and to communicate the disease to cattle with which they had communication, from which it is evident that the disease lurks in the breed or lies latent in the system of these particular cattle until circumstances are favorable for its development, when it no doubt becomes both contagious and infectious. The symptoms, as described by some writers on this disease, are a dull, stupid, stiff appearance, an inclination to separate from the herd, drooping of the head, disinclination to eat, trembling, cramping, staggering, falling, and in some cases compression of the jaws; some become perfectly blind. The best preventive measures are complete isolation. The diseased and healthy stock should be kept wide apart. All dead animals should be immediately burned or buried deep in the ground. Disinfectants should be freely used, both internally and externally. The chloride of lime, carbolic acid, permanganate of potash, etc., are excellent remedies. As regards medical treatment, we have but little to offer. Experience has proved that medicine has very little, if any, control over this fatal malady. We should recommend comfort, cleanliness, proper ventilation and the free use of chloride of potash, hyposulphite soda, sulphate of iron and ginger.—*Inter-Ocean*.

UNEQUALED
 ATTRACTION OF GOOD CLOTHING!
 PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

THOUSANDS OF
 Men's, Boys', Youths' and Children's suits

To select from, at prices within the reach of all, at

J. HOUSE & CO.'S

MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSE,

79 MASS. STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

SAVE YOUR MONEY BY BUYING YOUR

MACHINE OILS AT HEADQUARTERS,

WHICH IS THE MAMMOTH

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUG HOUSE

—OF—

B. W. WOODWARD & CO.,

AT THE WELL KNOWN

"ROUND CORNER" BUILDING.

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

THIS STANDS TO REASON.

OF COURSE YOU NEVER THINK OF BUYING A BILL OF

LEAD AND LINSEED OILS OR MIXED PAINTS

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

WHEN YOU WANT MEDICINES,

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

WILDER & PALM,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

BUCKEYE



Table Rake & Harvester

Any Farmer Having

Fifty Acres to Harvest

Will make half the

price of

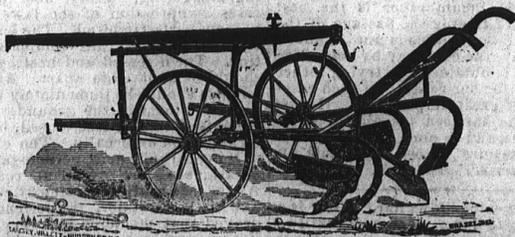
MACHINE

—AND—

SELF BINDER.

"Buckeye Senior Mower with Table Rake"

The First Season.



The Star Corn Planter, with Barnes' Wire Check-Rower, warranted to check more accurate than can be done by hand. Good Hand Planters. Buckeye Self Binders, Harvesters, Table Rakes and Mowers. 1,000,000 extra good Hedge Plants. Sandwich Power and Hand Shellers, Avery Stalk Cutters, Railroad Plows and Scrapers. The best Steel and Wood Beam Plows, Riding and Walking Cultivators. Wilder & Palm Wagon, with patent rub iron.

Call at 116 Massachusetts street for anything wanted for the farm.



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 1,800 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.

ELMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD.

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas.

—BREEDER OF—

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AND—

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

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



ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

—AND—

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

Eight weeks old.....\$22 00

Three to five months old..... 23 00

Five to seven months old..... 24 00

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

A Sow, eight months old, with pig.....\$25 00

A Sow, eight months old, with pig..... 25 00

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

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

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

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.

GOOD NEWS!
 GOOD NEWS!!

THE
 SIMPSON BANK BUILDING

To be occupied by
 GEO. LEIS & BRO.'S

DRUG HOUSE.

For the next 15 days we offer, in addition to our entire Lamp Stock, all

HEAVY GOODS

REDUCED PRICES

To save moving to our
 NEW STORE.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY CHEAP,

As the opportunity will not last but a few days:

5 BARRELS LARD OIL.

8 BARRELS GOLDEN MACHINE OIL.

8 BARRELS FISH OIL.

2 BARRELS NEATS-FOOT OIL.

5 BARRELS CASTOR OIL.

20 BARRELS CALCIUM OIL.

10 BARRELS LINSEED OIL, RAW.

18 BARRELS LINSEED OIL, BOILED.

5 BARRELS SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

6,000 POUNDS STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD.

500 GALLONS MIXED PAINTS, ALL SHADES.

5 BARRELS ENGLISH WHITING.

5 BARRELS GILDER'S WHITING.

3 BARRELS PARIS WHITE.

1 BARREL CHALK.

2 BARRELS PUTTY.

15 BARRELS DRY PAINTS OF ALL COLORS.

5 BARRELS ROOFING PAINT.

5 BARRELS FLOUR SULPHUR.

Remember, these prices are

Only good for 15 days from date.

On above named articles.

GEO. LEIS & BRO.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indecent or Excessive. Any Druggist has the ingredients.

Address, DR. JACQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth St., CINCINNATI, O.

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

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

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

Liberal cash advances made on large consignments of staple articles.

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

VERY LOWEST PRICE

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

Address, HULL & SCOTNEY, General Commission and Shipping Merchants, 221 & 248 N. Water street, Phila., Penn.

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS.

ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Was the first to make the GREAT

Reduction in Prices,

And are now selling their New FAMILY MACHINE

—AT— \$30 Less than the Former Price.

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

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

LEASE OR INSTALLMENT PLAN

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

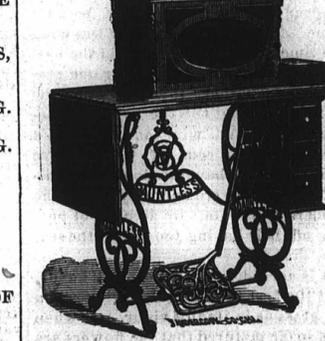
Purchase from authorized agents only. W. W. FLUKE, Agent, Lawrence, Kansas. The Singer Manufacturing Co., 404 North Fifth street, St. Louis.

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

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

WE DESIRE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO The Latest New Improvements

Just added to the popular DAUNTLESS SEWING MACHINE,



Thousands are now in use, all giving perfect satisfaction. Only the needle to thread. All the working parts of STEEL, securing durability and finish. Best BOBBIN WINDER used, without running the machine or removing the work. Best TENSION and TAKE UP, only the needle to be threaded. Best SHUTTLE in the world, the easiest managed, no holes or slots to thread. In fact it can be threaded in the dark. Its bobbin holding more thread than any other. New TREADLE, neat in appearance, perfect in shape. Best RINGES, giving solid support and perfect insulation.

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

Dauntless Manufacturing Co., Newark, Ohio. J. H. SHIMMONS, Agent, Lawrence, Kansas.

POLAND-CHINA HOGS.



PURE BLOOD.

THE BEST ANYWHERE IN THE WEST.

300 Pigs now to select from.

Address, HENRY MIERACK, Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.