

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Householdery.

VOL. V.—NO. 17.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, APRIL 27, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 221.

### HOPE ON, WORKER.

BY M. A. KIDDER.

"Hope is the working man's dream."—Proverb.  
Who should hope, if not the man  
Carrying out God's chosen plan,  
Working as his lot may be,  
On the land, or on the sea.

Honest toil makes life complete,  
Sleep secure, and coarse bread sweet;  
For the toiler never knows  
Aught that makes the idler's woes.

See the busiest in the throng!  
Light his heart and clear his song;  
Though, attired in hodden-gray,  
Home from work he speeds his way.

Mark the farmer's merry eye  
As he gleams the wheat and rye,  
Sows his seed, or ploughs the soil,  
Happy in his chosen toil.

Work of hand, or work of brain,  
Shall not be put forth in vain;  
In life's sunshine and its shower,  
Hope for these shall bud and flower.

Only do the idlers lack  
(Ever on the mental rack)  
Hope, to light the track ahead—  
Hope, to make a downy bed!

Blessed toil that glids our days,  
Covering up the thorny ways;  
Never let us miss thy crown,  
Till in life we lay it down.

### THE FIRST MRS. MOTLEY.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

There were four Miss Silverspins, and Leona, the youngest of all, was married first! Miss Silverspin was literary, corresponded with two or three country newspapers, wrote essays, and even tried her hand at poetry. Miss Eudora Silverspin was domestic, kept a big receipt-book, counted the bars of soap, and nearly drove the one maid-of-all-work distracted with her constant criticisms and surveillance. Miss Rebecca, the third, belonged to the congregation of "St. Petrifactus-in-the-Highway," was one of a sisterhood, and visited the poor, until the poor were heartily sick of her. And little Leona, the eighteen-year-old "baby" of the family, was considered as good for nothing in particular, except to be snubbed, scolded, and ordered around by all three of her sisters, until Mr. Motley came along and married her!

"The man must be crazy to fancy a chit of a thing like Leona," said Miss Silverspin. "I did think he had some literary taste, but of course he can't have, when he is satisfied with a wife who never read Carlyle, and knows nothing about Hume, and Macaulay."

"One would suppose," added Miss Eudora, acrimoniously, "that a man would select for a life-companion one who understands the art of house-keeping, and can make his home comfortable! Leona never baked a biscuit in her life, and as for preserving, I don't think she knows the difference between a damson and a greengage!"

"All this is mere folly and trifling," said the Sister of St. Petrifactus, rolling her fine eyes skyward. "No man who is entirely devoid of the devotional element can be expected to show common sense in his matrimonial choice."

"Leona knows nothing at all about him," said Miss Silverspin, sharply.

"He may be a mere impostor, for anything we know," said Miss Eudora.

"Leona will be sure to repent her headlong haste one of these days," said Miss Rebecca. But in spite of all this creaking, little Leona was as happy as a bird. She loved John Motley, and John Motley loved her. What else was wanting to complete her bliss? She went to house-keeping in a little bird's nest of a house, with the curtains all looped back with blue ribbons, and plants and canary birds in every window, and the three Miss Silverspins came there frequently to breakfast, dinner and tea, although they took no pains to conceal their disapprobation of her match.

"Nothing but an engraver," said Miss Silverspin, sourly. "I did think, Leona, you would have looked higher."

"It's a very respectable business, I am sure," said Leona, timidly.

"You'll be sure to repent it one of these days," said Miss Eudora.

"I'm sure I don't know why," said Leona, ready to cry.

"He is a free thinker and an infidel," groaned Rebecca.

"He isn't!" retorted Leona, half frightened at her own boldness. "He reads the Bible every day, and is very regular at church."

"It's all a whitened sepulchre," sighed the sister of St. Petrifactus.

"I wish they'd all get married, too," thought Leona, "and then, perhaps, they'd have enough

to do attending to their husbands, to keep away from here!"

The next week the three sisters arrived en masse, with faces a yard long, and eyes aglitter with gloomy triumph.

"I told you so," said Miss Silverspin.

"I foresaw it from the very beginning," said Rebecca.

"I'll no more than you might have expected," added Eudora.

"Do speak out!" cried bewildered Leona.

"I don't at all understand what you mean!"

"Did you know, wretched child," said Miss Silverspin, leaning forward and altering her voice to a sepulchral key, "that your husband has had another wife?"

"Of course I knew that he was a widower," said Leona, much relieved. "Do you suppose he has any secrets from me?"

"But did you know," struck in the devotee of the saint with the stony name, "that the first Mrs. Motley is still living?"

"Nonsense," said Leona. "She died within six months of their marriage, and is buried at Milwaukee."

"Poor deceived lamb!" groaned Eudora. "She's living now. It was not even a divorce, only a legal separation, and he has no more right to get married than any other man that is tied tight and fast to a living wife!"

Leona turned very pale.

"This is false!" she cried. "You are deceiving me!"

"Seeing is believing," said Miss Silverspin. "She's down stairs in the reception-room."

"Who is?" gasped Leona.

"The first Mrs. Motley!"

Leona started up with glittering eyes and crimson cheeks.

"How dare she come here? Here, to my very house!" she cried out.

"Because she wants her husband," said Eudora. "Be calm, child, I entreat. Sister Rebecca, lead in the real Mrs. Motley."

And before Leona could muster words to remonstrate, a tall female, wearing blue spectacles and a water-proof suit, stalked in.

"Who are you?" cried Leona, starting up.

"I am Mrs. John Motley," answered the gaunt female, with a wave of her umbrella, "and I want my husband. He married me out West three years ago, and now he's cleared out, and don't allow me one penny of maintenance. And he's been and gone and married again, and I'll have him up for bigamy as sure as my name is Phill Maria Motley! What's the use of laws, if this is the way a respectable woman is to be swindled out of her support?"

Leona sank back, pale and startled, as if she had seen a ghost. And so she had—not only the ghost of the woman she had deemed dead and in her grave years ago, but the sheeted spectre of her own married love and happiness.

Poor, trembling, pallid little Leona! And the three Miss Silverspins stood around, triumphing in her dismay, like three exultant Ghouls, crying in one voice:

"Didn't we tell you so?"

Just at this moment the door opened and in walked—Mr. John Motley himself!

"Hullo!" cried he. "What's the matter, Leo? What's all this about?"

"Deceiver!" shrieked Miss Silverspin.

"Bigamist!" shouted Miss Eudora.

"Villain!" roared Miss Rebecca.

"Are you all mad?" said Mr. Motley, looking from one to the other.

"John, who is that? Speak!" sobbed out poor Leona, pointing to the tall woman in the blue spectacles.

"I'm hanged if I know," said Mr. Motley, looking her full in the face.

The three Miss Silverspins started.

"She said she was your first wife," cried they, in chorus. "She said she wasn't divorced, only legally separated. She said you were her lawful husband, and that Leona wasn't your wife at all."

"Then she has told a pack of confounded lies," roared Mr. John Motley, with flashing eyes.

"Isn't this man your husband?" demanded Miss Silverspin, shaking the tall stranger by the shoulder.

"No he ain't," sheepishly confessed the so-called Mrs. Motley. "My husband's name is John Motley, but he ain't this man at all. My husband is tall and stout, with red hair and whiskers, face marked with small-pox, and only one eye."

"There's a John Motley keeps a grocery store down by the river," said the other possessor of that name. "Perhaps—"

"That's him," said the spectacled one, with

alacrity. "He always knowed a heap about the grocery business. He's pretty, but he can't dodge me."

And with the destroyer of Leona Motley's domestic peace.

The three Miss Silverspins retreated in disorder, mutually reproaching one another. Leona had a good cry and laugh on her husband's shoulder, and Mr. Motley registered, then and there, a solemn vow that the three sisters-in-law should keep out of his house thereafter.

And he kept it, too.

At the Lake Erie terminus of one of the Michigan railroads, a gentleman was crossing the gang plank of the steamboat that was to take him to Cleveland. He had just been paying some money to a porter, and had his purse in his hand as he stepped upon the plank, when a jostle from the elbow of a man coming on shore, caused him to drop it into the lake. Knowing the water to be deep at that point, with the probability of much debris and mud upon the bottom, he made up his mind he should never see his purse again; yet he stated his loss, and promised to give one half of its contents to any one who would bring it up.

Four or five of the deck-hands, hearing this, stripped to their pants, and plunged into the lake. After a few ineffectual trials they gave it up. Just then the barber of the boat, a gentleman of the colored persuasion, came along, and having learned the circumstance, he made preparations, and dove for the treasure. He went down eight times, and was pretty well exhausted. The by-standers tried to dissuade him from another plunge.

"Golly!" said he. "I's good for one more dive. Dar's luck in odd numbers."

And with that he made his ninth plunge. After remaining down until the spectators began to fear he had lost himself, his ebullient hand appeared above the water grasping the prize, and quickly the woolly head and triumphant phiz followed. He was helped to the landing amid vociferous cheers, and the owner of the purse, true to his word, counted out to the plucky and lucky barber one-half the contents, which amounted to a little more than five hundred dollars.

**The Sister.**  
No household is complete without a sister. She gives the finish to the family. A sister's love, a sister's influence—what can be more hallowed? A sister's watchful care—can anything be more tender? A sister's kindness—does the world show us anything more pure? Who would live without a sister? A sister that is a sister in fidelity, in purity, in love, is a sort of guardian angel in the home circle. Her presence condemns vice. She is the quickener of good resolutions—the sunshine in the pathway of home. To every brother she is a light and life. Her heart is the treasure-house of confidence. In her he finds a fast friend; a charitable, forgiving, tender, though often severe friend. In her he finds a ready companion. Her sympathy is as open as day, and sweet as the fragrant flowers. We pity the brother who has no sister—no sister's love; we feel sorry for the home which is not enlivened by a sister's presence. A sister's office is a noble and gentle one—it is hers to persuade to virtue, to lead to wisdom's ways; gently to lead where duty calls; to guard the citadel of home with sleeping vigilance of virtue; to gather graces and strew flowers around the home altar. To be a sister is to hold a sweet place in the heart of home. It is to minister in a holy office.

**Faith in the Family.**  
One of the most intelligent women I had ever known, the Christian mother of a large family of children, used to say that the education of children was eminently a work of faith. She never heard the tramping of her boys' feet in the house, or listened to their noisy shouting in their play, or watched their unconscious slumbers, without an inward earnest prayer to God for wisdom to train them, and for the spirit of the highest to guide them. She mingled prayer with counsel and restraint; and the counsel was wiser and the restraint was stronger for this alliance of the human and divine elements in her instruction and discipline. And, at length, when her children had become men and women, accustomed to the hard strife of the world, her name was the dearest one they could speak; and she who had fed their bodies from her own spirit's life, who had taught their feet to walk, their tongues to speak, and prayer, and illumined their consciences with the great lights of righteousness and duty, held their reverence and love increased a thousandfold by the remembrance of an early education that had its inspiration in faith in God.

### French Economy.

The French butcher separates the bones from his steaks, and places them where they will do the most good. The housewife orders just enough for each person, and no more, even to the coffee. If a chance visitor drops in, some body quietly retires, and the extra cup is so provided, but nothing extra by carelessness of intention. When the pot has boiled, the handful of charcoal in the little range is extinguished, and waits for another time. No roaring cookstoves and red hot covers all day long for no purpose but waste. The egg laid to-day costs a little more than the one laid last week. Values are nicely estimated, and the smallest surplus is carefully saved. A thousand little economies are practiced, and it is respectable to practice them. Cooking is an economical as well as a sanitary and gustatory science. A French cook will make a franc go as far as an American housewife will make three, and how much farther than an American Bridget nobody knows—we should probably be greatly astonished, could the computation be made, how much of the financial, recuperative power of France is owing to her soups and cheap food; better living, after all, than the heavy bread and greasy failures of our culinary ignorance.

An old Detroit apple woman offered her fruit to a vessel captain who was signing over the good times of 1864. She wanted three cents apiece for her apples. He gave her a pleasant look and said:

"Well, well. Why you look as young as you did ten years ago. Same bright eyes and red cheek—same white teeth."

"Take an apple for two cents, Captain," she replied.

"I presume you are fifty years old," he continued, "but who'd know it? Lots of ladies at thirty look as old as you do."

"Take an apple for a cent, Captain," she answered, smiling like a rose.

"Some rich old fellow will come along some day, searching for a buxom wife," said the Captain, "and you won't have to peddle apples any more."

"Here, Captain, two for a cent, take two of the biggest!" she exclaimed, and then ran after him and dropped two more into his overcoat pocket.

**Anecdotes.**  
Every married woman is personally acquainted with a man who will sit right alongside of a stove and let the fire go out.

Bristow says the country is getting short of currency, which is a point in which we resemble the country near enough to be twins.

If a generous but ugly boy gives his younger brother "60" for stealing 1 of his apples, and that night the apples give him "sixty" 2, how many apples did the younger brother receive?

"Are you a christian?" asked one of Mr. Moody's assistants at an inquiry meeting, of a hard-looking customer who had taken a front seat. "No," he answered, sadly. "I'm a plumber." It was a hopeless case.

The time for a man to stand firmly by Job's example is when he washes his face with homemade soap and begins to paw around over the chairs with his eyes shut, inquiring for a towel, quick, and is told that the towel is in the drawer, but the keys are lost.

"Here, father, take care of your own hair dye," remarked an irreverent Brooklyn youth, as he handed a suspicious-looking blue bottle to his paternal relative, at a party the other evening. It is supposed that the old gentleman had previously refused to honor some pecuniary demands, and that this was a corner on revenge.

There is a deacon to Cleveland who is training at present with the noble army of independent voters. The other day a party man twitted him with being on the fence. "Yes," said our deacon, "I am on the fence, and there I propose to stay as long as it's so confoundedly muddy on both sides."

"What do you think of the present jury system?" inquired a man of an old Chicago extempe. "Judge the other evening. 'Think?' echoed the old man in disgust. "Why, I think it is getting so that if a man should plead guilty of murder, and try to get hung, the jury would somehow or other, manage to acquit him."

A Judge in Monmouth county, N. J., once cautioned an old negro who had been acquitted not to be found in bad company again. "Much obliged to ye, Maras," he replied. "I allus spect your advice; but de fact am Maras, dat good company and bad company look so much alike dat dis nigger can't tell de difference until he gets right in 'em."

### Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I see in your paper that you give a chance to the boys and girls to write a few lines for your paper. I thought I would write too. I am 11 years old. I have got a pony and a side saddle, and a heifer calf. I went to school last winter and am going this summer if I can. There are not many girls here for associates. The weather is fine here now; the farmers are preparing to farm and I am making garden. I am going visiting this afternoon, to see my friend. You said for us to write small letters. I guess I will quit for this time. I will ask you a question. Do you allow one to write more than one letter for your paper? Ma says she will give me paper to write with if you do.

Yours truly,  
MAY.  
MADISON, Kansas, April 18.

[The boys and girls are invited to write as often as they wish, but they must always send their full names.—ED. SPIRIT.]

MR. EDITOR:—Dear Sir:—As you wish every little boy and girl to write for your paper, I am willing to do my part. I am twelve years old. I have not been to school much, for I have worked on the farm since I was able to help my father. I have a fine colt two years old; his weight is about 800 pounds; his height is 16 hands and 11 inches; he is so stout that I can hardly manage him; he took the first premium at the Farmland Fair, last September. I must add that if he is a fine horse it is because I took good care of him, fed him well and carried him well. Last year I marked out about fifty acres of land to plant in corn, and I plowed nearly all spring and summer. I hope to do much more this year, for I will be older and stronger. I am yours, very respectfully,  
JUSTIN J. CHEVALIER.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write you a few lines. I am twelve years old. I went to school last winter. I studied reading, writing, spelling, geography and arithmetic. I am going to raise a crop of my own this year. I have some potatoes planted now. I raised a very good crop last year. I have set out 60 cotton-woods this year. I have made me a garden rake, a harrow, a marker, a wagon and a plane. I have been helping my father burn the corn stalks. The wheat and rye look very well here. Respectfully yours,  
S. S. CLARK,  
OTTER CREEK, Clay Co., April 19, 1876.

MR. EDITOR:—I take the present opportunity to write you a few lines. I went to school last winter. We had a good teacher; his name is A. J. Goggin. We have made some garden; my oldest sister made the beds and helped plant the seed. I am ten years old. My answer to Kinky Stanley's enigma is, "Young Folks' Column."  
EMMA LIND.  
WASHINGTON CREEK, April 15, 1876.

MR. EDITOR:—I like to read your paper, and I will try to write every week. We have had very bad weather. Hail fell last Tuesday evening as large as an egg. If the weather keeps nice I will plant my flowers before long. Mr. Durand was lecturing in the grange last Wednesday evening, and he stayed at our house all night.  
MARY E. WILSON.  
GREENWICH, Sedgwick Co., April 17.

MR. EDITOR:—We have had nice weather for the last two or three days. It was awful muddy last week. Father is sowing oats today. Mother's cow has a calf. My hen will have chickens this week. We are going to have some peaches yet and lots of cherries. I will close.  
LYDIA B. WILSON.  
GREENWICH, Sedgwick Co., April 17.

**Enigma.**  
I am composed of fourteen letters.  
My 4, 10, 8, is a verb.  
My 8, 11, 9, is a fluid.  
My 1, 6, 13, 4, is a planet.  
My 7, 8, is a preposition.  
My 12, 9, 5, 2, is what young lambs do.  
My 14, 3, 11, is what children are apt to do.  
My whole is what grangers read.  
EMMA E. LIND.

**Charade.**  
My first calls from the field at noon,  
The hungry hired hand,  
My second is craved, a precious boon,  
By many a habit-bound man.  
My whole's a sort of dance and tune,  
Now guess it, if you can.  
TOMAS, Kansas.

The following answers are correct:  
MR. EDITOR:—The answer to Amie Wright's riddle is the letter "e."  
The answer to Emma Lind's enigma is "Be just and fear not."  
LAVINA HOYER,  
WELLVILLE, Kansas.



Patrons Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE. Master—John T. Jones, Helena, Arkansas. Secretary—H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky. Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master: M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon County.

Commissioned by M. E. Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange since last session. W. S. HANNA, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin county, Kansas.

- 1. Shawnee County, Wm. Simms, Master; Topeka. 2. Cowley County, A. S. Williams, Master; Winfield. 3. Sedgewick County, A. M. Durand, Master; Mount Hope.

- 1. Bourbon County, J. W. Rowles, Master; Pawnee. 2. Butler County, H. W. Beck, Master; Indianola. 3. Republic County, Albert Odell, Master; Bellville.

- 1. Marion County, Wm. Warehouse and Shipping Co. 2. Sedgewick County, Patron's District Commercial Agency.

Jefferson County.

EDITOR SPIRIT: I am happy to say that the grange in Jefferson county is fast increasing in interest and numbers. The purpose of the order is better understood, valuable lessons in co-operation are being taught, and appreciated, pecuniary advantages are gained through our agents, social gatherings of the grange and reading the SPIRIT all tend to work up a permanent growth and lively interest in Grove City Grange.

Deputy for Jefferson County. GROVE CITY, April 18, 1876.

BRO. STEVENS.—Morris county Patrons O. K. They have formed a co-operative association, and have a full stock of groceries, brooms, tinware, stoves, seeds, and agricultural implements, James Coffin, agent, all in harmony, store well patronized, not only by Patrons, but by those outside of the grange.

Died, April 2d, at the residence of his mother, in McPherson township, McPherson county, Kansas, FOSTER A. BLOOD, in the 21st year of his age.

IN MEMORIAM. WHEREAS, The Great Master above, in his Divine Wisdom, has called from our midst Bro. F. A. Blood, therefore be it

Direct Trade. There has been no effort made by the leading western grangers, as some would believe, to throw obstacles in the way of direct trade with the co-operative societies.

It will be remembered that Mr. J. W. A. Wright was deputed a commissioner to England to confer with the societies there on this subject. He writes to the committee that the societies through their representatives have acceded to the propositions of the committee, and a company is to be formed to be called the Anglo-American Trading Company.

The grange in Jefferson county is fast increasing in interest and numbers. The purpose of the order is better understood, valuable lessons in co-operation are being taught, and appreciated, pecuniary advantages are gained through our agents, social gatherings of the grange and reading the SPIRIT all tend to work up a permanent growth and lively interest in Grove City Grange.

There has been no effort made by the leading western grangers, as some would believe, to throw obstacles in the way of direct trade with the co-operative societies. On the contrary, there is manifested much anxiety upon the subject, by the master of the National Grange particularly, and by several of the masters and by members of the national executive committee.

The order of Patrons of Husbandry has developed in this country more masters and agents than any other order. This fact shows what an educational power there is in the order, if used in a judicious manner.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Take Time to Think. The progress which farmers have made since the advent of the order of the Patrons of Husbandry, has been of the most marked character.

Under the above heading we find the following in the Cincinnati Grange Bulletin. A year or two since it would have had more forcible application than at the present time. The business of the order is now better systematized, and it is seldom we find that a contract can be made by a single grange with manufacturers where State agencies exist.

Some Tricks. The following kind of tricks have become so common that we republish the following notice of them which we find in the Granger Correspondent.

The Grange and the White House. Under this head the Louisville Courier-Journal discourses as follows:

Strange to say, thus far there has been but small anxiety evinced as to the position likely to be taken by the grangers of this country in the approaching general election.

How to Order. N. D. Wetmore, of New Orleans, La., in the last number of the Son of the Soil, gives the following advice to secretaries of granges and managers of co-operative stores:

Against Resumption. Springfield, Mo., Grange, lately passed, among others, the following resolutions: Resolved, That we believe the specie resumption, and an effort in the interest of perpetrating a great wrong against the laboring classes.

The True Idea. Says Colman's Rural World: A member of one of the most energetic wide-awake granges, asks me how we have any knowledge, writes us concerning the grange of which he is a member, as follows: We have a farm committee appointed at each meeting, to visit each member's farm in regular order, render a written report of the condition of the brother's farm, stock, etc.

Benefits of the Order. When the grange movement was yet in its infancy it disclosed to the astonished farmers that they had been for years paying \$6 for a sewing machine that was manufactured for less than \$18.

Farm Experiment in the Grange. The members of the Perry (Ga.) Grange have unanimously resolved that its members prepare and plant, each, one acre of land in wheat this season; and the member reporting the best yield from his acre be entitled to and receive one bushel of wheat from each member of the grange who may engage in said contest for the premium—each contestant to furnish the grange with a description of his land, preparation, fertilization, kind of wheat sown, and all the particulars of cultivation.

Patrons at Philadelphia. Provision has been made to board and lodge 3,000 persons every day at the Philadelphia Centennial. The following are the published governing prices: To Patrons and stockholders, \$1 per room, (double bed) per day; 20 cents per meal. Families strictly. To be known by trade card properly issued.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Benefits of the Order. When the grange movement was yet in its infancy it disclosed to the astonished farmers that they had been for years paying \$6 for a sewing machine that was manufactured for less than \$18.

Farm Experiment in the Grange. The members of the Perry (Ga.) Grange have unanimously resolved that its members prepare and plant, each, one acre of land in wheat this season; and the member reporting the best yield from his acre be entitled to and receive one bushel of wheat from each member of the grange who may engage in said contest for the premium—each contestant to furnish the grange with a description of his land, preparation, fertilization, kind of wheat sown, and all the particulars of cultivation.

Patrons at Philadelphia. Provision has been made to board and lodge 3,000 persons every day at the Philadelphia Centennial. The following are the published governing prices: To Patrons and stockholders, \$1 per room, (double bed) per day; 20 cents per meal. Families strictly. To be known by trade card properly issued.

Grange Notes. Highland Grange, of Indiana, has eighty live and prompt-paying members and not a single deadhead. Master Allen, of the Missouri State Grange, not only labors assiduously in the field at large but also labors in his own field.

The grange of Johnson county meets on the first Saturday of each month in Olathe. The Patrons of that county are doing more this spring to strengthen the order than ever before.

Enterprise Grange, of Indiana, is enterprising in more than one sense. It is presided over by Mr. J. M. Hines, who is a bachelor, and the grange proposes to do all it can to help him in getting a wife to cheer and comfort his declining years.

The Covington, Ky., Commonwealth says: Co-operative stores on the National Grange plan are being established everywhere. By teaching the farmers to buy for cash only, the stores will save millions to the people, and drive away "hard times."

Where a good hall can be had for the grange meeting and library, it might be a source of great recreation for the ladies to meet monthly at the library, carrying their light work and lunch, and there pass a day of recreation, as well as social enjoyment.

The Patrons of Dakota Territory are organizing a co-operative purchasing company. The object is to provide capital and a medium for general co-operative business transactions by the Patrons of Dakota. They adopt the Rochdale plan of doing business.

Aubrey Grange, of Johnson county, Kansas, meets every second and fourth Fridays of each month. The meetings are always pleasant and agreeable. The members meet business every time, and send to Bro. Wetmore, of Louisiana State Grange, for sugars, coffees and syrups.

Three thousand dollars have been subscribed for the establishment of the Grange Depot at Humboldt, Kansas. The agents are at work securing further subscriptions to the capital stock; and it is expected that the depot will be open and ready for business by the first of July.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

The efforts of the Patrons of Husbandry of Monroe, Blount and Landon counties, Tenn., to utilize more fully the Tennessee river, and thereby obtain cheaper transportation, is about to take definite shape, by the erection of a warehouse at Niles' Ferry, on that river, in which they may store for shipment by boat such products as may be sent to market.

The grange operative store at Tipton, Mo., on a capital of \$1,400, sold in the month of February goods to the amount of \$1,000. In March with capital increased to \$2,200, sold \$2,500 worth of goods. The managers retailed at about the prices of other stores, but give the purchasers, who belonged to the organization dividend tickets in proportion to purchases made.

The next State Fair of Alabama will be held under the auspices and control of the grange in that State, as was the case last year. A premium of \$300 is offered for the best and largest display in merit and variety of samples of field crops exhibited by one grange grown by the members of the same. Also a premium of \$200 will be given for the best display of products of garden, orchard, dairy and pantry, by a single grange. The State master calls upon the granges throughout the State to begin the preparations for the exhibition. Can't something of the same kind be put on foot in Kansas? It is a question worth considering.

There are fifty-one granges in Indiana which have saved their members an average of \$570.50 each grange, and eighty-five others \$307.25 a grange on an average, by buying their purchases direct of manufacturers, and to some extent by their own production.

There are fifty-one granges in Indiana which have saved their members an average of \$570.50 each grange, and eighty-five others \$307.25 a grange on an average, by buying their purchases direct of manufacturers, and to some extent by their own production.

There are fifty-one granges in Indiana which have saved their members an average of \$570.50 each grange, and eighty-five others \$307.25 a grange on an average, by buying their purchases direct of manufacturers, and to some extent by their own production.

There are fifty-one granges in Indiana which have saved their members an average of \$570.50 each grange, and eighty-five others \$307.25 a grange on an average, by buying their purchases direct of manufacturers, and to some extent by their own production.

There are fifty-one granges in Indiana which have saved their members an average of \$570.50 each grange, and eighty-five others \$307.25 a grange on an average, by buying their purchases direct of manufacturers, and to some extent by their own production.

There are fifty-one granges in Indiana which have saved their members an average of \$570.50 each grange, and eighty-five others \$307.25 a grange on an average, by buying their purchases direct of manufacturers, and to some extent by their own production.

There are fifty-one granges in Indiana which have saved their members an average of \$570.50 each grange, and eighty-five others \$307.25 a grange on an average, by buying their purchases direct of manufacturers, and to some extent by their own production.



Kansas State News

George Graham committed suicide by shooting himself through the head on Monday, the 18th inst., in Sedgewick City. The fatal act was done about 7 o'clock p. m. on the streets of that place. His mind was evidently deranged some time previous to this time, and the fear of losing his property was the "propelling impulse that led him to self-destruction."

The Independence Kansas says: The first victim of the game law was the dollar store chromo man, who killed a couple of quails on Saturday last. It cost him \$15.20. The justice got ten dollars, and we, the sporting populace, got the sum total of one dollar for our school fund or something. We are not advised who got the quails.

John Williams, living four miles north of Labette, buried four or five jars of butter last summer, as an experiment. He removed one jar the other day and found the butter as nice and sweet as the day it was buried. His plan was to get a good pound jar, fill it with butter, tie a cloth over the top, put on a layer of salt about an inch thick, tie a strong cloth over the mouth of the jar, and bury the jar four feet deep, mouth down. Mr. Williams thinks that butter put up in this shape can be kept pure and nice an indefinite length of time.

A violent wind storm visited Morris county on Tuesday, the 11th inst. Simon McCullough, in Highland township, had his house totally destroyed; the house of Mr. Gardner, was badly damaged. The new school, house in district forty-two was blown down and completely demolished. Mr. John W. Evans had his stone house unroofed, and many other houses in the vicinity were unroofed. The house in school district 21, known as the Gilmore school house, was turned over and blown to pieces; Mr. Stern's house on Gilmore creek was scattered in ruins over the prairie. Many other houses were damaged. No one was seriously hurt.

On Thursday last, Johann Ollenberger, a member of the Russian settlement some ten miles west of Council Grove, was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun. Mr. S. Buchanan was the only man in Garnett who observed Arbor day. Notwithstanding the rain and mud, he planted a fine elm tree at every church in town—seven in all.

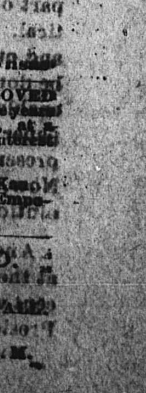
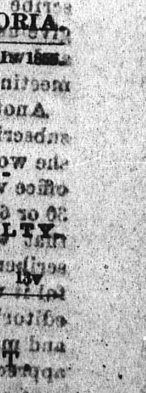
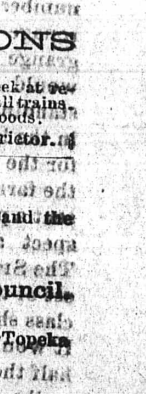
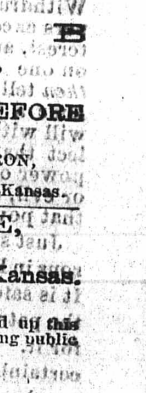
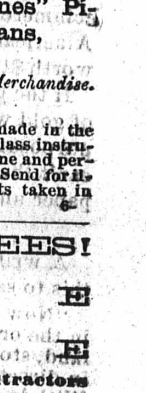
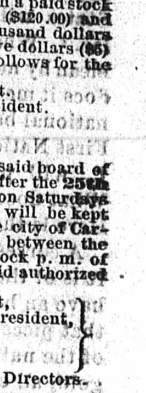
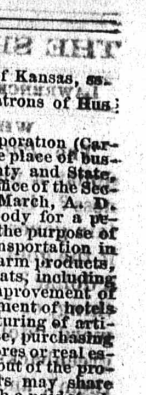
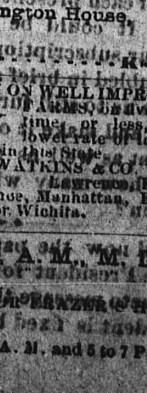
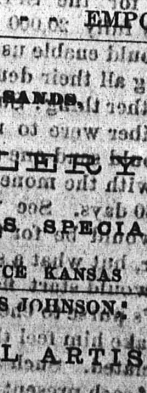
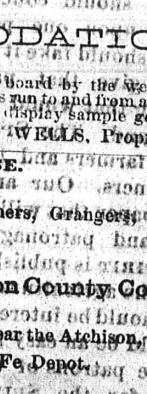
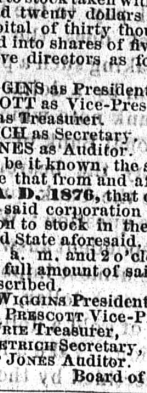
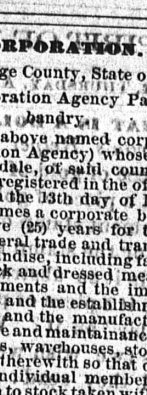
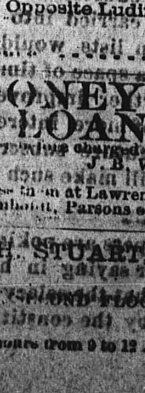
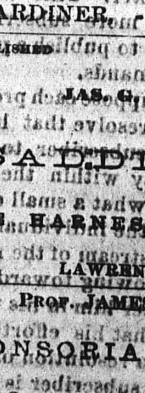
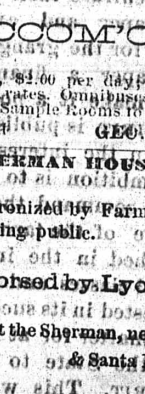
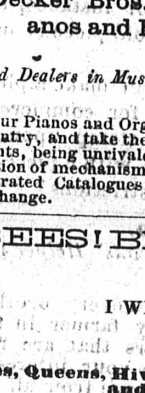
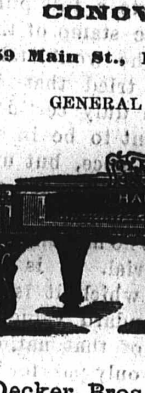
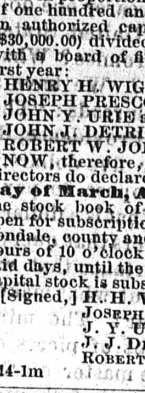
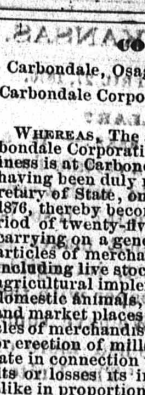
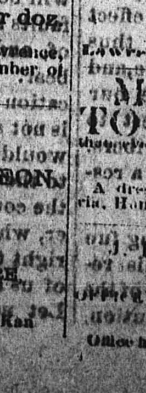
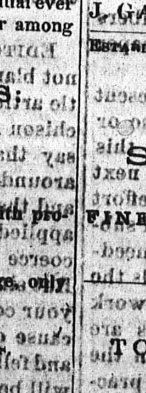
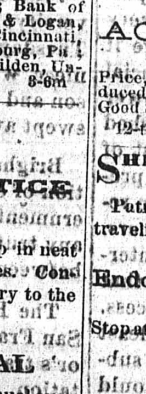
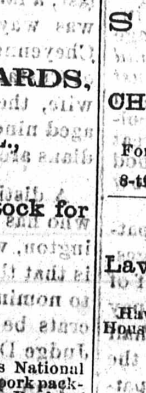
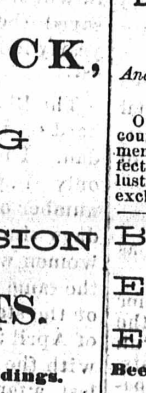
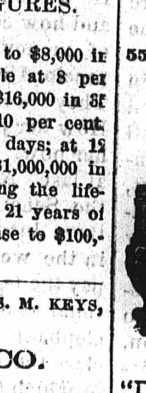
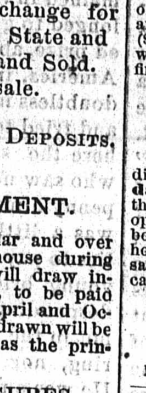
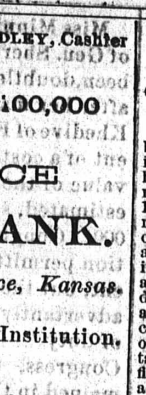
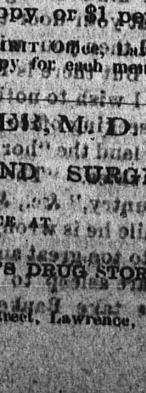
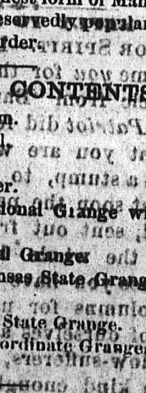
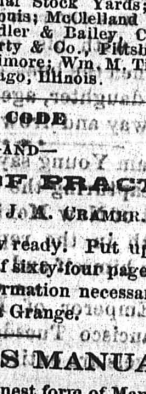
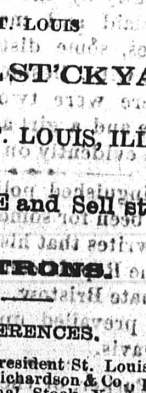
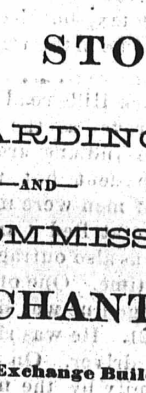
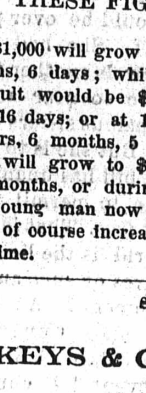
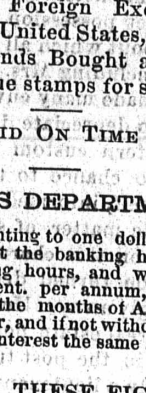
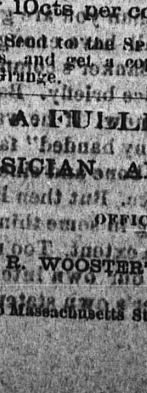
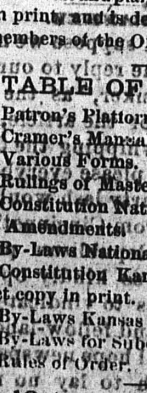
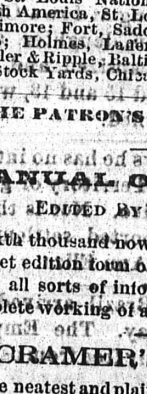
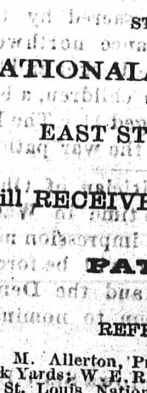
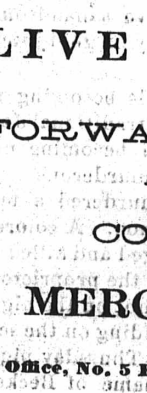
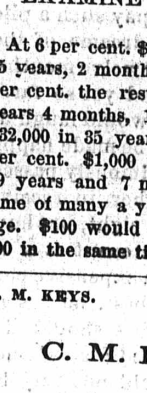
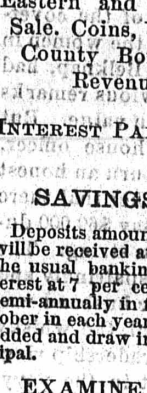
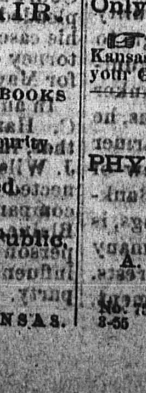
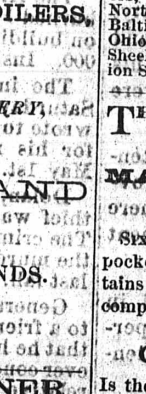
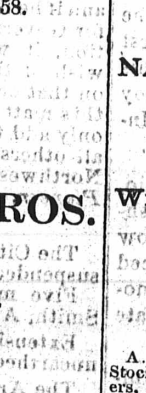
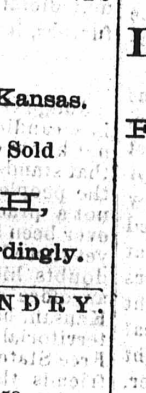
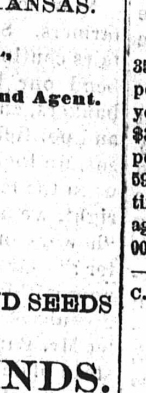
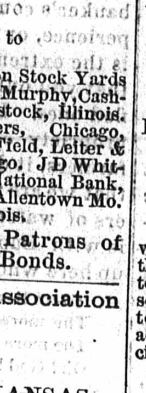
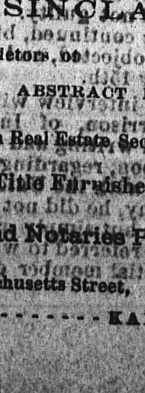
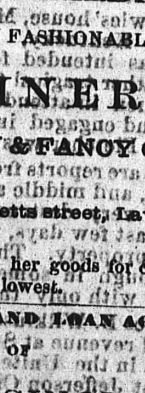
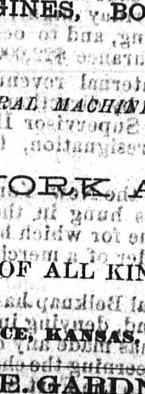
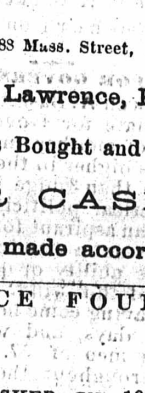
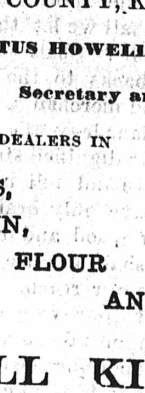
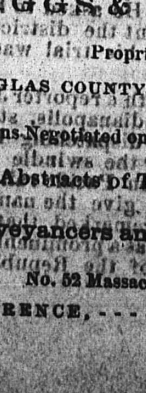
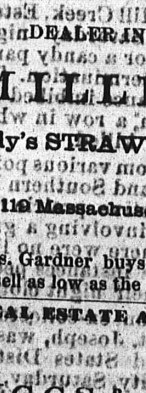
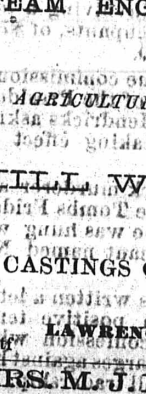
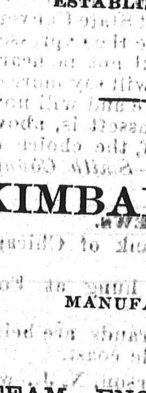
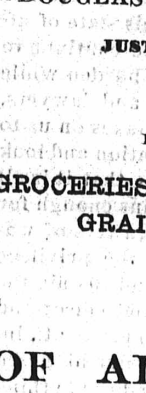
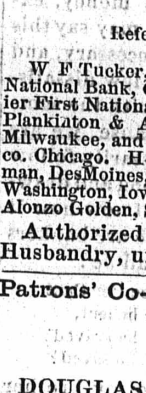
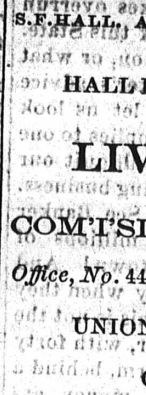
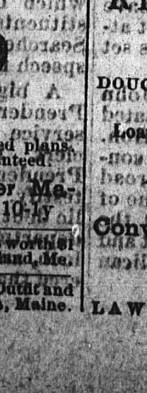
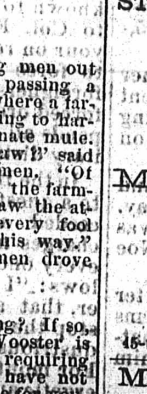
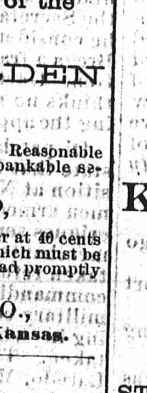
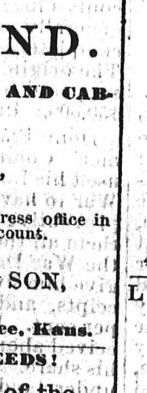
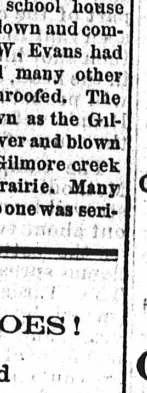
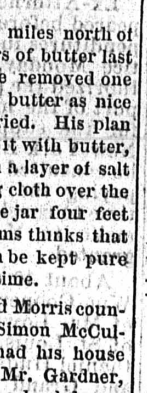
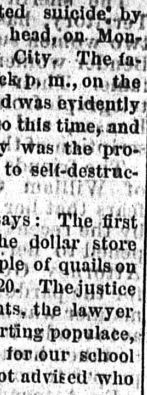
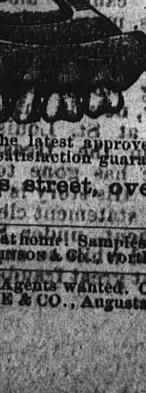
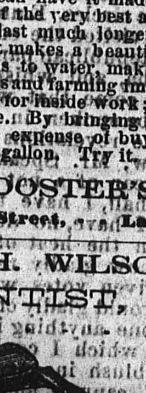
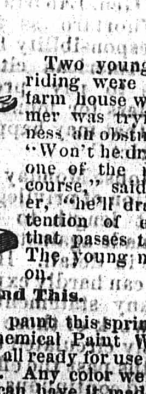
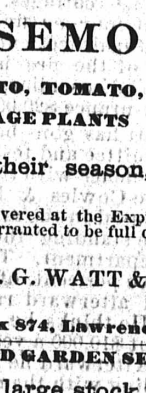
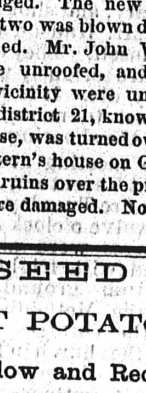
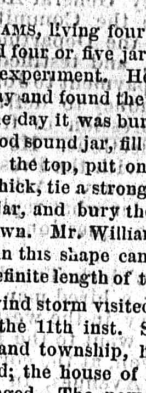
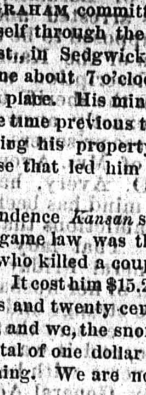
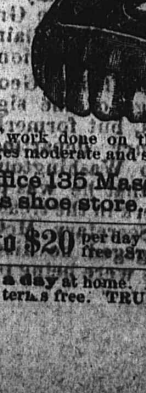
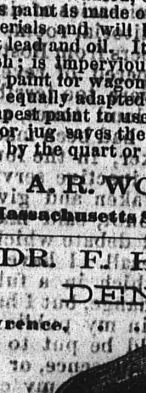
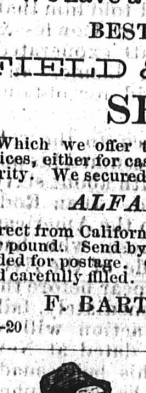
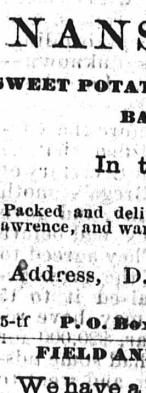
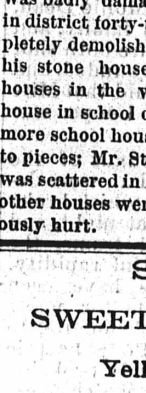
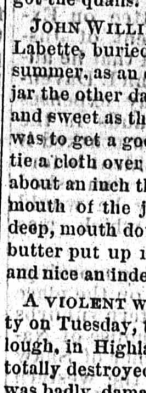
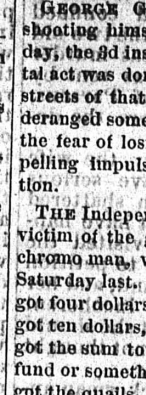
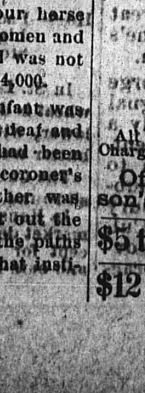
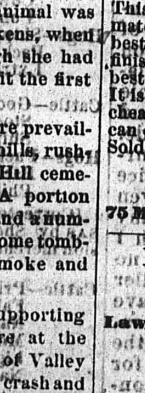
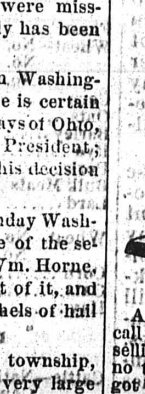
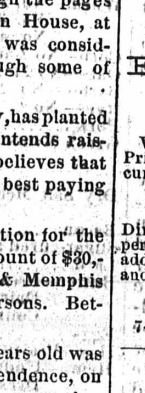
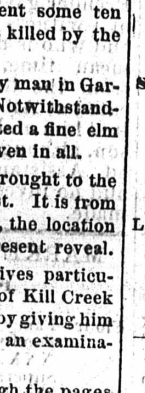
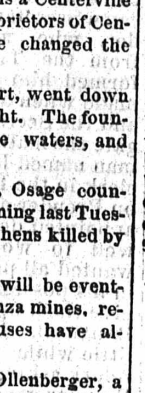
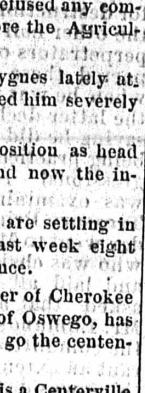
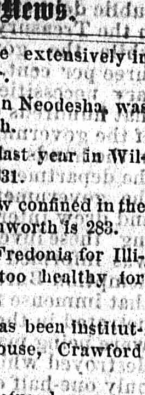
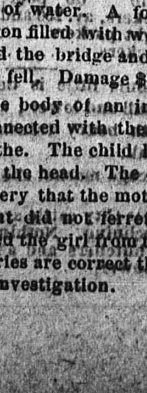
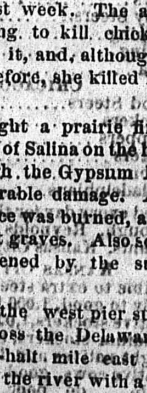
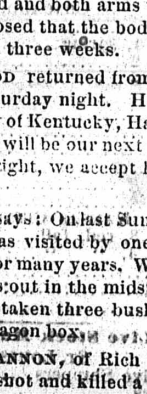
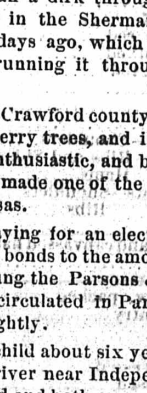
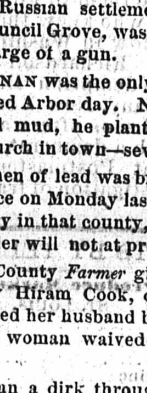
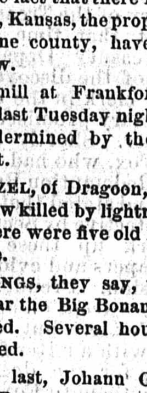
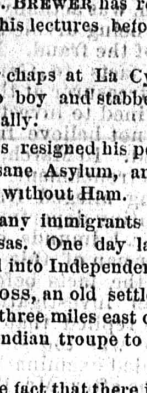
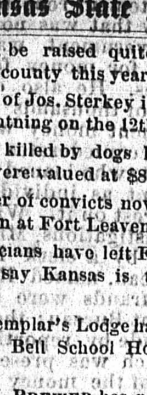
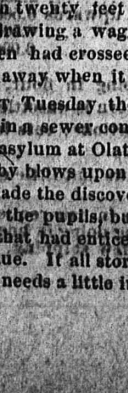
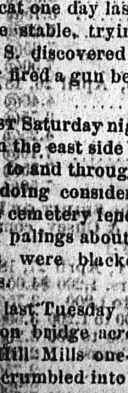
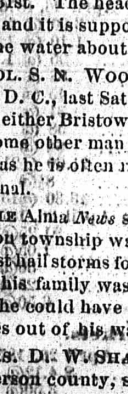
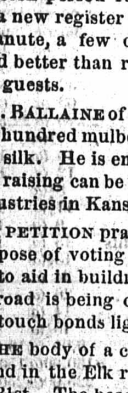
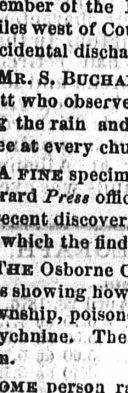
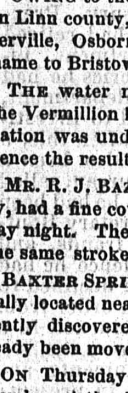
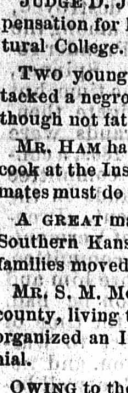
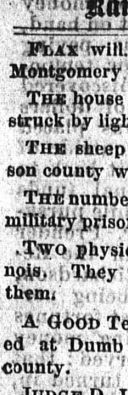
THE PATRONS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION... OFFICE, No. 44, New Exchange Building...

DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS. JUSTUS HOWELL, Secretary and Agent. DEALERS IN GROCERIES, GRAIN, FLOUR AND SEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

WILL RECEIVE and Sell stock for PATRONS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION. Office, No. 5 Exchange Building.

CONOVER BROS. 559 Main St., Kansas City, Missouri. GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE... "Decker Bros." and "Haines' Pianos and Burdett Organs."

BEES! BEES! BEES! I WILL SELL... CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE... DURFEE HOUSE...





THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1876.

WHAT IS A DOLLAR?

The Patron's Helper asks:—"Is a dollar a piece of gold of a certain fineness? Is it a piece of gold with a certain government stamp on it? If so, is it the gold or the stamp that makes it a dollar? Is it an abstract, intangible thing, or is it a piece of paper with the word "dollar" on it? We have some greenbacks (we wish we had more of them), and they read: "The United States will pay to the bearer one dollar." What does the United States mean by making such a promise? What does it mean by a dollar? We have a national bank note which reads: "The First National Bank of Providence, R. I., will pay the bearer five dollars." What does the bank propose to pay? Here is the question: What is a dollar? A correspondent answers that query: It is of the utmost importance that we have an honest dollar, but what makes that piece of gold a dollar? The mint of the nation. Take a lot of pieces of gold, all certified by the master of the mint to be in all respects a full pure gold dollar, without the stamp of the mint on them, and who would take them? A gentleman tried that in Chicago with a 20 piece duly certified by the master of the mint to be in all respects a full 20 dollar piece, but unstamped, and he was only laughed at, and his certificate was the worst feature of the case. Gold is no more money than any other material. It is the stamp of the nation in which it is issued that imparts a standard value to it within the confines of that nation, but beyond that it will only pass for its commercial value. For instance, the American 20 dollar gold piece is only worth \$19 in England.

If the government can make a piece of gold worth a dollar for commercial purposes by a certain stamp upon it, can't the same be done with a piece of paper under proper restrictions?

JUST SO.

A writer in the Patrons' Helper has this to say:

"Now I would say to every brother in the order, and every farmer in the land, stop taking papers that are run in direct opposition to your interests. Withdraw your patronage from all papers except such as are run in your interest, and concentrate the patronage on one of your farmers' papers, and then tell the editor you want and must have a first class newspaper, or you will withdraw your patronage. Recollect that the newspaper is the great power of the age—powerful for good or evil, and it remains with you how that power will be wielded."

Just so. There are over 40,000 patrons in Kansas, and about 1,400 granges. It is safe to assume that at least half of the patrons could take a paper and pay for it. Every patron should, but half certainly could. Now suppose half the number should concentrate their patronage upon one paper and every grange should take it for the grange it would give that paper a financial standing that would make it a power in the land. The SPIRIT is published for the farmers and in the interest of the farmers. Our ambition is to present a paper that will command the respect and patronage of the farmers. The SPIRIT is published in the interest of the agricultural classes and that class should be interested in its success. It would be an easy matter for at least half the patrons of the State to subscribe for the SPIRIT. This would give us fully 20,000 more subscribers and would enable us to publish a paper meeting all their demands.

Another thing: Suppose each present subscriber were to resolve that he or she would send one subscriber to this office with the money within the next 30 or 60 days. See what a small effort that would be for the individual subscriber, but what a stream of the needful it would start flowing towards the editor's purse to cheer him in his work and make him feel that his efforts are appreciated. Such a resolution on the part of each present subscriber is practical. It could be carried into effect and our subscription lists would thus be doubled in brief a space of time, and enable us to still further improve our paper and make it of more interest to present as well as future subscribers. Now, how many will make such a resolution?

And now the papers are poking fun at the President for saying in his recent veto message that the salary of the President is fixed by the constitution.

Miss Minnie Sherman Fitch, daughter of Gen. Sherman, has for the past year been, doubtless, an unhappy bride. Soon after her marriage to Lieut. Fitch, the Khedive of Egypt sent her a bridal present of a costly diamond necklace. The value of the present has been variously estimated, some going as high as \$250,000. Congress passed a joint resolution permitting her to receive the present, but the author of the measure inadvertently omitted the words, "free of duty." While this was going on in Congress, the jewels tauntingly remained in the custom house. Mrs. Fitch longed to get possession of the coveted prize, about which all the women in America, including Mrs. Belknap, had doubtless made many envious remarks and tried to depreciate in value. But here the stern custom house officer, who saw no chance to turn an honest penny himself, informed her that there was a little matter of say \$60,000 duties to pay on this charm string. The young bride turned despairingly and despondingly away. Her husband was not in the real estate pool, the whisky ring, nor in the post tradership ring. He was only a lieutenant in the navy, and how could he ever pay such a pile of money? She had dreams of the precious jewels another twelve months. They "were so near and yet so far." How her jealous sisters would laugh at her now. But she is to be made happy at last. A bill has unanimously passed the Senate to permit her to receive them duty free. That is right, but how in the world is the lieutenant ever to pay the taxes on such an expensive personal ornament? At best, he has an elephant unless Congress should declare the necklace a United States bond, in which event, he would not only be saved the tax, but have a handsome yearly income in the way of gold interest.

The Black Hills road is becoming as hard to travel as the traditional Jordan. The Indians are becoming not only impudent but murderous. A number of men were murdered a few days since at Red Canon. A colored woman was also outraged and killed at the same time. One of the proprietors of the stage line was shot on the night of April 21. He was riding on the seat with the driver. On Thursday night last, a family by the name of Becker, was waylaid and massacred by the Cheyennes, some distance northwest of Custer City. Besides Becker and his wife, there were two children, a boy aged nine and a girl aged 11. The Indians are evidently on the war path.

A distinguished politician of Ohio, who has been for some time in Washington, writes that his impression now is that the Republicans will be forced to nominate Bristow, and the Democrats be prevailed upon to nominate Judge Davis.

Prof. Parker, of the Iowa State University, was out rowing at Iowa City, Tuesday, with his son, daughter, and niece, when the boat capsized and his son and daughter, aged 15 and 13, were swept away and drowned.

Brigham Young says he has no intention of capturing the Territory or government of New Mexico. Nor is there any truth in the reported settlement between himself and Ann Eliza.

The Emperor of Brazil arrived in San Francisco Tuesday. The Emperor's travels are entirely free from ostentation.

REPLY TO BANKER.

EDITOR SPIRIT.—I suppose we must not blame you for the reply to our little article from "Banker," as the *Attachment Patriot* did for the article, and say that you are whipping the devil around a stump, to please everybody, and that soon the party lash would be applied, sent out from Cincinnati, to coerce the whole Republican party. But since you have so kindly opened your columns for us to vindicate the cause of ourselves and fellow-laborers and fellow-sufferers, I hope newspapers will be kind enough to lay no more faults at your door than you are guilty of, and then you will have enough to bear. But there is Banker's communication I wish to notice briefly. Banker is not seeking office now. If he was, he would laud the "horny handed" farmer to the skies. "The bone and sinew of the country," &c., &c. But then Banker, while he is wrong in some things, is right to too great an extent. Too many of us are asleep to our own interests. Let us take Banker's own statement,

(and he knows). Our taxes overrun the increase of the farms of this State. What have we left to live on, or what shall we do? Take Banker's advice and quit farming? Well, let us look at the proposition. If it applies to one it applies to all. Let us all quit our farms and go into the banking business. Banker says it will pay. See Banker open his eyes when the millions of farmers come flocking to town! And see his everlasting dismay when they all go to banking. And this is not the worst. See the old farmer, with forty years' experience on a farm, behind a banker's counter, without money, experience, or friends! You may say this is the extreme, and not necessary, and that you only meant the few dissatisfied ones. I will then, with the same propriety claim that because we are farmers, it does not necessarily follow that we are "hewers of wood and drawers of water." I do not know how it is with Banker, but there are bankers up here whose epitaph shall be:

"Here lies old Thirty-Three Per Cent. The more he had the more he lent, The more he lent the more he craved; Oh! God! Can such a soul be saved?"

Now let me appeal to my brother farmers. Shall we let this state of affairs continue? Shall we continue to bend our backs to the burden while bankers, and merchants, and lawyers, and politicians levy the taxes on us to sustain their dignified station and look us in the face and tell us that it is all right, we have only brains enough for "hewers of wood and drawers of water?" Or shall we use the privilege now within our reach, and sustain the greenback by our vote and voice; and let Mr. Banker take 3.65 per cent., instead of demanding the usury his greed may dictate? If Banker has anything further, let us hear from him.

VOTER.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Judge Owen A. Bassett, of Lawrence, is a candidate for Governor. We do not know of another man in the State that stands higher in the estimation of the people than Judge Bassett. He is not a practical politician, nor has he ever been an aspirant for a State office, yet there is not a man in the State that doubts his ability or qualifications for an office of this kind. He is an old territorial man, and was one of the Free State men of '57. He has many friends throughout the entire State, and if he is not unanimously nominated for Governor at the next State Convention, it will be because the expressed wish of the people will not be heard on that occasion. We will say more of this matter in the future and will only add that Judge Bassett is, above all others yet heard of, the choice of Northwestern Kansas.—Smith County Pioneer.

GENERAL NEWS.

The City National Bank of Chicago suspended Monday.

Five murders were hung at Fort Smith, Ark., Friday.

Extensive whisky frauds are being unearthed on the Pacific coast.

The Arcade at Patterson, N. J., was burned Friday night, involving a loss on building, and to occupants, of \$75,000. Insurance \$22,000.

The internal revenue commissioner Saturday by direction of the President wrote to Supervisor Hendricks asking for his resignation, taking effect on May 1st.

Dolan, the New York murderer and thief was hung in the Tombs Friday. The crime for which he was hung was the murder of a merchant named Noe last fall.

General Belknap has written a letter to a friend, denying in positive terms that he has made any confession, whatever concerning the charges against him relative to the Fort Sill tradership.

At Bowles' house, Mill Creek, Estelle county, Kentucky, Saturday night, what was intended for a candy party, had a rather tragical termination. The young men in attendance imbibed too freely and engaged in a row in which Thomas Fletcher was killed.

There are reports from various points in Iowa, and middle and Southern Dakota, of very destructive prairie fires in the past few days, involving a great loss of property. There were no lives lost, though in some instances people escaped with only their night clothes.

Charles B. Wilkinson, ex-collector of internal revenue at St. Joseph, was arraigned in the United States District Court at Jefferson City, Saturday, and pleaded not guilty. He asked to have his case continued, but the district attorney objected, and his trial was set for May 15th.

In an interview with a reporter John C. Harrison, of Indianapolis, stated that, in writing and dispatching Hon. J. Wilson, regarding the swindle connected with the Union Pacific railroad company, he did not give the name of Blaine, but simply remarked that the person referred to was a prominent and influential member of the Republican party.

The sheriff of Laramie, Wyoming Territory, has arrested and confined two women supposed to be the two old Bender women of the Kansas murder fame. Their description was sent by telegraph from the sheriff of Parsons, Kansas, and exactly answers the description of these prisoners.

The friends of Mrs. Avery, the wife of William O. Avery, have serious fears that her mind has been shattered by the recent afflictions that have happened to her. That lady visited the Attorney General Friday to petition for the pardon of her husband, and her manner was so strange and incoherent as to render it necessary that she should be taken home, and it was not thought proper to converse with her.

Ex-Attorney General Ackerman appeared before the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice Monday, and testified that he authorized the payment to John I. Davenport of the money to defray expenses for the suppression of frauds in the New York Elections. He was asked if he consulted with the President before paying the money. Ackerman asked time to consider what reply he would make to the question, which was granted.

About 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, Wm. Cooper, a hired man on the place of Mr. Lowry in the western suburbs of St. Louis, went to the house of Nathaniel Hudson, at the corner of Shaw and Grand Avenues, in the western part of the city, and shot Mollie Dean, a servant in Mr. Hudson's family, and then shot himself. They are both shot in the head, are seriously wounded, and will probably die. It is said that Miss Dean's refusal to marry Cooper was the cause of the shooting.

The camp meeting grounds of the Methodists at Tarentum, Pa., were destroyed by a fire Tuesday, which broke out about twelve o'clock at night, and as the cottages were all frame, the flames spread with frightful rapidity. The Tarentum grounds have been owned by the Methodists for many years, and the cottages, belonging to members of the church in Poughkeepsie are numerous, the grounds probably containing 150 cottages, which were generally of four or five rooms, and completely furnished, except bedding. The origin of the fire is unknown, supposed to be incendiary. Loss about \$50,000. Insurance \$20,000.

Donn Piatt has gone before the Clymer Committee and testified that he used his influence with the Secretary of War to have Cowles & Brega's motive preventive used in the army, and gave them all the standing they had before the War Department. They agreed to give him five per cent. of the gross receipts, and afterward raised it to 15 per cent. He thinks he may have received about \$10,000 a year, \$20,000 for his share. Afterward he had some misunderstanding with them, and went to the Secretary of War and told him that he considered the patent of Cowles & Brega a fraud. Col. Piatt exonerated Gen. Garfield from all blame, and thinks no money was paid for obtaining the appropriation.

Dispatches from Mexico, to the 22d, state that Fuortaro has resumed his position at New Laredo with about sixty men armed and mounted. Juan Rodriguez sent an order to the American merchants including those who had taken refuge on this side of the river commanding them to appear before the military commander immediately, failing in which, military action will be taken. This order was dated at New Laredo, Mexico. On this being made known to Col. Fuortaro he telegraphed to Col. Fuortaro as follows: "On your responsibility I order you not to force American citizens or other foreigners to pay prestimo or any forced orders for money. On you depends all that may happen in this military district."

In the House Monday Mr. Blaine rose to a question of privilege and then proceeded at length to refer to recent charges made against him and to deny every one in detail. He closed as follows: "I can hardly expect, Mr. Speaker, that any statement from me will stop the work of those who have so industriously circulated these calumnies. For months past the effort has been energetic and continuous to spread stories in private circles. Emmissaries of slander have visited the editorial rooms of leading Republican papers from Boston to Omaha, and whispered of revelations to come, that were too terrible even to be spoken in loud tones, and at last the revelations had been made. And now, Mr. Speaker, in the fourteenth year of a not inactive service in this hall, I have taken and given blows: I have, no doubt, said many things in the heat of debate which I would now gladly recall. I have no doubt given votes which in a fuller light I would gladly change, but I have never done anything in my public career for which I could be put to the faintest blush in any presence, or for which I cannot answer to my constituents, my conscious and the Great Searcher of hearts." Mr. Blaine's speech made a profound impression.

A big story comes from George Prender, now in charge of the signal service at St. Louis, but formerly a clerk in the treasury department. Prender has gone to Washington to testify. His story is that he was public debt statement clerk in the treasury department, under Secretary McCulloch, and while so engaged he discovered that great frauds were being prac-

ticed upon the government; that each public debt statement reported money in the Treasury that was not on hand, while the government was paying three per cent. for money for temporary necessities. He also discovered that hundreds of thousands of dollars of the government money was placed in the hands of confederates outside of the department, who loaned it back to the government as individual funds and drew interest on it. While pursuing these investigations Mr. Prender was informed by a clerk in the Redemption Bureau, named Richardson, that immense frauds were being perpetrated in that Bureau; that fortunes were being made by reporting money destroyed which was preserved; that only one-half of the money turned in, for destruction, was actually destroyed, the other half being divided among the perpetrators of the fraud. Prender reported these facts to Gen. Spinner, when he was treasurer at the time, but the latter declined to investigate them, saying he did not believe frauds were being practiced. In March, 1869, a congressional retrenchment committee was examining alleged frauds in the Treasury Printing department. Prender went to Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, who was chairman of this committee, and laid all the facts before him and asked that an investigation be had. Mr. Edmunds replied that the time of the committee was too short to warrant an extended examination, and nothing was done after Mr. Boutwell became Secretary of the Treasury. Prender, who, at that time, had retired from the Treasury Department, informed him of the discoveries he had made when a clerk in the department, and the Secretary promised to investigate the matter. Shortly after this, a man named Fox, who had also been a clerk in the Redemption Bureau, called on Prender and stated that he had been appointed detective by Secretary Boutwell to work up these frauds, and wanted all papers and evidence he had in his possession. Prender declined to give them up except on an order from Boutwell. Fox left, but returned in a little while with a letter from the Secretary asking for the documents, and Prender gave them to Fox in presence of a witness who knew their character, and who is now in Washington. In the mean time, Richardson had retired from the Redemption Bureau and located at Albany, New York. Fox visited him and soon afterwards Richardson, although a democrat, was appointed Assistant Postmaster at Albany, and no investigation of frauds was ever made.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Table with multiple columns listing market prices for various commodities like Flour, Wheat, Corn, etc., in St. Louis and Chicago.



THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1876.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS IS THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF DOUGLAS COUNTY. TERMS: \$1.50 per year, in advance.

Primary meetings for the selection of delegates to the County Convention to be held in Lawrence on Saturday the 29th inst., to send delegates to the State Convention to be held at Topeka, May 4th, will be held at the school houses in the several school districts of the county, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, April 27th.

TURNER SAMPTON, Chair. Co. Com. The convention will also select delegates to represent Douglas county in the Fourth Judicial District. Convention to be held at such time and place as a majority of the delegates elected from said Judicial District may hereafter determine.

City and Vicinity.

THE State Temperance convention will be held in this city next Tuesday.

MR. H. N. COFFIN was elected councilman from the Third ward, at the special election held Tuesday.

GOV. SALTER made us a brief call Tuesday morning. He was on his way home from Topeka and Leavenworth.

THE storm of Saturday made a bad washout on the L. & G. railroad south of this city, and several on the A. T. & S. F. road.

MR. WM. M. CAMPBELL, of this city, has been appointed deputy U. S. Marshal, by Marshal Miller. He will make an efficient officer.

MR. W. G. MELLVILLE and two sons, Elias Summerfield, Holland Wheeler and several others put out for San Juan, Tuesday. Good luck, boys.

THE large dark brown stallion Nigger, owned by Mr. C. J. Buckingham, is just the kind of a horse our farmers ought to have. Nigger is strictly a draft horse of the Clydesdale stock. Go and see him at the stable of Joel Thomas, in this city. See notice in another column.

THE attention of our readers is called to the sales of the Ottawa Indian School lands advertised in the SPIRIT. These lands are all first class, and located near the city of Ottawa. Proposals will be received until the 15th of June, and should be addressed to Mr. Geo. J. Barker, Lawrence, Kansas.

AMONG the business houses in the city that deserve special mention is that of Wilder & Palm, manufacturers of and dealers in agricultural implements. This is one of the oldest established houses in the trade in Kansas and has won the confidence of the public. Messrs. Wilder & Palm are enterprising business men whom it is a pleasure to commend to the public.

WE have had a succession of storms the past week, but about six miles south and southwest of Lawrence, the storm Saturday, eclipsed all former efforts. A strip of country about one mile in width, seems to have especially been doomed to destruction. Mr. George Benson informs us that the hail fell to the depth of several inches, and in some places it washed into drifts of four feet depth. Fences were washed away, wheat fields, vineyards, orchards, and everything else that could be, were destroyed by the hail. Mr. Benson estimates his own loss at over \$1,000. His vineyard is a pitiable sight to behold. The destruction to windows was also heavy.

WE have a few words to say to the many ladies who read the SPIRIT, and they can be numbered by the thousand. Well ladies, all of you admire a fashionable dress pattern, and we wish to whisper in your ears confidentially that Mrs. Nora Baldwin, of this city, has some of the handsomest patterns we have seen for many a day. They come direct from New York, and if any of you have a dress to be cut or made, she can do the job for you in the most approved style. Any lady will be charmed by calling at her rooms, where the gay and fashionable patterns meet the eye. Mrs. Baldwin's charges, too, are moderate. No lady should hazard the spoiling of a handsome dress when Mrs. B. will cut and fit in the most becoming style. Make a note of this ladies.

MR. J. T. WARNE is a man who sticks close to his business, and by studying the needs of the people of Kansas, has succeeded in learning just what they want in the line of hardware. Mr. Warne has one of the largest hardware stores in the west, and his goods are purchased direct from the manufacturers. In the line of cutlery he cannot be excelled. This department is well stocked with the best goods to be found in the market, and are marked down to the lowest living prices. His shelf goods are selected with great care and embraces every thing that a man can call for. Besides, Mr. Warne deals largely in spades and shovels, garden implements, pitch forks, irons, nails, and wagon wood work. Also a large assortment of locks, hinges and mechanic's tools; for the ladies, a large assortment of scissors and shears, Universal and Eureka cloth wringers, and the Union churn. Our readers will not forget to call and see Warne.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a regular meeting of Lawrence Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., held at Odd Fellows' Hall, April 11, the N. G. appointed Past Grand C. A. Faris, John Charlton, and Charles Chadwick a committee to draft resolutions upon the death of Mrs. Speer, and the committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, This lodge has learned with feelings of sorrow of the death of Mrs. Elizabeth D. Speer, wife of Brother John Speer, a member of this lodge, and was, as brethren of the order, recognizing the fact that the deceased was one of the pioneer settlers of Kansas, who immigrated to our territory when society was in a chaotic state, when anarchy, turbulence, and bloodshed ruled the hour, and man forgot to feel for man; and

WHEREAS, Sister Speer, in those trying and turbulent times, proved herself the true wife and devoted mother, never faltering where duty led the way, although called upon to make the greatest and noblest sacrifices; and

WHEREAS, We believe we not only echo the sentiments of the brotherhood but of the community in which we live, in the death of Sister Speer, a faithful wife and fond mother, a true Christian, a selfless true woman, an exemplary and useful member of society, has withdrawn from the earthly lodge, to be welcomed by the Grand Master of the Universe to the Celestial lodge above; therefore,

Resolved, That, as members of the order and as citizens, we extend to Brother Speer our heartfelt sympathies in this hour of his bereavement, and bid him look to and rely on Him "who doeth all things well."

Resolved, That our sympathies go out to the children of the deceased, and especially to the motherless children of tender years do we feel that sympathy which prompts us to bid them remember that there is One who "tempereth the wind, and shaketh the shorn lamb."

Resolved, That these proceedings be spread upon the records of our lodge; that a copy be furnished Brother Speer under seal; and we request the city papers to publish the same.

LAND SALE.

The undersigned trustees, for the sale of what is known as the Ottawa Indian School Lands, being a portion of the Ottawa Indian Reservation, situate in Franklin county, Kansas, will receive sealed proposals for the purchase of any legal subdivision of the same, until the 15th day of June, A. D. 1876. Said proposals to be addressed to Geo. J. Barker, Secretary, Lawrence, Kansas.

There are about nine thousand acres of these lands, situate as above mentioned in Franklin county, Kansas, and all within a few miles of the city of Ottawa, the county seat of said county, a place of some 2500 inhabitants, and in the very midst of well settled communities, convenient to railroads, schools and churches, and embrace some of the finest farming lands in Franklin county.

TITLE. The title to these lands is perfect, being direct to said trustees from the government.

TERMS OF SALE. One-third cash, balance in equal annual payments with interest at ten per cent. per annum, payable annually, said payments to be secured by mortgage on premises.

BIDS. All bids will be opened at the office of Geo. J. Barker, Secretary, in the city of Lawrence, Kansas, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1876.

A complete list of these lands, including a brief description of the same, will be furnished by the secretary upon application.

This sale will enable persons of moderate means to obtain desirable homes on very reasonable terms.

For particulars and catalogue address Geo. J. Barker, Secretary, Lawrence, Kansas.

ENOCH HOAG, W. HADLEY, GEO. J. BARKER, Trustees.

Statement Showing the Condition of the Treasury, Douglas County, April 24, 1876.

Table with columns for School District No., general fund, and various sub-funds. Total amount shown as \$33,157.21.

OFFICE COUNTY TREASURY, DOUGLAS COUNTY, MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1876.

I hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the several funds in this office, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES E. WATSON, County Treasurer. Sworn to before me this 24th day of April, A. D. 1876.

Niger.

THE Clydesdale Stallion, dark brown, seventeen hands high, and when in fair flesh weighs six hundred pounds. Will make the season Mondays and Tuesdays at Tonganoxie, Wednesdays and Thursdays at the farm of the subscriber, four miles northeast of Lawrence, Mo., on the Leavenworth and Lawrence State road, and Fridays and Saturdays at the stable of Joel Thomas in Lawrence. Terms ten dollars to insure. Pasturage furnished for mares from a distance, but no responsibility for escapes, &c.

ASHLAND CHIEF. Black Horse with star, off hind ankle white; 16 hands high, weighs 1280 lbs. Bred by James B. Clay, of Kentucky; got by Mambrino Chief (sire of Lady Thorn, Erickson, Woodford Mambrino, Brigant, Mambrino, Bracken, Brigand, &c.) dam by Sir William Wallace 2285, g. d. by Trumpeter 2800, g. d. by Caldwell's Whip, g. g. d. by Sir Arch 2278.

ASHLAND CHIEF will make the season of 1876 at the low price of \$15.00. Good pasturage for mares at \$1.00 per month. Will stand Thursdays and Saturdays at each week at Donnelly's stable in Lawrence. JEWETT & DUNCAN, RENO, Leavenworth county, Kan. 13-3m

STALLIONS

NORWOOD Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan. NORWOOD. Was got by Alexander Norman, who was the sire of "Lulu," record of 2:15. Nashville Girl, now May Queen, record 2:20, and Blackwood, who trotted on the Lexington track, Kentucky, when but three years old in 2:31. Was sold to Mr. Durkee, of New York for \$50,000.

NORWOOD's first dam was by Old Cockspur; second dam by Cherokee; third dam by Tiger Whip; fourth dam, thoroughbred mare. Terms \$50 the season. Was never trained, but can trot 2:30.

MANCHESTER. Got by Mambrino; he by Marion, and he by Mambrino Chief. First dam by Idol, son of Mambrino Chief; second dam by Cockspur, and third dam by Morris Whip, son of Black-born's Whip.

Jersey cows, heifers and bulls of the purest blood for sale. E. A. SMITH, Lawrence.

Going to Colorado

Take the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, the new and popular line from ATCHISON and KANSAS CITY, via the beautiful Arkansas Valley, to FUELBO, COLORADO SPRINGS, DENVER, CANTON CITY, CHARLES DEL NORTE, TRINIDAD, SANTA FE and all points in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. Special round trip 90 day tickets to Denver on sale May 15th, at \$50, taking in the famous watering places of D. & R. G. Road. Low emigrant rates to the San Juan Mines.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains without change. Close connections made at Kansas City and Atchison in Union Depots. For maps, time tables and the "San Juan Guide," address, T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., Topeka, Kan.

GOOD FOR SIXTY DAYS.

See What the "Old Reliable" H. & S. J. E. R. and Connections will do for you on this 100 Year Business.

WHEREAS, Various notices having appeared in the public press throughout the west that certain lines would place on sale, May 1st, round trip tickets to the Centennial, good only for thirty days from date, and

WHEREAS, Everybody knows that thirty day tickets are practically of no account, it is Resolved, By the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joseph H. R. to place on sale at Missouri River points, and other stations on its line, Round-Trip Tickets to the Centennial, (taking in all the principal eastern cities) GOOD FOR SIXTY DAYS FROM DATE OF SALE, at the lowest rates.

For maps, time tables, or other information, apply to Western Pass Agent, Atchison, Or to T. PENFIELD, G. N. CLAYTON, G. P. and T. A., Hannibal, Mo.

THE CENTENNIAL YEAR.

THE WESTERN HOME JOURNAL enters upon the new Centennial year of 1876 full of expectation for an increased field of effort and usefulness. It will continue to be, as heretofore, PRE-EMINENTLY A FAMILY PAPER.

Among the departments which it has hitherto maintained, and which will be kept up with new vigor, we would call attention to the following:

GENERAL NEWS. The DAILY JOURNAL is the only paper in Lawrence taking the regular Associated Press telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT. This is a special department, edited by a lady of Lawrence, and devoted particularly to matters of interest to the wives and mothers who peruse our columns.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT. In this department we shall give from week to week such facts, suggestions and observations on agricultural topics as may prove valuable and interesting to our readers.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT. The HOME JOURNAL publishes full reports of the proceedings of the Douglas County Horticultural Society, the best organization of the kind in the State.

GENERAL LITERATURE. The HOME JOURNAL gives every week several columns of choice literature, such as carefully selected stories, poems, essays and descriptive articles, calculated to interest and instruct its readers.

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS. We aim to give a bird's eye view of all that is going on in Kansas. Our crop reports during last autumn were the fullest published in the State and did much to redeem it from the unfavorable impression created by the drought and grasshopper scare.

MARKET REPORTS. We give the readers of the HOME JOURNAL the very latest market reports, sent to us by telegraph from New York, Chicago, St. Louis and other points, so that the farmer may have before him the prices of all the leading products of the soil in the great markets of the country.

POLITICS. The HOME JOURNAL is a straight, out and out, Republican paper. It is down upon all third termism, all official extravagance, all repudiation of honest debts or promises, in public or in private, and is in favor of true, intelligent reform in every Department of political life.

TERMS. The HOME JOURNAL is a large handsome paper, nine columns to the page, with little space devoted to advertising and a great deal to reading matter. It is furnished, postpaid, to subscribers at \$2 per year, payable in advance.

CENTENNIAL CLUBS. During this Centennial year we offer the HOME JOURNAL in clubs at the following reduced rates.

Specimen copies sent free upon application. Address all letters and remittances to THE JOURNAL COMPANY, Lawrence, Kansas.



**Horticultural Department.**

**The Sterling Strawberry.**  
M. B. Bateham, writes to the *Prairie Farmer* from Painesville, Ohio, as follows:

"As I am referred to as having inspected this new strawberry, perhaps it will save correspondence if I state briefly in this way what I know about it. I have no interest in the matter, but as secretary of our State Horticultural Society it is my duty, and that of the other officers, to inspect all new and valuable fruits that come under our observation each year and make reports of them to the society; and at the last annual meeting I reported on this berry as follows: The Sterling strawberry was first exhibited, along with several new seedlings, at a fruit and flower show of the East Cleveland Horticultural Society in June, 1870, as grown from the seed of several extra large varieties, (the Jucunda, one of them) found in the garden of a wealthy citizen of Cleveland, by Matthew Crawford. I was present at this exhibition, and was much pleased with the size and beauty of this berry; and from its resemblance to the Jucunda I had no doubt it was a seedling of that variety; but having no opportunity to inspect the plants, I did not form an opinion as to the merits of the Sterling. Mr. R. Elliott also inspected the fruit, and wrote for the papers a very flattering opinion of it, saying the Sterling berry possessed all the requisites of a first-rate market fruit—large size, fine color, firm texture and good flavor—and, if the habits of the plant prove half as perfect as the fruit, it must become a popular variety.

The next year Mr. Crawford removed to an adjoining county, where the land was cheaper and better suited for the purpose, and was preparing to plant this fruit extensively for the market, when an old neighbor and fruit grower, G. H. Lodge, also moved there, and bought the entire stock of Sterling plants and transferred them to his own grounds.

Last June, after he had grown the variety two years, Mr. Lodge invited me to visit his grounds when the berries were ripe, and I must say I was surprised at the amount, as well as the size and beauty of the fruit. It was the finest sight of the kind I ever had seen, excepting at the noted fruit farm of J. Knox, the "Strawberry King" near Pittsburg, in the best days of "our 700" Jucunda. The fruit of the Sterling has the brilliant scarlet color and glossy surface of the Jucunda, with the same firm texture and rich flavor; it is also of more uniform shape and size, averaging as large as the Jucunda. The plant too, resembles that of Jucunda, but has more foliage, and on that account is more productive and seems to adapt itself better to different soils and modes of culture. It succeeded well for several years on sandy soil at East Cleveland, and still better on clay soil at Cuyahoga Falls; and I saw matted rows of the plants, where all the runners had been left to grow, bearing a larger crop of fruit than I ever saw of Jucunda under like circumstances.

**Spring Work.**

Look after borers in both apple and peach trees, as the borer in the apple is nine-tenths of the trouble in getting that fruit successfully. We have come to the conclusion that the only safe plan is, not even to allow the beetle to lay its eggs in the tree at all. This can only be done by wrapping the tree from a few inches under ground to six inches above ground, with old rags, paper or sheet iron—the latter is the best if to be had. Even a piece of strap iron, or old hoops, fitting close around the tree off. Quite recently we passed through a young orchard just coming into bearing, with which the owner was highly pleased at the early crop of fruit last season. We told him that the early crop was no doubt owing to the borers having stunted the trees the year before. True enough—on examining, one-half the trees were found to be nearly ruined, and nearly every one injured.

Trees and shrubbery for the lawn and garden, can be planted. Gooseberries should be in every fruit garden; and where a partial shade can be had, it will do to plant currants—but in the open space we would not recommend them. Strawberry, raspberry and blackberry patches should be owned by every farmer. They add to the health and pleasure of the household and are an economical part of the farm.—Ez.

**Good Apples.**

A correspondent writes as follows to the *Ohio Farmer*: "It is useless to expect good fruit from old and decaying trees. I fully concur. I have had good opportunities for testing the matter, and am convinced that if we are to have apples which are really good and which will keep well, we must get them from young and vigorous trees. I have seen enough of the renovation of old orchards to satisfy me that, as far as any permanent results are concerned, the whole system is a miserable failure. My father tried it when I was a boy, and for many years I have made experiments in this direction myself. In all the cases that have come under my observation, the result has been very nearly the same. After a thorough

course of pruning, the trees have shown increased vigor, sent out new branches and given abundant promise of a return to the value of their better days. But these were delusive appearances. For a few years there was an increased fruitfulness, but the apples which were produced were of poor quality and would keep but a short time.

As the result of many trials, I am convinced that it does not pay to try to obtain fruit from old trees. Just as soon as a tree shows signs of having started on the downward side of life, it should be removed. It might live twenty years longer, but it is no object to keep it. Better set a few trees each year, removing the older ones as they younger ones come into bearing, and thus constantly keep an orchard that is vigorous and productive.

**National Nurserymen's Association.**

For some time past a proposition inaugurated at the annual meeting of the Northern Illinois Horticultural Society, at Crystal Lake, on Jan. 26th, and heretofore mentioned, has been on foot to hold a centennial meeting of nurserymen, florists and seedsmen, and others engaged in the trade, in the city of Chicago, on the second Wednesday in June, 1876. On Tuesday afternoon, the executive committee of the national organization, and the ex-committee of the Nurserymen and Tree-Planters' Association of Chicago, met in session at the office of the *Western Farm Journal* to arrange the preliminaries. Communications from over one hundred prominent nurserymen in various parts of the United States were received, signifying that they would attend. The objects of this convention are: (1) Relaxation from business; (2) the cultivation of personal acquaintance with other nurserymen engaged in the trade; (3) exhibition of any new fruits, flowers, plants, labels, wire goods, berry baskets, or implements used in the business; (4) to exchange, purchase, or sale of surplus stock; (5) to perfect better methods of culture, packing, grading, and sale of stock. Messrs. Whitney and Periam, the committee to whom was delegated conference with the various railroads, reported good progress. The probability is that all the leading roads will give reduced rates to actual members.—*Prairie Farmer.*

**Seedling Tree Culture.**

The soundness of any seeds may be ascertained by cutting them open. Most failures arise from not sowing in partial shade. If hot bursts of sun come on the seed-beds while the seeds are swelling, and cold follows, many are liable to rot. For raising seed on an extensive scale, many now use artificial arbors, tall enough to work under. For smaller lots, brushwood, or a thin shade of corn stalks on a skeleton frame is an excellent plan. Seeds take some time to swell their seed coats after going in the ground, hence all should be put in as early as possible—even though the frost be not out of the ground; if any dry soil can be had to cover, many find advantage in sowing even on frozen soil. For evergreens of easy growth from seed, and which will grow rapidly, making beautiful ornaments, capital wind-breaks, and at length valuable timber, the Norway spruce, Austrian, Scotch White, Corsican and Pitch pines stand pre-eminent. The Hemlock, White and Black spruce are on a par with the others, except that the seeds must have shade to germinate well.

Of the deciduous trees which grow very easily from seed and make a very rapid growth at once, the following stand foremost: Alantus, Catalpa, Persimmon, Honey Locust, Yellow Locust, Paulownia, Taxodium distichum, and the English and Chesnut oaks. In Kansas and Nebraska, the two former have grown two feet the first year from seed. The oaks make usually but about two inches the first year; but an average of two feet every year.

**Fertilizers for Strawberries.**

A correspondent of the *Lancaster Farmer*, procured a half hogshead filled it with rain water, and put into it one-fourth pound ammonia (sulphate) and one-fourth pound nitre. When the strawberry plants were blossoming out, he gave them a sprinkling of the solution at evening twice a week until the fruit was nearly of size. The result was double the amount of fruit on those where the liquid was applied, to what was obtained from those along side, to which none of the liquid was applied.

**The Ohio Fruit Crop.**

Secretary Klippart, of the State Board of Agriculture, says that advices from various parts of Ohio go to show that the recent bad weather has had its expected result, as far as fruit is concerned. Very few peaches will live, especially in the northern counties, so that there will be no more than one-eighth of a crop. The pear trees have not suffered so much, and half a crop may be expected. Apples, so far as heard from, promise a fair yield.

**Wash for Fruit Trees.**

The *Practical Farmer*, speaking of a wash for fruit trees, recommends the following: One ounce of copper sulphate, 10 gallons of water, forming a good wash against blight. One pound of bleaching soda and one gallon of water forms a wash that cleans off all insects, and leaves the trees with fresh, young looking, healthy bark.

**The Household.**

**GRAFTING WAX.**—Four parts rosin, three parts beeswax, and two parts tallow. If found too hard, add more tallow.

**TO CLEAN A TEA-POT.**—If the inside of your tea-pot or coffee-pot is black from long use, fill it with water, throw in a small piece of hard soap, set on the stove and let boil from half an hour to an hour. It will clean as bright as a new dollar and cost no work.

**CLEANING KNIVES.**—A small, clean potato, with the end cut off, is a very convenient medium of supplying brick dust to knives, keeping it about the right moisture, while the juice of the potato assists in removing stains from the surface. We can get a better polish by this method than by any other we have tried, and with less labor.

**TO MAKE HARD SOAP.**—Fresh slacked lime, sal soda and tallow, of each two pounds; dissolve the soda in one gallon boiling soft water; mix in the lime, stirring occasionally for a few hours, after which let it settle, pouring off the clear liquor and boiling the tallow until it is all dissolved; cool it in a flat box and cut in bars or cakes as desired. If you wish it flavored before it is cool stir in a little sassafras oil.

**DAMPNESS.**—For damp closets and cupboards which generate mildew, a tray of quick-lime will be found to absorb moisture and render the air pure, but of course it is necessary to renew the lime from time to time, as it will be found useful in safes and strong rooms, the damp air of which acts frequently most injuriously on the valuable deeds and documents which they contain.

**TO COLOR BROWN.**—Steep hot, but not boiling, one-half bushel butternut bark, until the strength is out. Then steep the goods one hour and air; then put in and steep one-half hour and let them cool. Add one ounce copperas to the liquor and bring it to a boil. If not dark enough use more copperas. Various shades may be produced in this dye by varying the bark and copperas. One part butternut and one part walnut bark answers well for a brown. The above is for four pounds of goods.

ESTABLISHED IN 1866.

**VAUGHAN & CO.,**  
Proprietors of

**ELEVATOR "A,"**

GENERAL  
GRAIN, STORAGE

—AND—  
COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,  
STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

And Manufacturers' Agents

for  
Distributing Goods Received in Bulk.

Office and Salesroom,  
Opposite Union Depot,  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

**O. A. HANSCOM,**  
DEALER IN

**BEST KINDS OF**  
FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER

**SEEDS,**  
Nursery Stock, Plants, Sweet Potatoes, Flour and Feed.

ALSO AGENT FOR  
**KIRBY & WHEELER**  
REAPERS AND MOWERS.

116 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kansas.  
**C. A. PEASE,**  
Dealer in

Hardware, Stoves, Agricultural  
Implement, Tinner's stock, and

**TINWARE**

116 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kan.  
**E. N. FRESHMAN & BROS.,**  
Agents for

190 W. Fourth St., CINCINNATI, O.,  
Are authorized to contract for advertising in this paper.

Estimates furnished free. Send for a Circular.

**REMOVAL!**  
THE ORIGINAL WHOLESALE  
**GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE**  
CHICAGO.



- DEALERS IN**
- DRY GOODS,
  - CLOTHING,
  - HATS, CAPS,
  - TRUNKS,
  - VALISES,
  - NOTIONS,
  - Etc., Etc.

Having removed to our New House,  
227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE,  
With a floor surface equal to about 11-4 acres, we are now better than ever Prepared to Sustain our Wide Spread reputation as the Originators of the system of Direct Dealing with the Consumer at Wholesale Prices. We are not purchasing Agents, but Own and carry in our Mammoth House all the classes of goods quoted by us. Our Goods are Adapted to the wants of the Farming community. We are Endorsed by the Executive Officers of every State Grange from Pennsylvania to Oregon. Price Lists, with Full Instructions, sent Free upon application. Please Call and see us, when in the city.

**MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,**  
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue.

**J. B. SHOUGH, JAS REYNOLDS, J. C. CUSEY.**



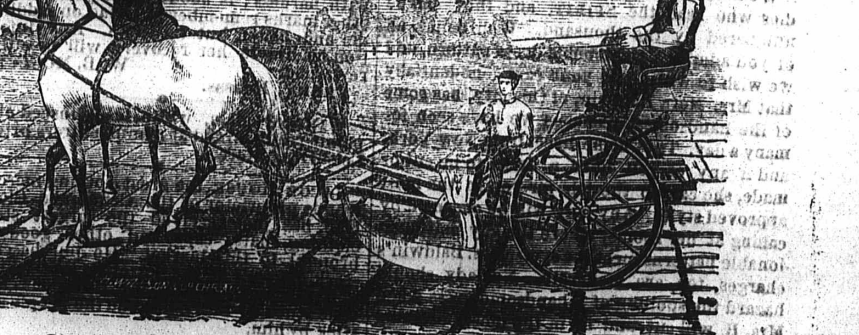
ALSO HANDLE GRAIN AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCTS.

**WINDMILL AGRICULTURAL WORKS**  
**WILDER & PALM,**

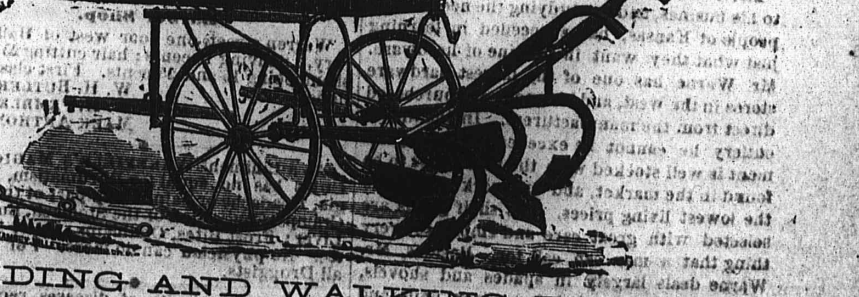
Manufacturers and Dealers in  
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,  
RAILROAD SCRAPERS, WAGONS, SULKY HAY RAKES, SCOTCH AND  
GEDDIES HARROWS, CAST IRON ROLLERS, GANG PLOWS, &C.



Agents for the Buffalo and Vibrator Threshers, Champion Reaper and Mower, Buckeye and Hoosier Grain Drills, Holbrook Garden Seed Sower,



**STAR CORN PLANTERS.**



**RIDING AND WALKING PLOWS**  
Adams Corn Shears and Horse power Stalk Cutters, Mower, Power, and  
Wine Mills, Garden and Railroad Barrows, Weather Stripping, Drain  
Ties, Flower Pots, Pumps, Field and Garden Seeds, Cloth, Wringers, &c.  
Cash customers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.

**WILDER & PALM,**  
116 Massachusetts Street,  
Lawrence, Kansas.



Farm and Stock

German Millet. "J. H. J." of Lebanon, Ky., writes to the Ohio Farmer:

Since I have been a reader of your valuable paper, I have seen nothing in it concerning "German millet," which is now attracting the attention of most every farmer in this section.

Another great advantage it has, is that not a weed can grow amongst it; it literally smothers them out, and when the hay is harvested it leaves the ground in a nice, light and clean condition.

What it Pays to Do.

It pays to manage the farm with economy, and this is brought about, not so much by economizing in one important particular, as in many.

In constructing or remodeling their houses, farmers would do well to consult with their wives, for they would suggest ideas by which the home could be made more convenient.

Superiority of Short-Horns for Beef.

An English exchange obtains the following from a statement of a trial in this country, of feeding high bred alongside of scrub steers:

than the short-horns. This lot were all three-year-old steers, and had the same fare from calves. The purchaser of these cattle placed the value of the short-horns at \$1.50 above the value of these common steers, which at least would be 30 per cent.

Money in Pop-corn.

A Chicago paper prints a letter from a boy, or young man, who tried an experiment with pop-corn. He planted one acre, and sold forty-seven bushels of corn for \$47, and the fodder from the one acre for \$5, this giving him a clear profit of \$27.42.

Pumpkins for Cows.

From a peck of seed dropped and covered in the gaps of a corn field, a dairy of nine cows has been kept up to summer milking and the quality of the butter is super-excellent, and six feater calves raised from the above are fat as moles.

Leaks in the Farm.

Unfinished fences, which allow cattle to go where they please, are very common. A little timely labor would stop this leak, would save the crops and teach the cattle good manners.

Sheep in Kansas.

"J. W. S." of St. Marys, Kansas, writes as follows to the Rural World: The sheep have kept in fine condition, and the fleeces are a very great improvement on those of last year in every respect.

Mr. Charles Currier, of Iowa, writing to the New York Tribune, says: Spirits of turpentine poured over seed corn before planting, and thoroughly mixed by stirring, so that all the seed shall be impregnated with it, is a specific for the terrible ravages of the cut-worm.

Dry Venetian red makes a good mark on oily-wooled sheep. On any sheep use Venetian red and oil or turpentine will do instead of oil. Keep it in the barn all the time to aid your memory in keeping run of the flock.

Veterinary Items.

Injury.

I have a horse 9-years old that is very stiff forward, and points with both fore feet. When standing in the stable for a day he is very stiff, and when getting up his limbs all crack.

ANSWER.—Fomentation and rest will be the best adapted treatment for the case in question. Take sal soda, six ounces, and boiling water, three gallons; after the soda becomes dissolved apply the lye by means of a sponge, as hot as the hand will bear, for one half hour.

Splints.

I have a very fine four-year-old colt that has a splint on each of his fore legs; one is larger than the other. They keep coming and going. I have rubbed them with a corn cob, but this treatment does not seem to do any good.

ANSWER.—The splints you complain of in your statement are caused by your colt interfering, or striking one foot against the opposite leg, and vice versa, and no treatment that we can prescribe will avail anything, unless we can entirely remove the causes which produce this trouble.

General Debility. I have a fine horse which had the epizootic last fall, and while afflicted with it he took cold and had a chill; he has been running considerably from the nose from that time until very recently.

ANSWER.—Give your horse a laxative drench, composed of raw linseed oil, 14 ounces; calomel and tartar emetic, of each half a drachm; mix well and give. Repeat this dose on the fourth day.

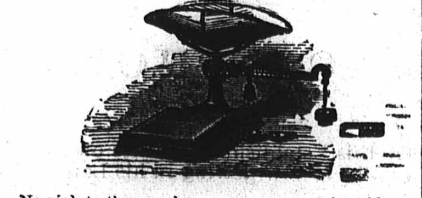
Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle, COTSWOLD SHEEP, BERKSHIRE FIGS FOR SALE.

Jas. O'Neill, North Lawrence, Kansas. HAMPTON & BORGHOLTHAUS ATTORNEYS AT LAW, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

THE JONES SYSTEM.

DIRECT SALES TO THE ORDER ALL SALES ON TRIAL.

FREIGHTS PREPAID.



No risk to the purchaser, as no money is paid until you have tested the Scales and found them satisfactory.

JONES OF BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK, STATE AGENT, KANSAS CITY.

FOR SEED! I have for sale the following varieties of Sweet and Irish Potatoes for seed:

SWEET POTATOES, Yellow and Red Nansemond.

IRISH POTATOES, Early and Late Rose, Early Vermont and Early Fluke.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS In their season.

W.M. GIBSON, Box 775 Lawrence, Kansas.

THE CLIMAX



MOWER & REAPER,

Is now the most popular Machine in the United States. The Granges everywhere are endorsing it.

GIBBS & STERRETT MFG CO., 5 South Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE! THE FOE OF PAIN TO MAN AND BEAST

Is the Grand Old MUSTANG LINIMENT,

Which has stood the test for 40 years. There is no Sore it will not Heal, no Lameness it will not Cure, no Ache, no Pain, that afflicts the Human Body, or the body of a Horse or other Domestic animal, that does not yield to its Magic Touch.

CALIFORNIA GROWN ALFALFA SEED,

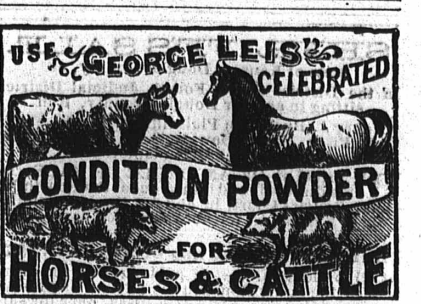
In quantities to suit, AT FROM \$14 TO \$16 GOLD COIN,

Or its equivalent in currency, per hundred pounds. Extra packing and drayage about 50 cents per 100 pounds, extra.

VEGETABLE & FLOWER SEEDS In extensive variety, at lowest rates.

FREE My "Guide," containing lists and prices of seeds, together with the "History and culture of Alfalfa," etc.

ESTABLISHED 1869 SIMPSON'S BANK, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

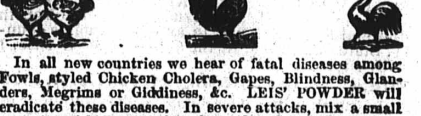


HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF

any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known.



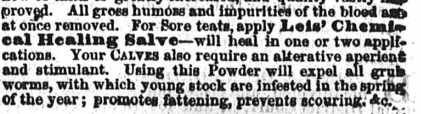
LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of sheep.



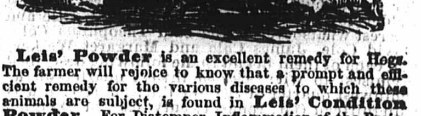
In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Poultry, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glanders, Migraine or Giddiness, etc.



Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk.



LEIS' POWDER is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in Leis' Condition Powder.



WHOLESALE AGENTS, FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.

PENSIONS

To whom Pensions are PAID, EVERY SOLDIER and dischargee DISABLED while in the line of duty, either by accident or otherwise, should have a pension.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

A Physiological View of Marriage for the Married and those contemplating Marriage, on its duties and disqualifications, its sacredness, its reproductive and civil influences of Youth and Manhood, and the Physical System of Woman.

SEEDS, SEED

SEEDS REDUCED! Alfalfa Seed, Blue Grass, etc.

SIMPSON'S BANK

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.



