

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. VII.—NO. 19.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 327.

### I'LL NEVER FIND ANOTHER.

BY VINCENT DAWES.

God bless my dear old mother!  
Whate'er my fortune be,  
I'll never find another  
Who'll be so true to me.  
Her hair, which once was raven,  
Is lined with silver now,  
And cranny Time has graven  
Deep wrinkles on her brow.

Yet, though her brow bears traces  
Of trouble and of care,  
To me my mother's face is  
The fairest of the fair.  
So tender and forgiving,  
As gentle as a dove;  
Ah! life were not worth living  
Without my mother's love.

How often, when complaining  
Of life's perplexing care,  
When naught there seemed remaining  
Save countless ills to bear,  
My mother's gentle chiding  
Has turned my thoughts above,  
And roused a faith abiding  
In God's redeeming love.

God bless my dear old mother!  
Bright be each later year!  
I'll never find another  
Whom I may hold so dear.  
Oh! how my life would alter,  
If mother were not near,  
And how my heart would falter  
Without her words of cheer.

### A GIRL'S MINISTRY.

BY MARY E. MOFFAT.

"The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong."

On a pleasant knoll in an English village stood a cottage almost hidden by climbing ivy and blossoming roses. It was so small that one could not help thinking of the nursery tale of the old woman and her shoe, when the rosy children whose home it was came pouring out in the morning, either on their way to school or for a frolic in the daisy-spangled meadows which belonged to their father and stretched their verdant grazing grounds back of the place.

The eldest of the group was very dissimilar to her ruddy brothers and sisters. She was purely white as a day-lily, with pale golden hair and flax-flower blue eyes, and quiet, thoughtful ways which made her seem older than her sixteen years.

At the present time a fatal disease had been ravaging some of the low-lying farms in their neighborhood. The Shipton family had thus far escaped, as their home was on high, well drained ground; but the pitiful state of the sufferers (who were often left entirely alone, so great was the dread of contagion) had been the topic of conversation for several days, and Nanny's sympathies had been strongly enlisted, although she had said but little; listening, however, with her heart in her eyes, whenever the subject was broached.

It was a lovely morning. The sun was just lifting his golden eye above the horizon, as Nanny, basket in hand, for the water-cresses to garnish their simple breakfast table, stole quietly down to the brook which trickled along the road-side just across the road from the cottage. She had nearly gathered enough, when the village doctor came driving rapidly along. He stopped his horse as Nanny rose and dropped a courtesy in her rustic fashion.

"Good morning, my little maid. Will you run into the house and get me a glass of milk and tell your mother to come out?" But Mrs. Shipton had heard the wheels and was already on her way to ask about his sick people. Nanny hastened back with a glass of rich, creamy milk, just in time to hear his closing words: "Poor old people! there they are, as helpless as babies, and not a soul even to lift a glass of water to their lips. I am sorry, dame. I thought, surely, you would know of some one who might be induced to go and take care of them."

Mrs. Shipton lifted a corner of her clean, white apron to wipe away a tear. "I'd go myself right willing, that I would, to Grandma Beattie's, but I can't leave the children. My heart aches, it do, for poor old granny and grandpap."

"Well, if you can help me by finding a nurse, do. Good-day."

As Mrs. Shipton stood looking after him, a hand stole into one of hers, and Nanny said softly:

"Let me go, mother. Sally can take my place with the baby."  
Mrs. Shipton turned and looked at the girl in profound amazement.  
"You! what could a weeny one like you do with sick folks?"

"I could wet their lips with nice cold water,

if nothing else," said Nanny, pleadingly; "and mother, Miss Shelby was reading to us out of the good book only last Sunday, that if one gives but a glass of water in Christ's name it will bring a blessing. I heard the doctor say that poor old granny was just like a baby, and you know I can do just as well by little Kitty as you can, so why not by her?"

"Well, Nan, you're the queerest one, and as to that, you always was. It makes me shiver to hear you quote scripture as though you were a score or two, instead of what you be—a mere child of a girl, and undergrown at that."  
"May I go, mother?"  
"Think of it, child. It's catching, and you couldn't come home, and you'd be alone day and night."

But the doleful picture did not frighten Nanny. Her slight young frame held the soul of an enthusiast, and it had been fired to white heat by the pitiful story.

The Shiptons were God-fearing people, and withal a trifle superstitious; and Nanny's feeling that it was her duty, made them hesitate to refuse her. It was at last settled that she should go, and that the father should stop at the gate daily and see what was needed. When her mother kissed her "good-by" it was with the same feeling with which Abraham prepared to lay Isaac upon the altar. She felt that she would never again see her alive, but made the necessary arrangements quietly and calmly, though, as she said to her husband, her heart "was like to break."

The scene to which Nanny went was a familiar one. The old people had often invited her down to spend a day with them, and she knew every nook and corner of the comfortable old house. The servant who had been with them had gone to nurse her own mother before the sickness had reached Beattie farm, and had been taken with the fever herself. The hired man was also a victim; and when Nanny reached the place the first sound which greeted her was the pitiful whinny of the horses, who had been for two days without food. She ran in and shook some oats into their feeding-boxes, drew down some hay, and gave them water, then hastened within doors.

It was a sad sight which met her eyes. Mr. Beattie had evidently been taken first, for he was lying in the bed. The old lady had kept up as long as she could, and when she had succumbed, had laid down upon the lounge, where she still was moaning and unconscious. It was but the work of a few moments for Nanny to find a cot-bedstead, dress it with nice, cool, linen sheets and lift the sufferer's shrunken frame upon it; then to wet cloths and lay them on the burning heads until the fever was somewhat subdued, and they became more quiet. Thence to the well, whose waters were so deep down and cold that even in the hottest day in summer they were like ice. Laden with the life-restoring element, she came back and fed it first to one and then to the other by spoonfuls. Thus, all through the day, she worked over them in her plying ministry. Evening brought the doctor again. He gave a great start of surprise as he saw Nanny.

"What are you doing here, little maid?" he asked.

"I heard you say there wasn't one to even wet their lips, doctor, and I told mother I could surely do that, and I can do more, too, if you'll only tell me how."

"Well, well," said the doctor, huskily, "it seems hard to have a young life sacrificed for those who have so nearly run their race. But may be He who put it into your heart will keep you from infection. Things look much more comfortable than they did at my last visit. At any rate, the mischief's done now."

Then he gave her full directions about treatment and handed her a bottle of medicine.  
"There. Take this yourself three times a day, and if any human agency can, it will keep your system from taking the fever." After placing disinfectants about the rooms he again went his way.

For days the girl kept her lonely watch, cheered only by the doctor's daily visits, and by her father's shrill whistle which called her out to receive the provisions cooked and sent by her mother, and to give her an opportunity for sending or receiving messages.

At last the doctor said there would be a change within twelve hours, and she must send for him when it came.

"I have provided a messenger, for I knew my brave little nurse would be alone. See?" and he produced a snow-white pigeon from a basket. "This is one of my pets, and it will fly straight to my office when let loose. When it comes I shall know you need me. When Nanny took the bird and held it a moment

against her cheek, with an intense feeling of delight at having something to fondle. She had sorely missed her cheerful home and the merry brothers and sisters. Still she had not faltered. But this soft-feathered creature, looking up at her with its bright eyes, seemed like the embodiment of her old careless, free life, which now seemed so far away.

It was the crisis. The swift-winged messenger was sent upon its errand, and the doctor came. The spark of life in each frail body flickered, then brightened, and the aged couple were saved. Nanny remained at her post until they were again able to move about and take up the routine of duties which had made up their lives for so many years. One morning, the day before she was to go home, the door opened suddenly and a tall, sun-browned young man came in. All looked at him unconsciously, until he said:

"Well, mother, have you forgotten your boy? I looked for a warmer welcome than this."

With a feeble cry the old lady rose and tottered into his arms.  
"Oh, Hubert," she said, brokenly, "I thought the seas rolled between you and home."

"So they did," he answered, cheerily; "but I've made my pile and come home to enjoy it with you and father."

"God be praised that these old eyes have lived to see this day. Nanny, run and call father. He's just outside getting a breath of air."

The girl fairly flew on her joyful errand. When she had gone Hubert turned to his mother:

"Who is your yellow-haired lassie?"

As the old lady told her boy who Nanny was, and of her unselfish devotion to them in their dire peril, the strong man's eyes grew moist. He laid his bearded cheek caressingly against his mother's withered face and whispered:

"Bless the little lass! She shall have the prettiest present that money can buy."

Then the father came in, and Nanny stood in the background, a delighted spectator of their meeting, now and then dropping her eyes shyly when a glance from Hubert's dark eyes sought her sweet face.

As Hubert had said, he was rich, and his first object was to buy and fit up a fine old place which happened to be in the market. The old people at first objected to leave the home which had been occupied by a Beattie for many succeeding generations; but Hubert promised to keep it for an occasional resort after he had carried out his plans of drainage to make it a healthy location. They wished to adopt Nanny and make her a sharer in their prosperity, but Mrs. Shipton said decidedly:

"No. When it was God's will that I should, as I thought, part with my girl forever, I gave her up willingly, if not quite as cheerful as I maybe ought to have been. But Nanny is the flower of my flock, and the father's home must be hers."

All this time Nanny was growing, and almost unnoticed had blossomed into womanhood. She still retained the innocent, somewhat grave expression which had characterized her childish face; but her pallor had given place to a flush upon cheeks and lips as bright and as tender as the hue of the wild rose upon her native English hedges.

As Hubert watched her growing into such peerless maturity, the feeling of gratitude he had at first felt for her changed into an engrossing, restless craving for her society. But Cupid is a coy god, ever delighting to cause trouble among his votaries; and study Nanny's sweet face as he might, Hubert could not read its story, and with a backwardness unusual to his bold, stirring nature, he dared not risk all upon an avowal of his love lest the answer should be "No."

He grew tired at last of suspense, and sought her, determined to put an end to his uncertainty. She was in the grape-arbor, with the sunlight glinting down through the quivering leaves turning her hair to a brighter gold and giving a more bewitching softness to the blue of her limpid eyes. As she turned toward him his courage vanished. If she did not love him it would take all the brightness so completely out of his life. He stood a moment irresolutely, growing so pale that Nanny began to be frightened.

"What is it?" she said hurriedly. "Is anything wrong at home?"

"No, all is right, excepting with me. I've come to say I'm going back to Australia!"  
"Back-to-Australia!" The girl's face grew white as his own, as she repeated his words mechanically. Then, with a gasp, she turned and ran swiftly up the pathway toward the house.

Hubert followed and caught her in his strong, young arms.

"Don't! Let me go!" she said, struggling frantically for her freedom. Tears were running down her cheeks unnoticed and unheeded. If she could only get away by herself and realize what this terrible feeling was which made her heart feel like bursting.

"Oh, Nanny! Are these tears for me? Do you want me to stay?"

The girl turned and looked at him eagerly and questioningly.  
"It is for love of you, Nanny! I could not live without you, so I was going to put the seas between us."

He was answered by the tender light which flashed into the eyes so bright with recent tears. They said, "Follow me," as plainly as though the words had been spoken by the sweet lips, silent in maidenly shyness.

### John Randolph Outdone.

Here is one of the many amusing anecdotes of the eccentric man of Rosok. He was traveling through a part of Virginia in which he was acquainted, and stopped during the night at an inn near the forks of the road. The innkeeper was a fine old gentleman, and no doubt belonged to one of the first families of the old dominion.

Knowing who his distinguished guest was, he endeavored during the evening to draw him into a conversation, but failed in all his efforts. But in the morning, when Mr. Randolph was ready to start, he called for his bill, which, on being presented, was paid. The landlord, still anxious to have some conversation with him, began as follows:

"Which way are you traveling, Mr. Randolph?"

"Sir?" said Mr. Randolph, with a look of displeasure.

"I asked," said the landlord, "which way you are traveling?"

"Have I paid you my bill?"

"Do I owe you anything more?"

"No."

"Well, I'm going just where I please. Do you understand?"

"Yes."

The landlord by this time got somewhat excited, and Mr. Randolph drove off. But, to the landlord's surprise, in a few minutes the servant returned to inquire for his master which of the forks of the road to take. Mr. Randolph not being out of hearing distance, the landlord spoke at the top of his breath:

"Mr. Randolph, you don't owe me one cent; just take which road you please!"

It is said that the air turned blue with the curses of Randolph.

### The Old Man.

Don't laugh at that old gentleman, boys. It is true, he is an odd object. He is queer and crooked, and his voice is thin and reedy, but don't let him see you laugh at him.

He looks as though he could have nothing more of any importance to do in the world. And, indeed, the grave for him is very near, and I think he will not be sorry to be down in it. But think of this, boys; once he was young—young as you are. He went to school—doubtless in a blue jacket with brass buttons, and a neat ruffled collar, such as boys wore in his day.

He hoped to be a doctor, or a lawyer, and president of these United States. He was lithe and light upon his feet; he whistled as he came up the street. Perhaps he could jump further and throw his ball better than you. Yes, he was young once; and if you live you will be as old as he—as old and feeble some day. Your limbs will totter, you will lean upon a cane; your voice will be shrill and weak, and your hopes and ambitions dead, and the grave near. So don't laugh at the old man, boys, but treat him with kindness and respect.

MARY KYLE DALLAS.

### Work.

What a man does becomes engraved on his character. Every act of our lives causes the principles which actuate it to be wrought into our spiritual organism. Right thinking has little value only so far as it results in right acting. Be not hearers only, but doers of the word.

### Anecdotes.

Master at home? No, sir; he's out. Mistress at home? No, sir; she's out. Then I'll step in and sit by the fire. That's out, too.

Teacher—Define the word "excavate." Scholar—It means to hollow out. Teacher—Construct a sentence in which the word is properly used. Scholar—The baby excavates when it gets hurt.

Amateur sportsman returns in triumph from "hey" shooting with a splendid score, not saying to his wife: "There, you said I couldn't shoot. You didn't expect to see me bring this home?" "Yes, I did; the servant next door saw you buying it round the corner."

The other day a mean man out in Western Iowa went off to a quiet country place and died so quick that his wife got the insurance money before the company had time to fall. The president said he never felt so switched and out up since he had been in the business.

A number of gentlemen who were talking about agriculture dwelt a good deal on the bad husbandry of the farming regions, when a lady present gave spice to the discussion by saying: "Gentlemen, the worst husbandry seen in this country is when you harrow up the feelings of your wives."

### Young Folks' Column.

**KIND EDITOR:**—As it has been some time since I have written for the "Young Folks' Column," and in reading it I have seen repeated calls for Aunt Martha to write more, I will try and do so. I am glad the children did not grow cold as Aunt Martha did, if they had I am afraid the good SPIRIT OF KANSAS would have reached its readers with no little letters there. We love to see the children take an active part for they are to be our statesmen, our doctors, lawyers and to fill every office that is now occupied by those that are older, so you should improve every moment. Do not let some one else get ahead of you when perhaps you are sleeping in the morning, or idling your time away in some simple amusement. When your parents send you to school do your very best and you will gain the victory. For fear my letter will be too long I will close for this time. Good-by. AUNT MARTHA. WHITING, Kans., May 3, 1878.

**MR. EDITOR:**—It has been a good while since I wrote to you so I will write to-day. There has been letters in THE SPIRIT from two little boys I am well acquainted with. I join with Samuel in sympathizing for poor Cris; his brother has got married and Cris is out. My pa says if he is a good boy maybe he can come live with us, and ma says if he has a bad cold just to come to our house and she will fix him up some medicine free of charge. Pa has sold his place to one Mr. Evans and bought another one three miles from Hiawatha. I am getting tired and am going to quit. Yours, KATE FRYE. HIAWATHA, Kans., April 25, 1878.

**MR. EDITOR:**—I did not intend to write so soon only I see I misinformed you with regard to the grange feast. These notional grangers did intend to have it on the 1st of May but it seems as though they were "mistaken in their minds" for now they say it is to be on the 4th of May. They will be looking for you. They said if you would come they would have something good for you to eat. They want to know if you are going to come down. My sister tells me I am not a granger. I don't see why I am not as good a granger as anybody; I intend to be one soon as I get old enough, and I go to all the feasts now, I guess I will have to stop talking about the grange for this time. I remain your friend, LAURA D. MEADOR. PRAIRIE CITY, Kans., April 26, 1878.

**MR. EDITOR:**—I have never written for your paper before so I thought I would try and write a few lines. I am a little girl eleven years old. I have two brothers, one's name is Addie and the other is Frank; one of them is nine years old and the other is eighteen months old. Ma and pa are grangers. Pa doesn't take THE SPIRIT but uncle does. I get to read it, "Young Folks' Column;" I love to read it. Ma has eight little chickens. Our school was out two weeks ago to-day; our teacher was Mr. J. A. Jones; he was a splendid teacher. We had a spelling school and I spell the school down, and the teacher gave me fifty cents and pa gave me seventy cents. When I went to school I studied reading, arithmetic, geography, writing, grammar and spelling. Pa has three horses, ten head of hogs, two cows and one calf; he has also four acres of corn planted. Pa and Addie have gone a fishing. Mr. Editor, please do not throw this in the waste basket. I must close. NETTIE SOWERS. MARION CENTER, Kans., April 13, 1878.

**MR. EDITOR:**—I am a little boy ten years old. I like to read the "Young Folks' Column" very much. I went to school three months last winter; I liked our teacher very much. Our teacher's name is Josie Bailey; I read in the fourth reader and studied arithmetic, spelling and writing. I cannot go to school this summer for I have to stay at home and plow for my pa. We have a riding plow; we use three horses to it. Pa says I save him from hiring a hand. We have got nearly all our ground plowed ready to plant—about fifty acres—and I did nearly all of it myself. We have four horses, sixteen head of cattle, two calves and ninety head of hogs and pigs. We have the nicest wheat you ever saw for this time of the year, and, Mr. Editor, you must come around and see us and eat biscuit with us. I have got a nice little pup; I call her name "Juno." I am afraid my letter is so long that you will not print it. This is the first time I have written for the column; please print this and I may write again. Good-by. GUSTAVE CARL GROFFRAY. QUENEMO, Kans., April 8, 1878.

Published Weekly.



THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1878.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Overseer—J. F. Willis, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county. Lecturer—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.

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

DEPUTIES

George Y. Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas county. John Andrews, Huro, Atchison county. Robert Reynolds, Junction City, Davis county.

swered this question in the affirmative. We have faith in an All-wise Providence that directs and controls human destiny. We have faith also in man. He has a sense of right, of justice, of order and an equal adjustment of human relations.

Firmly believing in those principles which underlie and are the sure support of all the institutions of society, which are purely christian, humane and beneficent, the Patrons band together in the grange to apply those principles to social life and combined action.

To the Patrons of Husbandry everywhere we speak words of cheer and encouragement. Let us not be weary in well doing, for in due time we shall reap if we faint not.

Worthy Master Sims to Address Jefferson County Patrons.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Please say to the Patrons through your paper that Worthy Master Wm. Sims, of the state grange, will address the Patrons of Jefferson county at Oskaloosa, on May 11th—the regular meeting of the Pomona grange.

Grove City Grange.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—At our last meeting we had a feast. In connection with our grange organ we had three violins, and with singing and playing, laughing and eating, with sixty-eight present, we had a grand time in Grove City grange.

We intend to be counted on by our brothers and sisters so long as the order lasts, and we believe the order will last so long as there is a necessity for it.

From Labette County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As secretary of Pleasant Valley grange, No. 535, I have been instructed to forward you for publication a list containing names of officers installed the evening of the 13th of April (our last meeting); they are as follows: Henry Jeffries, Master; A. P. Baker, Overseer; C. G. Braught, Lecturer, by proxy; L. Baker, Chaplain; John Judd, Steward; James Martin, Assistant Steward; J. F. Hill, Treasurer; J. H. Endsley, Secretary, by proxy; F. M. Rhoads, Gate-keeper, by proxy; Sister A. P. Baker, Ceres; Sister Gonzaz, Flora; Sister Sarah Baker, Pomona; Sister C. G. Braught, Lady Assistant Steward.

We have in the county three working organizations. The grange in our part is doing well, but will do better when people in general take hold of it in earnest.

JAMES H. ENDSLEY, Secretary. CHEOTPA, Kans., April 27, 1878.

What is a Grange Store?

Many persons seem to think a grange store is a store, ostensibly, to undersell every merchant and dealer; many Patrons seem to think so, and are not willing to trade with the co-operative stores unless they can buy cheaper there than from other dealers.

Our co-operation in this state is not practiced as it should be; the policy that most immediately succeed is rejected by the Patrons, because they have never been educated to the principles of investing and reinvesting the profits of trade from time to time.

less than to outsiders; this he is unwilling to do, and then how can he ask advantages when he is unwilling to give any. If a Patron store undertakes to undersell dealers, even some Patrons attempt to bring down dealers by telling them the grange store prices, which create prejudices that benefit neither the business of co-operation nor the Patrons who endeavor to bring down the dealers' prices.

On Asking too Much.

There is a class of Patrons, and we fear it is not a small one, which is dissatisfied that the order has not already accomplished all its legitimate purposes, and a good many things that are no part of its legitimate purposes.

This sort of fault-finding is more than ordinarily unreasonable, and one finds difficulty in dealing with it patiently. Still there are a few simple facts which, if those who give utterance to such groundless complaints are open to conviction, will show them that the course they are now pursuing is the one best calculated to keep the order from ever becoming what they profess to regret that it is not already.

Another fact is that no fraternity or other institution can secure for those who do business with cash. Debts are attended with moral and material evils of which nothing can deprive them; and the first and most important step in improving the condition of a man is to combine his little and of cash and of contracting debts. The order could not do a worse thing for its debt-making members than to encourage them in the habit that is ruining them.

A third fact is that the success of a co-operative society is proportionate to the unanimity and promptness with which its members support it. If many of them are indifferent, and do nothing but complain of what the others are doing, the society cannot accomplish the great things it might accomplish if all worked.

How Co-operative Stores Flourish.

The Patrons' co-operative store at Salado, Texas, well deserves its name. We find in the Examiner and Patron a report of its business during last year, from which it appears that the sales amounted to \$16,117, and that \$356.19 was paid to Patron customers in the form of quarterly dividends; that between \$1,800 and \$1,900 was used to take up certain notes given in payment for a store-room and to pay interest on capital and some other expenses; and that, after all these payments were made, there still remained of the earnings during the year \$927.86, which was added to the capital.

customers, it adds to its capital. Besides their dividends on purchases, the stockholders receive 10 per cent. per annum as interest on capital invested; and the author of the report estimates that, taking both sources of revenue into consideration, the stockholders' investment pays them a clear profit of 36 9-10 per cent. This is quite too much.

A "Strong" Candidate.

The purpose of the party in nominating a candidate is the selection of a representative man; one who is popular because he really represents the people. Sometimes conventions make mistakes and select persons who cause weakness to a ticket instead of giving it strength.

Let us look at the facts in George T. Anthony's case, the Republican candidate for governor in Kansas at the last election. We will look over the vote of every county, by townships.

In Anderson county there are ten townships, and Anthony ran behind Hayes in nine of them.

In Allen county there are fourteen voting places, and Anthony ran behind in twelve of them.

In Atchison county there are thirteen voting places, and Anthony ran behind in twelve of them.

In Bourbon county, he ran behind in five out of six townships.

In Butler county, in twenty-one out of twenty-six townships.

In Clay county, he ran behind in all.

In Cloud county, he ran behind in seventeen out of eighteen townships.

In Chase county, he ran behind in every township.

In Cherokee county, also, Anthony ran behind in all of the thirteen townships.

In Cowley county he ran behind in twenty-one out of twenty-two townships. Not so bad.

In Dickinson there is a little better show. He runs behind in only twelve out of fourteen townships. Getting popular.

In Davis, sad to say, he ran behind in all.

In Doniphan, a very large county, he ran behind in all. Could not even keep up with Hayes, the man he abused in his first message.

In Douglas county, containing Lawrence and the university, he likewise ran behind in all.

In Edwards county he ran behind in one township and just held his own in the other.

In Elk county, behind in every township.

In Ellsworth the same.

In Ellis the same.

In Ford the same.

In Franklin he ran behind in seventeen out of nineteen voting places. Not bad for him.

In Greenwood behind in ten out of eleven.

In Hamilton behind in thirteen out of fifteen.

In Jewell in eighteen out of twenty-four.

In Johnson behind in all.

In Johnson the same.

In Labette, he only ran behind in eighteen out of nineteen voting places. Pretty good.

In Leavenworth, where George T. Anthony lives and is well known, there are twenty-two voting places, and he was so well known that he ran behind in every one of them. Strong at home.

In Lincoln, he ran behind in six out of eight townships.

In Linn, Anthony ran behind in all the townships.

NABBY.

Mr. Nabby Goes to Washington to Secure a Place Under the Democratic Doorkeeper of the House.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS (Which is in the state of Kentucky), April 23, 1878.—Dimocracy is a sham and a delusion. Ef it wuzn't for my unalterable attachment to the coz I wud go over to radikaleism, and end my daze with them. I tried to do it in Washington, and I mixt with the abhissinians wun whole day, but ez nary wun of them askt me to drink wunst, I found it didn't pay, and I returned to my first love. There ain't no yoose. A man wich hez bin a Dimecrat so long ez I hev, hez got to stay with em. There ain't no other place for him to go.

Wat I went to Washington for wuz to git a place under the new doorkeeper. He wuz a confedit general, and the impresshun wuz current down here that none but confedit wuz to be appintid to positions hereafter. We hev every reason to believe it when we saw the number that hed bin appintid, and when I went away to the Cross Roads, in search of this position, the citizens wuz so confident that I wud git it, and never come back, that they held a sort uv joolblashen.

"Luck! to you," said Bascom; "with you gone I kin weather the hard times easier. I shal save largely in likker and chank!"

It wuz mere force uv habit I suppose, but Bascom did reely chalk down all the drinks I took, jest ez he wud agin a man from wich he expectid to git something. He is a very methodick bizniz man, is Bascom.

And Deskin Pogram's face beamed with solatood and joy ez I departed.

"I don't like to lose wat you owe me," he sed, "but it's better to lose wat it is now, than to let it go on and get bigger. May you succeed, and like Washington so much that you'll never leave it."

And I hed similar expreshuns uv good will from all the citizens. I shood ev liked it better of the congratulashens hed come from those wich I didn't owe so much, but it was suthin to hev congratulashen from somebody.

On my arrival at Washington I went to Gen. Fields with all the confidence in the world. I hed with me enuff credenshals to make me minister in England, ef ther hed bin a Dimecrat administrashen. I hed my certifikit uv servis in the Louisiana Pelikins; I hed a statement uv losses uv property by federal cavalry; I hed severl certifikits, written by myself, uv heroic akchens after I wuz disabled and left the servis, and I hed my commission ez post-master signed by A. Johnson. These I presented.

They stumped Gen. Fields, and likewise the Dimecrat members wich is helpin him to dispense the patronage uv his positshun.

"I never saw better credenshals," sed the doorkeeper, "nor them wich more entitles a man to considerashun. But wat kin I do? I hev but wun place left, and the house dassent legislate more places for me to give. I am in sore distress."

"Wat kin you do?" asked I, "I know wat you kin do with that wun appointmunt!" I sed with great fervor, "you kin enuf yoost suspense and likewise that of all other appearence, by givin it to me. Is ther any wun more entitled to it? Did any applicant do better servil the confedracy? Is there any one among em wich suffered more for the lost coz than I did? I will assoun the dooties uv the positshun tomorrow."

"My dear sur!" replied Gen. Fields, "I wish I cood sho you how much I am greeved, and how much I am sorry for you. But you can't hev that place. I admit the strength uv your credenshals, but you kin enuf yoost yoost necessity for givin it to you, but the fact is Northern Dimocracy must hev suthin! We can't ignore them altogether. Troo, they didn't fite for us—troo they went loonatic and submitted to drafts agin us—troo they paid taxes with which to crush us, but nevertheless they are considered. I hev saved over wun appointmunt for a Northern Dimecrat from Illinois, and he must hev it ez it is the only wun left. Yoo, ez a troo Dimecrat, won't object to it. Consider, my dear sur, that we must hev the Northern Dimocracy to vote with us, that we may git fully into power in 1880, and we must hev 'em. And now wud it look for me to give every place I hev, ez doorkeeper in the house of representatives, to Southern men! It won't do. This wun place must go North, and it shal!"

I saw ther wuz no use arguin with him, and reluctantly walked away, hoping uv the stanshal livin was blocked, and I wuz no better off than when I left the Corners. Gen. Fields remarked, ez I left, that the reform house wud probably make some new places in a week or two, ez ther wuz a thousand or more like me wich hedn't been fixed, and if I wud wait, he wud promise me the very first under the new batch.

"Yes!" I cried, bitterly. "But wat good will it do me to wait for an appointmunt? The day the new offices is ordered I shal be found in my bed, ded uv stayrashes!"

"Troo!" said Fields, "troo, it's hard. But stop! I hev it! I can't give you a place, but I'll tell you wat to do! Go to the White house and sho the same credenshals you hev showed me. Penetrate to the president himself, and see that he has 'em. Demand uv him, yoo only rekoned uv me, but demand uv him—a place. Demand it as a confedit wich suffered, and one wich wants reconcilin. Shake the entire Corners at him. It wud be well to calssome your nose before you see him, and ef possible git on a clean shirt. The Dimecrat congresshul commitee hev clesn shirts for such of those as we hev to send to the president for places of trust, wich we loan if they can deposit their valyoo ez security for their return after their appointments. And also restrain your profanity ef possible. And also of possible remember a snatch of one of Walt's hymns! 'The dockyments yoo hev showed me will git wat you want from him. The president is in the consiliatin bizniz heavy, and ther ain't no reason why you shooden hev a gortly place. The era uv good feelin is inaugurated, and the president knows that ther ain't but one way of consiliatin us. Go, my friend, straight to the White house. Wat I can't do the president will!"

I am agoin to try it but I must confess that I hev no idea uv succeedin. The president is mighty forgivin, but possibly he may stop a little short of wat is necessary to consiliate me. It may object to forgivin us and then pay us for being forgiven. But it can't do no harm to try, and so I shal make the essay. All that stands in the way is the valyoo of the clean shirt. I kin do the Watts hymns well enuff, and I kin hold up on the sweatin, but that clesn shirt! I will solve that problem afore I sleep, and if I cannot, the Corners that know no onct will know me no more forever. I will stay in Washington dooerin Hayes' term, and we elect a reform Dimecrat in 1880, it will go hard if I can't make my callin and elecon shoor for four years more. Ef I kin only git this first appointmunt!

PETROLIUM V. NABBY, AXIOM.



**FROM LAWRENCE TO SIDNEY, NEB.**

**A Pleasant Journey—The Country as Seen by a Douglas County Man.**

**EDITOR SPIRIT:**—We arrived at this place all right yesterday and on inquiring for my mail found a couple of numbers of THE SPIRIT, and it seemed as if I had struck an old friend. Having perused the same with a great deal of satisfaction I will now send you a few notes of our journey.

We have had splendid weather for traveling, rather cool for the time of year, but not too cool to be comfortable, found Sidney quite dull to what it generally is, but with hopes of better times as soon as the freighting season opens. We found the country rapidly settling up with people from all parts of the globe, even way out here, the home of the "noble red man" and his first cousin, the coyote. For my part the change is quite agreeable.

From Lawrence we struck the K. P. railroad at Topeka, then across the country to the central branch of the U. P. at Irvin, then up that road to Waterville—all splendid country and rapidly filling up. The little towns are all doing a thriving business. From Waterville we went to Hanover, north on the St. Joe and Denver railroad, and from there to Hastings, on the B. & M. road. Business is just booming, caused by emigration. The way that country is settling up is a caution. From Hastings to Kearney, thirty-five miles through the sand hills of the Platte, where we did not once think anything but sand-burs could grow, is now spotted with farms and I begin to think there never was any great sandy desert, such as used to be pictured out in our geography.

From Kearney to the mountains is the great cattle growing country of the Northwest, and they appear to be about as the buffalo used to be. I want to say that the change from buffalo to cattle and from Indians to white men suits me to a fraction. The same pasture that would keep a buffalo will keep a Short-horn, and for every Indian once here twenty white men can find subsistence, even if some of them have to sell "tarantula juice," a vile decoction called by some whisky, and the most of them take it "straight." More anon, L. M. SAWYER.

SIDNEY, Neb., April 27, 1878.

**MINNEAPOLIS WASHED.**

**A Terrific Explosion Crushes the Immense Flouring Mills.**

**ST. PAUL, Minn., May 2.**—The terrific mill explosion and fire, already including eight mills, in Minneapolis, and extending further, occurred about 7 p. m., with wild rumors of the men killed reaching seventy-five.

**MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 2.**—At 7 o'clock this evening the city was shaken as if by an earthquake by the terrific explosion which was promptly traced to the group of great flouring mills in what is known as the Platform, just above St. Anthony's falls, where the entire flouring district of the city is concentrated. The explosion came from the great Washburn mill, from which a column of flame was seen to shoot up several hundred feet, followed by a crash which crushed the immense structure like an egg shell. Secondary explosions instantly destroyed the Thompson & Hoyt and Humboldt mills, and the flames immediately burst out, communicating to the Galaxy mills, those of Pettit, Robinson & Co., Cahill, Auker & Co., L. Day & Sons, Day & Collins, Buel, Newton & Co., Carton, Howard & Co., the Washburn A. and B. mills, and other structures, down the bank of the river nearly to the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad shop. The destruction from the shock of the explosion extended much further, glass being wrecked for several squares and buildings shaken throughout the city. At 8:30 the fire was raging within these limits and the flames were working valiantly to strike the flames. The immediate theory of the explosion is that it took place in the gas generated in the patent middlings purifier process. The loss of life is undoubtedly great, but the full details are lacking in the confusion that surrounds the scene.

The first rumors made the city seventy to eighty, but this is not borne out by inquiry. The explosion took place at the hour of changing the day hands for night hands, and many of both were in the building. Twenty-five men went on in the Washburn mill at 6:30, none of whom have been heard from up to 8:30. Many others of the day force must have been in the building, so far as ascertained are as follows: Big mill grinders, Chas. Henning, Fred. Merrill, Clark Wilbur, Otter, Wm. Leslie, Cyrus Ewing; machinists, Walter Savage, Patrick Judd, Ed. Merrill; watchmen, Harry Hicks, E. W. Burbank, one unknown. Aug. Smith was thrown out of the window but not killed. The Diamond mill, John Boyer, killed; David Ward, gone out after a pail of water and escaped unburnt. Galaxy mill, Joe Martin, in the third story, after the mill had blown up jumped down into the canal and escaped unhurt. At the Zenith mill two men, Widstrom and Fred. George. In Pettit, Robinson & Co.'s mills, Dean was thrown out of the window and injured.

**LATER.**—Investigation confirms the opinion that the first estimates of the loss of life were exaggerated. The number of dead is now placed at seventeen. There are many thrilling incidents of narrow escapes. One poor fellow, who could not be recognized, had escaped alive from the explosion and was observed crawling through the darting, hungry flames towards the track of the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad, directly in the rear of the Washburn mill. He managed to reach the railroad, and then evidently became exhausted and fell back into the raging hell behind, where his agonies instantly ended. It now appears that most of the day force had gone home and only the smaller night force remained. The loss to property is enormous, but the confusion is too great for intelligent estimate at present; rough calculation places it at \$1,500,000, of which probably one million dollars will fall upon the milling interest. The loss throughout the city by the breaking of glass, etc., is \$10,000. Five mills and a planing mill were destroyed, besides the adjoining property, including 57 out of 107 runs of stone in the city. The flouring mills which were involved in the disaster form a group which comprises the heaviest concerns in the state, chief among which were the two Washburn mills, the property of Geo. A. Washburn, of Wisconsin, of which the one in which the explosion occurred was the largest but one in the world. It was built in 1870, and included forty-one runs of stone, and was worth two hundred thousand dollars. It is now a smoking mass of ruins, with its companions on the Platform. The destruction is complete so far as the lim-

its above named, and serious within much larger bounds. The flames are still raging in the ruins, but are under control, and no further extension is feared. It is now hoped the dead will be confined to the fourteen mentioned as in the Washburn mill.

**BOSS HOG OF THE WEST.**

**Web Wilder's Pet Name for George T. Anthony—A Scathing Article on the "Cold, Selfish and Vainglorious Tyrant."**

[St. Joe Herald.]

Geo. A. Crawford, of Fort Scott, gives in the Leavenworth Times of Sunday a photograph of George T. Anthony, the Kansas governor. The picture is tolerably accurate although it only covers some three years of the history of the boss hog of the West. The sketch is given in the form of an interview, is several columns long, and is lively, entertaining and instructive from beginning to end. We think thousands of the voters of Kansas will read it, and that their verdict will be: "We want no more of the b. h. in ours." Mr. Crawford is a truthful and unselfish man who has proved his good will to the state by years of honest and enthusiastic work. His statement is made coolly and calmly and for the public good, and it will have an abiding influence wherever it is read. We think Crawford was the first man to give George T. a public reputation, through the old Kansas Farmer, and he could paint a much more unpleasant picture if he used the colors and facts at his command. This statement will be enough, and the reserves will not be called into action.

It is the photograph of a hog—we must repeat the word for there is no other that meets the case—of a creature selfish to the last degree, who claims for himself the work done by others, who wants to have it appear that there is no other man in the state, and who cannot allow any public document to go before the people unless it is plastered all over with the name of "George T. Anthony, governor." His vanity is childish, sickening, disgusting. This governor will have but a single term. After he is out of the way, the state board of agriculture will be relieved of a malign influence and take its proper place as a leading department and not as the machine of a cold selfish and vainglorious tyrant. Kansas has had many peculiar politicians, but never one before who tried to usurp all the offices. A man of real character takes pleasure in seeing the success of other men. Hogs don't.

**Obsequies of the Late Mr. Geo. Grant.**

[Kansas City Journal of Commerce.]

In the Sunday edition of the Journal the death of Mr. George Grant, the Victoria colonizer, was announced with a few facts relative to his advent in the far West. Four years ago, and they seem very short ones, the subject of this brief sketch was in Kansas City, and at that time expressed his confidence in the country's outcome, and his delight at its magnificence. His plans, intentions, etc., were but briefly alluded to. He spent much of his time in Kansas, prior to embarking in his scheme. His impressions of Ellis County, Kansas, seemed to have been of a most flattering character, for he had thoroughly examined the county, he conceived the idea of establishing an English colony, and he at once proceeded to consummate that idea by purchasing 140,000 acres of land from the railway company and the government.

He wrote a great many letters to his people, and published considerable information about the resources of the great West. This induced many Englishmen to emigrate and settle on Mr. Grant's land, and before long there was a thriving colony, which was called Victoria. Mr. Grant devoted his entire time to building up the colony and improving the lands settled by his countrymen. It is said that he has nearly 100,000 head of cattle that he bought to graze on his lands, and under his careful supervision the settlement thrived and prospered amazingly. The residents about Victoria are mostly English and the settlement has received new accessions every month. About six months ago he was taken sick with a rheumatic affection, and since that time he has not been well. No tears were entertained for him until a few weeks since, however, when he sent to Judge J. B. McClure, and had him prepare his will. Some days ago he began to sink and on Thursday afternoon he died. His death has fallen like a shock on the residents of Victoria, who learned to revere and respect him as much for his advice and kindly ways as for the good he had accomplished for them. He was the owner of the Haystack farm and other landed property on the Denver and Rio Grande, and Kansas Pacific railways. The estate, which comprises a vast herd of cattle and valuable property in London, is estimated at \$700,000. At the time of his death Mr. Grant was sixty-two years of age. He never married, and leaves as an only relative his niece, Miss Maggie Grant, who resided with him at Victoria. The remains, at his request, were buried at Victoria on Saturday, in the rear of the Episcopal church, which stands as a monument to his generosity. Bishop Vail officiated at the burial.

**Fatal Accident.**

[Farmers' Advocate.]

A sad and fatal accident occurred on Sunday last, about two miles up the Smoky Hill river, to Mr. Henry Brems, who was a Dane by birth, and about thirty-six years of age. He and Mr. Rosemond started out in a boat for a pleasure trip up the river, taking with them three guns which were loaded. Upon getting out of the boat, deceased caught hold of all three by the barrels, and commenced drawing them toward him, when one of the guns went off, the charge entering his left breast, immediately above the heart. The hole made by the charge was about the size of a silver dollar, and after the discharge of the piece, the unfortunate man could not have lived, the doctors say, more than thirty seconds. Upon the arrival of the remains in town, City Marshal Tuttle was notified of the sad event, and he immediately acquainted the mayor with the facts. The coroner was then notified, a jury was impaneled on Monday, and a verdict of accidental death rendered in accordance with the facts. The funeral took place Monday at his late residence on Santa Fe avenue. Mr. Brems leaves a wife and child to mourn his untimely end, and we are sure they have the sympathy of the entire community in this their sad affliction.

**An Untruthful Governor.**

[Bledorado Press.]

There is an issue of veracity between Governor Anthony and the good people of Emporia. He says in his proclamation that he sent troops to occupy that city because the civil officers were powerless to preserve the peace and enforce the laws against lawless combinations that were running things there. The citizens in a public meeting resolved that he should not be allowed to do this, and that there has never been a moment when the civil officers, and citizens were not able and willing to enforce laws if any lawless combination had attempted to violate them.

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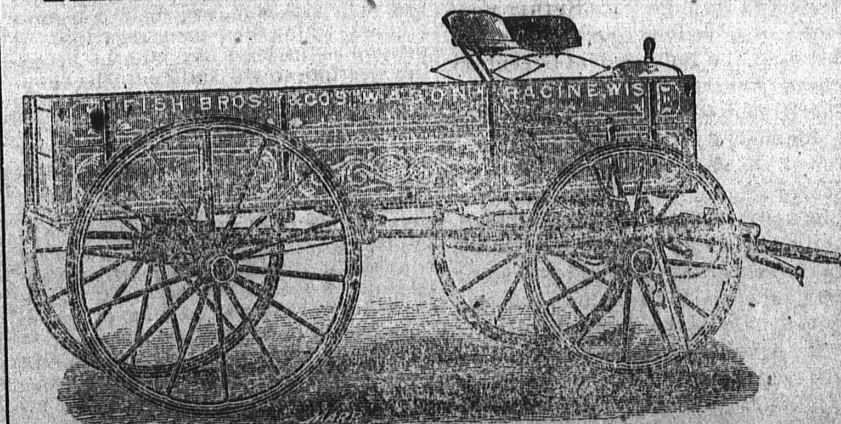
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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1878.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE GRANGE.

In our issue of April 24th we had an article directed to the officers of the state grange. We call attention again to this subject to say, we did not write the article in a fault-finding spirit, but rather to stir up all our officers to good works. Perhaps that article was too general; a few of our officers deserve to be excepted. The worthy master, overseer and Pomona have each contributed articles for this paper urging the Patrons to vigilance. Bro. Sims has been heard from quite often. But we want to hear from every one of our state officers, including the members of the executive committee. We want to say to the members that the officers are not alone responsible for the prosperity and welfare of the order. If the great objects are attained for which the order came into existence, it will be done by the nerve, pluck and energy of all the members of the order. This will necessitate a hearty co-operation on the part of all.

GREENBACKERS TO THE FRONT.

We publish this week another communication from Gov. Robinson, also letters from some other gentlemen who are in favor of the greenback as our national currency. This is exactly what we desire, a full discussion of the measures so full of vital importance to our people. We want here to state frankly our position, so that our readers will not be left in doubt as to how we stand. Having given our status we will offer the columns of THE SPIRIT for the discussion of the financial question that is now fraught with so much interest to the people in this country. Our position is:

First—We want the national banks abolished.

Second—Issue a sufficient amount of greenbacks to do the business of the country and make them a legal tender for all debts public and private; also have the greenback redeemable in coin at the option of the holder. (This can be done and done at once, for nobody would trade greenbacks for silver unless silver was worth more than the paper, which would be impossible if the paper was a full legal tender for public and private debts.)

Third—We are most bitterly opposed to the issue and sale of any more government bonds.

Fourth—We want the coinage of silver put on a par with gold. In other words a free coinage of silver, all that our people can find and dig out of the ground.

The above is our position on the main features of the financial question. We make this statement now, so that in the course of the discussion that may come in these columns our readers will know our sentiments, no matter what our correspondents may say. Having given our views in a few words, we now invite the Greenbackers of the state to step to the front and speak their piece. This is done so that we may know how we stand, with a view to concentrating our efforts this fall.

THE GREENBACK PARTY.

Shall it be Forsaken?—More Replies to Gov. Robinson's Letter.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Governor Robinson suggests that Greenback men give their views through THE SPIRIT upon a series of questions touching the suspension of the Independent Greenback party of Kansas. The governor says: "The Greenback party was caused by the infamous legislation of congress in favor of the creditor against the debtor classes."

The daily reports of mercantile failures, manufactory suspensions, mortgage foreclosures, mechanics' and laborers' appeals for remunerative employment, all most emphatically declare that the debtor classes have not been relieved from the effects of that "infamous legislation." The mission of the party has not been fulfilled. When professed Greenback men, in or out of congress, for the sake of maintaining their party organization, willingly join fraternal hands with the hardest of hard-shell moneycrats and government swindlers, we may expect that party to legislate for the relief of a distressed people in the future as in the past. The Greenback party has been the great educator of the people upon the finance question, espousing the cause of the unfortunate debtor. No party ever grew as rapidly and accomplished so much in so short a time. It has borne the epithets of derision and steadily fought its way up, until it has attained

a national reputation that causes the old parties to tremble. Shall we now forsake it? Never; unless its platform of principles is wrong. Rather invite all those who profess to believe in its doctrines to enroll under its banner and they will come if the Greenback cause is dearer to their hearts than official positions in the old parties.

Maintain the national organization and let it die in the states? As well sever the limbs from the body, and require the man to perform his usual avocations. Coalesce with no amalgamated party, having a national bank head and Greenback tail.

J. N. LIMBOCKER.  
MANHATTAN, Kans., May 2, 1878.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Gov. Robinson asks, "What position shall the Independent Greenback party take?" and then goes on to answer it in a way that looks strange to me, so much so that I don't believe he thinks what he says himself. He anticipates that the two old parties will adopt a Greenback platform. So do I; but take their past course as a precedent and what next? They will nominate such men as Geo. T. Anthony (who, as Judge Bailey says, "wires in and wires out," but don't leave men in doubt) and John Martin, who refused to go to St. Louis because the Democratic party adopted a Greenback platform. As to the Kansas delegation in congress, while their course is good, I give them very little credit, except Col. Phillips, who, I think, is a true Greenback man. I have no confidence in a public man that is following instead of leading the public. No, governor, let us keep up our own party and nominate our own ticket, and then, if both the old parties adopt our platform and nominate good men, we are safe. I think they are more likely to adopt good platforms and nominate good men when pressed by the third party than if left to fight it out between the two old parties.

J. H. HARRISON.  
LAWRENCE, Kans., May 6, 1878.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Having seen in your issue of April 17th a communication by C. Robinson, asking several questions relative to the position to be occupied by the Independent Greenback party in the coming contest, whether they shall stand separate and independent as their name implies, and put tickets in the field, or go for the best men of both parties, provided they will espouse our cause, or pursue a course independently of both parties, drawing from them until we gain a victory, I will answer what to me seems the only reasonable road to success, and that is to stick to our principles through adversity as well as prosperity. Now that we have an organization let us never swerve to the right or left, as we God is just and our cause is just we must succeed. We want no more compromises with the money power, which previous to the war of the rebellion was money invested in negroes. Now it is money invested in bonds and we are the negroes. No doubt at this stage of the game either one of the old parties would be willing to indorse nearly all our platform, if we would vote for their candidates, and then break their pledges as usual. We honestly think that no true Greenback man would think of compromising with either, in the least to do so would be to show himself, as many have already done, green-headed, and for such we have no use; we want brave, true men.

Now let us give you a little of our experience in this matter. We have been an advocate of the Greenback principles for several years but could not vote on the subject until Cooper and Cary were put in the field, then we voted for them, made speeches for them and tried to effect an organization; but we commenced too late; the old parties had their stakes all set; their delegates all pledged for their men, regardless of principles, at least six months before the election, so we could not effect anything worth while, but we learned something by experience.

Well, as soon as election was over and the smoke cleared away we went to work making our speeches and organizing Greenback clubs on Pomeroy's plan. I have been very successful. On the 16th day of March we held a county convention and effected a county organization; we then had fourteen townships duly organized, in some of which the enrolled members comprised three-fourths of the voters. I was chosen chairman of the county central committee for one year, with orders to go ahead and organize the remaining county several times and I now think they are tolerably well organized.

Now let me tell you what I think has been the secret of my success. I have often been confronted with the question, "Do you intend that this party will be continued as an independent party, or is it to be hitched on to either one of the old parties?" On being assured that it is what its name implies, independent of both the old parties, they never fail to enroll. Sometimes, however, they tell us that if they do see anything looking like uniting with either one of the old parties they reserve the privilege of going back to

their old party affiliation; so our friend or enemy, I don't know which to call him, Robinson wants to explain himself. Our folks here will treat him with suspicion unless he does, and if in so doing he takes the straightforward road all right, if not we shall treat him as an enemy in ambush.

To conclude, we would further say that probably this vacillating disposition manifested by some of our friends has done us more harm than all our direct enemies, and I would say further, roll on the ball. We wait patiently but expect every day to hear a call for a state convention. What is the state central committee doing? We should hold our state convention early, before harvest if possible.

Yours respectfully, A. HUFF.  
SALT CITY, Kans., April 23, 1878.

Gov. Robinson Speaks Again.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I am in receipt of a call for a state convention of the National Greenback party of Kansas at Emporia, July 3d, signed by U. F. Sargent, chairman of committee. This, if genuine, settles the question of a third party in the field. What this National Greenback party of Kansas is I do not know, neither do I know of whom it is composed, unless U. F. Sargent may be a member. No such party ever held a convention in the state since I lived in it, unless it was in secret, and consequently never appointed U. F. Sargent chairman of a state committee. He says he issues this call by order of the state central committee of the Independent Greenback party. What party is that and when did it appoint a central committee with U. F. Sargent chairman? I have heard of and attended state conventions of the Independent Reform party, but have no recollection of a "Greenback" party. Mr. Sargent invites to his convention such persons as desire to "unite and act with the National Greenback party as a separate political organization." What National party does he refer to? and what are its principles? He dates his call at Wyandotte. Does this National Greenback party hail from that locality? or Indianapolis? or Toledo? or some other town?

The wording of the call is peculiar for that kind of literature. It contains such expressions as "assortment of double-headed and patented back-action principles"; "more treasury notes for the people; old and new style; custom-made and ready-made; new and second-hand, all in one combination; to suit any kind of thought or action for the most fastidious in all classes, sections, latitudes and seasons, etc."

The first time I visited New York I stopped in and was "taken in" at a mock auction shop, and I shall never forget the style of rhetoric of the auctioneer. It was almost identical with that of this call to the "National Greenback party of Kansas" and I am unable to decide whether this is a genuine call in good faith or a burlesque, originating with some wag. I am inclined to think it must be the latter, as I have heard of no meeting of the "Independent Reform" committee. It is customary I believe in all parties, before calling a state convention for the nomination of state officers, to have a formal meeting of the committee publicly announced where all members of the party are invited to consult relative to the interests of the party. Was such a meeting held? If so, when and where? Another evidence that if his spurious is its utter want of political sagacity. It is very unusual, if not without precedent, for a new and relatively weak party to show its hand to its older and abler rivals long before their hands can be seen.

This call is exclusive in its terms and wants no person to attend the convention who does not favor separate action "independent of either of the old political parties." It puts party first, principles second. It would do nothing for the Greenback cause unless through its party. Long live the party and perish the cause if need be. How different from the action of the money power. Their motto is, "Save the bank note and perish all parties if need be." They act with and through any and all parties, and their papers advise that all resumptionists shall be supported at the polls of whatever party, while all Greenbackers shall be opposed. By this means they have been able to control congress in their interest. If they can secure the nomination of bank note men in both parties they are safe; if in any one party then the other must be defeated, whether Republican or Democrat.

Congress, which has been in the past the obedient servant of the bank and moneyed interest, has suddenly changed front and is undoing the mischief and is serving the people. From Kansas every member is doing valiant service in our cause, and what do we see? A move for an independent party of resumptionists to defeat these men, their enemies? No, but an independent party of Greenbackers to do it for them and in their interest. What brilliant statesmanship!

If U. F. Sargent can make Jay Gould & Co. believe that his "National" party can divert enough votes from Haskell, Phillips and Ryan to defeat them either in convention or the election, he can

draw upon them at sight for all the money necessary for the work, including a liberal bonus to himself. It he can make them believe that G. T. Anthony or some bank sympathizer can be elected in Ingalls' place, by the use of \$100,000, the money can be had on application.

Does U. F. Sargent know what is being done in congress and by our delegation? I have recently seen a letter from Representative Haskell in which he said he was laboring to secure five things, as follows:

- First—Remonetization of silver.
- Second—Repeal of resumption act.
- Third—Full legal tender of U. S. notes.
- Fourth—Government notes for national bank notes.
- Fifth—Convertibility of notes into bonds at par.

He adds: "Silver we have; the resumption act will be repealed before the session closes or emasculated; U. S. notes will be full legal tender, also; notes will be convertible at will. Four out of five of the propositions will be found in the statutes when we adjourn, I think. All will come in time and the details needed to vitalize the scheme will be attended to." Now, here is the work being done by our members of congress, but they happen to be Republicans and hence, although they are doing precisely what we want done, we must get up a "National" organization to defeat them. Let it be remembered that this work in the interest of the people and against the Shylocks is all being done by Democrats and Republicans; not a "National Greenbacker," elected as such, can be found among them. Suppose the "Independent Reformers" of Kansas and elsewhere act independently of the old parties who are successfully at work in the cause of the people, how long before they will elect a member of congress? Mr. Haskell thinks most of the demands of the people will be secured by the present congress, and this "National Greenback party of Kansas" will have to hurry up lively or it will not be able to get in even one member of congress to be at the death of the bank monopoly.

I have on my place a "Wood harvester and Lock binder" which last year did splendid work and gave perfect satisfaction, and my neighbor has another machine of different make with which he is equally as well pleased; now should U. F. Sargent come along and tell us he was endeavoring to get out a new patent for a machine to do the same work, that he hoped to get it out and in operation in a few years, and should he urge us to immediately abandon our machines and leave our wheat and oats ungathered just because his machine would be named the "National" and painted green, we would be very likely to direct Mr. Sargent to the shortest road to Osawatomie; or, should we listen to his advice, our neighbors would send us in the same direction. Very truly,  
C. ROBINSON.

General News.

NEW YORK, May 6.—In view of the rumors that Russia is preparing a fleet on the Pacific coast to be ready in the event of war with England, the following dispatch from Yokohama, Japan, may have significance. It was received by a ship owner of this city from the master of his bark: "Things look warlike here; can sell vessel to good advantage; answer what you will take."

LONDON, May 6.—A special from Syra says: "News from Kharpool, Turkish Armenia, reports the plundering of ninety-one villages in the district of Chemisteeza by Dersin Kurds. The Ottoman authorities are unable to afford protection, although the district is greatly impoverished. Double taxes are demanded in Geghi, which lies between Kharpool and Erzeroum. Death threatens soon to become a famine."

OMAHA, May 4.—Nightly robberies for three weeks past and the presence in the city of an unusual number of tramps, necessitated the action of the citizens. A committee of safety, otherwise a vigilance committee, was organized, and to-night one hundred and fifty men were thoroughly organized, acting under a well devised plan, searched the city thoroughly, commencing at ten o'clock. The search will be continued until morning. It is not known what disposal will be made of those captured. Legal measures will be adhered to until they fall, when desperate remedies will be applied. The committee will continue to act, nightly, until the tramp nuisance is abated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—The journal pension bill passed last night, numbered just one hundred; among them pensions to the Widows of General Robert Anderson, General Charles L. Lavell and Admiral Charles Wilkes.

Mr. Stephens, from the committee on coinage, reported a bill to retire five and three cent silver pieces, and to stop their further coinage. Also providing that fractional or subsidiary silver coin shall be legal tender to the extent of twenty dollars, and shall be exchangeable at the treasury for other legal tender money when presented in sums of twenty dollars or over. Ordered printed and recommittees.

The house then took up the unfinished business of yesterday—the legislative appropriation bill—and Mr. Baker moved a point of order on the amendment offered by Mr. Gibson for the re-establishment of a branch mint at New Orleans, that it was new legis-

lation and not in the interest of economy.

After a long argument the point of order was overruled, and the house then began to vote on the various amendments agreed to in committee of the whole. The first on which a division was asked, was the one increasing the clerical force in the office of the surgeon-general. The amendment was resisted, generally on the Democratic side, and was supported on the Republican side as being necessary for a quicker dispatch of business in the decision of pension claims. The vote resulted—yeas, 115; nays, 114.

All the Republicans voted for the amendment, and the Democrats, with the exception of Mr. Stephens and six others, against it. The speaker cast his vote in the negative, thus tying the vote and defeating the amendment.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The house committee on education and labor today agreed upon the bill making it a misdemeanor for the master of a vessel to take more than fifteen Chinese passengers, male or female, to the United States after January 1, 1879. The committee also agreed upon a bill authorizing the distribution to the public libraries of one copy of every document published for public distribution by congress.

The president has nominated Stephen P. Packard, of Louisiana, for United States consul at Liverpool, and Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, as consul-general at Paris.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, May 7, 1878.

Flour—Fall superfine	\$3.00 @ 3.65
XX	4.00 @ 4.25
XXX	4.50 @ 4.65
Wheat—No. 3 fall	1.14 @ 1.15
No. 4 red	1.06 @ 1.07
Corn—No. 2	88 @ 89
Oats—No. 2 mixed	25 @ 26
Rye—No. 2	90 @ 91
Barley—No. 2	40 @ 43
Pork	8.80 @ 9.00

CHICAGO, May 7, 1878.

Wheat—No. 2 spring	1.11 @ 1.12
No. 3	1.06 @ 1.07
Corn	40 @ 40 1/2
Oats	27 @ 27 1/2
Pork	8.55 @ 8.80
Bulk meats	88 @ 89

KANSAS CITY, May 7, 1878.

Wheat—No. 3 red fall	1.05 @ 1.06
No. 4 fall	94 @ 95
Corn—No. 2 mixed	30 @ 31
Oats	25 @ 25
Rye—No. 2	47 @ 49

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, May 7, 1878.

Cattle—Prime to choice	\$4.25 @ 5.15
Poorer grades	3.00 @ 4.00
Hogs	3.00 @ 3.25

CHICAGO, May 7, 1878.

Jattle—Good steers	3.90 @ 5.00
Hogs—Packers	3.25 @ 3.60

KANSAS CITY, May 7, 1878.

Cattle—Choice native shippers	4.40 @ 5.00
Good to choice, do	4.20 @ 4.35
Native butcher steers	3.80 @ 4.20
Stockers	3.20 @ 3.50
Fair to choice fat cows	3.00 @ 3.50
Hogs—Packers	2.60 @ 2.85

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 10@11c.; medium 8@10c.; lower grades not quotable; cheese, 8c.; eggs, 8@9c.; beans, \$1.00@1.25, hand-picked, \$2.00@2.20; castor beans 85@90c. @ bu.; hay, baled, per ton, \$8.00@9.50; chickens, live, per doz., \$1.50@2.00; potatoes, 25@40c.; feathers, live geese, 43@45c.; dried apples, per lb., 4@5c.; cranberries, \$9.50@10.00; hides, dry flint, 14@15c.; dry salt, 10@11c.; green salt, 4 to 6c.; green, 4 to 5c.; calf, 9c.; sheep skins, 8 to 10c. per lb.; green pelts, fresh, 80 to 90c.; tallow, 6c.; honey, strained, 10@12c.; lincseed oil, raw, 6c. per gallon; wool, fine unwashed, 12@22c. @ lb.; tub washed 25@27c., Colorado and Mexican, 15@20c.

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

Wheat has fallen since our last quotations in all the Eastern markets and in Liverpool. But in Chicago spring wheat is quoted a fourth of a cent higher than it was a week ago. In Kansas City the decline is increased by the re-establishment of the "pool" rates on freight. The present favorable prospect for harvest in almost all parts of the United States tends to keep the price down. As wheat harvest this year will be remarkably early, a few weeks more will nearly decide what the yield will be. If it should happen that the crop should be injured from rust or any other cause over a considerable section of the country, the price may go in proportion to the extent of the injury. In Europe war is still threatened between England and Russia; and from the vast extent of their preparations and the money they are expending, it looks as if they really intended to fight just as soon they can get a "good ready." Should war be declared within the next six months or even the prospect of war continue probable, there will be a market in England for all our surplus wheat; but should it eventually prove that those countries are merely playing a gigantic game of "bluff," the price of wheat this fall may be unprecedentedly low.

For future delivery, No. 3 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.14 to \$1.14 1/2, May, and same for June. In Chicago No. 2 spring is \$1.11 to \$1.11 1/2, May, \$1.08 to \$1.09, June, and \$1.08 to \$1.09, July. In Kansas City, No. 3 fall is \$1.05 1/2 to \$1.06, May, \$1.02 1/2 to \$1.03, June.

Corn has fluctuated a little in most markets. It has fallen 3 cents in Kansas City on account of a rise in freights.

The cattle trade is reported dull in Kansas City on account of the large rise in freights. On cattle from Kansas City to St. Louis \$50 per ear load is charged, and \$67.50 to Chicago. On Monday one lot of 30 head, averaging 1,362 pounds, sold for \$5 per hundred. This was the best sale of the season.



THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1878.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$3.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.

City and Vicinity.

A FIRE on Monday afternoon destroyed a barn belonging to M. Sanders, the blacksmith. The building was located on the corner of Connecticut and Hancock streets.

MISS KATE HOAGLAND, granddaughter of Dr. R. Huson of this city, was married on the 28th ult., at Eureka, Greenwood county, to Mr. Thomas Lewis of that place.

FOUR families from Peoria county, Illinois, passed through the city on Monday, going to Western Kansas to buy farms and locate permanently.

WE publish this week a synopsis of statement of the condition of the Faneuil Hall Insurance company, of Boston. It is a good showing and will not only please the policyholders but encourage others to have their property insured with this company.

A LARGE and very pleasant May party was held on Blue mound Saturday last by the young folks living in the vicinity. J. T. Stevens, of this paper, and Mr. L. D. L. Tush made short speeches.

M. H. NEWLIN, Esq., of this city, who had been in charge of the Ben Akers stock sale at Kansas City, had his pockets picked while returning home on the Santa Fe train on Saturday last.

The White Sewing Machine.

The wonderful progress which the White sewing machine has made among its competitors since it was first introduced to the public, one and a half years ago, seems almost incredible, and were it not for the fact that the White Sewing Machine company have been engaged in the manufacture of sewing machines for a long period of years, and that its popular manager, Mr. S. E. Henderson, whose name is familiar to the sewing machine public as having been identified for a long time previous to his connection with the "White" with a well known sewing machine, whose success, no doubt, is largely indebted to him, we say, it would seem almost impossible to introduce a new machine in view of the many failures to do so during the past few years.

The following article from the Cleveland Herald will give our readers an idea of what the White Machine company have accomplished since the first introduction of the "White": "The first shipment was made in August, 1876, and the number of orders for from one to fifty now amounts to 3,000. The plate number, that indicates the number of machines made and tested, is now 46,100, which at \$35, the price of the ordinary machine made by this company, would amount to \$1,613,500. From this one may get some idea of the vast extent of the transactions necessary to conduct such a business.

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

AT THE CITY SHOE STORE YOU WILL FIND THE LOWEST PRICES! THE BEST ASSORTMENT

The Best Quality OF BOOTS AND SHOES IN LAWRENCE. PRICES TELL. COME AND SEE US. H. C. RAUGH & CO.

HO! YE FARMERS, AND THE Public Generally! Come and let us Reason Together. Would you Buy

DRY GOODS CHEAP, AND THUS SAVE YOUR MONEY

For a Rainy Day? then you should call at the CHEAP CASH STORE

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

No. 111 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Personal. W. J. PATTERSON, Esq., has gone to Pennsylvania for a two weeks' visit.

MR. W. C. PRICE, of Holling made us a brief call on Monday. Of course he subscribed for THE SPIRIT.

CHARLES KIMBALL, of the foundry, left on Monday for New York and the East. He will spend the summer on the Atlantic coast.

T. H. SANFORD, for a long time connected with the American Express company's office in this city, left for Kansas City on Monday where he expects to remain for a time.

T. D. GRIFFITH, Esq., has gone to Harville, Mo., for a few days' visit with friends and relations. He will visit St. Louis and Chicago before he returns.

HARVEST is near at hand and promises to be a bountiful one. Farmers who have large fields of grain to cut should not fail to profit by the experience of last year.

The McCormick harvester and self binder was used by some of our best farmers and found to be the only really practical binder sold, doing its work in such a neat and economical manner as to elicit unbounded praise.

This season the market is glutted with all kinds of binders. All but the McCormick are experiments. They may be afterwards perfected into practical machines, but with the wheat crop now in the ground, look well to what you buy.

Another important item in using binders is the supply of wire. McCormick's do more business than any other house engaged in this branch and can afford to keep a larger stock of wire.

Strayed. From the subscriber, April 15th, a bay pony (horse) of good size, four white feet, star in forehead, snips on nose, a few white hairs on back from saddle seal, black mane and tail.

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

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

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

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

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

LAWRENCE, Kansas. Mrs. A. G. DAVIS. I desire all my friends and customers to give this soap one trial so that they may know just how good the best soap in the United States is.

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

What of the Future? This subject is now absorbing the attention of the civilized world. For ages thinking people have been divided upon the point as to a literal hell, some contending there is a big one, to which railroad men and editors are rapidly traveling, others affirming there is only a little one, a sort of pocket edition, which is carried with us daily in our hearts.

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

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

Sweet Potato Plants. Sent prepaid to your nearest express office, per 1,000, \$2.50; per 500, \$1.25; per 250, \$0.60. Five varieties: CASHMERE, WESTERN MAYAGREES, OWE'S, BROWN & TOMATO PLANTS. CHEAP. I make good one-half cent on all plants delayed and spoiled in transit. See offer in price list.

Pianos and Organs. Sent for detailed statement of retailing organs and pianos at net wholesale prices. A seven and a third octave new piano, listed at \$650, for \$190 in Kansas City, or \$175 if sent direct to St. Louis. Address: C. W. OWEN BROS., 613 Main Street, general agents for "STEINWAY & SONS'" and "HAINES'" PIANOS, "TAYLOR & FALLER" and "NEW ENGLAND" PIANO ORGANS. Music and all kinds of musical merchandise.

Howe's 4 Ton Wagon Scale. THE BEST AND CHEAPEST. Address A. M. GILBERT & CO., WESTERN MAYAGREES, 95, 97, 99 and 101 Lake St., Chicago, 157 Water St., Cleveland, O., 10 Main St., Cincinnati, O., 613 North Third St., St. Louis.

Three Farms for Sale Cheap. One hundred and twenty acres, nine miles east of Ottawa, in Franklin county; \$8 1-2 acres three miles east of Lawrence; 90 acres seven miles east of Lawrence. The last two farms are all good Kansas River bottom. For the Johnson county farm inquire of P. J. HUTTON, on the farm; for the Franklin county farm inquire of J. J. CRAIG, on Hickory creek, nine miles east of Ottawa; for the farm near Lawrence inquire of L. J. SPERRY, three miles east of Lawrence. These farms all belong to Mr. Sperry. If parties desire they can communicate directly with him, post-office Lawrence, Kansas.

SYNOPSIS OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FANEUIL HALL INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BOSTON, MASS., MARCH 1, 1878.

Mr. W. H. PEMBERTON has purchased the barber shop recently run by the late Chas. Jackson and by the liberal use of patent, etc., has now one of the best furnished barber shops in this city. Mr. Pemberton has three good workmen employed and does work in his line at reasonable figures. Remember the place, O. K. barber shop, No. 86 Massachusetts street.

AGENTS WANTED.

Dr. Bryant's Medicated Lightning Fluid—The New Discovery. The fastest selling medicine known. Every family ought to keep it. Every traveler ought to carry it with him.

Dr. W. S. Riley's Heart Oil, for the Human Family. Use for nasal catarrh, bronchitis, hoarseness, colds, rheumatism, diseases of the urinary organs and liver. Sure cure for piles if used in connection with the Pile Ointment.

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

Publication Notice. JOHN PARK, WHOSE PLACE OF RESIDENCE is unknown: You will take notice that Arounta J. Park filed, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1878, her petition in the district court of Douglas county, state of Kansas, asking and praying that she may be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, existing between you and her, upon the grounds of abandonment for more than one year and gross neglect of duty on your part; and also claiming that all your right, title and interest in and to lot number 10 on Connecticut street, in the city of Lawrence, said county and state, be divested and that the same be decreed to her as alimony in said cause.

Publication Notice. JOHN A. ADAMS: YOU ARE HEREBY notified that you have been sued in the district court of Douglas county, state of Kansas, by Mary A. Adams, said plaintiff alleges in her petition that she was lawfully married to you on the 7th day of January, 1866; that William M. Adams and Charles V. Adams, who are minors, are the fruits of said marriage; that you wholly abandoned her and said children on the 1st day of April, 1878, and that said abandonment still continues.

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Ever offered to the public. MADE ONLY BY EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO. Nos. 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main St., ST. LOUIS, MO.



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

GRAIN Raisers will not submit to the enormous waste of grain in the threshing work, done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

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

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

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

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

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Horticultural Department.

Meeting of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, at Sedalia.

FIRST DAY—EVENING SESSION. The meeting was called to order at 7:30.

An essay from George Husmann was read on peach culture.

Mr. Stark thought the Early Beatrice is better than either the Amsden or Alexander, and a little later.

Mr. Ragan has fruited Early Rivers, but it don't quite meet his expectations, and may do better when older.

Mr. Colman said peach culture in the St. Louis district has nearly died out. It don't pay.

It is impossible to raise good peaches with them on account of curculio—and those who intend to make commercial peach-growing successful, must stop its ravages.

They are also forestalled in the St. Louis market by Southern growers. He indorses Mr. Husmann's system of pruning.

Peaches are an exhaustive crop, and the ground must be devoted to peaches alone. Would head his trees from four to five feet high, so as to plow up to the trees, to allow better circulation of air, and get higher colored fruit.

Dr. Hull, who was very successful, endeavored to have a white and yellow variety at all times on the market, so purchasers could take their choice, would also have a free stone variety at all times when possible—have planted largely of Smock, Heath, Stedley, Salway, all late peaches.

In protecting apple or peach from the borer, rabbits or mice, use building paper around the trees; can't be too careful in packing; box up in the orchard. The fruit must be picked at the right time.

Mr. Husmann explained some points in the essay, and repeats that in this prairie country we must make low heads, we can get plenty of air, and are not troubled much with curculio.

Mr. Ragan recommends starting tree heads about three and a half to four feet high.

Mr. Husmann gave the history of the Stedley and October Beauty and warmly recommends them for late peaches.

Mr. Brown holds up for low heads, and for the other points mentioned by Mr. Husmann in his essay. The trees thus planted and trained are much less apt to split. Curculio is hardly noticeable here.

Mr. Stark would branch trees according to location. He referred to a Delaware peach, a white free stone, named the Silver Medal, which promises very well. It is a late peach, about the same date as the Heath, and is of fine size.

Mr. Ragan described two fine seedlings, ripening in October, from seed of the Smock tree. He thinks them promising. He also thinks the Smock a good market fruit. It is a good bearer and pays well.

Mr. Slocom agreed with the essayist in the main, but would plant much closer together, say 12 to 15 feet. Curculio bothers him considerably, and he believes jarring the tree the best remedy.

Mr. Colman—Would not set apples 20 feet apart.

Mr. Brown plants 15x20 feet, running the close way east and west.

The Foshier, President, Early Louisa, and Miller's Seedling were discussed in an informal manner.—Rural World.

The Codling-Moth.

The ravages of this insect have become so extensive and so ruinous to fruit, that any plan suggesting a remedy for the evil would be of great value to the horticulturist.

A writer in the Prairie Farmer gives the following directions:

An excellent way to prevent this pest from entirely overrunning us and taking the lion's share of the apple crop, is to place soft old rags in the forks of the trees when the moth begins to fly, and watch them closely, destroying the larvae that seeks such a refuge, at least twice a week.

A few years ago a lady accidentally placed an old cotton sack in the forks of an apple tree near her kitchen door and left it there several days. When it was taken up, the abundance of pale-pinkish worms in it attracted attention, and sixty-three were then destroyed.

During the fruiting season the same process was pursued, and upwards of 1,100 larvae were taken from that one tree. Strips of old carpeting and bagging were also tacked round other trees, and immense numbers of the pests were captured.

If this was done in every neighborhood there is no doubt whatever but that this formidable raider on our apple orchard might be kept in check. If it is not done the apple crop will be in a great measure thrown away upon our minute enemy. Sound fruit is now the exception and unsound, wormy stuff the rule, in most of our old well established neighborhoods.

As small children and women can attend to this light and not unpleasant task, it should be generally practiced in every locality the present season, where the apple crop promises so bountifully.

Horticulture on the Farm.

The following is an extract from an essay written by Miss Annie Given, Flora of Mantua grange, Md.:

There are among us men who look upon the cultivation of flowers with perfect contempt. They can see no utility in this occupation, and look upon the amateur florist as a sentimental character, more fitted to write sonnets and read poetry than to act efficiently in the business of life.

Such claim to be our matter of fact men. Flowers, they admit, are pretty things, fitted to please the idle; but they, forsooth, have occupation of more importance than to attend to such trifles; and from their eminence they look down with contempt upon the grown-up man who wastes his time in the cultivation of these insignificant objects.

No one was ever intended for a mere business man, to travel in a bark mill, in one dull, dreary round, day in and day out, to exert every faculty in the business of life.

We hold it the duty of every good farmer to render his home as happy and agreeable as possible; to combine the solid comforts of life with the elegant pleasures of taste. We do not urge the sacrifice of substantial enjoyments to those of the taste or fancy; we would secure them both. Let every farmer, therefore, appropriate a liberal allowance of ground for a front yard to his house. It should be expansive enough to permit the execution of a regular design, in laying out the lines for walks, groves, rows of trees, shrubbery and flowers.

It should be handsomely graded, sloping downwards from the house, in front and on each hand. In the selection of the trees, shrubbery and flowers, consult the taste of your "better-half," and don't spare any expense she may require in order to gratify her taste.

A taste for trees and flowers is the love an enlightened mind and a tender heart pays to nature; it is a peculiar attribute of woman, exhibiting the gentleness and purity of her sex, and every husband should encourage it; for his wife and daughters will prove wiser and happier and better by its cultivation.

We will add but one remark more: Never permit the suggestion of a momentary cupidity to induce you to graze your front yard. The grass may look luxurious and tempting, and it may seem "a sin" to lose it; but better to mow or shear your yard than to graze it. A cow or horse will in one hour destroy the growth of years.

Killing the Apple Tree Borer. Mr. Rathvon, in an essay upon "Insect Longevity," delivered before the Pennsylvania Fruit Growers' society, mentions a self-operating plan for the destruction of the apple tree borer.

It consists of a funnel-shaped reservoir (an old funnel will answer), hung in the lower branches of the tree, or elevated a foot or more above the base of the tree, connected with an elastic hose with a tapering nozzle spirally grooved, forming a coarse screw. This is to be screwed into the infested part and the reservoir filled with any liquid that will kill the borer, such as tobacco water or a carbolic dilution. The liquid will tend to rise in the burrow to a level with that in the reservoir, and will gradually make its way through the sawdust excrement, finally reaching and killing the borer.

Mr. Rathvon thinks water alone would be effectual, though requiring a longer time.

No doubt this plan is effectual, and where the ordinary means of prevention do not suffice to stop the depredations of the moth, or the usual methods fail to destroy the borer when it has effected a lodgment in the tree, this device may be useful; but it is attended with too much trouble and expense to come into general use.

Suggestions to Fruit Raisers. We clip the following timely remarks from the American Agriculturist:

Blackberries and raspberries will now be making their growth of canes for next year's fruiting. Three or four canes are usually enough for each stool, all others are to be cut away. As soon as fall enough, tie them to the stake or trellis, and when they reach the desired height, stop them by pinching out the top. Three to four feet is enough for raspberries, and six or seven for blackberries. It rust appears, cut and burn the diseased stems.

Young trees should have the soil kept clean and mellow among them, and, especially if set this spring, should have a mulch before dry weather sets in. A tree properly planted rarely needs stakes, but if any are disposed to grow crooked, it is best to remedy this while they are young, and stake them.

Those who practice thinning of fruit should begin as soon as the crop is fairly set. Others may doubt its value, but no one who grows choice fruit for market can afford to neglect it.

Fruit Garden. Mulching is of great benefit to a large share of the small fruits. A mulch, while it prevents evaporation and overheating the soil, allows the rains to pass through, and by preventing the beating of storms, keeps the soil mellow and porous. Because those who live near the coast often write of the benefits from using salt hay, many have an idea that this is the necessary material for a mulch. Whatever mechanically protects the soil, and meets the above named conditions, may be used.

The Household.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—When I wrote my first letter for the household department I did not expect ever to write again, but when the ice is once broken it is not near so hard to break again unless it freezes harder than before; and, as some of the subjects I mentioned have been quoted, I am encouraged to write again.

I feel pleased to see that at least one young lady has the grit and courage to declare her opposition to tobacco. I have waited for weeks to hear from more, but suppose they think their chances would be rather slim and fear to make rash promises. Stick to your resolution, Helena, it is a good one.

I find good instruction in "Common Sense's" articles, and agree with her in many things, especially about the dish-cloth; only when it is worn out I would burn it for I would not wash it for what it would bring.

Will some one please tell how to get girls to do their work first before reading the papers? My girls will drop work at any time, when the paper comes, and read at least what interests them most before they can either set the table or wash the dishes, and it annoys me very much.

I should like to know what Helena means by taking yeast to bed to rise. Who ever heard of taking yeast to bed? I have seen bread put to bed to rise, but yeast never.

I am not in the habit of giving receipts but I can tell you how I make hop yeast: Take a double handful of hops and boil from ten to fifteen minutes; take one quart flour in a crock, scald your flour with the hop tea; when cool enough put in your yeast and set by to rise (or put to bed if you please); half dozen mashed potatoes added will improve it. When light thicken with corn meal and dry, and you will have yeast to last you from two to three months.

AUNT SALLY. BURLINGTON, Kans., May 2, 1878.

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO., LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.,

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Thoroughbred Jersey Cattle, BERKSHIRE HOGS AND FANCY CHICKENS.

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Send for prices. BOOTH & NYE, BREEDERS OF CHOICE LIGHT BRAHMAS

Silver Duckwing Game Bantams, White-Crested Fan-Tail Pigeons, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Light Brahma Eggs the balance of season at \$2.00 per Thirteen.

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W. F. PENNY, TAILOR, At the old Ottoman & Potwin clothing store, 67 Massachusetts street,

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Cutting solicited and carefully done.

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

Peoria Plow Company's Plows, Cultivators, Sulky Plows, O'BRIEN HARROWS, and will warrant them in every particular. I also have the celebrated

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I will promptly answer all letters of inquiry and mail price list on application. A full line of seeds of all kinds always on hand. Fair dealing shall be my motto.

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

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

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All of which I will sell at unusually low prices. Call and see. J. T. WARNE, 77 Massachusetts Street.

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Net surplus, 986,501 03 Reserve for reinsurance of outstanding risks, 983,000 21

Reserve for reported losses, unclaimed dividends, etc., 194,363 07 Reserve for contingencies, 30,000 00

Total assets, \$3,173,924 21

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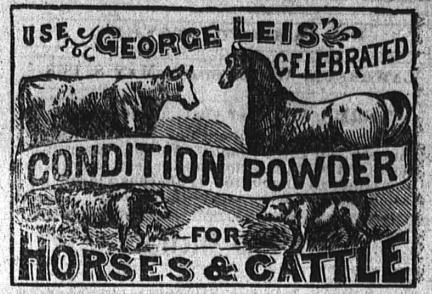
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Every Farmer & Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Pleurisy, Pol-Evil, Hilo-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses.

The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage-coaches, livery men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS' POWDER stands preeminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.

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. Sheep require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.

In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glanders, Meagles or Glidness, and LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day.

When these diseases prevail, require diets in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks oftentimes they do not eat; will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throats, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.

Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of Leis' Condition Powder a flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For Sore teats, apply Leis' Chemical Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your udders will acquire an alternative spiciness and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.

For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per package.

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Two interesting works of 485 pages, beautifully illustrated, & a Marriage Guide for woman and her disease. Contains all the latest and most reliable information on Sterility and a Private and a Public Adviser on the disorders of the Male Reproductive organs. Generative Debility and Impotence, with the best means of cure, sent to any address on receipt of 75 cts. by DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th street, St. Louis, Mo.

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DR. W. S. RILEY'S Alternative Renovating Powders.

These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as cough, croup, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasal colic, indigestion and all derangements of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling worms. These powders are the only blood and liver renovator now in use and only prepared by Dr. Riley, who has spent much time and money searching out roots and herbs for the benefit of our domestic animals. Every farmer, stock raiser and drover should use them. It produces a fine, glossy coat and treads the skin from all dandruff, and leaves your animals in fine spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction.

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



**Farm and Stock.**

**We Shall Reap.**

In the morning sow thy seed and in the evening withhold not thy hand, for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good. This is a very good text for the farmer to read and practice upon. He is to keep on sowing early and late. He has the promise of something whether the season is propitious or not. If the wheat prove a failure, the corn may be abundant. If the orchard yield no fruit the garden may supply the want. If one product is cut off by an untimely frost another may prove a success. Thus by diligence and a wise forecast the farmer is sure to receive the reward of his labor. Whatsoever he soweth that shall he also reap. Trusting to this promise the farmer in spring time will work cheerfully and hopefully. He will go on planting till the time of reaping comes. The great laws of nature are uniform and beneficent. If man works in unison with them they will be healthful and promote his success; if he work against them he will labor in vain. There are certain and fixed laws of vegetable and animal growth; these laws must be discovered and obeyed. Strictly speaking there is no such thing as luck in farming. The gambler is lucky in shuffling and playing his cards; the dice player makes a lucky throw. The farmer's pursuit, his sowing and reaping, is not a game of chance; it is based on knowledge, on scientific principles. He will hit or miss his mark by the steadiness of his hand, the directness of his aim, the singleness of his eye. The conditions of success in farming, as in all things else, lie in the man himself. They are bound up in his strong will, his cultured mind, his determined purpose, his spirit of enthusiasm. To these divine principles all things bend and give way.

The Concord grape was not a chance product. Luck did not preside over its birth. It was created by human skill; it was the offspring of careful experiment, of applied knowledge, of inductive science. Wheat and corn do not grow by chance. The fickle goddess, luck, does not preside over our harvests. They are rich, bountiful and remunerative in proportion to the wisely applied hand power, brain power and heart power of him who soweth and reapeth. What the farmer lacks to-day is not luck, but pluck. It is not so much outward means and favoring circumstances that he needs as inward force, a resolute will, a determination to succeed.

"Can you take that battery?" "I'll try," said Gen. Miller. He did try, and he took it. Men never fail of doing a thing when they in reality try. Fulton succeeded in propelling his boat by steam. He had faith that he could do it. He tried. He that wavers loses; the arm of heart win. This waiting and serving at the altar of luck and chance is worshipping a dumb idol, an idol that cannot save. If we had a little more confidence in our own strong right arm, in our own stout heart we should not bow down our heads as a bulrush, complain about our bad luck and bewail the hard times, but go about our business with a cheerful heart, with a courage that will brave every danger, and a faith that will overcome all obstacles. The farmer above all others needs faith; faith in an overruling providence; faith in the universality of natural laws; faith in his own powers; faith in his high calling; faith in his fellow-men. He that believeth shall overcome and gain the victory.

**THE WHEAT HARVEST.**

Farmers should have a Fair Price for their Crops—Some Sensible Talk.

**EDITOR SPIRIT:**—Our fields of wheat that now are beginning to head promise to be one of the greatest wheat harvests ever known in this state, and from reports from other states the prospects are also good.

Now what are the farmers of Kansas especially going to do about it? Are they going to wait till ripe and then at a heavy expense cut, stack, thresh and haul off at the first price offered? Many will be compelled to whether they get even the cost of raising or not, without even expecting one cent above real cost, no matter if hundreds did lose their whole crop last year. If a merchant invests his capital in goods he sets his own price on his wares and a profit is expected every time, and in

hundreds of his goods the farmer can buy or let them alone; they are not absolutely essential to sustain life. Thousands of dollars' worth of goods of various kinds are bought through the influence of fancy and fashion that only satisfy for the time the pride of life. How is it with the farmers' goods? All classes must be clothed and fed and the farmer undertakes the contract, not at what he asks or should ask, but at what all other parties in the present arrangement of trade see fit to give him.

Again, what are we going to do about it? There is no doubt that state, district and county conventions will soon be the order of the day; politically, and we will all be told that our interests prompt us to see to it, and while it is our duty to see that the right men are elected to office it is a thousand times more so to see that we are paid for our labor. If there were 18,000,000 bushels of wheat raised in 1877 there will be, from present indications, 25,000,000 raised in 1878. The half of that may be sold and we will then have plenty left for home consumption, seed and contingencies. To meet failures the farmer should have one dollar per bushel every time or he makes nothing. But will he get it? No, sir; not if the present business sets the value on wheat.

If, through the misdoings of those in office, the state of Kansas was about to lose three or four million dollars in one year, would there not be a terrible cry of stop thief? would there not be conventions and resolutions from the center to circumference? Most undoubtedly. But just as sure as the present harvest is secured, in its present outlook, the farmers will lose that amount at least in wheat alone and they may grumble some, but they have become so accustomed to losing and taking the grist to mill with the grain in one end of the sack and a stone in the other that they won't feel right any other way.

Your merchant and grocer will likely now be willing to trust you till after harvest. Don't ask them for it. If you can't pay down don't buy, and when you can pay down buy only what you really need and not be compelled to sell at a low price. It is said the farmer is so independent. He might be, but it admits of but little argument to prove he is not. The merchant holds his goods when he don't get his price; the banker holds his cash when he don't get his per cent, and the farmer should hold his goods too when he fails to get a fair price, and that fair price has been already indicated. It should be considered as honorable to pay the farmer for his work as to pay any other profession. As a remedy keep out of debt; don't promise to pay in the future when it can be avoided. Every bushel of wheat will be needed before this time next year; lower freights must be had. We will agree to raise the grain, wool, beef and pork and furnish all we can for the world everywhere. We want the railroads to live; the shipping of the Atlantic and Pacific to live; the merchant to live and prosper, and, while we wish to see the world happy and prosperous, we want to see farmers enjoy a little more of real life than they now do.

A. VARNER, CEDAR VALLEY, Kans., April 27.

**Sale of "Prairie Herd" Short-horns.**

The sale of Samuel Aikman & Sons' Short-horns, took place at Indianapolis, Col. L. P. Muir, of Paris, Ky., being the crier. Taking the hardness of the times into account the cattle sold very well. The following, comprising very good ones, sold at the prices and to the persons named:

Lady Lone Star to T. T. Williamson & Son, Thorntown, Ind., \$170; Gem Fourth, W. W. Thrasher, Groves, Ind., \$110; Gem of Dana, John Hull, Princeton, Ind., \$105; Lady Lone Star, No. 2, J. W. McCowan, Danville, Ind., \$100; Lady Booth, J. T. Williamson, \$100; Third Duchess of Dana, J. T. Williamson, \$110; Fifth Duchess of Dana, Horace Scott, Louisville, Ky., \$100, also Lucy's Duke, \$125; Seventh Duchess of Dana, Mrs. T. W. W. Sunman, Spades Station, \$100 Red Duke, J. S. Miller, Bringham, Ind., \$100. Twenty-nine female Short-horns sold at an average of \$73; nine males sold at an average of \$79. This was said to be about eight cents a pound all around. The cattle were among the best ever sold in the state, and those who did not attend the sale lost a golden opportunity of purchasing fine stock at low figures. Mr. Aikman was highly commended for the gentlemanly manner in which he had the sale conducted.

**Written for the Spirit of Kansas. Farm Architecture. THE CHURCH.**

Very little can be said regarding the manner of constructing a country church that has not been comprised under the various heads heretofore treated upon. It should be built of stone if possible, as it is more durable than almost any other material; besides it acquires such a venerable, pleasing appearance with age. If the cost is limited the roof should be built in same manner as prescribed for the school-house. This kind of a roof, if properly constructed, can be made to span forty or fifty feet with safety. If it is desired to have an open timber roof then it is advisable to consult a competent architect, as they admit of so much variety of form, and contain so many problems in regard to the strains exerted, varying with the form, that it were almost impossible to give an idea concerning them within the scope of an article like this.

In plan the small country church may be similar to or like the school-house, but the better way to arrange the church is to build the vestibule outside; and, providing there is no tower, it is only necessary to build it one story high, and it may be treated in a variety of ways to make a very effective feature. The inner or vestibule doors are built with flush panels, covered with cloth on both sides, and made to swing both ways, on spring hinges. The tower or belfry should be of timber construction and left open, with a water tight bell-deck; it may be built to set entirely upon the roof, or to project over the line of the front wall a portion of its width, and be supported upon brackets or corbels.

The plastering should be left with a fine sand finish, and tinted a cold gray color.

The glass should be stained in some pleasing design. A good grade of this glass can be had for thirty cents per square foot, and is altogether the best thing to do.

There should be a recess in the rear of the pulpit for the organ and choir, as this makes a much better appearance from the body of the house than when arranged in any other manner. The front line of the choir gallery should project into the body of the house, so as to give room for a small flight of steps down each side, in the rear of the pulpit. The level of the choir gallery floor should be about two feet above the level of the pulpit platform, which latter should be about two and a half feet above the floor, with steps down either upon the side or in front. The choir gallery rail should be solid, and the floor should rise in regular steps of three levels, of three feet each, up to the organ.

The seats should be spaced two feet six inches apart (from back to back), except in Episcopal churches, in which case they should have two feet eight inches. Care should be taken to make the pews comfortable by giving the proper inclination to the seat and back, and by giving them the proper height from the floor. In the case of Episcopal or Catholic churches the organ loft, or choir gallery spoken of above, is enlarged, the floor lowered to within eighteen inches of the main floor, and it becomes the chancel. The robing-room is added upon one side and the organ-room upon the other; the latter connects with the body of the house by a large arch the full width of the room.

The robing-room should have a door opening from the outside and one opening into the chancel. Sometimes there is a small door connecting it with the auditorium, but in small churches this is of small moment.

In addition to the above there may be Sunday-school rooms, and rooms for social purposes built on in the shape of wings; there may be a tower with a spire, galleries, etc., to make the house complete in all respects, but these adjuncts cost money and must depend entirely upon the taste and pecuniary ability of the congregation.

**Raising Chickens.**

Feed little and often to young chicks. Cracked wheat, swollen with hot water, and fed warm, will push them on very fast. We find a good place for a coop is beneath a plum or cherry tree. A curculio has no chance to escape their sharp eyes. If properly cared for, poultry ought to pay more profit than anything else on the farm—the garden excepted, perhaps.

**An Experiment.**

A farmer of Woodford county, Ill., writes as follows to the *Western Rural*:

Two years ago this coming harvest, between the middle and last of August, I plowed up a stubble field of seven acres, and sowed one and a half bushels of rye to the acre.

When my pastures became short in the fall the rye was growing finely, and I turned the cows and calves on it and pastured it till winter. The following spring the rye was ahead of the pasture, so I turned the cows on it, and soon after that the hogs, and still it grew. When I had finished planting all the other corn ground, the last week in May, I turned the stock in the pasture, which had a fine start by this time, and started two plows turning under the rye. One neighbor said I was foolish for not letting it stand. With another team I followed with a harrow, and when I had a small land thoroughly harrowed, then drilled corn with a planter, having the boy check by a rag tied on every other spoke of the large drive wheel. Soon after that the corn was cross harrowed; then when it was up enough to keep the horses off, it was again harrowed. The harrowing up to this time was done with a reversible steel toothed harrow. When the corn was fair size for plowing, the cultivator went over it. Afterward an "A" corn harrow was used. When it was tall enough for the cultivator to just pass over it without breaking it, one more plowing finished it.

**Result.**—The pasture more than paid for the seed, and labor of sowing; clean land, corn easily tended, and a yield of over 55 bushels per acre. The land is in better condition, for it was tramped considerable the previous winter by the stock, and appeared hard on the surface; but on plowing I found it like an ash heap underneath. In many places a good plow does not scour.

I hear some complaining of squirrels and rats taking up corn. The best remedy I have found is to soak shelled corn in water, in which I put strychnia, then put a few grains of the soaked corn about their holes.

**Improvement in Dairy Stock.**

Whatever the breed of cattle selected for the dairy, it is of the first importance that care in the selection of the males be taken into account. They should be known to come from good milking stock, and of those individuals that have uniformly produced good milkers. It will also be necessary for the dairyman to select such animals as have been known to produce good results in the particular branch he intends to prosecute, whether cheese or butter. Herein is a close study, and one that may not be decided hastily, for as surely as "like produces like" so surely will the influence of the male stock tell on the herd.

The same is true of females. It is not enough to know that the dam is a superior milker. We must know that she comes of a family that have generally produced milkers. The Short-horns, admirable as they are for gaining great weights of beef at an early age, have produced families of great milkers. Unfortunately, within the last twenty-five years, the milking qualities of these particular strains of blood have been ignored, so that now dairymen are looking, and very properly, to the Jerseys, Ayrshires and Holsteins for their value for milk. We do not think the Short-horns will ever regain their popularity in this direction, and for the reason that it may only be done by a long course of selection and breeding. It will be cheaper to begin with the breeds now admirably developed in this direction, and let the Short-horn and Hereford breeders fight out the question of merit for beef, of those respective breeds. Nevertheless, if a superior milker be found in either of these respective breeds, or in cows of no particular breed, buy them by all means, and use them until the herd you may be perfecting reaches satisfactory results. If dairying is to be a growing and permanent industry, we must have cows that shall be uniformly good at the pail. The only way to do so is to breed them.—*Prairie Farmer.*

**Turkey Raising.**

Farmers who live in sparsely settled districts, abounding in large dry pastures, can afford to give the time of a faithful and intelligent lad the whole summer through, to be devoted exclusively to rearing turkeys. The young broods must be watched as constantly as ever a shepherd watches sheep in a region infested by wolves. Every night, or during the day, on the approach of rain, they must be driven to a roomy shed with a tight roof. The mother birds, and the young, can soon be trained to being driven as easily as cows are driven to pasture. Give good forage ground, and keep out of rain and dew, and success is almost certain.—*Poultry World.*

**Cows and Calves.**

Caution should be exercised in turning cattle on to the fresh grass. Young stock are especially subject to diseases from overfeeding with succulent herbage. To change the feed gradually is the best preservative of the health. Incoming cows that have been well fed should be watched to prevent garget. To reduce the feed before calving, and to guard the cows against lying out during cold rains, will be safe. Every owner of a cow should possess a good book on the care of cattle.

**Veterinary Department.**

**Worms.**

Will you please give a remedy for thread worms in horses? I have two valuable young horses that are much troubled with worms, and thus far have been unable to find an effectual remedy.

**ANSWER.**—Give two-drachm doses, once a day, of tartarized antimony, mixed into soft feed until five doses have been given. In the meantime give nothing but soft feed—bran mash. Then give each animal a ball, composed of six drachms of Barbadoes aloes. Repeat the balls if purging does not follow.

**Parasites.**

Will you please give a cause for colts rubbing their tails; also a remedy for it?

**ANSWER.**—Sometimes worms in the rectum will irritate the parts, and cause the animal to rub the tail, while at other times a parasite will affect the base of the tail, causing considerable irritation, the symptoms of which are a little fever and a bran-like scurf about the parts. Treatment for the first named should consist of rectile injections of a solution of Barbadoes aloes and water, one injection daily till he has three or four; for the latter take one part of carbolic acid, to olive oil, six parts; rub a little well into the roots of the hair every alternate day till the parts assume a healthy appearance.

**Paring Feet.**

I have an old horse who is a good traveler; one knee is sprung and that foot is contracted; what treatment would you advise? Would a bar shoe help him? I have had a dispute with the shoer; I claim that the practice of cutting a deep nick between the wall of the foot and frog at the heel tends to contract; he that it expands. Youatt says the bars should not be cut, and that while it looks well and open, yet tends toward contraction. Should the frog be trimmed, or should it come below the level of the shoe?

**ANSWER.**—Your horse has some disease of the foot; the bent condition of the knee is due to the fact that there is more or less pain in the heel, and he tries to avoid it by throwing his weight forward. We are doubtful if a bar shoe would benefit him, but, on the contrary, think it would tend to irritate the parts; we would suggest that you pare the heel low, clip the hair from the coronet, and apply an active cantharides blister, repeating it till you have had three or four applications; in the meantime let him run on soft ground without shoes. 2. To mutilate the foot in the manner referred to is, to say the least, very reprehensible, as it tends to contraction. The frog should only be relieved of loose fragments that cannot be of any possible use to the foot. It does not matter if it should fall below the level of the foot, as when pressure is brought upon it it will flatten out and so help to expand the foot.

**Coronary Carbuncle.**

I have a valuable trotting horse which has a very sore foot, which I will attempt to describe: I first observed it as a little inflamed spot in the back part of the heel; it soon became swollen, and began to matenate; that was three weeks ago; it continues to get deeper, notwithstanding all I can do.

**ANSWER.**—Your horse has a carbuncle of the coronet, a lesion that often assumes a very formidable aspect, owing to the extent of tissue involved and tendency to spread, often affecting the entire leg below the knee, and superinducing such intense pain as to cause death, while other cases may be circumscribed, causing the animal but little inconvenience, except when moving. It is due to a blood poison, generated, perhaps, from badly ventilated stables, bad care, feeding, etc. **Treatment:** If you have not already done so, you had better poultice it for two days, then wash perfectly clean with warm water and castile soap, and cauterize its inner surface with a pointed iron, made to a white heat. It should be done effectively, being sure to get the iron pressed well down to its bottom. Fill the cavity with oakum, placing a large pad of the same over all, and apply a compressed bandage. Dress once a day and apply a little of the tincture of perchloride of iron at each dressing. Keep the foot immersed in cold water for two hours daily. Prepare and give the animal a cathartic, and as soon as purging has ceased, give half an ounce of the sulphate of soda daily in his food, which should be of a soft and nutritious nature.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

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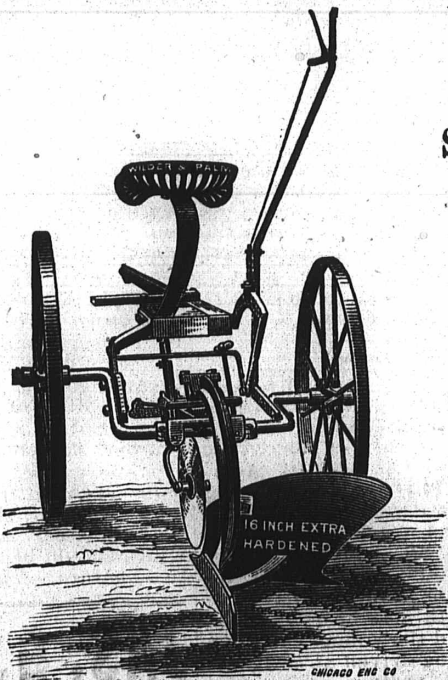
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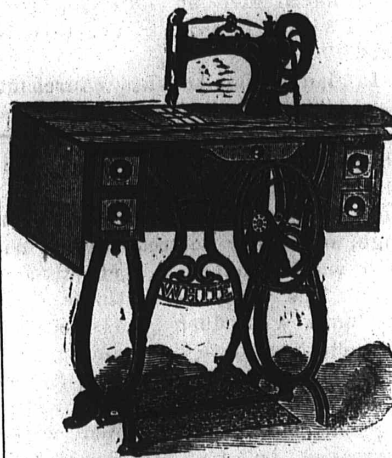
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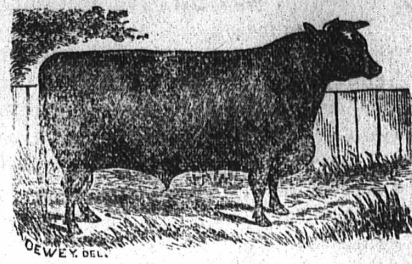
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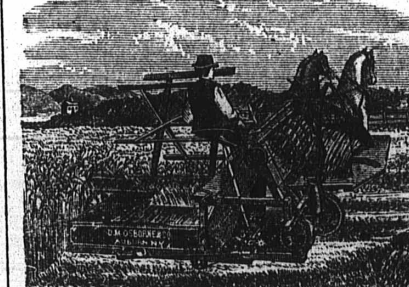
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