

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 326.

THE EXILE IN THE CITY.

They tell me that the city's gay—
Here beauty reigns supreme—
That life's best gems are cast away,
Upon a raging stream.
Unless we move in fashion's throng,
In a brilliant, heartless crowd,
Share sumptuous feasts and merry song,
With the thoughtless and the proud.

Oh, carry me back to my Kansas home,
Where the Kaw's raging tide
Rushes along by my Kansas home,
On its gently sloping side.

I know its banks are wild and rude,
But the blue bird's mystic strain
Wooes me back to the solitude
Of its soft green woods again;
I catch its notes in the hollow tree,
As it springs from its mossy nest,
Its wings are light, unfettered, free
As the wild winds of the West.

Oh, carry me back to my Kansas home,
Where the Kaw's raging tide
Rushes along by my Kansas home,
On its gently sloping side.

There voices come like music sweet,
And the beautiful human face
Is bright with hope; and then I meet
Kind smiles of winning grace.
In dreams of sleep I greet them still,
Yet more will bring to mind
That nothing here the heart can thrill
Like the loved ones left behind.

Oh, carry me back to my Kansas home,
Where the Kaw's raging tide
Rushes along by my Kansas home,
On its gently sloping side.

My spirit sighs, though pleasure smiles,
And seeks to steal my care,
I heed not her seductive smiles,
For my thoughts are ever where
The loveliest flowers their sweets exhale,
And the mild moon's softest beam
Lies clear and bright 'mid forest shade,
By the raging Kaw's swift stream.

Oh, carry me back to my Kansas home,
Where the Kaw's raging tide
Rushes along by my Kansas home,
On its gently sloping side.

The gaudy palace and costly dome,
Like magic seem to me,
Yet my heart flies back to my Kansas home,
Like a bird to its native tree.
Oh, carry me back to that spot so dear;
The city I know is gay,
But give to me the liveliest year,
My cottage far away!

Oh, carry me back to my Kansas home,
Where the Kaw's raging tide
Rushes along by my Kansas home,
On its gently sloping side.

MA'S OLD BEAU.

The recent revelations concerning deed forgeries at a criminal trial at Chicago, remind me of an incident that occurred a few years ago in the vicinity of St. Louis, which seemed to me to be worth relating.

Clara and Mary Merwin, sisters and orphans, were in the sitting-room of their pleasant home on the edge of a village near the Missouri. Their mother had been dead several years; their father had lately died, leaving them an estate, as they supposed, of the value of some \$40,000, but they had learned quite recently that their property was encumbered to such an extent that they were likely to be deprived of it all. This discovery, as may be supposed, filled them with sadness and anxiety, and they were seated in silence, unable to read, to converse, to work, to do anything but brood over their great misfortune.

While they were thus occupied with somber thoughts, a buggy drove up in front of the house, and a man alighted, and the buggy drove away.

The man must have been on the shady side of fifty, to judge from his gray hairs, although his face was fresh and unwrinkled. He was dressed with remarkable neatness, and his manners indicated briskness as well as precision. In one hand he carried a small valise, and in the other an umbrella, and he stepped quickly to the door and rang the bell. In a few minutes he was ushered into the presence of the young ladies.

"I'm obliged to introduce myself," he said, smiling and bowing in a courtly manner. "Abner Pierce. Here is my card—professional card. You will perceive I am a lawyer in St. Louis, and presumably a respectable man. Don't be afraid; I'm not here to hurt you, but to help you. I have the honor to call myself a friend to your family—that is to say, although it is many years since I have seen any member of said family. I always had the highest regard for your now deceased mother, and nothing would please me better than to be of some service to her children."

"We are happy to meet you," murmured Clara.

"Thank you. I happened to hear—no matter how—that you are in trouble, and have

come up here in the belief that I can assist you. I hope you will feel that you can trust me. I am actually an honest man, although a lawyer, and I mean well, although I may express myself clumsily."

"I am free to admit," said Clara, "that we need assistance, and that we have not known to whom to look for it."

"Very well. It is a good thing, no doubt, that I have come. Now sit down and tell me all about it."

Clara Merwin, who was the elder of the orphans, and leader in everything, told how she and her sister had taken out letters of administration upon their father's estate, when a man of whom they had never before heard, put in an appearance, and presented a mortgage, with bonds included, executed by the late Mr. Merwin, upon all his real estate, for the sum of forty thousand dollars. Not content with prohibiting them from attempting to sell anything, he had tied up their money in bank, leaving them absolutely penniless. They had used their credit, but tradesmen were becoming impatient, and some had refused to supply them any further without pay.

"This is a bad case," said Mr. Pierce. "You need money—that is the first thing to attend to. You must let me act as your banker until I get you out of this scrape, and that won't be long, I hope. How much do you owe?"

"More than one hundred dollars," answered Clara.

The old gentleman counted out two hundred dollars from a well filled pocket-book, and handed it to her.

"For your mother's sake," he said, when she refused to receive it, and he forced it upon her in such a way that she could not help taking it. He then accepted the young lady's invitation to make their house his home during his stay, and went in to dinner with them.

"Is there any place where I can smoke?" he asked, when they had returned to the sitting-room.

"You can smoke here," said the impulsive Mary. "Pa always smoked here, and we are used to it."

So he took a meerschaum and some tobacco from his valise, and was soon puffing away with an air of great contentment.

"I can think better when I smoke," he said. "Did you have any legal advice in the matter of that mortgage, Miss Merwin?"

"Yes, sir," replied Clara. "Our lawyer said that it was a plain case against us, although it was strange that we had never heard of the mortgage before."

"Very strange. What is the name of the man who holds it?"

"Alexander Campbell."

"Hum. A good name, but a bad man, I am afraid. When and where can I see him?"

"He will be here this afternoon," answered Clara. "He proposes, if we will make him a deed of the real estate, to give up the bond and mortgage, leaving our money in bank and the rest of our personal property."

"Very liberal. Introduce me to him, when he comes, as an old friend of the family, and not as a lawyer."

Mr. Alexander Campbell called in the course of the afternoon, and was made acquainted with Mr. Abner Pierce, at whom he looked suspiciously; but his eyes fell when he met the old gentleman's gaze. Mr. Pierce glanced but slightly at the deed which was offered for the consideration of the ladies, being occupied in studying the countenance of the man in whose favor it was drawn.

"I can't decide upon it now," he said at last. "As a friend of these young ladies—standing, as I may say, in loco parentis—I must make a few inquiries concerning the value of this property. Suppose you come after supper, Mr. Campbell, and suppose you bring that mortgage with you. I have no doubt it is correct, but would like to see it."

Mr. Campbell assented to this, and withdrew. Abner Pierce filled his pipe with nervous haste, but also with tobacco, and Mary brought him a light.

"I know that you have some good news for us," she said, "I can see it in your face."

"Not bad, my child. I hope and trust that it is very good. A good name, but a bad man, I said, and that is true. I think I see my way out of this difficulty, and the money I lent you is safe. But you mustn't interfere with me, young ladies, or be surprised at anything that I may say or do, or object to it. You must trust me and let me work in my own way."

After supper, when Pierce had enjoyed another comfortable smoke, and conversed with the girls concerning their mother as he had known her in her youth—a subject upon which

he grew quite eloquent—Alexander Campbell came in, bringing the deed and mortgage, both of which he handed to Mr. Pierce for examination.

"I have made inquiries concerning the property," said the old gentleman, "and am satisfied that it is not worth more than the amount of the mortgage. This appears to be correct," he continued, when he had examined the instrument. "It is properly acknowledged, and the signature is undoubtedly that of Philip Merwin. I suppose the young ladies will have to go to the county seat to execute the deed."

The girls' countenance fell at this sudden surrender on the part of their champion.

"This reminds me," said the old lawyer, "of a mortgage again, 'of an occurrence that fell under my observation in Tennessee. Not that the two cases are alike, as the Tennessee case was undoubtedly a fraudulent affair; but there is a similarity in the circumstances. Don't look so down-hearted, young ladies. What will be must be, and it is useless to cry about what can't be helped. As I was about to say, a man died in Tennessee, leaving a widow and one daughter. The widow was about to administer upon his estate, when a man who was unknown came forward and presented a mortgage similar to this, and for exactly the same amount. It was examined by lawyers who were familiar with the signature of the deceased, and pronounced correct. Although there was something strange about the affair, they could find no flaw in the instrument. It was particularly puzzling to one of them, who thought that he transacted all the law business of the deceased. He got hold of the mortgage and brought it to me when I was in Nashville. I happened to have in my possession a very powerful magnifying glass that had been presented to me—the most powerful single lens I have ever seen. With this I examined the paper, and soon discovered that forty had been raised from four. I could easily see the marks of chemical erasure, and the difference in pen and ink between the 'raised' and the rest of the instrument. How the rascal got into the register's office I don't know; but the record there had been altered in the same manner. He ran away, and it was not considered worth while to follow him. Strange circumstance, wasn't it, Mr. Campbell?"

Mr. Campbell was fidgeting uneasily in his chair, and made no reply.

"Here is the glass," continued the old gentleman, taking it from his pocket, "and you can see for yourself how well it magnifies. Now, as I look at this 'forty,'—why, bless me, the same signs are visible that I saw in my Tennessee mortgage! I think you will be obliged to drop this, Mr. Campbell. My Tennessee man's name was Alexander Bell, and he has added a 'camp' to it since he came to Missouri."

Campbell, his face red as flame, reached out his hand for the document.

"I believe I will keep this, Mr. Campbell, for fear of accidents. What, do you think you could take it by force? Here is something that shoots five times. Going are you? Very well, I don't think you will be molested, if you leave this part of the country and never return to it. It is barely possible that the estate of Philip Merwin may really owe you four thousand dollars. If so, I advise you not to try to collect the debt, as such an attempt would land you in the penitentiary. Good night, Mr. Campbell, and farewell."

"What is it? What does this mean?" asked Clara, as Mr. Pierce, rubbing his hands and smiling, bustled about to fill his pipe.

"Are you so dull, my child? Why, the fellow is a swindler and has been found out. I guessed as much when I first heard of the affair, and was sure of it when you told me his name. You will soon be able to pay me my two hundred and then we will straighten up matters. Thank you, Mary, you are very kind to give me a light."

"Don't you mean to punish him?" asked Mary.

"It would hardly pay. We could put him in the penitentiary, but you might lose four thousand dollars by the job. By trying for forty thousand he has lost the four that may have been justly his due. He will be far from here by morning, I have no doubt, and good riddance to him. Ah! this is comfortable. I know that I feel better, and I hope that you do."

The girls were sure that a great weight had been lifted from their minds and hearts. Alexander Campbell, alias Bell, decamped, and Abner Pierce staid a week with the orphans, during which time he arranged all their affairs, satisfactorily, and won their lasting gratitude and love.

"How can we ever thank you for all you have done for us?" said Clara, when he was about to leave.

"It was for your mother's sake, my child. And for her sake, if I can ever help you, all I have is at your service."

Abner Pierce has made visits to the orphans frequently since the event above narrated, and they have always had a cordial welcome for his old beau.

Ready Wit.

For genuine, off-hand, unadulterated humor give us a son of Leinster or Munster. Here is a scrap to the point:

Lord Londonderry was as close and penurious as he was wealthy, and the man who would gain from him a pecuniary contribution to the amelioration of a suffering had a difficult task to perform. One day a poor, careworn, half-naked son of the soil appealed to him for aid—only a small pittance to save himself and loved ones from starving. He presented his case eloquently, and implored earnestly, but his lordship would not give him a penny. Finally, when all efforts had proved vain, the poor man cried, with a comical leer and twinkle: "Indade, if yer lordship would but give me a sixpence, I could do a wonderful thing with it."

"What could you do?"

"Much more by me sowl, than yer lordship ever did in yer life."

"With a sixpence?"

"I faith, yes."

"Well—let us hear what you could do with the sixpence."

"Why, as sure as ye're born, with that bit I could thrate to champagne and burgundy every friend ye ever had, wid a pot ov potheen throw'd in."

His lordship's answer is not on record.

A Mother's Love.

The love of a mother is never exhausted, it never changes; it never tires. A father may turn his back on his child, his brothers and sisters may become inveterate enemies, husbands may desert their wives, wives their husbands, but a mother's love endures through all; in good repute, in bad repute, in the face of the world's condemnation, a mother still loves on, and still hopes that her child may turn from his evil ways, and repent; still she remembers the infant smiles that once filled her bosom with rapture, the merry laugh, the joyful shout of his childhood and opening promise of his youth; and she can never be brought to think him all unworthy.

Simple Living.

When Agassiz visited Oken, the great German naturalist, the latter showed to the young student his laboratory, his cabinet, his magnificent library and all his varied and costly apparatus. At length the dinner hour approached; Oken said to Agassiz, "Sir, to gather and maintain what you have seen uses up my income. To accomplish this I have to economize in my style of living. Three times in the week we have meat on the table. On the other three days we dine on potatoes and salt. I regret that your visit has fallen on potato day." And the naturalist, with the students of Oken, dined on potatoes and salt.

An Englishman recently proved too sharp for sharper who were present in a bank when he happened to draw a large sum. As he was counting it one of the fellows informed him that he had dropped a five-pound note, pointing to one on the floor. "All right, sir," he replied, and putting his foot upon it, proceeded with the count instead of stopping to pick up the note, as the rogues supposed he would do. Then the sharper was obliged to show his colors in order to recover the bait he had set.

Douglas Gerrold once said: "I knew a man that could speak in five and twenty languages, and he never said anything worth hearing in any one of them."

Anecdotes.

A lawyer wrote to a client, saying: "Please send me twenty-five dollars for that legal opinion you had of me." The client replied: "I never had any opinion of you, either legal or illegal, that was worth twenty-five cents."

An old lady who had paid her nephew's creditors, told him one day that, in view of her liberality, he ought to be more considerate of her wishes. "Oh, yes," he said, "I admit you paid my creditors, but what have you ever done for me?"

A member of the common council of Baltimore recently refused to vote for lamps in front of a tabernacle, as he "didn't like to encourage such places." He changed his mind, however, when he learned that the tabernacle was a church, and not a saloon, as he had supposed.

"How can you get power enough from compressed air to drive a street car?" asked a debater in a discussion of "modern motors." To which an opponent responded: "If such a heavy thing as the gentleman's speech can be driven by compressed air, why not a street car?"

"Say, my boy, whose horse is that you're riding?" "Why, daddy's." "Who is your daddy?" "Don't you know? Why, Uncle Pete Jones." "So—you are the son of your uncle?" "Why, yes, I calculate I am. You see, dad got to be a widower, and married Mother's sister, so I reckon he's my uncle."

"Boy, you are not far removed from a fool!" "Well, as we ain't more nor three feet apart, I think it's jist as you say."

Young Folks' Column.

DEAR EDITOR:—I thought I would write a letter for your paper, as I see all the rest of the boys are writing. I have three pet rabbits, a squirrel, two ducks, a pig and a hen. I go to school; I study reading and spelling, writing and arithmetic. My papa is a granger and two of my brothers and my sister. My papa takes THE SPIRIT and we like it very much. I am a little boy ten years old. If you will print this I will try and do better next time.

DAVID ASKREN.

HOLTON, Kans., April 19, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—School is out and we are all home again. Our last teacher's name was Miss Lida A. Webster; we all liked her very much. We had an exhibition the last day of school and was assisted by the Lindsborg band and the Marquette band furnished music also; our school-house was crowded. I am practicing on the snare drum and if I can learn to play it I will join the band. The frost has killed nearly all of our peaches.

Yours truly, LEANDER LEHMAN, LINDSBORG, Kans., April 17, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write a few lines for the "Young Folks' Column." I like to read THE SPIRIT. I don't go to school this summer, I have to stay at home and help my father tend the farm. We have ten acres of oats sown. I have plowed about fourteen acres this spring. We intend to plant corn this week. The prospect for fruit is fine here this spring. I hope that there will be enough of the young folks write to keep our column full. I think THE SPIRIT is an excellent paper. I will close for this time.

JESSE ROSEN.

BURLINGTON, Kans., April 8, 1878.

DEAR EDITOR:—As it has been a long time since I have written for the "Young Folks' Column" I thought I would write a few lines for it. I am thirteen years old; I love to read the young folks' letter. I have a little garden so I will tell you about it; it is growing very nicely. I have radishes, cabbages, onions, peas and beans up. A friend of mine gave me a little lamb; it is such a pet that it follows me everywhere I go. Our school is out so I help my mother take care of the little chickens. My sister Rosa is busy making flower beds. If you will print this I will write again. Excuse all mistakes. I will stop for this time.

Your friend, FLORA CHEVALIER, LAWRENCE, Kans., April 16, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I take this opportunity to write to you for the first time. Pa and ma are grangers; they belong to Summerfield grange. Pa has sown some oats and flax and will plant some corn this week. Pa has some horses and cows and eighty acres of prairie and eleven acres of timber land. Ma has seventy-seven little chickens. Pa takes THE SPIRIT. I like to read the "Young Folks' Column." Our orchard is in full bloom; it looks like a fair crop of fruit; it looks beautiful. We have peaches and apples and cherries. I go to school and study arithmetic, spelling and reading; I read in the third reader. My teacher's name is Mr. Sigler. I am ten years old. I have three sisters and one brother; my youngest sister is named Cornelia. Well, I must close. If I see this in print I will try and write again. Yours truly,

MARY P. HAMILTON, P. S.—The grange store in Olathe is a grand success; it is what the farmers have needed for a long time, so I wish success to the grange.

M. P. H.

OLATHE, Kans., April 15, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I am a little girl eight years old. I went to school last winter; our summer school commenced a week ago. We have such a nice teacher; I like her ever so much; her name is Mary Hart. I read in the fourth reader. I have one brother and two sisters. My oldest sister's name is Jessie Lillian; she is six years old. The youngest one's name is Myra Myrtle; she is ten months old. I think she is the sweetest baby I ever saw. She is always glad to see me when I come home from school; I guess ma is glad, too, so I can take care of her and let ma work. I think there will be lots of fruit this year. I am glad that you have given a column for the little folks to write; it is the first thing I look for when we get the paper. I think it teaches us how to read letters. Pa and ma are grangers but I don't like the grange because they won't let me be one. I tried to get ma to tell me the password so I could get in to see the goat. I never saw but one goat and that was so long ago I almost forgot how it looks. Ma has written our names in the garden with cross seed; it is up and looks green and nice. Will you please print this letter and oblige your little friend?

CORA MAY GEOFFRAY, QUENEMO, Kans., April 10, 1878.

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1878.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota.
Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Alonzo Golder, Rock Falls, Illinois.
D. Wyatt Allen, Cokesbury, S. C.
E. B. Shankland, Dubuque, Iowa.
W. H. Chambers, Owichee, Alabama.
Dudley T. Chase, Claremont, N. H.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Overseer—J. F. Willis, Okauchosa, Jefferson county.
Lecturer—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.
Steward—W. D. Rippey, Sevier, Doniphan county.
Assistant Steward—S. W. Fisher, Mitchell county.
Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka, Shawnee county.

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

Flora—Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. Amanda Rippey, Sevier, Doniphan county.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. H. Jones, chairman, Holton, Jackson county.
Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.
J. S. Payne, Okauchosa, Lincoln county.
W. S. Hanks, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin county, Kansas.

STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

President—J. F. Willis, Grove City, Jefferson county.

Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.

Treasurer—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.

DEPUTIES.

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

George Y. Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas county.
John Andrews, Huroon, Atchison county.
Robert Reynolds, Junction City, Davis county.
S. W. Fisher, Saltville, Mitchell county.
George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county.
D. C. Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county.
James W. Williams, Peabody, Marion county.
R. T. Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county.
C. S. Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county.
Chas. A. Buck, Okauchosa, Jefferson county.
James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.
L. M. Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county.
John C. Fore, Maywood, Wyandotte county.
F. W. Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county.
J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.
G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county.
D. Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county.
D. R. Carr, Larned, Pawnee county.
A. Huff, Salt City, Sumner county.
James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county.
F. M. Wierman, Council Grove, Morris county.
W. J. Ellis, Miami county.
George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county.
H. Herrington, Hia, Washington county.
W. D. Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.
W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
J. H. Chandler, Rose, Woodson county.
J. E. Williams, Sedan, Phillips county.
J. O. Vanorstad, Winfield, Lowley county.
E. R. Powell, Augusta, Butler county.
J. W. Bunn, Rush Center, Rush county.
Geo. W. Black, Olathe, Johnson county.
W. J. Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county.
William Pettis, Salina, Saline county.
H. G. Reynolds, Blue Rapids, Marshall county.
Ira S. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county.
John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county.
E. J. Nason, Washington, Washington county.
C. S. Wyeth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county.
J. K. Miller, Peace, Rice county.
W. D. Rippey, Sevier, Doniphan county.
T. C. Deuel, Fairmount, Leavenworth county.
Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.
R. S. Osborn, Hull City, Osborn county.
P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
A. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.
W. H. Fletcher, Republic, Clay county.
Martin Nichols, Labette City, Labette county.
W. S. Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.
S. N. Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.
E. M. Ross, Sedan, Phillips county.
G. A. Rutledge, Abilene, Dickinson county.
J. F. Ramsey, Greenfield, Elk county.
Geo. S. Kneeland, Keene, Wabasha county.
Wm. A. White, Wichita, Sedgewick county.

Grange Papers.

We believe it would be for the interest, peculiarly, of every true Patron to read some grange weekly, so that he may be better posted in regard to what the order is doing outside of his own county. It would greatly encourage many hearts now desponding in respect to the utility and efficiency of the grange, to know what the Patrons are planning and doing in the various states of the Union. While in many localities, for reasons well known to the intelligent and observing Patron, the grange interest seems to languish, yet upon the whole, taking a comprehensive view of the situation, we have not the least hesitancy in saying that the movement is onward; that it has acquired a force and momentum greater than it has ever before attained, and that nothing but faint-heartedness and recreancy to duty on the part of its professed friends can make it a failure.

The grange has become an institution, and is as firmly fixed in the affections, as firmly rooted in the intelligence and reason of the farming community as is the common school, the university or the church. Judging from the past the grange has a bright future, and must grow and thrive till the agricultural interests of the country receive a recognition and reward somewhat commensurate with their intrinsic importance. The grange paper is as essential to the growth and prosperity of the grange movement as plowing and sowing are essential to the rich harvest of the husbandman.

This is the Patron's seed time, and he must see to it that the good seed of the word, of the grange principles, and grange literature, be sown broadcast everywhere. The Patrons must see to this matter, and take pains to put in circulation those papers which advocate their principles and sustain their interests. If they would see their order grow and prosper they must work for it. No work will be crowned with better success than that of putting into circulation those papers which are committed heart and soul to the grange movement.

The "Let Alone" Idea of Political Economists.

There was a time when it was considered a great stride of humanity to get governments to let the people alone, not to oppress them, not to rob the weak to enrich the strong. The French political economists who first discovered the iniquity of protecting wealth at the expense of the laboring poor, raised the cry of "laissez faire" (let alone), leave the people to

their own energies and let every man be his own protector, so far as he can be so by making his own bargains. Surely, this was a great gain from the spoliation which governments had always practiced.

But this was only half the righteousness government is bound to fulfill. Government, like individuals, is bound not only to cease from doing evil but to learn to do well. When the wealthy and strong usurped government they of course oppressed the weak, and it was as much as could be expected of their unauthorized government to let the weak alone. But when we are talking of a republican government we are talking of a government of the whole people for the benefit of all, so far as such government can benefit all.

Now, the poor we have always with us. Some will be strong, many will be weak. If the great question of the distribution of the products of labor be left to itself we do not believe that any system of finance, or any equity of taxation, or any plan of free trade would prevent cunning capital from swindling the weak and generating intolerable suffering and poverty.

We believe if wisdom and discretion pervade the councils of our Patrons, if the co-operation maintains strictly its principles of co-operation, our government will at length be compelled by the strong current of popular opinion to legislate in the future for the protection of labor, as it has in the past legislated for capital and for the interests of the strong and wealthy classes. We are no believers in the "let alone" doctrine. The true functions of government are not negative simply but positive and constructive. It does not discharge its duty when it ceases its spoliation, but when it so organizes labor, so weaves together the great industries of the country as to vastly increase their productive power, and make them contribute to the happiness and welfare of those who have co-operated to bring about the grand result.

The Patrons in Iowa.

The following letter from the Hon. Samuel S. Knapp, which we copy from the *Patron's Helper*, should be read by every Patron in the land. The Patrons of Iowa, while they were wide-awake to their own interests, got control of the legislature of that state and passed a law fixing the maximum price to be charged by railroads for freight and fare over their lines; but after awhile a good many of the members of the order began to lose their interest in the grange and became dormant members, and while they foolishly flattered away their opportunities, the ever watchful and vigilant railroad corporations elected a legislature that repealed what was known as the grange law; and then these dormant members woke up to find themselves once more the victims of soulless corporations.

It will be a hard struggle to regain the lost ground, still we think the Patrons of Iowa will once more step to the front. We hope the Patrons of Kansas will learn a valuable lesson from this, and dodge the breaker on which the bark of the Iowa Patrons was foundered. Co-operation and untiring vigilance on the part of all is our only hope.

There is nothing more discouraging to the true Patron than the apathy and indifference of the members of the grange to the best interests of the farmer and that spirit of indifference that the order is so weakly political and build up. In no state did the order command more respect than in Iowa. On its advent it spread like a prairie fire, and the intelligent farmers hailed it as an ark of safety. Through its means and strength the farmers were looked up to and respected; all classes bowed to its supremacy and reverence; the shrewd politician bowed before it. Its educational and social features rendered it dear to every intelligent farmer, while its power to control the monopolies, and place the staple articles that the farmer had to purchase at the command of all the members at a fair and reasonable price, gained it the sympathy of all. During the time that the grange was in full activity the legislature passed what was called the grange law to control the freights and fares charged by the railroads in the state. No people were ever so ruthlessly robbed as the citizens of Iowa were by railroad companies. In most cases those roads were fostered into existence by the lavish liberality of the farmers, who not only gave the right of way, but were very liberal with private subscriptions. But the over-reaching greed of the companies was not satisfied with such liberal support but many induced counties, cities and townships to vote aid taxes so as to fasten a burden of debt on posterity that will not be liquidated in the generation to come. These aid taxes should be wiped out as they are levied in direct conflict with the constitution. I don't believe there was an aid tax voted in which the people were not swindled. But this railroad influence is a power in the land that bids open defiance to all law and authority. The only power that ever met and conquered it was the order of Patrons, in their celebrated grange law. The people of other states saw the dawning of a brighter future.

But that law is repealed, and the grange element in Iowa is looked upon as superannuated. Its strength is gone. Like Samson, shorn of his locks, it is now only a subject of ridicule to the parasites and political tricksters that rule the state, and think it smartness to deride the grange. Now I believe in a final resurrection, and I am firmly believe in the resurrection of the grange. The monopolists will grow arrogant and usurping, the old burdens will be repeated and new ones imposed, till human endurance will stand it no longer, and then the masses will appeal to the Patrons to rally once more in defense of their God-given rights. In many localities the grange is now reviving. I see a letter from Brother Eschbaugh, master of the state grange of Missouri, in which he states that he finds fifty per cent. more interest in the granges than he did two months since. All other interests combine and work together in self-protection, and why the farmers should be so apathetic as to give up the only order they have that works in their behalf I cannot conceive; but experience is a true teacher, and the action of the late legislature of Iowa ought to convince the most skeptical that the interests of the farmers are never considered except to pile taxation on them, and then skin them by a crushing usury that will absorb all the productions of the land; and the farmers find themselves plundered by one party and swindled by the other. Now were the farmers as united as the mechanics, merchants, professional men or bankers, they could control the legislation, and dictate terms to those companies that lord it with such a high hand over them. Here is where the Patrons can make

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

themselves felt, and control legislation in favor of the class that produces the wealth of the nation—not merely leaving them drudges and serfs, but as intelligent citizens, who know their rights and possess method enough to maintain them. The railroads have considered themselves masters of the situation, but there is such a constitutional provision as the right of eminent domain. This the state confers on the railroads to enable them to procure the right of way through the farmer's fields, and to tear down his house if necessary. Now this right of eminent domain, like a two-edged sword, can cut both ways. Suppose the state concludes to take possession of the roads for the benefit of the people, pay the companies a fair valuation on their road after deducting all subscription, etc., and wiping out all watered stock, on what ground could they object? The grange could accomplish this were they united. But there is another power behind the throne, there is a mighty foe after the railroads, that is gobbling them up in turn. The insurer is on their track and will absorb them in due time. All these influences react on the farmer more than on any other class, but the farmers, being isolated, are more duped and robbed, therefore it is more incumbent to keep up and sustain the grange.

Let every true Patron determine to sustain and use every effort to revive the grange. During the coming summer let us have some grand grange picnics and show the political tricksters that the farmers are alive to their true interests. Don't be kept from discussing the general politics of the day, as far as they bear on the farmer, in the grange room. The political hacks will prevent this if possible as they think they have a patent right to run the politics of the nation. But on general questions that bear particularly on the farmer as a class have always held that it is the legitimate business of the Patrons to fully investigate them so that they can act intelligently. The grange should never consider strictly party questions, but the master should always control that. That the usurers and transportation companies control the best interests of the farmer, as far as the farmer is concerned, to gobble up all the crops he little or great, except a mere pittance sufficient to keep the farmer from throwing up the sponge in despair. Hence the necessity for thorough and complete reorganization of the grange. What it has accomplished is but the first droppings of the shower in comparison to the good it might do by thorough organization. The farmers are beginning to feel the pressure now. I say beginning, for if the present policy of the money lenders and transportation companies is persisted in, general serfdom and bondage without end will be the lot of the farmer. Every true Patron come forward to the rescue. Don't defer action till too late. We can command the present; the future presents a gloomy picture, if there is no effort made to maintain our God-given rights.

Tribute of Respect.

The following preamble and resolutions were passed by Eagle grange, No. 845, Jefferson county, Kans., April 20th, on the death of a sister:

WHEREAS, Death has removed from our grange our worthy sister Mrs. A. L. Dean, therefore, as a faint expression of our deep regret for her loss, be it

Resolved, That we will ever cherish her many virtues and try to improve ourselves by remembering and imitating her exemplary life.

Resolved, That while we deplore the loss of our worthy sister we are not of those who are without hope, for we are comforted in the belief that what is our loss is her eternal gain.

Resolved, That to the bereaved companion and other relatives of the deceased we extend our fraternal regards, and assure them of our heartfelt sympathy in this time of their great affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the friends of the deceased, and also one to the *Sticks and Sheaf* and THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS for publication.

W. S. BURNETT,
WM. NOLAND,
S. A. BURNETT,
Committee.

Oak Ridge Grange.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Your correspondent had the pleasure of visiting this grange last Saturday evening and pronounces it the best regulated and most entertaining of any grange (with one exception) that he has had the pleasure of attending within the past year.

Worthy Master Wilson installed Brother Sidney Hurd, overseer; Brother James Gilmore, chaplain; and Brother Arthur Davis, assistant steward.

At the proper time the ladies arranged the tables, and then the fun and feasting commenced. The presentation by Sister Grace C. Lawrence of a coat, cut in the style of our forefathers' days, to Brother Joseph A. Bleakley, as the singing "skule" master, was a master-piece. On the part of Sister Lawrence the acting was complete, and the apt replies of Brother Bleakley were full of wit and humor. Brother Chas. Robinson played the clarinet and Sister Robinson (the governor's niece) presided at the organ. Good common sense was displayed in the appropriate selection of the music.

Brother Benedict, the lecturer, devoted thirty minutes in reading extracts from THE SPIRIT, which were spirited and entertaining. There were no drones in this happy circle; all were as busy as bees in making it pleasant for their invited guests, among whom were the master of Fall Leaf grange, Brother N. H. Eaton, wife and daughter, Brothers C. H. Stevenson, A. D. Mackey and A. L. Eaton.

Yours fraternally,
M. C.

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY, Kans., April 25th.

The Grange Thoroughly Awake and Doing Good Work.

An Iowa Patron makes the following report to the *Helper*: "I send you a statement of the Patrons' Joint-Stock company's store at Eden, Fayette county, Iowa, from the commencement, April 29, 1874, up to the last settlement, March 4, 1878. The stockholders have received a dividend of five per cent. every six months since the store commenced doing business. Capital stock \$3,000. The following will show the amount of cash and produce which has been received for goods: Cash, \$43,716; butter, 39,474 pounds; eggs, 27,502. There has been paid out in dividends \$1,292.50. The granges in this county are reviving."

From Brother E. F. Geyer, business agent, No. 17 North Tenth street, Philadelphia, comes this cheering intelligence: "Business at this agency is very brisk and the prospects brightening." Brother Wm. M. Brinker, of the Western agency, No. 228 Penn avenue, Pittsburg, also writes encouragingly of the prospects in his section. This will be good news to Patrons who support and encourage the business arm of the order, and just here we have an important suggestion to make. It is this: Pay your bills for goods bought through

the agencies promptly, and thus keep up the credit of the order and the efficiency of the agencies.—*Farmer's Friend*.

The grange work throughout Ohio is full of life and activity and determined earnestness, and is now accomplishing more in three months than it did in six in former years. Members of the grange are awakening to their material interests more than formerly. They are more earnest in seeing that grange work and principles are carried out properly. The discussions now heard in the grange rooms of the state are of a character to improve the knowledge as well as practice of its members. Many granges where they have formerly been able to do nothing but confer degrees, now are discussing subjects of great interest to their members, subjects that pertain to their interests as farmers, etc.—*Ohio Farmer*.

At a meeting of the directors of the Grangers' Business association, held February 19, 1878, a dividend of 40 cents per share was declared, to become due and payable after the first day of June, 1878. This is the second dividend the association has made. About a year ago it declared a dividend of 30 cents per share. The ability of the association to declare a dividend at the close of the exceedingly dry year of 1877 shows that the Grangers' Business association is doing at least its share of the commission business of San Francisco. It exhibits another fact, that at least a portion of the farmers of California are determined to realize some of the immense profits that are yearly made in handling the products of the farms in San Francisco.—*California Patron*.

The York County Patrons' Mutual Insurance company, which recently held its first annual meeting in Saco, is reported to be in a prosperous condition. It has been in operation five months, written risks to the amount of \$28,000 and had no loss.

With the grange, 209, was organized in February, 1876, with forty charter members. It had a hard time for nearly a year, but meantime made its master purchasing agent, rented a store at \$65 per year and commenced business on a very small capital. But after awhile the grange prospered. They started with meat business, and on the 8th of January, 1877, it had thirty-one applications passed in to be acted upon. This broke the ice and now the grange has 116 members, having dropped only two, and the store is also prosperous. Such is the substance of a report or history by the secretary, J. H. Moore, in the *Dirigo* (Maine) Rural.

Some Injurious Practices.

We lately considered the objection that the order employs middlemen, and tried to show that, while this is true, the order is guilty of no inconsistency; that it never claimed that all middlemen are useless, and that it never proposed to dispense with their services. But certain practices, more or less common among Patrons, are sometimes used to add force to this objection, which are utterly at variance with the principles of the order, and which it disavows.

One of the most usual and least defensible of these is the employment of the order's business agencies and stores to reduce prices through competition instead of by co-operation. This practice is resorted to not so much by the managers of the grange stores and agencies as by their Patron customers. The managers sell their goods at full prices, as low prices as the extent of their trade and the quality of their facilities will permit, and usually without much regard to the prices charged by other persons; but some of their Patron customers bring them, so far as their own dealings are concerned, into direct competition with other firms, by learning the prices at the grange establishments, disclosing them to outside establishments, and inducing the latter to "cut under." Such transactions are in no sense co-operative, and those who profit by them cannot rightfully claim to have profited by co-operation. They have profited by competition, just as did the man who bought a round trip ticket from Cincinnati to New York, during a railroad war, for fourteen dollars. But with this difference—they have themselves gotten up the competition, and it is a competition which cannot become very great and continue long, for the grange stores and agencies, as competitors whom they should most wish to succeed. When Patrons foster competition between the grange agencies and stores which sell at the lowest living prices, they act as foolishly as would the stockholders of a railroad having from Cincinnati to New York who, though permitted to travel over their own road at half fare, should, in order to get still lower rates to New York, get up a "war" which would ultimately result in the abandonment of their road and in their having to pay full fare. It is easy to see that, if any considerable number of Patrons thus abused their privileges, the order would not be able to materially reduce the number of middlemen, or to select only reliable ones for transacting the business of its members. Yet this is all the order aims or can hope to accomplish in the way of simplifying and cheapening the distributing system, and any act on the part of Patrons which hinders it in doing this is a violation of their obligations, and an argument to non-Patron farmers against joining the order.

Another practice, more or less common, of which the order disapproves, and yet which gives force to the objection that the order employs middlemen, is that of Patrons becoming agents for the sale of patent humbugs. Where Patrons become salesmen of articles which have some value the order is subjected to a good deal of criticism; but when they accept of such articles as they sometimes do, for articles that are entirely worthless the case is infinitely worse. It is to the manufacturers and vendors of such articles more than to any other class that the order opposes itself. Indeed, they are the only class against which as a whole it is fighting. And we may add that it is against this class more than against any other class of farmers, both Patron and non-Patron complain. What is the nature of most of the frauds exposed in this paper under the "Sign of Caution?" First, we find in this department complaints and disclosures from farmers who have bought from irresponsible agents, for a good round price, articles which they thought were valuable, but which prove to be worthless. And next, we find accounts of the operations of those who sell not only useless articles, but the right to sell them, from which it appears that many farmers do not inquire carefully into the worth of the things they buy, but that they do not inquire very carefully into the worth of the things they assume to sell to their fellow-farmers.

These two classes of cases—that of farmers who are humbugged in buying goods, and that of farmers who are humbugged in buying the right to sell goods—are, then, about all that are reported under the "Sign of Caution." The persistence of a few Patrons in the ruinous habit of buying of irresponsible dealers and agents is quite enough for the order to contend with; but it divides into insignificant when compared with the obstacles imposed by those who become the assistants of these irresponsible agents and dealers. They draw some Patrons from the grange business establishments, and create opposition and furnish objections to the order, besides being themselves faithless members. While, therefore, the order should give little heed to those who accuse it of countenancing middlemen, and should not foolishly attempt to create a business system under which there shall be no need of middlemen, yet it should in every possible way show that it does not sanction the course of those members who

ally themselves with dealers and manufacturers who have no responsibility, and become themselves middlemen entirely independent of the restraints of the order.—*Grange Bulletin*.

THE MIGHTY FALLEN.

The Sad Fate Which has Befallen the Members of the Tammany Ring.
[Brooklyn Union-Eagle.]

The modest cortege of twelve carriages which passed down Broadway to Hamilton ferry yesterday, scarcely claiming a passing look from the thousands that thronged the great thoroughfare, and which, crossing the East river, followed the remains of William Marcy Tweed to their last resting place in the silent city, as sharply points a moral as the other circumstances of the departed "statesman's" miserable end. "If he had died in 1870," said "Hon." Woltman yesterday, "Broadway would have been festooned and every civic and military organization in New York would have turned out to do honor to his memory." And Coroner Woltman ought to know what he is talking about, for he was very near to "the old man" in those palmy days when Tweed rewarded his fidelity by making him a senator of the state of New York. The windows of the Manhattan club, that would have been crowded with Democratic "swallow-tails" a few years ago to see the great Tribune of the Plebs go by in a party procession, were empty, and no flag floated at half mast over the city hall, or over the still unfinished monument of his dynasty, the court-house; no, not even over the Broadway bank, from the second floor of which he ruled New York and "divided the swag" under stairs. Not one emblem of mourning along the entire length of the route from Seventy-sixth street to the Battery, half the length of Manhattan island; not a sign of a show that any one mourned the fate of the fallen chieftain, outside of the dozen carriages which followed the unpretentious hearse that carried his remains to the grave. Boss Kelly, his successor, was mostly among the mourners, for poor Tweed had done his best to serve Kelly against Tilden in his last days, and Kelly had helped shorten these days by raising hopes of freedom that were never to be realized. One would have thought that some of the thousands of Democrats to whom Tweed had given place during his busy life would have turned out at his funeral, but deserted during life by those who had fawned on him and would have blacked his boots in the days of his prosperity, he was neglected even in death. It is not the neglect of forgetfulness, but a rank ingratitude, more than that of traitors' arms, that had helped to vanquish his almost indomitable spirit.

This last act in the strange drama in which the fallen boss played a leading part, recalls the awful blight that has fallen on his *entourage* in the old days of the American and the Blossom. Tweed, released at last, and laid away among the hills of his native Vermont, and New York not yet recovered from the effects of his splendid rascality. Peter Brains Sweeney, an exile in Paris, and at liberty by maligning the memory of his dead brother, Slippery Dick Connelly wandering over the face of the earth like a perturbed spirit, now heard of at the foot of the Pyramid of Cheops, and anon in the squares of Madrid—a broken, hopeless man—with eyes turned wistfully to the scenes of his former glories that he dare not revisit; the shadow of his former self, Harry Genet, "Prince Hal," allowed to remain in New York on sufferance, with the doors of the state prison still yawning for him. James M. Sweeney dead in a drunkard's grave in the cemetery of Pere La Chaise, James Watson, the victim of a horrible death, and the consolation of religion denied to him at the last moment lest he should make dangerous revelations; no one allowed to come near his deathbed but his conspirators and co-conspirators. James H. Ingersoll, of long-standing memory, with a felon's brand on his brow that ages cannot wipe out. Woodward, the pious fraud, shunned of men in his native Connecticut village, his name a blot on the community in which he resides. Michael Angelo Garvey, the gorgeous Garvey, an early traitor to his "pals," degraded and despised; pointed at with scorn on the streets, and where men most do congregate. Cornelius Corson, he of the fast teams, still a fugitive from New York, unknown and uncared for. Joe Dowling, him of the marvelous memory, dead and forgotten. Jim Kelso, the barley superintendant of police, sinking at a questionable living from gambling halls. Hank Smith, the poor boy of the Mohawk, dead, and a fortunate victim to three days and three nights sitting at poker—fortunate, for had he survived it, he would have, no doubt, been indicted. Aleck Trear, the plant Aleck of the old charity commission, living in obscurity, no one knows where. Wm. Hennessey Cook, the destroyer of the vouchers, an exile, and drinking himself to death at an American bar in London, which he purchased with the proceeds of his infamy in New York. Tom Coman and Thunderbolt Norton, returned fugitives, and forever disfranchised and barred from political preferment in New York. Walter Roche of the Bowling Green savings bank, dead in exile. Ed. Shandley, the seventh ward police justice, and Keenan, the sporting seventh ward coroner, both of them losing their rights in the American duel, buried in drunken graves. "Dutty" O'Brien, "Pete" McKnight, and a half a dozen of the old Tammany aldermen, carried from lunatic asylums to the cemetery. Eugene Durkin, the jester of the boss and the darling of the blossom—the great practical joker of the ring—thrown into a lunatic asylum, and when last heard of, the seedling of the seedy hangers-on in Washington. John C. Heenan, the Benicia boy, who was hired with Hennessey Cook to burn the vouchers, and who was afterwards robbed of his share of the plunder by Cook in London, dead in his prime. "Hughey" Smith, the go-between for A. Oakley Hall, dead in exile. Oakley himself, the polished wit, fallen from his high estate, and leading what old Horace aptly called "the life of a hare," an object of pity to those who knew him when his hope was high and life was yet undimmed. Owen Murphy, the oleaginous Owen, of excessive memory, and one of Tweed's pillars in old Tammany hall, a fugitive from justice. Geo. G. Barnard, a disgraced and disfranchised judge of the supreme court. Cardozo, vainly trying to live down his infamy. John H. Kaysner, a hopeless bankrupt. John Scott, once a political power on the east side, retired to private life forever. John J. Bradley, ex-chamberlain and ex-state senator, ashamed in his obscurity of his relationship to Peter B. Sweeney. McCann, of the superior court, disgraced and dead.

And these are the men who, ten years ago, ruled New York! There are some of the old crowd still alive, but it is charitable to leave them in their obscurity. An awful blight fell upon all of them, and the survivors are few. Those who remained in New York politics could be numbered on one's fingers. With "Tim" Campbell, the ex-civil justice, and "Tommy" Shields, the alderman, and "Hon." Woltman, the Tammany coroner, and a few others, Tweed's old cronies will have died out of the politics of the metropolis.

Fairview Greenback Club.

WHEREAS, The so-called Kansas and Nebraska railroad company, to whom was issued in the year 1873 the bonds of Marion county, Kansas, to the amount of \$100,000, one-half of the whole amount voted by the voters of the aforesaid county, in consideration of which the aforesaid company promised to construct a railroad through the aforesaid county; but as the said company failed to construct the promised railroad, therefore be it

Resolved, by the Fairview Independent Greenback Club, That we greatly approve of the course pursued by the honorable board of county commissioners of our county in reference to the said bonds.

Resolved, That in our judgment the aforesaid bonds were fraudulently obtained and ought not to be paid.

Resolved, That we would rather pay the amount in expenses to the board of county commissioners than to encourage swindling on such a scale. B. H. BURKHOLDER, Sec'y.

MARION COUNTY, KANS., April 13, 1878.

Osage Trust Lands.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The Osage Indian reservation, extending from the Neosho river west to within one hundred miles of the Colorado line and being fifty miles wide, embraces probably the finest lands within our state. The Eastern counties—Montgomery, Wilson, Elk, Chautauque, Cowley, Sumner and portions of Butler and Sedgwick—are now densely settled and second in their agricultural capabilities and present products to no section of Kansas. West of these lie several counties, which, except in the scarcity of timber, are fully equal to those named and which are now being settled by a portion of the immense flood of Eastern people seeking homes upon the prairies of Western Kansas. Harper, Barbour, Kingman and Pratt counties are the ones now chiefly attracting attention and are all rich and fertile bodies of prairie land. Of these I am best acquainted with Kingman county, but believe it only to be as good and no better than the others.

Kingman lies south of Reno and west of Sedgwick counties. It is twenty-four miles north and south and thirty-six east and west; is exclusively prairie, being destitute of timber. Its general surface is rolling prairie—bluffs upon the streams and long reaches of prairie just rolling enough to drain upon the broad divides. The soil is a rich, sandy loam, the same character of soil as that of McPherson county, which Secretary Gray's report places at the head of all the counties in the state in its agricultural products. Sedgwick and Reno are also well up in the list and improving with the greatest rapidity. It is well watered, the Ninnescah, Chikaskia, Smoother creek and their branches being permanent streams; and here are seen what is quite rare—beautiful streams of the purest water in great abundance. Wells upon even the highest prairies are easily obtained, and thirty feet is a deep well in Kingman county. Here are over three thousand quarter sections of land to be purchased by actual settlers, and, judging from the counties further east upon the same reservation, two years will not pass before they are mostly taken. Already this spring three hundred claims have been staked off and more than half that number filed upon, and the work has just begun.

The present county seat is Kingman, situated on the Ninnescah, about the center of the county east and west and four miles north of the center. There is at present not much of a town here—a hotel, store, blacksmith shop and land agent's office about covering the whole catalogue. The location, however, is good, and a town will be built if the right men put their shoulders to the wheel.

We want a mill. Have water power; the survey shows ten feet of fall in a mile and a half, and the people will give a man who has the capital a good lift. There are ten thousand acres of wheat within fifteen miles of the mill and all the settlers are preparing for putting in large crops the coming fall. Here is a chance for some enterprising man to get a location at the county seat of one of the best counties in Kansas and make his fortune. Who speaks?

J. H. BROSS.

KINGMAN, Kans., April 26, 1878.

DARING DEVELT.

Stealing Horses with a Pistol Pointed at the Owner's Head.

[Aitchison Champion.]

One of the most startling and daring cases of horse thievery that we have ever had occasion to chronicle, occurred out in Grasshopper township last Wednesday. Tuesday afternoon three suspicious characters came into the Howell settlement, each riding a horse, and claiming to be Texas cattlemen, riding through to the Missouri. They stopped at Mr. Sam Fisher's, and stayed all night. Wednesday morning one of the men went away alone, leaving his two comrades and two saddles behind him, but taking all three horses. Wednesday afternoon the two men that were left behind stated that they wanted to buy a pair of ponies and were referred to Mr. Amos Howell, who had a very fine young pony. Mr. Howell was away from home at the time, but young Howell proffered to sell the animal, and knew where they could get another. The other pony was sent for, and the terms of the sale agreed upon. They then informed the young man that they would pay him \$5 cash, but that he must go with them to Aitchison to get the rest of the money, which was there in bank, stating that they would pay his hotel bill for the trouble. Not suspecting anything he told them all right and saddled up his mare to accompany them, the two strangers riding the ponies. All went along unobtrusively until they were within about three miles of Aitchison, when the two men deliberately drew pistols and placing them at young Howell's head, ordered him to take the mare leading to the left in the direction of Independence creek. Young Howell protested against this summary treatment, and when they ordered him to go up through the woods he peremptorily refused and when they threatened to shoot him if he didn't comply, he told them to shoot away, that he wouldn't go off the traveled road. They went along slowly, Howell tacitly consenting to accompany them in hopes that he would meet or fall in with some parties along

the road, and by giving the alarm affect the capture of the thieves. No one was met, however, until they reached Eden, and the thieves having hold of the mare's bridle, and one urging her from behind, they dashed by the Eden store at a gallop, giving Howell no opportunity to call for help or resist them. After they had passed the store about three hundred yards the trio stopped and one of them dismounted, went back to the store and bought some tobacco and whisky. This was about 9 o'clock at night. When he returned from the store they again resumed their horses. The thieves then told Howell he could now go back home or go with them to near Severance when they intended to turn the ponies loose as they had their eyes on a pair of fine horses they intended to steal that night. Howell thought he would follow them and get his ponies and he told them to go ahead and he would go with them and get his horses back. They rode on about an hour longer when they again stopped and told Howell they guessed he had gone far enough, and that if he thought he would get the ponies back he was much mistaken. They then made him get off and tie his horse and walk with them a mile and then turned him loose.

The following is a description of the thieves and ponies, and if providence happens to throw them in the way of the officers we predict a short and speedy trial: One hundred dollars reward. Name unknown, about six feet high, weight about two hundred pounds, large boned, not fleshy, about thirty years of age; sandy complexion, sandy mustache and imperial, brown or chestnut hair, red faced. Clothes—high crowned black hat, rather old and worn; rubber canvass coat, bluish outside, light colored inside; grey jean pants, and heavy boots, run over at the heel; heavy, rather slow spoken.

Gave his name as Price, about same height and weight, but rather more fleshy, light complexion, light colored mustache, and imperial with side whiskers extending half way down cheeks, light colored hair, very high forehead, rubber canvass coat, light colored pants resembling corduroy, heavy boots, low heel, counter stitched on the outside, wore one large Mexican spur. Each wore cartridge belt, with knife, and two improved Smith & Wesson pistols.

The following is a description of the ponies: One bay gelding, about eight years old, with white face, white girth mark on belly, both hind feet white to the pastern joint, small white saddle marks on both sides of back, heavy mane and tail, about fourteen hands high, high spirited.

Bay mare pony, heavy built, high hip bones, about nine years old, heavy short mane, fore-top and tail; right hind hoof split from the hair to the ground; about fourteen hands high, rough looking.

Enough Compel two Young Ladies to Seek Protection.

[Eldorado Press.]

A short time ago a gentleman from the East purchased a farm in this county who brought with him two grown daughters, bearing every mark of respectability. In order to earn an honest living by their own efforts, these two young ladies rented rooms in the business part of town and prepared themselves to take in sewing, presuming that in a civilized community they would be safe in so doing. But—shame upon our civilization—they were not. Scarcely had they fitted up their quarters when foul mouthed slander breathed its poisonous breath upon the unsuspecting ladies. The unwarranted reports spread like wildfire, and a set of roughs, some of them married and pre-son who were not even white men, beset the quarters of the ladies until they were compelled to go to a neighbor's for protection, and finally gave up their rooms.

Perhaps there is no law that will reach the case—surely none that will give the offenders justice; but if enlightened people are not safe to live among, perhaps it would be best to return to the customs of chivalry and put a few charges of buck shot where they would do the most good. Something should be done, and nothing would have been too severe.

Rev. Melton, pastor of the Baptist church, deserves credit for taking the young ladies under his charge and guaranteeing them protection.

Destructive Storm.

[Cherokee Banner.]

On last Wednesday evening about 6 o'clock Weir City was visited by the most destructive calamity that has ever happened to Southern Kansas. A storm of wind and rain of about half a mile in width struck Weir, and up to the present writing it is almost impossible to estimate the damage done.

Houses were lifted up and carried for rods, torn to pieces and everything in them destroyed. We saw where houses were blown away and nothing left, or could be found to denote that a house once stood there. A great many persons were badly injured, but none seriously. One lady had her shoulder blade broken, besides being severely bruised. Animals of all kinds were maimed and killed. Some of the escapes from instant death were almost miraculous. Some saved their lives by throwing themselves flat on the ground and holding on to the prairie grass. Many children were badly injured by being lifted up bodily and carried many rods. The zinc works were badly injured; many of its chimneys, smoke stacks and roofing being blown down and carried away. Hardly a house in the city escaped without some kind of injury. A great many of the lessers are poor, and on them the losses are very heavy. The buildings for the most part are very poorly put together, and the only wonder is that the damage was not greater than it is. The storm lasted about fifteen minutes, starting from a southeasterly direction, but soon changing to almost due west. We can learn of no damage done further than Weir.

INDEPENDENCE Courier: "It is thought there are large beds of coal on the Verdigris river at a point almost within the city limits. A stock company has been formed."

SCANDIA Journal: "We are informed that the scarlet fever is raging with terrible fatality in the eastern part of this county (Republic) and the adjoining portions of Washington county."

HUMBOLDT Inter-State: "Mr. Coyle, the Canadian agent of the M. K. & T., is confident there will be quite a large emigration from Canada to the Neosho valley this spring and summer."

Mrs. LITTLE HOOPER, of Michigan, arrived in Manhattan, a few days ago, and was immediately married to Robert Abel, who lives near Sala. The parties had exchanged photographs, but had never met prior to their marriage.

A SPECIAL to the Aitchison Champion from Concordia says that in the case of the state against I. C. Rice, charged with robbing the county treasurer's office of Republic county, on September 29th, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

TO TREE PLANTERS!

21st Year—11th Year in Kansas.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1878

HOME GROWN

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR

—AND—

CHERRY TREES,

QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS,

GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All of the above stock is warranted true to name. The fruit trees were propagated from bearing trees of varieties duly tested for this climate.

Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for prices. Note the following: Apple trees two years old, four feet, straight trees, per hundred \$5, per thousand \$45; five to six feet, good heads, per hundred \$10, per thousand \$80. Other trees in proportion. Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.

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

HARDWARE AT THE OLD DUNCAN STAND.

M. Morrow keeps the

Largest and Most Complete Stock

—OF—

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

In Lawrence.

IRON, STEEL, NAILS

—AND—

Mechanical Tools of all Kinds.

Also a complete stock of

WAGON MATERIAL.

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

THE OLD DUNCAN STAND,

No. 107 Mass. street.

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

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

45-47 LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

WINDSOR HOUSE.

Patronized by Farmers, Grangers and the traveling public.

Endorsed by Lyon County Council.

Stop at the Windsor, near the Aitchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Depot.

J. GARDINER - - - EMPORIA.

JOHN S. WILSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

No. 57 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kans.

Land Litigation, Indian and Tax Titles made a specialty.

Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing Boxes and Fruit Packages

Manufactured at

LAWRENCE, KAS.

The undersigned will furnish above manufactured articles on short notice so

CHEAP FOR CASH

That all dealers need not go out of the State for the same.

J. N. Roberts & Co.

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

TO PURCHASE

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

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

During the Ensuing Thirty Days

WE ARE

COMPELLED TO SACRIFICE OUR GOODS

IN ORDER TO RAISE MONEY.

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

We Need Money and MUST have it.

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

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

Thanking our patrons for past favors,

GEO. INNES & CO.

MRS. GARDNER & CO.,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

MILLINERY AND NOTION STORE.

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

MILLINERY GOODS

Ever offered in our city, and unsurpassed for

BEAUTY AND VARIETY OF STYLES.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

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

5000
LADIES' LINEN SUITS,

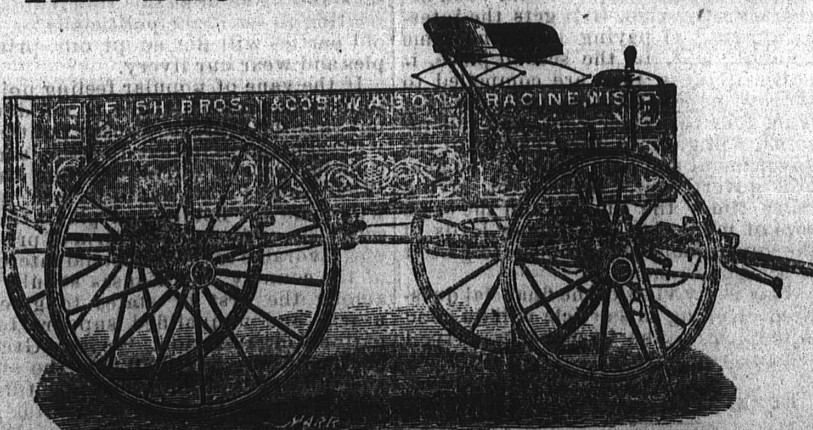
Consisting of Blouse, Skirt with Overskirt, cut and Trimmed in good style, which we will sell at from \$1.25 to \$2.00 per suit. Illustrated Price List of Ladies' Linen and Children's Hats, also Descriptive Price List of Ladies' Linen Suits, Dry Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Cutlery,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

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.



FISH BROTHERS' WAGON,
THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS!



K. G. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT CO.,
TENTH STREET, WEST KANSAS CITY,

Keep on hand a full line of

Wagons, Buggies and Spring Wagons.

Are also General Western Agents for

THE SKINNER PLOWS,

ADAMS & FRENCH HARVESTER, QUINCY CORN PLANTER, MOSHER-BY GRAIN DRILL, SPRINGFIELD PITTS THRESHER.

Write to us for Descriptive Circulars.

Malta in the course of the coming week, including a portion of the guards.

Many thousand stands of Martini Henry rifles are being removed from the

There is great activity at Portsmouth in preparing fittings for the conversion of merchants ships into armed cruisers. One manufacturing firm has received orders from the admiralty an order for more than one hundred wire torpedo nets for the protection of ships from the attacks of torpedoes, all the nets to be delivered during May. Immense quantities of shot and shell are being issued from the Woolwich arsenal.

in all directions. The expeditionary force will embark from Bombay. Two divisions will leave to-day, consisting of two batteries of the royal artillery, the 13th and the 51st regiments, the second Gorkhas and two companies of sappers and miners. The second will embark as soon after as possible. It will consist of the 9th cavalry, the 1st Bombay lancers, the 9th and 26th Bombay infantry, and two companies of sappers and miners. Their shipping arrangements comprise a steamer with an aggregate tonnage of 15,579 tons, and sailing vessels of 21,146 aggregate tonnage. The latter will be towed by a steamer. Water will be provided for

thirty, and coal for twenty-six days. At the Bombay dock-yard work is being prosecuted day and night in fitting ships for troops and horses. As experiments of the state policy, the dispatch of native troops to Europe has proved successful beyond the hopes of the most ardent advocates of the measure, and the native soldiers appear completely captivated by the prospect of being engaged in military service in Europe. They are volunteering to cross the seas with an enthusiasm which has surprised even those who knew them best. They are pressing forward in whole regiments at a time. Troops are recruited from Bombay, Calcutta

who returned from Burmah only a few weeks ago, and who were three years in that country, are said to be delighted by the thought that they are going to

the same place near Springfield, and to the Russians. In one regiment every man has signed a petition, that he may be sent with the expedition to Europe.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, April 30, 1878.

Flour—Fall superfine.....	\$3.70	(@ 3.90)
XX.....	4.50	(@ 4.70)
XX X.....	4.00	(@ 4.10)
Family.....	5.15	(@ 5.20)
Wheat—No. 3 fall.....	1.17	(@ 1.18)
No. 4 red.....	1.09	(@ 1.10)
Corn—No. 2.....	38 3/4	(@ 39)
Oats—No. 2 mixed.....	20	(@ 20 1/2)
Rye.....	60	(@ 60)
Barley—No. 2.....	40	(@ 40 1/2)
Pork.....	8.80	(@ 9.00)
Dry salt meats.....	38	(@ 38 1/2)
Bacon.....	62 1/2	(@ 63)
Lard.....	22	(@ 22 1/2)
Eggs.....	73	(@ 74)
Butter—Dairy.....	18	(@ 20)
Country.....	14	(@ 15)

CHICAGO, April 30, 1878.

Wheat—No. 2 spring.....	1.00 1/2	(@ 1.00 3/4)
No. 3.....	1.00 1/4	(@ 1.00 1/2)
Corn.....	41 1/4	(@ 41 1/2)
Oats.....	27	(@ 27 1/2)

Pork	8.50	@ 5.00
Butt	3.00	@ 3.00
Pork meats	6.80	@ 6.80
Lard	1.00	@ 1.00
KANSAS CITY, April 30, 1878.		
Wheat—No. 3 red fall	1.00	@ 1.00
No. 4 fall	1.01	@ 1.01
Corn—No. 2 mixed	.40	@ .40
Oats	.20	@ .20
Rye—No. 3	.39	@ .39
Live Stock Markets.		
ST. LOUIS, April 30, 1878.		
Cattle—Prime to choice	\$ 4.25	@ 5.00
Poorer grades	3.00	@ 4.00
Hogs	3.20	@ 3.50
CHICAGO, April 30, 1878.		
Cattle—Good steers	3.00	@ 3.75
Hogs—Packers	3.25	@ 3.50
KANSAS CITY, April 30, 1878.		
Cattle—Choice native shippers	4.40	@ 4.50
Good to choice	3.80	@ 4.25
Native butcher steers	3.25	@ 3.50
Stockers	3.80	@ 4.00
Fair to choice fat cows	3.00	@ 3.50
Hogs—Packers	2.90	@ 3.00

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 12 1/2

medium @10c.; lower grades not quoted.
cheese, 3c.; eggs, 89c.; beans, \$1.00/l.
hand-packed, \$2.00/2.20; castor beans 85c./
@ 10c.; hay, baled, per ton, \$8.00/9.50; chi-
cens, live, per doz., \$1.50/2.00; potatoes, 2
40c.; feathers, live geese, 42c./45c.; dried apple
per lb., 46c.; cranberries, \$3.50/5.00; hid-
dy flint, 14c./15c. dry salt, 10c./11c.; green
salt, 4c. to 6c.; green, 4c. to 5c., calf, 9c., she-
ep, 8c. to 10c. per lb.; green peats, fresh,
to 30c.; tallow, 6c.; honey, strained, 10c./15c.
lined oil, raw, 68c. per gallon; wool, if
unwashed, 16c./20c.; tub washed, 25c./28c.
Colorado and Mexican, 15c./20c.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follow-

Fancy brands, \$2.85@2.90; XXX, \$2.65. Flour, \$1.80. Buckwheat, \$2.25. Corn meal, cwt., 75@85c.

all the Eastern markets and in Liverpool. But as frequently happens, it commenced declining again just before publication day.

For future delivery, No. 3 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.16 to \$1.16½, May, and same

Corn in Chicago No. 2 spring is \$1.11 to \$1.12 May, \$1.10 to \$1.11, June, and \$1.08 to \$1.09 July. In Kansas City, No. 3 fall is \$1.07 to \$1.08, May.

Corn has fluctuated a little in most markets. It is a little higher than last week.

Corn is 56c. in New York.

The cattle trade is reported dull in Kansas City, on account of the large shipments from the east. Freights on cattle from Kansas City to St. Louis or Chicago are now only \$20 per head.

Gold is now being exported from New York to Liverpool.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1878.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30. The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

City and Vicinity.

HARRY MOORE, formerly a book-binder in Lawrence, died at Madison, Tennessee, a few days since.

The temperance lecturers, Hon. E. B. Reynolds and Dr. Gibbons, are in the city again. They evidently mean to give the whisky question no rest in this part of the country, at least for a time.

It is a girl, and was born on Sunday night last, which accounts for the far-off and unconscious-of-immediate-surroundings-look that is noticeable on the countenance of our friend John Frazer. Yet John is happy and all are doing well.

It is said that a petition is being fixed up requesting the DeMoss family to perform the cantata of Joseph in full before a Lawrence audience. The hall will certainly be crowded should they give it, for it is seldom that our people have an opportunity to listen to such musical performances as are given under the direction of Prof. DeMoss.

The sad intelligence was telegraphed to friends in this city on Friday morning last that Mrs. Lillie Bartlett, wife of Prof. J. E. Bartlett, died at her home in Waterbury, Conn., a few hours previous to the sending of the dispatch. She had been ill only a short time. The telegram stated that the funeral would take place on Monday. This saddest of announcements has cast a gloom over the whole community, for she was known and highly esteemed by all.

REV. G. W. HENNING, of the M. E. church, returned on Wednesday night last from Omaha in company with his family, just arrived from San Francisco; and when they reached their residence on the corner of Connecticut and Hancock streets they found their house in the possession of a goodly number of lady and gentlemen Methodists who had put the house in order and prepared a bountiful supper for the travelers. Many substantial presents from members of the church were also stowed away in the house. Thus the family of their pastor was welcomed to their new home with all necessary arrangements made for comfort as well as with hearty hand shaking and cheering words.

Personal.

MR. L. F. SCHWABE, formerly auditor of the St. Louis, Lawrence and Southwestern railroad, with office in this city, came up from Fort Scott on Saturday for a visit with his old Lawrence friends.

MR. J. A. HUBBELL, of Warsaw, New York, brother of our officer Hubbell, is visiting in the city for a few days. Mr. Hubbell came to Kansas in the interest of the A., T. & S. F. railroad. He conducted a small colony from New York and has got them comfortably located in the southwestern part of our state.

The Work of a Cowardly Villain.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—One of our most respected citizens, Mr. Chas. Miller, a German, residing near Fall Leaf, has lost within the past month two valuable colts, one cow, one heifer and a large Newfoundland dog, by poison. None but a poltroon and a sneak would wreak his vengeance on a dumb brute for an imaginary wrong.

Mr. Miller has the sympathy of the whole community in his misfortune, and we truly hope the perpetrator of the dastardly deed may be found out and brought to justice.

CITIZEN.

Matrimonial.

On Saturday last Judge Norton was instrumental in joining together for life, in the holy bonds of matrimony, two happy couples. The first ceremony was performed in the afternoon, and the contracting parties were Mr. Mayner Edwards and Miss Fannie Barnett, both of Eudora. In the evening came Mr. Francis A. Payne, of Kansas City, and Miss Carrie E. Gillham, of Lawrence, who were speedily made man and wife and sent on their way rejoicing. Mr. Payne is a young man well known in this city, he formerly being of the firm of Anderson & Payne, grocers. Mrs. Payne is a niece of Mr. E. B. Good, of our city. We wish for all an unclouded and prosperous future.

Sunday-School Institute.

A Sunday-school institute will be held at High Prairie, Willow Springs township, on Sunday, May 12, 1878, beginning at 9 a. m. The first half hour devoted to prayer and praise.

9:30—The regular Sunday-school session.

11—A bible reading and conversation.

12—Adjourn.

2 p. m.—Addresses to children.

2:30—What is preparation for teaching?

3—Township work. Our responsibility to other districts.

3:30—Question drawer.

4—What I have gained from the institute.

A full attendance is desired. Let all bring bibles, pencil and paper, and a well filled lunch basket. Come prepared to stay all day. We hope to have help from Lawrence.

J. W. STEWART,

Pres't Willow Springs S. S. Association.

PIANOS and organs selling at reduced prices to suit the times. Twenty-five first-class organs on hand at Topeka and Lawrence stores. Special bargains for the next thirty days. E. B. GUILD, 64 Mass. street.

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

—AND—
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

—OF—

GEORGE MARCH,

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

No. 111 Massachusetts Street,

Lawrence, Kansas.

State Temperance Convention.

At the earnest solicitation of the friends of the Murphy movement, and other temperance organizations in various localities in the state, it has been thought advisable to call a convention to discuss the present aspects of the work and the best methods for its successful prosecution. We believe there has never existed in our state such an all pervading interest on this subject as at the present time. The evils of intemperance confront and startle us on every side. Multitudes are asking, "What shall we do? what can we do to check this terrible curse?" We must do something. The responsibility is upon us; we cannot remain inactive and be guiltless. Let us come together, canvass the work and join heart and hand in united, organized and persistent effort to overthrow this enemy of our race. We therefore invite all temperance unions and other temperance organizations in the state to send delegates to a meeting to be held in Olathe, commencing on Tuesday, May 14, 1878, at 3 o'clock p. m. Where no organization exists we suggest that the friends get together and appoint such as can attend to represent them in the convention; and where this cannot be done let any one, who desires to aid in the work, come of his "own sweet will," and he shall be welcomed. The citizens of Olathe extend a cordial invitation to the friends of temperance to meet with them. Efforts will be made to secure excursion rates on the railroads. Newspapers throughout the state are requested to publish the foregoing call.

E. B. Reynolds,
A. M. Richardson,
John Paulson,
J. P. St. John,
Richard Wake,
E. P. Bruner,
Drusilla Wilson,
J. H. Clark,
P. I. Bonebrake,
N. Simmons,
J. G. Dougherty,
C. W. Lewis,
H. E. Woodcock,
R. M. Tunnell,
A. M. Way,
S. W. Bliss,
Jona. Wilson,

W. A. H. Harris,
W. C. Gibbons,
L. Brown,
J. N. Young,
E. P. Waugh,
J. Brumbaugh,
L. R. Elliot,
Wm. Crosby,
S. C. Gallup,
C. E. Tibbets,
D. R. Westcott,
O. E. Faulkner,
D. C. Milner,
John Kirby,
W. A. Simkins,
J. J. Buck,
B. D. Russell.

Sweet Potato Plants.

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

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

Dobbin's Electric soap is a labor, time and money saving article for which all good housekeepers should be thankful. My clothes look whiter when this soap is used without boiling than when treated the old way. H. M. CLARKE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

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

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. It cures on the nerve line, instantaneously, all kinds of aches and pains everywhere, headache, sick and nervous headache, neuralgia, toothache, etc. It cures colic, diarrhea, cholera and many other complaints too numerous to mention here. It is warranted to break chills at once. No quinine about it; none needed. It acts with great force, giving instant relief. It costs, wholesale, retail price 50c, and \$1 per bottle. Wholesale at a large discount to the trade and to agents. Address Geo. W. Hatch, P. O. box 688, Lawrence, Kansas.

The Best Binder in the World.

The Wood harvester with Lock binder is acknowledged to be the best binder now in use, having been tried and experimented with for eight years, which we think is now safe to say that it is nearer perfect than any one row in use. It is as light as can be for the work it has to perform. It is less complicated than most of machines. Cost of wire to bind with per acre is from 25 cents to 35 cents. The price of this machine is as cheap as any first-class binder on the market. I will be pleased to show it at any time at my store on Massachusetts street. G. R. GOULD.

DR. V. W. MAY, physician and surgeon; office at Chester's drug store.

We pledge ourselves to sell to everybody in want of dry goods at the lowest. We make a specialty of keeping such goods as farmers are most in need of—strong, durable and goods that will give entire satisfaction. Try us and convince yourselves at our dry goods store, 105 Massachusetts street. M. NEWMARK & CO.

A Card.

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

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

Strayed.

From the subscriber, April 15th, a bay pony (horse) of good size, four white hairs on forehead, snips on nose, few white hairs on feet when he lit. Any person giving information or returning the pony to me at Alex. Lewis' lumber yard will be properly rewarded. J. P. CRANE.

Kansas Clothing House.

We wish to call your attention to our new and complete stock of clothing made expressly for us. All goods warranted as represented. In hats we have the largest stock in this city and we sell them for less money than any other house, at Kansas clothing house, M. NEWMARK & CO., 103 Mass. street.

Loans Negotiated.

Upon improved farms in Douglas, Jefferson, Johnson and Leavenworth counties. Interest, 8 per cent.; commissions reasonable. Office, No. 67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. JOHN S. WILSON, Attorney at Law.

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

Look, farmers and grangers. New cash boot and shoe store; largest assortment, best manufactured goods, lowest prices. Everybody that has looked through the new stock of boots and shoes at Hume's are satisfied that the only way they can continue to sell the best goods so cheap is to stick to their motto, *cash and one price to everybody*. Remember the place, 125 Massachusetts street.

Publication Notice.

TO JOHN A. ADAMS: YOU ARE HEREBY notified that you have been sued in the district court of Douglas county, state of Kansas, by M. J. 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. The object of said suit is to procure a divorce from you, and the care and custody of said children, on the ground of abandonment. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 14th day of June, 1878, or such petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered according to the prayer of said petition, divorcing said plaintiff from said defendant and giving her the care and custody of said children. JAMES M. HENDRY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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

HOT SPRINGS At home. Secondary syphilis cured in 40 days without mercury or inconvenience. Pamphlet free. Lock box 548, Chicago, Illinois.

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

GRAY HAIR Dye instantly black or brown with Gay's New Walnut Hull Hair Color. No barber needed. No staining the skin. No mercury. Content for ladies. One-third the price of other dyes. Circular free. FRANCIS BALLARD & CO., 53 North Clark St., Chicago.

PIANOS AND ORGANS Send for detailed statement of our NEW PLAN of retailing organs and pianos at net wholesale prices. A new and third octave new piano, listed at \$250, for \$139 in Kansas City, or \$175 if sent direct from New York. Address CONOVER BROS., 618 Main street, general agents for STEINWAY & SONS' and "HAINES'" PIANOS, "TAYLOR & FARLEY" and "NEW ENGLAND ORGAN CO." ORGANS. Music and all kinds of musical merchandise.

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

Four Farms for Sale Cheap. Eighty acres one mile west of Gardner, in Johnson county; 120 acres nine miles east of Ottawa, in Franklin county; 85 1/2 acres three miles east of Lawrence; 50 acres seven miles east of Lawrence. The last two farms are all good Kansas River Bottom. For the Johnson county farm inquire of T. J. HUTTON, on the farm; for the Franklin county farm inquire of J. J. CRAIG, on Hickory creek, nine miles east of Ottawa; for the farms near Lawrence inquire of L. J. SPERRY, three miles east of Lawrence. These farms all belong to Mr. Sperry. If parties desire they can communicate directly with him, post-office Lawrence, Kansas.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD

Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman empires, the growth of the nations of modern Europe, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the new world, etc., etc. It contains 672 fine historical engravings and 1,260 large double column pages, and is the most complete history of the world ever published. It is sold at eight cents per copy, and extra terms to agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis.

CONTINENTAL

Fire

Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK.

100 AND 102 BROADWAY.

STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1878.
Capital paid in cash.....\$1,000,000 00
Net surplus.....860,501 03
Reserve for reinsurance.....983,000 21
Reserve for reported losses, unclaimed dividends, etc.....194,383 07
Reserve for contingencies.....30,000 00
Total assets.....\$3,178,924 31

Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns.

Farm property insured at the lowest rates. Call any one over the old Simpson bank, Lawrence, as I keep no traveling agent.

JOHN CHARLTON,

Agent for Douglas County.

OFFICE OF

JUSTUS HOWELL,

133 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kansas.

To Farmers:

I wish to call the special attention of all the farmers of the county that I have a

LARGE SUPPLY

—OF—

IMPLEMENTS

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

Peoria Plow Company's

Plows, Cultivators, Sulky Plows,

—AND—

O'BRIEN HARROWS,

and will warrant them in every particular. I also have the celebrated

UNION CORN PLANTER

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

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

A full line of seeds of all kinds always on hand. Fair dealing shall be my motto.

Very respectfully, JUSTUS HOWELL.

GRAND
CHARTE
OAK
STOVE

The BEST of All

Unrivalled in Appearance.

Unparalleled in Simplicity.

Unsurpassed in Construction.

Unprecedented in Durability.

Unexcelled in Economy of Fuel.

Undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the

VERY BEST OPERATING,

QUICKEST SELLING,

HANDSOMEST AND

MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE

Ever offered to the public.

MADE ONLY BY

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.

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

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TRADE MARK

"VIBRATOR"

Reg. March 31, 1874.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE

"Vibrator" Threshers,

WITH IMPROVED

MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,

And Steam Thresher Engines,

Made only by

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



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

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

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often a lot more) that amount can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these improved Machines.

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

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the only successful Thresher in Place, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilt" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Joints and Gears. Makes no Littering or Scatterings.

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.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, beyond any other make or brand.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "Vibrators" Threshers Outdo all competitors.

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

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OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

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

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry,

Lard, Tallow, Feathers,

Potatoes, Apples, Grain,

Flour, Feed, Fur, Hides,

Wool, Peanuts, Broom-corn,

Dried Fruit, Hay, Hops, etc., etc.

Liberal cash advances made on large consignments of staple articles.

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

VERY LOWEST PRICE

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

Address, HULL & SCOTNEY,

General Commission and Shipping Merchants,

221 & 243 N. Water street, Phila., Penn.

Horticultural Department.

PRACTICAL ENTOMOLOGY.

The Importance of a Knowledge of this Subject.

[By G. C. Brackett, in Kansas Horticultural Report for 1877.]

According to the statistical report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for November and December, 1877, there are of fruit trees planted in Kansas the following numbers of each class:

Apples.....	4,535,189	Pears.....	162,744
Cherries.....	7,375,386	Plums.....	185,035
Blackberries.....	525,717		

And of small fruits, in acres:

Raspberries.....	1,715.81	Strawberries.....	450.40
Blackberries.....	1,369.00	Grapes.....	3,304.00

ESTIMATED PRODUCT OF 1877.

2,406,545 bu. apples at \$0.05 per bu.	\$120,327.25
2,796,854 bu. peaches at \$0.05 per bu.	\$139,842.70
1,384,386 qts. cherries at 10c. per qt.	\$138,438.60
Pears, plums, raspberries and blackberries.....	845,299.00
Vineyards.....	13,478.40

Total valuation.....\$2,987,392.95

NOTE.—These products are derived as follows: From 26 per cent. of the whole number of apple trees; from 49 per cent. of the whole number of peach trees; from 42 per cent. of the whole number of cherry trees; from 11 per cent. of the whole number of pear trees; from 30 per cent. of the whole number of plum trees—that per cent. representing the number of bearing trees at the date of the report (March 1, 1877).

For the purpose of determining the first cost of covering the area devoted to horticultural purposes, in our state, with trees, plants, etc., I herewith present estimates of the number of acres of land and its value, the expense of preparing and planting the same, together with the number of trees and plants used, and their cost:

NUMBER OF ACRES, AND NUMBER OF TREES

Kind.	No. of acres.	Distance apart, and plants.	No. trees.
Apple trees.....	62,042.39	24x24 ft.	4,535,189
Peach trees.....	37,098.00	15x15 ft.	7,375,386
Cherry trees.....	15,151.15	15x15 ft.	1,384,386
Pear trees.....	843.45	15x15 ft.	162,744
Plum trees.....	1,011.05	15x15 ft.	185,035
Raspberry plants.....	1,715.81	4x4 ft.	2,397,530
Blackberry plants.....	1,369.00	6x6 ft.	1,636,400
Strawberry plants.....	450.40	1x4 ft.	4,610,560
Grape vines.....	3,304.00	6x8 ft.	2,998,728

Total number of acres, 112,710.58; total value, at \$20 per acre, \$2,254,211.60.

ESTIMATED COST OF STOCK

4,535,189 apple trees at \$10 per 100.....	\$453,518.90
7,375,386 peach trees at \$5 per 100.....	\$368,794.90
1,384,386 cherry trees at \$30 per 100.....	\$415,315.80
162,744 pear trees at \$30 per 100.....	\$48,823.20
185,035 plum trees at \$30 per 100.....	\$55,510.50
2,397,530 raspberry plants at \$20 per 1,000.....	\$47,950.60
1,636,400 blackberry plants at \$15 per 1,000.....	\$24,546.00
4,610,560 strawberry plants at \$5 per 1,000.....	\$23,052.80
2,998,728 grape vines at \$25 per 1,000.....	\$74,968.20

Total cost of stock.....\$1,366,708.55

EXPENSES OF PREPARING AND PLANTING

Apples.....	\$1,240,847.50	Raspberries.....	34,360.00
Peaches.....	753,920.00	Blackberries.....	27,381.80
Cherries.....	85,570.00	Strawberries.....	10,809.60
Pears.....	16,869.00	Grapes.....	396,560.40
Plums.....	40,221.00		

Total.....\$2,586,490.20

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES OF THE COST OF THE AREA WHEN ONCE PLANTED

Value of land (112,710.58 acres, at \$20 per acre).....	\$2,254,211.60
Total expense preparing and planting.....	2,586,490.20
Total cost of stock.....	1,366,708.55
Total.....	\$6,214,139.23

To this add estimated value of forest and ornamentals.....1,233,343.76

Grand total.....\$7,447,482.99

This grand total of \$7,447,482.99 is intended to represent the value of 112,710.58 acres of land, as soon as planted for horticultural purposes, and no consideration is taken of an increased value by growth or age.

The present value of the entire horticultural interests of our state cannot be accurately determined. Of the orchards of all classes, there are 35 per cent. of the whole bearing, and on this portion safe estimates of value can be made; but as to the balance, they being of all ages and conditions, the estimate of value would, at the best, be uncertain.

It is reasonable to conclude that the entire area devoted to small fruits is in a productive condition, and of this portion safe estimates of value can be reached. However, we have sufficient knowledge and data at hand to justify us in placing the total valuation at not less than \$30,000,000 at this time.

These figures represent the probable value of the horticultural interests in our state, at the opening of the year 1878.

Referring again to said report of our state board of agriculture, we find the estimated value of all the fruit products for the year 1877 to be \$2,929,484.60; that this product was raised from only 26 per cent. of the apple, 49 per cent. of the peach, 42 per cent. of the cherry, 11.2 per cent. of the pear and 30 per cent. of the plum trees planted in our state—such per cents. representing the bearing trees.

Estimates will show that when the entire area now devoted to such products shall have attained to even the productiveness upon which the foregoing estimates were made for 1877, the product of the apple crop alone will be 9,306,378 bushels, and, at the same rate per bushel, will create a revenue of \$5,583,826.80; the peach crop, 8,687,699 bushels, valued at \$1,091,309.70; cherries, 3,302,868 quarts, valued at \$330,286.80; pears and plums, \$178,889.50; small fruits, including grapes, \$726,523.54; total valuation, \$7,910,886.34. Thus, even at an exceedingly low estimate, the footing up shows no very small item as the horticultural product of our state for a single year; but a reasonably fair and safe estimate would place the total valuation at three times the amount, or \$23,732,609.02.

Referring to the estimates of values of land, stock, expenses, etc., as already invested in this industry, and adding

thereto a proper value of the investments in forestry, gardening, ornamentation, etc., we find the aggregate value to be \$7,497,482.99. Nor does this cover the entire state investments. There are thousands of dollars appropriated to the planting and ornamenting of town and city lots, which are not presented in these estimates. I might safely proceed to add large amounts, from many other sources, involved in the interest of this industry. But enough has been presented already to answer the purposes in view, viz., to show that the horticultural interest in our state is one of great magnitude, and that its protection and preservation is a question of the greatest importance, not only to those practically engaged in the pursuit, but to our commonwealth at large.

In view of this fact, we are led to consider one of the most prominent questions involved, and upon the proper solution of which hangs the future success of those interested in our state's prosperity.

Fortunate as we are, in having as our possessions one of the most favored fruit growing states in the Union, it is further our misfortune that with such a blessing comes the curse of an interminable list of insects working adversely to our efforts to develop nature's resources; and the question of to-day, more prominent than all others, and increasing with double force as each year advances, is, how to control these adverse agencies?—to render their efforts harmless, and to save from waste and destruction the vast estate of Kansas horticulture? The answer clearly is, to freely disseminate knowledge—a thorough, practical knowledge of their natures among our people. Give this advantage to our people, and their genius will provide all things else necessary.

This knowledge is equally as important to the farming community as to the fruit grower, and is as absolutely essential to success as is a knowledge of how to plant and cultivate successfully. More than that, it becomes of the first importance, as noxious insects have ever been, and still continue to be, present in greater or less numbers, varying with existing conditions and natural causes, and have ever been the enemies of man's interests as a tiller of the soil. I say such a knowledge is of the first importance, for, without it, we grope in the dark, and our efforts to produce are seriously crippled, if not entirely thwarted. It is worse than useless to plow, and plant, and cultivate, and find in the end—the day of harvest—that all our labor avails us nothing; that our toiling and sweating has been converted into food for worthless worms.

We discuss, without stint of time or words, the best manner for plowing our fields, the most productive varieties of seed to use, the proper time and methods for planting and cultivating; we investigate and test the latest improvements in implements, and spare no means to secure the finest outfit of tools; but how little time and effort is devoted to procuring information of such valuable character as how to protect and save our investments from the depredations of bugs and worms.

The knowledge is easily reached. There is not an agricultural newspaper or journal published in our land but what contains much valuable information upon this subject; and every-day life's observations bring with them many lessons of the nature and habits of such as we are daily brought in contact with in the insect creation. Such observations often become of the greatest value, as a single feature in their character frequently suggests an effectual method for combat.

The study of insects is often said to be a "dry subject, and difficult of understanding;" and so it is, to such as feel no desire or interest to be informed. I cannot conceive of a drier or more distasteful subject for the mind of man to dwell upon than a field of wheat or corn, or a garden, sowed and laid waste by hordes of vermin; and nothing can be more repulsive to an intelligent man than an orchard that has become a breeding-den of worms, and its very vitals their habitation. It stands the veriest monument of neglect or ignorance—either of which should cause the cheek of him who claims ownership to burn with shame.

It would be reasonable to conclude that a subject involving the protection and preservation of one's own interest would certainly become of such importance as would inspire a thirst for and a determination to obtain such knowledge as is required for self-maintenance, even if not for the common good. The necessity of such a knowledge should be a powerful stimulant to man's desires and energies, and urge him on with unwavering determination to secure such a condition of things in this work as will afford a perfect immunity to his interests from the force so formidably arrayed against his highest success.

No instance can better illustrate what man can do, and will do, when the necessity for action becomes of an extreme character, than the incursion of the "hateful locust," during the fall of 1874. Our people were not sufficiently informed as to the natural habits of this insect to enable them to contend with the foe in such vast numbers. Hence, our vast fields of fall-sown grain were laid waste, and almost every class of trees and plants suffered in the extreme from their attacks, many of which never recovered from the effects.

Vivid still in our minds is the anxious look which prevailed among all classes of our people during the winter following that disaster—a winter made tedious by the threatening ruin to follow with the opening of spring, when the young from the deposit of countless numbers of eggs, would swarm in myriads upon our fields and orchards, to sweep off every vestige of hope and encouragement. During that interval in the natural course of insect life, while that dreaded enemy in a dormant state lay buried, in an embryonic mass, beneath the surface of the ground, the mind of man was not idle. His inventive genius, stimulated by necessity, was studiously applied to provide successful means of protection from the disaster which appeared so inevitable in the near future. All the means and resources of information bearing upon the nature of that insect were exhausted. The annals of history, and even traditions handed down to the civilized world by the red men, were studiously consulted. Our professors in the natural sciences were taxed to the utmost, and their store of knowledge was placed under requisition to aid in determining sure methods for relief from such a scourge. Our people were driven to the necessity of grappling with the situation and becoming masters, or, as many expressed it, "give up the country to the aboriginal occupants, as being unfit for the habitation of civilized beings."

What were the results? To those who passed through that trying ordeal I submit the question. Am I not warranted in the assertion that the knowledge obtained from various sources led to the devisement of means and appliances which, if not entirely, did very largely, avert the vast injury threatened to follow with the spring brood? that the lessons taught by the experience of that season are important, and the knowledge obtained concerning that insect of great value to our state? that hereafter the incursions can be successfully resisted and rendered harmless? And why? Is it not for the reason, to use a common term, that we are "posted?" It has been said that that visitation of the "hateful locust" was a blessing in disguise. This, at first thought, may not be a very acceptable doctrine. Let us sound this declaration, and test its truthfulness. Do we not find as an outgrowth that a more frugal management has generally been adopted in farm life? that its practical application is more fully realized as essential to success, and as important in Kansas as well as in any other state? And do we not find that the predilection in the handling of our products, and the shiftless manner of culture have been supplanted by greater pains in preservation, and more intelligent and better methods in culture? And last, but not least in importance, is the knowledge of the habits of that insect, which teaches how and what to do to protect and preserve our products during a repetition of such events. If no such lessons have resulted from that visitation, the declaration of its being a "blessing" is untrue, and all the labors of our people in that direction are a failure.

Is this admissible? Most assuredly not. The practical facts, as demonstrated in every-day life, clearly sustain the reforms claimed in the foregoing statements. I have cited this instance to show what a people can and will do, when compelled to study and act by the strong arm of necessity.

Our insect foes are numerous, and assail our industry in every quarter. Not with such formidable array as in the case of the merciless grasshopper, but in a more insidious and stealthy manner, are they creeping in upon us, and rapidly accumulating as the years advance. Their work is as surely destructive, and their numbers in time will be as difficult to control. In our orchards and gardens they relent not. Caterpillars and leaf-rollers defoliate, and borers apply their jaws to the bodies of the trees incessantly. The fruit is nipped in the bud by the agile tar-nish-plant bug, the golden cheek of our pippins is made the sporting ground of the defiant tree-cricket, and the interior becomes the habitation of the codling-moth. In the garden, the skeletonizers and sap-suckers all compel tribute to their ravenous appetites.

But there is a class of insects other than those called our foes, which are friendly to our pursuit, and which prey upon the former; hence are our help-meets. Here then a knowledge of insects is very important, to enable us to distinguish between them, that we may be able to husband those helping us, and save them from—the penalty visited upon the guilty.

In the pursuit of horticulture, such knowledge becomes imperative, and he who would undertake to follow that pursuit without it, will soon, in sorrow, confess the mistake. In the orchard, the yellow-tinted leaf and the dead tree following are but finger-boards pointing to the road of folly and disappointment. In his efforts to determine the cause, he finds the body honey-combed, with here and there small openings cut through the bark. Here he makes a most egregious blunder. He hears the incessant pecking of the woodpeckers among his trees, and, concluding that they are the villains doing the injury, determines upon their annihilation. He shoots all he can find, little thinking that, in so doing, he has destroyed one of his truest friends—one that was doing the work which he, from ignorance or neglect,

had failed to do. Others, laboring under the impression that all insects are the enemies of man's interest, pursue them on all occasions, and an indiscriminate slaughter follows. All fall victims to ignorance, and the innocent and guilty perish together.

In conclusion: As the vast horticultural interest of our state must soon pass into the hands of our children, how very important that they be properly qualified to receive it, by having a thoroughly practical knowledge of all things connected therewith. No more valuable legacy can be made to posterity than a thorough knowledge of the natural sciences, as applied to practical life; and no knowledge can be more important to any people than that which enables them to sustain and surround their interests with immunities from outside aggressions. And in support of the importance of the early training and teaching of the youth of our state in the natural sciences, I can find nothing more impressive or expressive than the following extract from a lecture delivered before this society, by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the state university, during its ninth annual session, December 14-16, 1875. He says:

I would finally suggest that if our people were more generally familiar with the subject of entomology, and were able to distinguish between the beneficial and injurious species of insects, our universal enemies would be more intelligently and effectually resisted. To this end, I would earnestly recommend the introduction into our schools of the elements of this extremely practical science. Independent of the educational advantages of natural history studies, the practical value of a knowledge of plants and insects should forcibly commend botany and entomology to those who determine the course of training in our common schools. If our children were taught to distinguish between their friends and foes in the insect world, a large proportion of the annual loss entailed upon us through ignorance would undoubtedly be prevented; and since the majority of those who attend our public schools will be connected for life with the pursuits of agriculture and horticulture, it is easy to understand the propriety, and even the necessity, of introducing into the course of study those practical branches, a knowledge of which is essential to success in those pursuits.

The Household.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In reading this column I see Helena wants to know how to make hop yeast. I give a receipt I use: First, take five or six good potatoes, boil them and when cooked lift them out into a pan with one quart of flour; boil in the potato water two handfuls of hops, then mash up potatoes and flour together and strain the hop water over the prepared flour; let cool, stir in the yeast; let rise until light then thicken with meal; cut into cakes or crumble it and dry and you will have excellent yeast. A. E.

WHITING, Kans., April 25, 1878.

DEAR SPIRIT:—The day's work is done and this is my reading time (9 o'clock p. m.). It is so quiet. The household have gone to the land of "nod" and this is the time I like to commune with "The Household." We have had quite a laborious day's work, for added to the daily routine of work is whitewashing. We have been experimenting whitewashing the trunks of the fruit and other trees to kill the borers and other pestiferous insects. If it does not kill them it will repay anyhow; it looks ever so nice.

Helena's experience with that "first baby" reminds us of our own, only somehow we had an idea that rocking was a cure for all evils, and the little darling enjoyed it so much that his papa had to rock him one-half the night and his mamma the other half. That put a ban on cradles in our house. The other seven little darlings kicked up their heels on a pallet, enjoying themselves at their own expense. Children are better natured, I think, when they are not pampered.

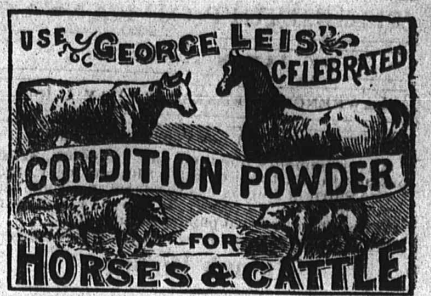
Now, Helena, "Common Sense" thinks there is enough virtue in a boiler to cleanse that rag sufficiently for the paper rags without any additional soap or extra labor, but if so very, very filthy why we will cremate it; but save the half mill if you can. We will quote a few lines in behalf of our logic:

Little drops of water,
Little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean,
And the pleasant land.

COMMON SENSE.

OAKWOOD, Kans., April 23, 1878.

COOKIES.—Put in a teaspoon a piece of butter the size of an egg; put three tablespoons of hot water on it, then fill with molasses. Repeat this four times. One cup of sugar, one tablespoon of ginger, two tablespoons of saleratus in a teaspoon half full of hot water; alum the size of a small hickory nut dissolved in three tablespoons of hot water. Mix some flour in before putting in saleratus. Last, put in alum; mix soft, roll about a quarter of an inch thick. Beat two eggs and wash them over just before putting them in the oven.



HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF

any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over every other preparation of the kind is known to all who have seen its astonishing effects.

Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict a horse, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hic-Bound, Inward Strain, Scours, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swollen 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, etc. 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 companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS' POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.



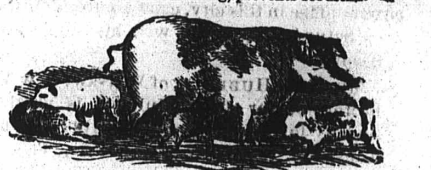
LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of sheep. Sheep require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.



In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blind Pox, etc. These are all diseases. In severe attacks, m. a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, is fed to the birds. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all diseases. In severe attacks sometimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.

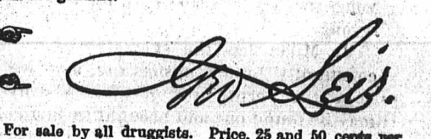


Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by the use of Leis' Condition Powder, the quality of the milk is greatly increased, and the quantity is improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are removed. For Fowls, apply Leis' Condition Powder to the throat, and it will be found to be of great service. Your CALVES also require an alternative application. Using this Powder will expel all the worms, with which calves are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scours, etc.



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Farm and Stock.

The following is a good maxim for all breeders of stock: Breed only from full blood sires, whether cattle for beef or milk, horses for work, hogs for meat, or sheep for wool or mutton.

Cheese Factories.

We see the statement made that five hundred new cheese factories are to go into operation in the state of Iowa this spring. How stands this industry in our own state? Who of our readers will answer the question?

The Potato Bug.

The Colorado potato bug has done immense injury to the potato crop for the few past years, and its ravages are still extending and creating alarm among farmers. We know of no specific remedy, cheap and efficacious, against their depredations. A correspondent of the *Kentucky Live-Stock Record* says that the experiment of planting every third row of potatoes in hemp has been tried and found to be a perfect protection from the ravages of the bug. There is something in the growing hemp which the bugs cannot stand, and hence they did not visit the patch, while they destroyed another patch of potatoes near by, in which there was no hemp sown. This may or may not be a "perfect protection," but the experiment is not expensive and is worth trying.

Oster Willow.

This article brings in New York City one hundred dollars per ton. Under favorable circumstances and with small cost of cultivation a yield of two tons to the acre can be realized. A plantation of willow never wears out; the older it gets the better the yield. We import six million dollars' worth of this willow into the United States each year. Twelve million dollars' worth could be used if we raised it on our own soil and manufactured it at home into baskets and other ware. We have thousands upon thousands of acres of land exactly suited to the growth of willows and adapted to nothing else, that are not now worth to the farmer a single cent. Connecting all these facts together and meditating upon them we can give no good reason for sending abroad six million dollars annually for a product which might be just as well raised at home, thus lining the pockets of our farmers with greenbacks.

Labor a Prayer.

"To labor is to pray" said the good monks of old, and they went to work and reclaimed the waste places, drained the marshes, cleared the forests and transformed them into smiling fields, and set a noble example to the half barbarous and the warring and brutal population of their times. Was not this work truly prayer? Was it not as acceptable to God as *paternoster* said with never so much sincerity by the lips? Yes, truly, and mankind will offer up to God a holy and most acceptable prayer when they shall fulfill truly their destiny as overseers of the globe, and by the labor of their hands make the earth a happy abode of the generations to come, teeming with plenty and universal beauty; a home for the development of a moral life of purity and blessedness; an altar on which shall be enacted the one great religious rite, namely, the fulfillment by humanity of its grand and divine destiny.

To pray, oh listen! for I speak the word of God.
Is to enrich and cultivate the sterile earth;
Is to drain the marsh, and from its sickly sod
To call the garden's blooming verdure into birth.

With spreading trees the mountains' rugged heights to dress;
Arrest with solid dykes the waves' destructive might,
With stately aqueducts the thirsty towns to bless,
And for the laborer win noble labor's right.

To pray is to unveil God's mysteries sublime;
It is to measure space and weigh the flaming sun;
To pray is to avoid the errors of our time,
And, loving justice, strive until her cause be won.

To pray is to look imposture sternly in the face,
Unmask hypocrisy, and banish crime and shame;
To pray is to hear the voice of nature and to trace
Her wonderful hidden laws, her blessings and her pain.

Why is it, answer why, an All-wise Providence
Our race with cunning hands laborious hath supplied?
Wherefore from Him have we received intelligence,
Indomitable mind, and brow of lofty pride?

It is that labor should with plenty fill the earth;
It is that pleasure should the laborer repay;
It is that reason unto wisdom should give birth;
That liberty to happiness should guide the way.

The Boys on the Farm.

It is well, brother farmers, to give the boys a chance. They should be encouraged to stay and work on the farm. To stimulate them to work and to strengthen their love for rural life they should be made to feel that they, too, have a personal interest in what is going on; that they are partners in the profits and pleasures of the business; that they will be rewarded for this hard work; that their care and diligence will receive a remunerative consideration. If a chance is given them to make something for themselves, if they are promised a certain per cent. interest, however small, in the crops which they help to plant and cultivate they will work more cheerfully, as well as more efficiently. If the young have a motive, if they can see a reward for their labor in the near future, if they can know that a few bushels of corn, a heifer calf, a pair of Berkshire pigs, or any other product of the farm will come into their possession in payment of work faithfully performed, they will be less likely to have a longing look towards city life, or to wish themselves free from the drudgery of farm life.

Written for the Spirit of Kansas.
Farm Architecture.
THE SCHOOL-HOUSE.

As these articles are written more especially for the benefit of the farmer, reference will only be made to the school-house capable of accommodating about fifty pupils, all in one room and under the supervision of one teacher.

A building 25x40 feet, if properly arranged, will be of ample size to contain the above number, besides a private dressing-room for the teacher and one for each sex. There should be two entrances in the front—one for the boys and one for the girls—these to open directly into a small room about eight feet square, properly furnished with wardrobe hooks for the accommodation of clothing and dinner pails. From each of these rooms there should be a door opening into the school-room. Between these rooms there is formed another about seven feet square for the teacher, with a door leading from the girls' dressing-room, and another from the teacher's platform on the school-room side. The size of this latter room forms a small recess behind the rostrum. The position of it also allows the bell rope to come inside of it, thereby keeping it away from unruly boys, and entirely under the control of the teacher. Three windows on a side will be sufficient to light and ventilate the room. The walls should not be over eleven feet high inside, then with a roof formed with trusses (as described in a previous article for the barn roof) an additional height can be gained, in the center of the room, of from four to five feet. The ceiling line in this case follows the lower edge of the lower rafters.

The dressing rooms should be wainscoted six feet high; the school-room three and one-half feet. The entire floor should be of hard pine or oak. Blackboards to be disposed about the sides and ends, and formed with lamp-black cut with alcohol and worked in with the "hard finish coat" with a trowel. The wainscot cap should be formed for a chalk tray, where it occurs under the blackboard. There should be a strip extending around the room, with a groove in the top, to hang maps upon.

The teacher's seat is upon a raised platform, and by this arrangement comes against a dead wall; this is better than otherwise, because it is not good for the pupils to sit facing the light. Each pupil should have room enough to sit at his ease; his seat should be of easy access, so that he may go to and fro, or be approached by the teacher without disturbing any one else. The seat and desk should be proportioned to each other and to the size of him for whom it is intended. There are about six sizes of desks and seats made by the different manufacturers in this line of business, so that there need be no difficulty in suiting all sizes of pupils. The best seat that has come under our notice in our professional practice, for durability, convenience and comfort, is that manufactured by A. H. Andrews & Co., of Chicago.

Great care should be taken in regard to the heating and ventilation. The room should not be less than ten feet high. The best method of heating these small houses is by warm air furnaces, situated in the cellar. Warm air should be introduced according to the num-

ber of pupils, and ventiducts should be formed to carry off the impure air. The furnaces should be large; don't be afraid of making them too large. The great cry that is raised against the use of furnaces, as against steam, is accounted for by the fact that the penuriousness of building committees generally results in the use of a furnace that is about half large enough; this makes it necessary to keep them red-hot in order to attain to the requisite degree of warmth. This as a consequence burns the air; besides, red-hot iron allows carbonic acid gas to pass through very readily. If the condition of the exchequer will not permit large furnaces use stoves. There should be one foot of radiating surface to each forty cubic feet to be warmed, and provision should be made to change the entire body of air once in four minutes.

All buildings should have lightning rods. Copper is the best conductor of which rods are made; no insulators are required. Gold or platinum points are the best, and the more of them the better; a spiral form is the best, and all turns should be on easy curves. Splices should be neatly made. The oily lightning rod fiend will insist that electricity travels only upon the surface, or penetrates the body of the inside, according to the particular kind of a rod that he may have to sell upon that trip. Whether it does or does not is a disputed point among scientists, but for all purposes the copper tubular cable rod with open joints will be found satisfactory. Always put the lower end at least ten feet under ground, and stand by and see that it is done, or at least down to what you know to be perpetual moisture.

The Story of Two Steers.

The following story by Timothy Wilson, of Henry county, Indiana, is good reading. It is just the kind of information that our farmers are in search of, and we wish we could persuade our readers to give just such details of their work, whether it be fattening steers, making pork, raising corn or any other farm product. We want the facts of the case, and such careful details as will enable us to go and do likewise.

On the 23d of last March I sold two steers which weighed 2,275 pounds gross. One lacked a week of being two years old, and the other two weeks. Their dams were ordinary cows with a sprinkling of Short-horn blood. The sire of one was a thoroughbred Short-horn, and the other a half-blood ditto. The one from the thoroughbred sire was judged by the buyer to be fifty pounds heavier. These steers were raised, as we call it, by hand. That is, they were not allowed access to the dams, but for the first three weeks were fed warm new milk, then skim-milk was gradually added, until at about five weeks old they were fed nothing except grass until about the middle of October, when they were fed a little corn in addition, and as cold weather advanced the quantity of corn was increased, and about the 20th of November they were stabled and given hay as well as corn. From this time until the 1st of May they were fed fifteen nubbins or half ears of corn each, twice every day; and also had what clover hay they could eat. From the 1st of May until the 15th of October they ran on pasture without other food; then on stalks from which the corn had been gathered until the 1st of December, when they were stabled and fed as before, except that each was fed thirty half ears of corn twice a day until the 23d of March, when they were sold. The manure and the advantage to pigs and poultry running after them fully paid for the hay consumed, and thus for the grazing in the summer and eighty-five bushels of corn, we have 2,275 pounds of gross weight. Corn has only brought here, for the last two years, thirty-five cents per bushel, after being hauled several miles to market; eighty-five bushels at thirty-five cents amounts to \$29.75; the cattle were sold for \$85.31, leaving \$55.56 for care and pasture. There is nothing remarkable in this account, except in contrasting the weight and profit of these steers with those of ordinary farmers. They weighed as much as the average three-year-old and brought as much per pound, thus making a gain of one year's growth and this gain was brought about by care, shelter and full feeding all the time. When farmers learn that shelter and attention are worth as much in breeding cattle as feed, a great improvement will be made.

Advantages of Sheep Husbandry.

I have bred fine merino sheep for about forty years; they have averaged me good returns, and I have constantly advised my brother farmers, during all these years, steadily to pursue this important branch of farm husbandry. It has often occurred to me while tending my flocks that, next to the pleasures of home, the looking after

and giving such attentions as their necessities require, is one of the most pleasurable and happy occupations of rural life. Of all the animal creation they are the most affectionate; they love and adore the hand that contributes to their wants. Is this not elevating and inspiring to the heart of the farmer? How important, then, it is that the farmer should systematize and classify his business in such a manner as to make it a great pleasure, as well as one of reasonable profit.

One great cause of failure among the farmers of this country lies in suddenly rushing from one business to another, without giving any branch of farm economy a fair trial. No one will deny that the breeding of all kinds of stock in this country is a necessity, but all success and loss have followed the lack of knowledge how to breed, hence the comparatively limited numbers of first-class stock. To make a certainty of improvement in our stock we must breed from the best, crossed with the best that we can secure. Every man to his particular calling, but I would enjoin upon all farmers who desire to make a specialty of any particular kind of stock, first the importance of obtaining all possible light and information upon the subject, and then pursue it to the end. Do not fail under any and all discouragements of carrying out your well digested and carefully investigated plan and system as first laid down. Breed and feed for a fixed and definite purpose. Herein lies the success of our great agricultural benefactors.

Among the many reasons why I give preference to sheep raising over other occupations of the farm are: Their great affection and docility; their perfect contentment wherever herded; their well known reputation as the greatest scavengers among all domestic animals. There is not a foul weed or thistle on those parts of my place where my sheep run that they will suffer to go to seed, or in many cases to live at all. The great value of sheep in fertilizing our fields is acknowledged by all. In apple orchards these animals are almost indispensable. I have an orchard on my homestead that has not been plowed for fifty years, having been used exclusively as sheep pasture.

Sheep require a variety of food in winter; two ounces of corn per head each day, with suitable changes in fodder, takes them through the winter healthy and strong; four ounces of corn fed to four-year-old wethers per day, from December 1st to May 1st, with a little hay, will make them very fat. They should have a little salt-peter in their drink, and common salt where they can get all they wish. I firmly believe that the manure and increase from sheep will pay all expenses, giving their wool crop as profit. The Great Father of all hath given to us this marvelous animal for the needs and comfort of man.—W. C. Smeed, in *American Cultivator*.

Bluemont Farmers' Club.

I see in the report of the Bluemont Farmers' club that it costs from eight to eighteen dollars to raise a calf until it is one year old. Well, I think that is a pretty hard story to go East, about so great a stock growing country as Kansas has been represented to be; and I think that men who intend coming to the state to go into the stock business will not feel greatly encouraged by such reports. But I am happy to say that it doesn't cost that much up here on Mill creek. If the cow and calf run on the prairie in summer, and we hire them both wintered, it costs six dollars; and if we winter them ourselves, on stalks, straw and rye, the costs would not be three dollars. But if we milk the cow and let the calf have half the milk pays for wintering the cow, and two dollars will pay for wintering the calf. Then the calf will sell, at one year old, for twelve or fourteen dollars. This is about the way we raise calves here, but in Massachusetts or Rhode Island it costs more.

Now that I am on the subject of stock raising, I will give part of my experience in calf raising. I have been in the business on a small scale, for twelve years, and I have never raised one that cost me twenty dollars, at three years old. I don't think I have ever sold one after that age, of my own raising, for less than \$100, and only two for less than \$125, and some for \$150. Now I think this is about the experience of my neighbors—if we expect the raising of fine stock, which we have not made much progress in.—M. White, in *Manhattan Nationalist*.

Unfortunate California.

The crops throughout the great San Joaquin valley of California were nearly a total failure last year, for want of water. This year, the recent flood has ruined fifty thousand acres of wheat, and immense areas of alfalfa grass, worth fifty dollars an acre, are also destroyed. The cause of this severe drought of one year and the heavy floods of the next is attributed by the California papers to the destruction of forests on the Sierra Nevada, which used to shade the snow and retard its melting during the winter and prevent the evaporation of moisture in the summer. Unless this destruction of forests is checked, the state is likely to have frequent experience of alternate drouths and floods in the future.

Fodder crops for early use are to be put in as soon as possible. Make a succession of sowings, that the crops may follow each other every ten days.

Veterinary Department.

Indigestion.

Is there a cure for a mule or horse? When driven the bowels become loose with a running off, what is termed "washy" by most people.

ANSWER.—By way of treatment, attention must be directed to the proper regulation of the animal's diet, to the proper ventilation of the stable, and also to the moderate working of the animal, as circumstances which must receive due attention in treating this disorder. During the winter, carrots, turnips and boiled or steamed oats may be given; and, when the appetite is fastidious, an ounce of a mixture of equal parts of bruised coriander seeds and common salt may be given at each meal. A course of vegetable and mineral tonics may also be of benefit; such as, for instance, a drachm of powdered sulphate of iron and two drachms of powdered gentian root, mixed among the food once a day. Turning the animal out to grass in the spring of the year, when it can benefit by exercise and fresh air, will be found to be very beneficial.—*Prairie Farmer*.

Malignant Strangles.

I had a colt in my pasture last summer that had some disease which settled in his head; I thought it was distemper, but he now seems to be almost blind, and one eye projects out more than the other. Please advise through your paper what to do for him. Do you think he will ever recover?

ANSWER.—The condition represented is no doubt the result of a case of strangles (distemper). It is not unusual to have that complication follow that malady. And it being a disease of the mucous membranes lining the air passages, often extends to the sinuses, where a collection may form, and being unable to escape, effects the eyes. Since the case has been allowed to run so long, it is doubtful if anything less than trephining and washing those cavities out, by injecting water in them, will effect a cure—and not always then; however, that being the treatment indicated, you should at once call on a qualified veterinarian, who, with the proper instruments and a knowledge of the parts to be operated upon, will at once proceed to relieve the case. We will not describe the operation here, simply because it should not and cannot be performed by any other than a scientific person.

Chamignon.

I have a colt three years old that was castrated when he was two, and he has never been right since; on one side the orifice never entirely healed; that is, at times it would break out and discharge, and now he is stiff, and with a straddling gait. I have called our local horse doctor's attention to it, and he says I should bathe it with liniment, and keep the treatment up for a long time and he will recover; I have done so until my patience has become quite exhausted, and the colt is no better, but growing gradually worse. Please prescribe.

ANSWER.—Chamignon is a fibrous tumor, and is not an uncommon occurrence where the old fashioned clamps—which we imagine have been used in your case—are resorted to; the spermatic cord, while inclosed in the grasp of the clamps, is kept below the lips of the orifice, and they adhere to it in such a way that when the clamps are removed, the cord falls to contract into the scrotum; the consequence is, that being directly in contact with atmospheric air a fibrous growth is set up, which continues to grow till the animal suffers serious inconvenience. The only treatment is to throw the animal down, and remove the tumor by dissection. It should be done by a person understanding the operation, and who may have the proper instruments.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

Inflammation of the Kidneys.

I have a valuable mare that is sick, walking with a stiffness of the hind parts, swelling over the kidneys and rump. The mare is in good condition; worked pretty hard till about one week before taking sick. When she makes water it is almost the color of blood. What shall I do for her?

ANSWER.—The symptoms described are among those exhibited in the inflammation of the kidneys, and may also apply to disease of the bladder. To ascertain whether the bladder is affected, pass the hand into the rectum, when, if the bladder is the seat of inflammation, pressure thereon will give great pain; its walls will be found thickened, and the parts adjacent hot and throbbing. If the bladder appears healthy, the kidneys may be considered the real seat of the mischief. A strong mustard plaster should be applied over the loins and may be repeated. A gentle purge should be given, consisting of a quart of raw linseed oil, followed by calomel, opium and tartar emetic, of each a half to a drachm (according to age and size of animal), made into a ball with linseed meal and treacle, and such a one given every six hours. No diuretics or salts of any kind should be given, but plenty of linseed tea to drink, and bran mashes with plenty of linseed in them; instead of hay, at this time of year, give plenty of fresh cut grass. Warm clothing, bandaging of the legs, avoid cold drafts of air in the stable, and leave the horse quiet and undisturbed in the stable.—*Prairie Farmer*.

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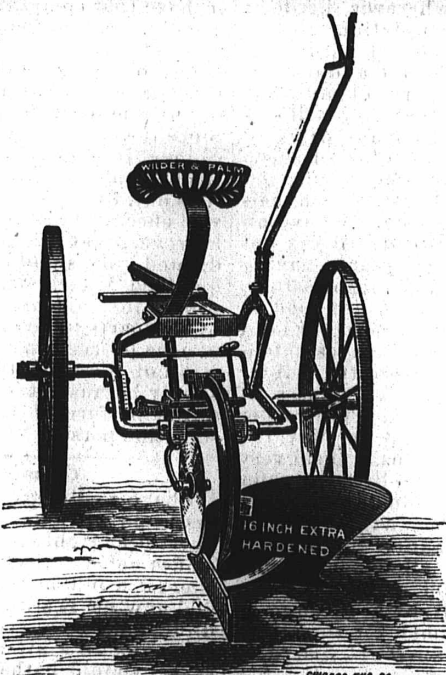
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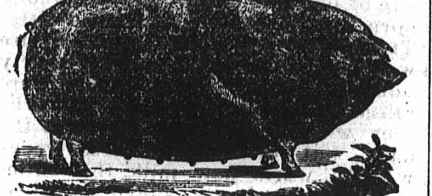
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HARDWARE, OUTLERY, ETC.

I propose to give my customers

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I have a splendid assortment of

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Also a full line of
BOYS' SKATES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

All of which I will sell at unusually low prices.
Call and see.
J. T. WARNE,
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Constantly on hand and made to order. All kinds of repairing done promptly. All work warranted. Orders solicited.

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

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LIGHT BRAHMAS
Silver Duckwing Game Bantams,

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

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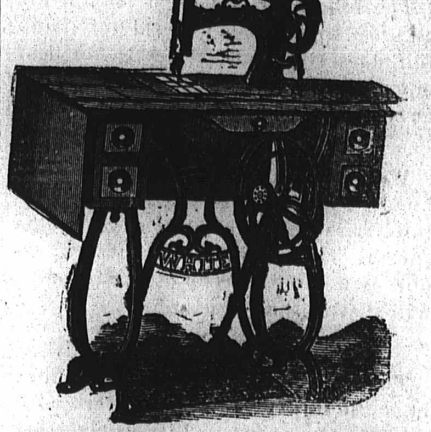
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Has now on hand one VERY FINE IMPORTED BERKSHIRE BOAR, one year old, which he will sell at a bargain if applied for soon.
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SEWING MACHINE.

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

First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine.

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

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

Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Was the first to make the

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Reduction in Prices,

And are now selling their New

FAMILY MACHINE

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

To accommodate purchasers the

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

Purchase from authorized agents only
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SELF-BINDING HARVESTER.

This machine is not made to use with hand-binding attachment, but is emphatically what we claim for it—
A Perfect Self-Binding Harvester.

These machines are perfectly warranted, and are made to all the warranty every time.
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Offer their services to the public in buying, selling and renting real estate, paying taxes and examining titles.
We request farmers and all others having real estate for sale or rent to place the same in our hands, assuring them of fair dealing and our best efforts for their interest. Address,
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