

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 332.

THE BLESSINGS OF TO-DAY.

BY LOUISE S. UPHAM.

Are you careful, toiling mothers,
To garner while you may,
From the fields all bright around you,
The blessings of each day?
Do you prize the tender music,
While the bird is in the nest?
Do you gem, with love, the blossom,
While it glows upon your breast?

Do your dreams of home enchantments
Float away like thistle-down?
Do you find life's cares and trials
Thorns within the mother-crown?
Ah! there's many a home near you
Where the shades have deeper grown!
And there's many a sad heart aching
With a grief you ne'er have known!

There are many vacant cradles
Where bright heads will rest no more;
Many homes that ne'er will echo
Pattering feet along the floor;
Dimple hands have there been folded
Over hearts that ne'er will thrill
To the voice of love, that calleth,
Cherishing their memories still.

Mothers, all too soon, some darling
May be lying still and low!
All too soon, the meek-eyed daisy
Or some little grave may grow;
Then, with willing hands and loving,
Lead them gently, while you may;
Fill the little hearts with sunshine,
Fraught with kindness every day!

Then, if from your home some blossoms
Fade away ere yet 'tis night,
Love, that glided all their pathway,
Aye will keep their memory bright;
And above earth's weeping willow
Hope's bright star will point the way
To that home that guards the blessings,
Ours but for a short, brief day.

WASHINGTON'S STRATAGEM.

In the summer of 1781 the combined American and French armies, under the command of Washington and Rochambeau, were hovering above Kingsbridge and Morrisania. Apparently they were about to attack Sir Henry Clinton, in New York City; but in reality they were preparing to march to the capture of Cornwallis in Virginia.

Sir Henry was anxious to aid Cornwallis, but feared to detach any of his forces from the city. He was puzzled by the singular maneuvers of the two allied commanders. In order to discover their real intentions he sent Bonnet Moody, the celebrated British spy, on a secret expedition into New Jersey, for the purpose of capturing any dispatches that might pass between Washington and the American commanders in the South.

Moody started on his enterprise with only six picked men, well armed. One of these, named Enoch Crosby, asserting that he was well acquainted with the route of the American mail-carrier, was selected as guide to the party. But he really was in the secret service of Washington. For years he had also managed to retain the confidence of the British authorities in New York, and now he was about to play a deep stratagem of war upon Moody himself.

To secure greater secrecy, the party set out from New York after night-fall. Traveling twenty miles into New Jersey, at dawn they entered a swamp, where they remained concealed all day and until the following twilight arrived. Then Crosby, the guide, busied himself along the high-road near by, in looking for some indication of the mail-rider. He found none, he said. But possibly he found some secret token for himself, for on returning to the party he informed Moody that they had come out a week too soon, and had better return.

"This will never do!" cried Moody. "Our adjutant-general will expect us to secure some information. We must go on. Mayhap we can pick up something of importance."

Crosby shouldered his musket and fell to the rear. "I am ready to march forward," he said, "but not as the guide of the party." No arguments could move him.

At length Moody cocked his musket, took deliberate aim, and was about to fire on the obstinate guide.

"Hold!" cried Crosby. "Consider! my father and mother have been put to death by the rebels, and I have a family to support. Take me back to Sir Henry, and I am sure he will acquit me of any wrong."

"Your father and mother! Your family! Why, you are but a coward and a traitor!" cried Moody, with difficulty restraining himself as he continued: "I can have no trust in one who serves the king from mere resentment."

It was plain that nothing further could then be safely attempted. Crosby was disarmed, and the party returned to New York.

The British Adjutant-General Delancy was amazed at seeing them return so soon, and without the least success. Moody then proposed to make another attempt, but he required that meanwhile Crosby should be kept under guard and allowed no intercourse with any one. After lurking for some days in the Haverstraw mountains, he had the satisfaction of seizing an American mail-rider. The dispatches, however, were indefinite. Sir Henry could only learn from them that an attack was in preparation, without any certain details.

In the meantime Crosby had used every effort with Sir Henry Clinton, and had succeeded in removing every suspicion. He had been released from imprisonment, and when Moody returned, even with him the American spy was artful enough to regain confidence. Another expedition to Jersey was planned, and once more Crosby was chosen as the guide.

The party met with no mishap till they reached Passaic Falls, the present site of Paterson. The night had already closed round them when they entered a ravine filled with dense thickets. On their right, tall cliffs shut out the light of the stars.

"Halt!" suddenly cried a voice from the copse on their left. The confused trampling of brush and leaves at once warned Moody that he had been ambuscaded by a large body of men.

"To the right! Scale the rocks!" he cried to his men. It was their only way of escape.

Reaching the summit of the cliffs, he gathered his breathless party around him. Crosby and all were there. They found themselves on the brink of a precipice, below which the unknown depths could not be fathomed in the darkness. Behind them their enemies were pressing up the steep.

"We must take the leap, or surrender!" said Crosby.

"Forward, then!" cried Moody, and he sprang into the abyss. His men followed. They landed in the deep mire of a marsh. They were saved from instant death.

"This way!" cried their leader, as he floundered out of the marsh, and led them to solid ground. The dim trace of a country road could be seen near them, with a wood on its borders.

"Into the timber!" cried Moody. They had scarcely sheltered themselves under the shadow of the trees, when the galloping of a party of horsemen was heard on the road. It was plainly a party who had been previously stationed near the spot to anticipate their emergence from the marsh.

With a kind of half-formed suspicion of treachery, Moody seized Crosby by the throat, dragging him to the earth, and saying in low tones: "Down, men! down on your faces!"

Flat among the underbrush they threw themselves. The American light-horse dashed past them. A party of Jersey militia hurried along the road within a rod of them; but with strange stupidity, without further search, their pursuers soon passed out of sight, leaving Moody to order a hasty retreat to New York.

These horsemen and militiamen had seriously deranged the combinations of General Washington and the plans of Crosby. The American spy had been directed to lead Moody really to the capture of a mail-rider. The dispatches, which had been arranged for the purpose, contained news of the immediate arrival of a large French fleet. This information would have awakened sufficient alarm to keep the British general and his army to the defense of New York. By some means the too vigilant Jerseymen had learned of Moody's expedition and had sent parties in pursuit. Their interference, too, had renewed Moody's previous suspicions against Crosby. This might prove fatal to his plans; and to allay these suspicions the wits of the American spy were now vividly on the alert. Fortunately an opportunity very soon offered itself.

In the retreat to the city, which Moody had immediately ordered, his party at length arrived at the old tavern of the Three Pigeons near Hoboken. As they approached it, suddenly seventy armed men came pouring out of the tavern door, and advanced toward Moody and his squad of men.

"Why these are Jersey militia, are they not?" asked Moody, turning to Sergeant Gibson, one of his most trusted men.

"No," said the sergeant; "I am sure they are loyalists."

"Here's my life upon it that they are loyalists," cried Crosby; "and to prove it I will go forward with the sergeant to meet them."

"Forward, both of you, then," said Moody.

Crosby and the sergeant had advanced to within twenty yards of the strange array when without further warning they were saluted

with a general volley of musketry. Both of them fell. The sergeant was dead. Crosby lay wounded and senseless, and was carried off a prisoner. Moody and the rest of his party fled to the neighboring woods, while a storm of shot whistled after them.

The month of August began soon after this occurrence. Moody had made his escape to the city. At the British headquarters he was urged continually by his superior officers to continue his efforts, and his ambition was fired with the hope of yet capturing a batch of the desired dispatches of the American commander.

Suddenly Crosby again made his appearance. He stated that he had been wounded and closely imprisoned in New Jersey; that he had just effected his escape, and that he could furnish important news. The rebel mail route, he said, had been changed further to the westward, and now new and different plans were required to capture it.

"There stands Corporal Jones," continued Crosby, "and you see that he is the very picture of Captain Moody. Send him with a small party into West Jersey, to Sussex county, and the alarm will soon be spread that Moody is out in that region. In their hunt for him the Jersey militia will be drawn out of our way in the eastern counties, and we shall not again be baffled by them. By next week I can assure you that we shall have the rebel mail-bags."

Having seen this advice adopted, once more Moody and Crosby, with their men, were way-laying the highway near Princeton. As an August afternoon was closing, the clatter of a horse's hoofs was heard over the rocky road, and the American mail-rider was seen dashing along. Finding himself suddenly confronted by a party of armed men on the road, he wheeled off into a by-way through the woods and put spurs to his horse.

This had been foreseen, and he was quickly intercepted by an ambush of men. He made a spirited fight for the dispatches in his care, but was overpowered; and, at length, Captain Moody had the satisfaction of handling the rebel mail.

The captured documents contained all the details of an intended and immediate attack on the city of New York by the American and French armies. Sir Henry Clinton pronounced them of the utmost importance, and made ready for defense.

Washington and Rochambeau, with their forces, then moved quietly off to Virginia, and the British general learned too late of the stratagem of the mail-bags.

The military *ruse*, so long and so patiently prosecuted, and so faithfully executed by Crosby, the American spy, under the orders of Washington, secured the detention of Clinton at New York, and effected the surrender of Cornwallis and the triumph of the revolution.

History records the general facts, but the details are here, for the first time, published in this country. To all cavaliers and *pseudo* historians we may say that they can be found in the separate biographies of both Moody and Crosby, and that they have the indorsement of Rev. Dr. Inglis, once the rector of Trinity church.

The Human Will.

One's life is, after all, given somewhat into his own hands. If you say, "I will not," to any destiny that seems to shape itself for you, the seeming destiny is apt to undergo a decided change. There is a great deal in will. It is the men who say, "I will not be poor," who become rich; the men who think, "Whatever is within me shall come out," who become known to the world; the men who resolve, "I will be upright," who are never overcome by the temptations of vice.

Historians have written of soldiers that they did not know when they were beaten; but these are the men who in the end knew they were victorious; and in the battle of life, not to know when one is beaten is a great thing.

Disagreeable people are usually so because they make no effort to be otherwise. A man may compel himself to be interesting by fighting with an unsocial disposition. It is only the woman who declares herself homely, and makes no effort to dress becomingly, who is ever actually so to others.

You may leave the patch of ground at your door neglected, or you may plant it with roses. As in your garden, many a bud may be blighted, many a rose wither, still it is only by a man's own will that he dwells in an utter waste. For God is merciful exceedingly, and whose helps himself He helps.

M. K. D.

Two old Texas ranchers, who had just helped to bury a neighbor, were talking about religion, and one asked the other how pious he thought it was possible for a man to get in this world, if he was in real earnest. "Well," said the other, reflectively, "I think if a man gets so 't he can swap steers or trade horses without lynin'," at he'd better pull out for the better land afore he has a relapse."

The Danbury "News" Man on Spring Bonnets.

The Modjeska is a hood-shaped article, with quite a piece gouged out at the back to accommodate the coil worn by the wearer. Over this aperture is a large wad of silk cloth, the color of zinc, arranged carelessly in folds. The ribbons are double faced, that is they are zinc color on one side and blue on the other. This is made of white chip.

Another white chip hat is the Princess. This has a crown and brim. On one side the brim sticks straight out; on the other side it shoots up. There are nearly a pint of beads on this affair, with an assortment of blue roses.

Still another white chip is the Maria Stuart. This is pretty much all white—white violets, white lace, white ribbons and three rows of pearls clear around it. It is stuffed inside with white ruche, which is something that looks like lace a little ways off, and at the back there is quite a chunk of white cloth.

The Sherman is a coffee-colored arrangement, copiously embellished with frosted leaves and satin ribbons, any and all shades of green. The shape of this hat is a mixture of lade and snow shovel, and has considerable stuff on top. It is not very handsome.

The Estey is lead-colored. The front is distinguished from the back by being flattened down. This is a very simple device, but saves considerable confusion. The front slides up. Inside the front is a sort of choice flowers.

The Lucille is a very similar hat, only that it flops down at the back and flops up at the front, and the "guard" is at the back instead of the front. We give now to these two will be very popular with the ladies as it is rather difficult to tell what they are unless you stand on something.

There are, as we have said, numerous styles, but these few are all we have the space to mention, and they will give the reader a pretty fair idea of the whole. We selected them for that purpose.

"What Future?"

The *New Bedford Mercury*, an old and highly respectable Massachusetts paper, makes the following pertinent comments on the condition of the Fall river defaulters:

What future can they possibly have, from the endurance of which any young man would not shrink with horror? No money which they may have embezzled, and which they may be able to retain, can purchase public respect, or even self respect. What would not these men give now to that sacrifice would they not gladly submit, could they regain not the reputation alone which they have lost, but the consciousness of having deserved it? Their sad fate teaches that it profits a man nothing if he gains the whole world, and loses his soul—his soul of honor, of truth, of honesty.

An old story about the share of Mr. Moody in the profits of the Gospel Hymns has again come to life, and, as we say of books, "revised and improved." In its present form it announces that the fund from the sale of the hymns, now amounting to \$200,000, is in the hands of trustees and that the support of Messrs. Moody and Sankey is derived from it. The truth is that the copy money amounts to \$68,000, but that neither Mr. Moody nor Mr. Sankey has "handled or expended the smallest part of that sum, the support of the evangelists being secured by personal friends." Mr. Moody refuses to touch the copyright funds, and has said: "If you want to attack me, do not attack me there. I have weaknesses, but they are not in that direction. If I had come for money, it would have been in some other way."

Facetiae.

A popular clergyman recently gave a lecture on "Fools." The tickets of admission were inscribed: "Lecture on fools. Admit one." There was a large audience.

An impecunious young Pennsylvanian married an aged widow who owned a couple of oil wells, whereupon it was remarked of him, in the marriage notice, that: "He loved not wisely but too well (6)."

Two men were going home rather late from their club, and one asked the other: "What will you say to your wife about being so late?" "Oh," he answered, "nothing much—just a word or two about the weather, or something. *She'll say the rest.*"

An old lady, living on the banks of the Merimac, remarked the other day: "It's queer what a lot of remedy for snake-bites the men take with 'em when they go a fishing nowadays. The snakes never trouble 'em, but they never bring home any of the remedy."

A little urchin only three years old, while playing at some distance from the house, was startled by a heavy clap of thunder, and ran as if for life till he came to a shed under which he quickly dodged, and then looking up defiantly, said: "Thunder away now, I'm under the shed!"

A couple of young men who had been fishing, on returning, tired and hungry, passed a farm-house, and seeing the farmer's daughter at the door, they yelled: "Have you got any butter-milk?" The reply came wafted back in dulcet tones: "Yes, but we keep it for our own calves." The young men hastened on their way.

"Ma," said a little girl, "I think Aunt Rose is getting to be an old maid." "Why?" asked the mother. "Because she's all the time finding fault with her looking-glass, and begins to drink her tea without sugar, and won't tell her age, and—" but the mother pretended she had to look after affairs in the kitchen, and didn't stay to hear the rest of the "symptoms."

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have never written for your paper I thought I would write for it. We have forty acres of corn planted and one acre of potatoes. I have four pigs and one calf. Pa sold twenty head of hogs Wednesday. We have two cows and four calves; we have two horses. I have two brothers and one sister. I am twelve years old. Yours respectfully,
EDDIE GEORGE.
ERIE, Kans., May 30, 1878.

DEAR EDITOR:—I will write a few lines as I see all the little girls are writing. My roses are in bloom. I like to read THE SPIRIT. We have got twelve little turkeys, over a hundred little chickens and about thirty bee-hives. I will be twelve years old next January. 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. I must close. If you print this I will write again. LUCY HARRISON.
LAWRENCE, Kans., June 1, 1878.

DEAR EDITOR:—I am about to write my first letter to THE SPIRIT. I am nine years old. I go to school every day and read in the third reader, study arithmetic and practice writing and singing. My pa and Mr. McCurdy keep the grange store. Pa has a farm on Elm creek, and ma thinks we boys are getting so rude that we will have to go out on the farm before long. I must close now before I worry you. Yours truly,
WILLIE LOCKWOOD.
MARYSVILLE, Kans., May 28, 1878.

DEAR EDITOR:—I thought that I would write again. I have a little dog, her name is Nina; she will run the rabbits into the wood pile and pull the hair off of them, and they will run out and then old dog Ring will catch them. I have two sisters, Laura and Mary. Laura is six years old; she goes to school with me. Mary is eleven months old; she is real pretty. Our teacher's name is Jennie Stanley; we all like her real well. Ma has fifty-five little chickens. I have two pigeons. I will close for this time. Yours truly,
CHARLEY O. BUNDY.
AMERICUS, Kans., May 10, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I am a little girl ten years old. I have never written for your paper before; I like to read your paper very much. I go to Sabbath-school; my teacher's name is Miss Marvin. Some other little girls and I have a post-office and we write to each other; it is lots of fun. I used to live in the country; I had a pony there that I used to ride to school; I like to ride very much. I have four dolls. One is wax and the other three china. I enjoy vacation very much. Well, I must close for I am afraid my letter is getting too long. Yours truly,
GERTIE HOLMES.
LAWRENCE, Kans., June 6, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—As it has been some time since I have written for the "Young Folks' Column," I thought I would write a few lines. I love to read the letters very much. I have a pet wolf and its name is Jennie; it is very cunning and also very cross. One of pa's hired hands and I are breaking prairie and have broke about twenty acres this spring. We have sixty acres of corn planted and fifteen of millet. Our school is nearly out and I have not went one day. The teacher's name is Cora Kirby and they all like her very much; I guess she is a good teacher. I will close for this time. If I see this in print perhaps I will write again. Truly yours,
ARTHUR BASIL.
MICHIGAN VALLEY, Kans., May 30, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would try to write for the "Young Folks' Column," as I have never written for it; I see so many girls and boys writing that I thought I would try. We have Sunday-school in the Advance school-house. The wheat looks nice here. We have 50 head of cattle, 30 head of hogs, 8 head of horses, 50 little chickens and 28 little turkeys. Our school is out. We had six months of school. Our teacher's name was Mary Imbler. Well I guess I had better stop for this time. I will send you a charade:

I am composed of seven letters.
My first is in cat, but not in dog.
My second is in hat, but not in hog.
My third is in ink, but not in stone.
My fourth is in come, but not in go.
My fifth is in Ann, also in fan.
My sixth is in George, but not in John.
My seventh is in one, also in ton.
My whole is a large city in the United States.
Yours truly,
ADDIE M. RHODES.
FERRIS, Kans., May 27, 1878.

Historical Society

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1878.

Patrons' Department.

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 Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky.
 Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

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Treasurer—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.

DEPUTIES.

Commissioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas State Grange, since the last session:

W. B. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin county, Kansas.

George J. Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas county.

John Andrews, Hiron, Atchison county.

Robert Reynolds, Junction City, Davis county.

S. W. Fisher, Saltillo, Mitchell county.

George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county.

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J. S. Williams, Peabody, Marion county.

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C. S. Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county.

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D. P. Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county.

W. R. Carr, Larned, Pawnee county.

A. Huff, Salt City, Sumner county.

James Patrick, Jola, Allen county.

F. M. Wierman, Council Grove, Morris county.

W. J. Ellis, Miami county.

George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county.

E. Herrington, Hialeah, Chase county.

W. D. Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.

W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.

J. H. Chandler, Rose, Woodson county.

E. F. Williams, Erie, Reno county.

J. O. Vandersal, Winfield, Cowley county.

E. R. Powell, Augusta, Butler county.

J. W. Bunn, Ransom, Chase county.

Geo. W. Black, Olathe, Johnson county.

W. J. Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county.

William Pettis, Salina, Saline county.

E. G. Reynolds, Blue Rapids, Shawnee county.

Ira S. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county.

John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county.

E. J. Nason, Washington, Washington county.

C. S. Welch, Minneapolis, Atchison county.

J. K. Miller, Peace, Rice county.

W. D. Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.

T. O. DeWitt, Fairman, Brown county.

Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.

R. S. Osborn, Bull City, Osborn county.

P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.

A. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.

W. H. Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.

Martin Nichols, Labette City, Labette county.

S. N. Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.

B. M. Ross, Sedan, Chautauque county.

G. A. Rutledge, Abilene, Dickinson county.

F. R. Ramey, Greenfield, Leavenworth county.

Geo. S. Kneland, Keene, Wabasha county.

Wm. A. White, Wichita, Sedgewick county.

Discussions of systems of co-operation may be valuable; and in choosing between various systems it is undoubtedly desirable that we should choose the best. But, as the success of any system of co-operation depends on the faithfulness with which we work together, on the degree of our co-operation, that we co-operate is more important than how we co-operate. Supply houses may be preferable to agencies, or agencies may be preferable to supply houses, but neither can be successful if the Patrons do not heartily sustain them. There is this peculiarity in a co-operative enterprise, that is, it is designed only for the benefit of the co-operators; for those who are expected to become the co-operators, it can get but little support from other people; and, if the co-operators refuse to stand by it, it is sure to fail. A Patrons' co-operative store, for instance, being intended for the benefit of the Patrons only, cannot get many customers who are not Patrons; it must, therefore, have a healthy, certain and sustaining trade from Patrons, or else go down. Patrons cannot deal at such a store as they would at another, only when the impulse strikes them or when they find it convenient, and expect the store to continue.—Ed.

The Grange Opposed to Agrarianism.

In reply to a correspondent who requests it to repel the slander that the order is agrarian and communistic, the *Farmer's Friend* writes:

"The attempt of the opponents of the farmers' organization to couple our movement in any manner with the commune is so utterly absurd that we hardly think it worth while to notice it. With as much truth and reason might the Masonic order, Odd Fellows, beneficial societies, insurance companies and every church organization be charged with agrarianism as the grange."

We have yet to see or hear of a farmer or Patron who is in sympathy with the creed or designs of the communists. While the farmer desires equity between labor and capital, he respects law, both divine and human. He is not now nor never has been a revolutionist or incendiary. He is the balance wheel of society, and keeps the machine from running to no purpose. He would build up and protect national institutions, not burn them down; and, if they are to live, he would back like a lizard upon their ruins. He is a conservative, and never fails to respond to the call of his country when she demands his services on the embattled field. But still he would live in peace, make order his safeguard, and accomplish the reforms nearest to his heart, by the operations of law. We have given above a brief idea of communism. In contemplating its fanatical agrarianism, the reader may well infer that the grange in aspirations and inclinations is entirely antagonistic to it."

A Good Suggestion.

In conversation with one of the prominent officers of the state grange the other day we learned he had conceived the plan of calling together the members of the order in different parts of the state at such localities as will convene all in encampments be termed it. He suggested the various grounds used for camp-meetings, and thought that in some cases two or three days might be profitably spent at such

Patrons' gatherings. Many good reasons can be urged in favor of such a plan. Farmers and their families certainly need rest for body, and recreation for the mind not less than others, and as they can be absent from their farms only for short intervals this seems a very proper and sensible manner in which to pass a few vacation days. A few days' rest and change of scene is almost always a great benefit to working people such as farmers and farmers' wives. Again, the order of Patrons of Husbandry is the farmers' institution and needs their fostering care. Especially through the summer should earnest work be done to bring some of the granges out of the state of indifference into which they fall when the activity and entertainments of the winter campaign are over. Too many granges, when spring is fairly ushered in, shut their doors and do not open them again until fall. Where this is done many lose their interest and never come again at all. Through the trying season those who are true will try the harder; and we believe if such meetings of the Patrons as have been mentioned are held, and all the best speakers in the state belonging to the order be procured and brought together, they will not only amount to first-class entertainments, but will serve to infuse new life into the subordinate granges, whose representatives are in attendance.—*Dirigo Rural.*

Some of the Objects of the Grange.

The grange officially says that it discountenances the credit system, the mortgage system and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy. We are not enemies to capital, but we are the enemies of monopolies. We desire only self-protection and the protection of every true interest of our land, by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade and legitimate profit.

It is very remarkable that agriculture, the oldest of human interests, is the last to seek unity of action. In war, politics, religion, finance, education, manufactures, navigation, transportation, insurance, commerce have long been thoroughly and successfully organized, but farming, solitary and alone, has till the formation of the grange, wrapped himself in his petty individuality—a modern Ishmael with every man's hand against him, although his hand has never been as a class against other men.

On the contrary he has through long centuries paid directly and indirectly the bulk of all taxes and demanded less protection than any other class; and when he has sought legislative aid, he has been almost uniformly repulsed.

The object of the grange is simply to "hasten the good time coming," when the prophecies of the prophet shall be ultimately into history, and "every man shall sit under his vine and fig tree, with none to molest or make afraid;" when the sword shall be beaten into plowshares and the spears into pruning hooks. It abhors the bullet but believes in the ballot. It rejects partnership but urges the study of political economy. It abhors the church but fully cultivates the religious sentiment. It recognizes woman's equality with man, and not only permits her to vote but makes it a vital condition that certain stipulated offices shall be filled by her, with equal opportunity for the possession of most of the others. It believes with Humboldt, that although man has learned much and achieved much, that so much yet remains unlearned and unachieved that the wisdom and power of the present shrinks into insignificance compared with the possibilities of the future.

Teachings of our Declaration of Purposes.

Speaking of this subject the *Monthly Talk* says: "Then come the lessons of thrift, economy and prudent business management—the gradual unfolding of that magnificent system of co-operation which will save the day for the Archimedean lever which will move the world—the teachings which do away with litigation, sectional hatred and local strife; which bring producer and consumer face to face; which look to opening the grand natural arteries of commerce and cheapening transportation; which will bring down high prices and high profits, and will loathe and despise agrarianism and communism; which hold out a fostering hand to general education, especially in practical agriculture. Here, too, is taught, in plain terms, that no grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political questions and high political conventions, nor nominate candidates nor even discuss merits in its meetings. Yet here too the citizen is taught to do his whole duty by trying to influence for good the political party to which each Patron belongs, but to keep his politics out of the grange, for the farmers of all political parties ought to become Patrons, resting assured that the grange will not in any respect interfere with their party views."

"Just now there are plenty of aspiring papapatriots in every county in the state who would fain persuade our order that its mission is political who would like exceedingly well to use the grange to get them an office. These disinterested office seekers are now howling terribly about rising above party and reforming the government, when the truth is that most of them would kill the grange, dead as Hector, if they could get office thereby. To prevent such unworthy Patrons as these from deserting our noble order to party purposes this anti-political rule was laid down; and truly wise is that master who enforces it to the letter, and the party striver from entering our peaceful halls."

"Again, it is taught that while we cannot admit any but farmers to become members of our order, yet we are not in antagonism or unfriendly to any other honest trader or calling, but wish to cooperate with all good men to benefit the world."

"Last but not least woman is given an equal place in our midst, and practical experience has proved this to be a successful innovation on the usages of all past time. Nothing has made our growing prosperity so pleasant as the presence of ladies at our meetings. It has toned down the asperities of debate, elevated our ideas and our speech, and made us kinder when sometimes despondent. *Eato perpetua* is the cry of all good Patrons of this feature."

Sell the Wheat in Co-operation.

When the time comes for marketing the growing wheat crop there is likely to be a more than ordinary favorable opportunity for Patrons to test the efficiency of the grange arrangements for disposal of farm products. Patrons will live by buying grain on speculation and most of the ordinary commission merchants are slighting the fact that the wheat has been seriously injured by the rust, and are giving much prominence to the fact that the acreage of wheat is unprecedentedly large and the season unprecedentedly forward. By this course they are doubtless seeking to, and to some extent will, create the impression that the yield of wheat will be extraordinarily large and the price correspondingly low.

Now, what Patrons want to do is to co-operate as much as possible, and prevent this impression from injuring the market. By this we do not mean that they should put their heads together and get up a great "corner" on wheat, and so force the price up to an unnatural and temporary height. Taking the whole country into consideration that sort of a performance never pays; the sudden fall which follows an unnatural rise injures more people than the latter benefits. What we recommend is simply that the Patron farmers as generally

as possible bulk their wheat and ship it to grange agents to be sold by them, and see if they cannot get the natural market price for it instead of one fixed unduly low by the wild tales and improper manipulations of speculators.

If Patrons cannot, by pursuing this course, control the speculators and secure a movement in the markets corresponding to the natural fluctuations of supply and demand, and free it from all other movements, they can at least obtain a larger proportion of the market price, whether that price be fixed by themselves or by the speculators, than if they sold through commission men who have no connection with the order. By bulking their wheat they will be able to get it to the consumers' market, or well on the way there, when if they did not bulk it they would each have to sell to some grain dealer near their farms. By bulking they are enabled to ship it where the dealer would ship it, and as cheaply as he could ship, and then to secure for it at least as much as he would have received for it, and possibly something more.

This much at least we think the Patron farmers may accomplish this fall by selling their wheat co-operatively through the order. But there is no other way to make sure of the result than to make a practical application of the plan, and this we trust they will very generally do. One fair and liberal trial of it will certainly not cost them much, and may bring them in a very ample reward.—*Grange Bulletin.*

Is it not Strange?

In union there is strength, and in concert of action lies the secret of success. Is it not strange (we think it exceedingly strange) that so many intelligent farmers knowing all this, and even now reaping the benefits of what has already been accomplished by the grange, will still stand aloof and not join the noble band of brothers and sisters who are striving to render each other that mutual assistance which only a band of brothers whose interests are identical can do, and by co-operating together will eventually solve that problem that has long worried the politicians and philosophers of the world? Is it not passing strange that an intelligent farmer, one who labors from "early dawn to dewy eve," week after week, to make paying crops, expending time, money, muscle and brains to succeed in his calling, and knowing that there are so many organized combinations working against the detriment of the farmer, that he will not move his little finger in his own defense? Is it not stranger still that, while his brother farmers have already organized and are making themselves a power in the land, we have to beg him once, twice,—yes, many times—to join the grange, and beg in vain?—*J. H. Mine, in Southern Planter.*

The Social Feature of the Grange.

The *Rural New Yorker* has the following to say of the grange, and farmers in public life:

"The grange has done an excellent work in bringing together the people of rural neighborhoods. The social feature of the order is without doubt of the greatest importance. It has, doubtless, added dignity to the farmers' calling; but it has chiefly by arousing his social nature, stimulating his intellect, and thus making the farmer more deserving of public approbation. It is idle to say that the people ought to seek from their farm their representatives in high official station. When farmers prepare themselves for public duties, the fact is not likely to be long overlooked. They can only do this by performing all the duties of their present position—not only on the farm, but in society, in the church and in the political assembly. Thus they will be men, and if they are not for public station, the fact is not likely to be overlooked. That high offices are so poorly filled is chiefly because so few really fit men present themselves. It does not disprove this, that many able men keep in the 'background'; that is just what such men should not do."

They may be Expelled.

Perhaps it is not generally known that, at the last meeting of the National grange, there was adopted a resolution preface with these words: "Whereas, It is a fact well known to many Patrons of Husbandry that there are members in the order who, by making advantage of their position to advance their individual pecuniary interests, engage in non-productive business enterprises which are in direct conflict with the declaration of purposes, as published by the National grange, as well as the duly appointed and regularly authorized officers of the order, established upon the principle of bringing the consumer and the producer in as close relations as possible, and thereby reducing the surplus of middlemen; and who by the exercise of the privileges conferred upon them, as being members of our order, have it in their power to do any act to prevent the success of our business arrangements." The resolution adopted in view of the fact thus set forth, declares that "individuals of our order who are found to be engaged in such business as is in direct conflict with the declared purposes of the order, shall be expelled from the order, and only so forth, but are not expelled, membership in our organization by our organic law;" and that "if such by any means have secured membership in the order, are liable to charges and trial, and, if found guilty, to expulsion."

It seems to us that this resolution points out an easy and expeditious method of protecting the order from several classes of objectionable members. The resolution is aimed at those, of course, who accept agencies from manufacturers and other establishments which have no dealings with the order, and between which the best terms that will be allowed at the grange houses, make them known to the outside dealers, and insist on their doing even better than the grange houses. These Patrons are not, indeed, directly engaged in business enterprises which are non-productive and in conflict with the declared purposes; but still they are working for such enterprises and against the grange establishments, and they are doing so by taking advantage of their membership in the order and that they may advance their individual pecuniary interests. They are, therefore, liable, first, to us, and secondly, to the order. These are very harmful class of members, but there is another nearly as much so, which the resolution, with a little stretching, may be made to include. In this latter class are those Patrons who never make any purchases or sales through the order, but, after accepting the best terms that will be allowed at the grange houses, make them known to the outside dealers, and insist on their doing even better than the grange houses. These Patrons are not, indeed, directly engaged in business enterprises which are non-productive and in conflict with the declared purposes; but still they are working for such enterprises and against the grange establishments, and they are doing so by taking advantage of their membership in the order and that they may advance their individual pecuniary interests. They are, therefore, liable, first, to us, and secondly, to the order. 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GOOD FOR GRUMBLERS.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

Extra Large Crops of all Kinds—Wheat Harvest Begun—Population Growing Rapidly—The People Alive to their Best Interests.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Being for a few days in your pleasant and interesting city, I feel that it might be of interest to your readers to know something of the prospects and condition of things in Russell county, where I reside.

The acreage of wheat in that county is large; the crop of that cereal very fine. I left my home last Wednesday; the day previous harvest was begun. The wheat crop there is thick on the ground and the berry large and plump. Our county is rich in wheat.

The corn crop promises well. The stand is good; plants growing finely and the acreage is larger than any previous year.

Rye and barley are a fair crop. All other farm products look well.

The population of Russell county has doubled within one year. Business is wide-awake and real advancement and prosperity are seen on every hand.

The political pot is not yet heated, as the people are too busy yet to kindle the fire, so long before dinner-time; and in our country we (the people, not politicians) intend to run politics. By and by, Russell county will be heard from and on the right side at that.

Our county is new and we are, turning, sod, planting trees, erecting homes, etc., but we are alive to public interest and welfare. We study the financial question as well as other important matters and intend to join our energies with the efforts put forth to make Kansas as great as the magnificence of her miles and resources.

J. A. T. DIXON.

LAWRENCE, Kans., June 8, 1878.

Crops Along the Santa Fe Road.

TOPEKA, Kans., June 6.—Special dispatches to the *Commonwealth* give the following correct reports of the condition of the crops along the line of the Santa Fe road; they are all dated to-day:

Kinsley.—Crops throughout Edwards county promise a larger yield than ever before; wheat harvest commenced Tuesday the 4th; the yield for the county will average 25 bushels to the acre; acreage more than three hundred per cent. larger than last year. M. M. LEWIS.

Great Bend.—There are forty thousand acres of winter wheat planted this year, which will average from 25 to 30 bushels per acre; there are now several thousand acres of spring wheat which will average 25 bushels per acre; 6,500 acres of oats, will average 50 bushels per acre; 2,000 acres rye, will average 40 bushels per acre; 2,500 acres of barley, will average 40 bushels per acre; 25,000 acres of corn, best prospect ever had in Kansas. All farm and garden products promise enormously large yields. Our wheat will grade a better quality than ever before. A. J. HISSINGTON.

Larned.—The harvest in this section of Central Kansas is fairly inaugurated and reliable reports can now be given to the country. The wheat both in quantity and quality is far above the average. The quality of grain particularly proves the adaptability of this soil to the culture of that cereal. Our people are hard at work in their fields. The result of the wheat crop exceeds their expectations. Oats, corn and barley are up to the average at this stage. Mr. J. Ellis, of Illinois, a stranger here, perfectly disinterested, well known in his native state, who has just returned from an extended tour in this region, confirms all the reports that have been received of a magnificent wheat crop. He permits me to use his name. Our yield of wheat will be 25 to 30 bushels, where it has been put in properly.

Elkhart.—About one-third of the wheat is now stacked; it will all be cut in ten days. Crops are in good condition; our wheat will average in the county 25 bushels per acre; corn, oats and rye look splendid.

Wichita.—Harvesting of fall wheat commenced in Rice county the first of the present week. Fall wheat is in splendid condition, and the estimated average is 20 to 30 bushels, with double the acreage of last year. Corn looks well, and more ground is planted than any previous year; oats, do, rye, a large amount planted, with a yield extraordinarily high. Spring wheat does not look as well as last year; some rust is reported. Considerable acreage of broom-corn will be raised this year—always a good crop here. Irish and sweet potatoes are doing better this year, and a larger amount is planted than ever before. All other crops are good; spring wheat is the only crop not above the average. The peach crop of this county will yield a large amount for the number of trees in bearing; small fruits are also doing extra well.

Newton.—The harvesting of 42,000 acres of winter wheat in this county is fairly inaugurated, and with the most encouraging prospects. The average yield will not be less than 25 bushels to the acre, and the quality of grain very fine. Spring wheat headed finely and promises a good crop. Rye, barley, oats and Irish and sweet potatoes and other root crops, of which there is a large acreage, are all looking well. The season has been unusually favorable for the growth of all kinds of crops, and farmers now feel confident that the fine crops of the past three years will be excelled by the present one, and in consequence are feeling quite happy over their prospects.

MUSE, STREY & CO.

Indian Commission.

[*Topeka Commonwealth.*]

Judge McFarland and the other members of the commission to treat with the Ute Indians will probably go to Los Pinos agency about the 1st of July. One object of the commission is to get them all into one agency. There are about four thousand Indians in these agencies now, of whom Ouray, a man whom Tom Irvine speaks of in good terms, is chief.

An Egg Filled with Flax Seed.

[*Cherokee Banner.*]

W. A. Worman, who lives eight miles east of Cherokee, in Pleasant View township, placed on our table this week a curiosity in the shape of an egg, with an elongation at the end about one-half an inch in length, and a quarter of an inch in diameter, which, upon being broken open, disclosed the fact that it was filled with flax seed. If any one can beat Mr. W. (or his hen), laying eggs, we want them laid on our table.

WICKED WORK.

A Reformed Drinker and Gambler, Enticed into his old Habits, Kills a Saloon-Keeper who Ruined him.

[*Lawrence Times.*]

Last Tuesday morning we published an item concerning the killing of a gambler by the name of Page, at Winfield, Cowley county, by L. J. Webb. We could not at that time give the full particulars, owing to the fact that there is no telegraphic communication between this city and Winfield, but from parties who have just arrived from that section we are able this morning to give the full details.

The item published Tuesday morning, saying that gambling was the cause of the act, was correct. Webb, the author of the deed, had, a few years ago, habits of drinking and gambling amounting to almost uncontrollable passion. Within the last three years he has made efforts to reform, joining the church and the temperance society, and has abstained from these vices so far that he regained the confidence of the people; was in 1876 elected to the state legislature on the Republican ticket, and has received other marks of esteem and confidence. Since Page's saloon has been opened, it seems that by some means he has been lured from his good resolutions and habits into drinking in this saloon and into gambling again, and has been taking opium to steady his nerves. It is said that he was in one of the rooms of that building all the night previous, where Page got away with his money by unfair dealing, and silenced him by a show of two pistols; that Webb left in a half-demented condition, and under the influence of whiskey, drugs and frenzy, has perpetrated the homicide as above stated.

At the time of shooting Mr. Page was standing against the counter of his saloon in conversation with Frank Manny, when Mr. Webb entered from the back room, and, walking up to within about twelve feet of Mr. Page, drew a revolver from his pocket and fired, the ball entering Page's left breast, about five inches above the nipple. Page ran out the front door, blood gushing from his mouth and nostrils, crying that Webb had killed him. He ran along the sidewalk, perhaps one hundred feet and fell. He was taken up, bleeding from the mouth profusely. He expired immediately. No word was spoken in the saloon by either Webb or Page. After firing the shot Webb turned to the counter, where he handed his pistol to J. L. M. Hill, deputy sheriff, and went out in custody of Hill.

The coroner's jury was summoned soon after the shooting, and they returned a verdict that Page came to his death by a shot from a pistol in the hands of Webb. The murdered man, Page, was well known in this city, among the saloon keepers. He formerly resided here, and was known as a skillful gambler, but unprincipled, daring and reckless; one of the kind who are quick and handy with the pistol, and have plenty of nerve to use it. He went to Winfield from Eldorado, and commenced in the former place the erection of a large two-story building. There have been rumors that green ones who have thought they were smart have been enticed into his rooms where they have lost their money. We are told that others have attempted to shoot Page, but have been prevented by friends. Page leaves a wife who was in a delicate situation, apparently in confinement, and the effect of this blow may prove especially serious to her.

More Fatal Shooting.

[*Neosho County Record.*]

A shooting affray occurred yesterday (Friday) morning, in which Dr. Knight, living four miles northwest of town, was killed by J. F. Cox, his tenant, who farms the doctor's place on shares, using his team and outfit. On the morning above named, Cox had brought the team from the pasture, preparatory to going to work. Knight met him in the yard and attempted to take it away. Cox resisted, when Knight struck him. The blow was returned, and then Knight drew a pistol. Cox then ran into the house, procured a shot gun, and returned to the yard, where his opponent, prodded him with his pistol. Cox then fired, the shot taking effect in the right side. Knight dropped his pistol, walked into the house and fell, exclaiming, "I'm killed." He died in a few minutes. Cox came to town immediately and gave himself up.

Wyandotte County Statistics.

[*Wyandotte Herald.*]

From the returns in the county clerk's office we find that the wheat sown in the fall of 1877 amounts to 12,836 acres, an increase over the previous year of 4,049; the number of acres of corn planted this spring is 16,280, a decrease of 763 acres; the number of acres sown in oats 2,095, an increase of 121 acres over last year; number of acres planted in Irish potatoes 1,225, a decrease of 178 acres.

The number of bushels of corn on hand the 1st day of March, 131,596.

The number of acres in timothy 971, an increase over last year of 493 acres; the number of acres in clover 871, an increase of 278 acres; the number of acres in blue grass 2,061.

The value of poultry and eggs sold during the year 1877, \$4,913.

The number of pounds of butter manufactured last year amount to 74,161.

The number of horses in this county is 2,414; number of mules is reported at 677; number of milk cows, 2,206; other cattle, 3,161; sheep, 667; swine, 13,545.

The number of bearing apple trees is 54,374; pear trees, 1,832; peach trees, 20,396; cherry trees, 9,932; plum trees, 992; number of apple trees not bearing, 59,095; pear trees, 1,416; peach trees, 13,762; plum trees, 1,127; cherry trees, 5,377; acres in vineyard, 161.

Number of stands of bees, 607; number of pounds of honey sold, 10,804.

Number of rods of stone fence, 1,556; rail fence, 237,677 rods; hedge fence, 36,923 rods; wire, 3,646 rods; board, 32,081 rods.

A Thirty-Five Inch Head and no Body.

[*Junction City Union.*]

The "El Moro dwarf" was on exhibition in Junction City last Monday. He is assuredly one of the most curious, if not hideous, monstrosities in the known world. He is twenty-three years old, with a head thirty-five inches in circumference, or nearly as large as a half bushel, on a body no larger than a two-year infant's. He has never been able to walk, and his head commenced to expand from birth and has never ceased to grow. The forehead is broad and indicative of intelligence and brain power. He can talk quite intelligently, though his eyes roll about in an idiotic manner. He has a good appetite and has always been healthy. He is accompanied by his father and is being taken to the place of his birth—some point in Western Missouri. A professional showman would make a fortune out of him.

Why the Saloons in Great Bend were Reopened.

[*Cor. Elks County Gazette.*]

Our city never does anything by halves. During the winter the Murphyites made things red hot, but of late the rains and cool weather have had a damaging effect on the morals of our city and community, and now we have drifted to the other extreme and licensed three saloons on the plea of necessity. You see our roads need repairing, and it takes money to buy lumber and run a road scraper, and when you add the necessity you will readily understand why. The law allows it and the court awards it. Our business men are a shrewd, calculating set who never fail to invest in a good thing when it presents itself, hence I readily conclude it will enhance the value of produce and property, reduce the rates of interest, and finally culminate in making this city the center around which the refined and intelligent from all parts of the country will congregate in the near future. There is another reason why we insist on presenting a golden opportunity to get tight. It is no humiliating to "a man of unbounded stomach" and otherwise fine parts to be under the necessity of taking medical advice three or more times a day in a confidential way; besides these confidential ways between druggists and our influential citizens have a tendency to develop prevarication and cause the "hatchet" stories to decrease in a corresponding geometrical ratio. All of these things are of course taken into consideration before granting the petition.

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. O. GRISEA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

I propose to give my customers

THE BENEFIT OF PRESENT LOW PRICES

—OF—

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, TOOLS, ETC.

I have a splendid assortment of

AXES, PICKS, SHOVELS, SPADES, FORKS, LOCKS, NAILS, ETC.

Mechanics' and Farmers' Tools.

Also a full line of

BOYS' SKATES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

All of which I will sell at unusually low prices. Call and see.

J. T. WARNE,

77 Massachusetts Street.

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-trimings, 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.

REDUCTION SALE

—BY—

L. BULLENE & CO.

IN ORDER TO GREATLY REDUCE OUR LARGE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS,

BEFORE THE FOURTH OF JULY, WE SHALL, DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, SELL

Goods at Extremely Low Prices for Cash.

WE DO NOT MAKE QUOTATIONS OF LOW GRADE, TRASHY GOODS, SUCH AS ARE CHEAP ONLY UPON PAPER, BUT WE PROPOSE TO SELL MANY THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF

THE BEST AND MOST DESIRABLE GOODS,

SUCH AS EVERYBODY NEEDS TO BUY, AT PRICES REALLY UNDER THEIR VALUE.

OUR STOCK, AS IS WELL KNOWN, IS THE MOST COMPLETE AND EXTENSIVE

OF ANY IN THIS PART OF THE STATE. WE WILL MAKE IT AN INDUCEMENT FOR PEOPLE LIVING AT A DISTANCE

—TO—

Come to Lawrence to Buy Goods of us.

WE SHALL, DURING THE CONTINUANCE OF THIS SALE, SELL

MANY LINES OF GOODS LOWER

THAN WE SHALL BE ABLE TO AFTER THESE LOTS ARE CLOSED OUT.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

L. BULLENE & CO.

LAWRENCE, Kans., May 30, 1878.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

SAVE YOUR MONEY BY BUYING YOUR

MACHINE OILS AT HEADQUARTERS,

WHICH IS THE MAMMOTH

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUG HOUSE

—OF—

B. W. WOODWARD & CO.,

AT THE WELL KNOWN

"ROUND CORNER" BUILDING.

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

THIS STANDS TO REASON.

OF COURSE YOU NEVER THINK OF BUYING A BILL OF

LEAD AND LINSEED OILS OR MIXED PAINTS

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

WHEN YOU WANT MEDICINES,

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

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS.

ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1878.

LATE dispatches from New York bring the intelligence that the condition of William Cullen Bryant is becoming alarming, and that his death may be expected at any moment.

OREGON ELECTION.

The state election held in Oregon two weeks since, so far as the reports show which are in, seems to have been a drawn battle. The Republicans elected their state officers, while the Democrats elected their candidate for congress and a majority of the legislature. The election was very close and it will require the official count to settle the matter.

THE PEOPLE UNDERSTAND AND ARE IN EARNEST.

The masses of the people understand the question better than many of our politicians suppose. They will be terribly in earnest in their resolution that "banks of issue shall be suppressed," and that the entire currency of this country, whether it be gold, silver, nickel, copper or paper, shall be issued and stamped by the government; received by it alike for all dues, and a legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, except as modified by actually existing contracts. In the congressional election next fall this will be the great issue, and woe betide that man who asks a seat in congress from the West who is not outspoken against all banks of issue.

LAW.

Why cannot we simplify the language of law? why not banish its old black letter of vandalism? Sir, "I give you this orange." Why should not that declaration and transfer be deemed an absolute conveyance? Yet to make it perfectly legal it must run thus: "I give you all and singular my estate and interest, right, title and claim, and advantage of and in that orange, with the rind, skin, juice, pulp and pips, to bite, cut, suck or otherwise eat the same, or give the same away, with or without the rind, skin, juice, pulp and pips, anything heretofore or hereafter mentioned, or in other deed or deeds, instrument or instruments, of whatever nature or kind soever, to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding;" and so on, in endless verbosity. We verily believe that a farmer of good common sense would do much better in drawing up "legal papers"—than our lawyers with their quibbles and technicalities.

VAUGHAN & CO.

We want to call the especial attention of the Patrons and all farmers in Kansas to the above firm. This firm is at Kansas City. They handle grain strictly on commission, and we unhesitatingly say this is the best firm to ship to west of the Mississippi. We have been acquainted with the gentlemen composing this firm for a number of years; have had dealings with them and always found them strictly honest and remarkably prompt in all business transactions.

This is not a paid article; we write it without the knowledge of Vaughan & Co., but we write it in the interest of the farmers of Kansas. We say to the farmers, put your grain in the cars and ship it yourselves to Vaughan & Co., Kansas City, and tell them to sell it without any restrictions, and we guarantee you will always get the top price and prompt returns. This firm is the owner of elevator "A," which stands on the bank of the Missouri, and grain can be transferred from their elevator directly into barges and sent to New Orleans. Mr. Vaughan offered some time since to take corn from Kansas City to New Orleans for fourteen cents a bushel. Will our people avail themselves of this opportunity to ship direct to Europe by an all water route?

TO OUR PATRONS AND FRIENDS.

THE SPIRIT keeps right on its regular course from week to week, imparting to its readers words of cheer and useful information. It is a welcome visitor into thousands of families; it is full of that kind of matter which the women and children of the family, as well as the men, read with pleasure and profit; it gives no long, dull essays on farming which nobody reads, but it enters into the very heart of things, dealing in facts and figures of such practical importance as to rivet the attention and enlist the feelings. This is the rea-

son why we have so earnest and intelligent an audience.

The readers of THE SPIRIT know that our heart is in the work and that we are very thoroughly in earnest to make our paper hold the first rank, not only in the number of its subscribers but first as a living, growing, progressive paper, taking deep root in the affections of an appreciative constituency. We are glad to know that, beyond most papers, ours sustains an intimate, almost personal relation with its readers. It is welcomed to the hearth and home of its subscribers with a warmth and heartiness which is truly gratifying to our feelings. We are warranted in making this declaration from the many letters we are daily receiving fully endorsing the tone, the spirit, and the aims of our paper; from the frankness with which questions are asked and inquiries made; from the daily accessions made to our subscription list; from the many communications we are receiving of agricultural items, and practical facts in regard to farm work and household economy; from the children's letters, full of life and feeling; from the interest manifested in the writings of our female correspondents. From all these indications we are well satisfied that we are traveling in the right direction and are doing a good work.

By these frank remarks our readers will clearly see that we are not indifferent to their friendly regards; that our constant efforts are to cement more strongly the ties which bind us together, to enter more fully into their interests, and to contribute more freely to their welfare.

LEGISLATION FOR MAN INSTEAD OF MONEY.

No one who has interest enough in legislation, state and national, to keep himself posted as to its general drift and aim, will have the hardihood to deny that it has in the main been controlled by capital; has in nine cases out of ten, when questions affecting the interests of labor and capital are concerned, legislated in favor of capital. When we speak of capital we have reference to capital, not as held in the small investments of individual farmers, mechanics and traders, which in the aggregate comprise the larger part of the productive wealth of the country, but capital held and controlled by joint-stock companies, corporations, banks, commercial houses, speculators, etc. It is this kind of capital which, though not comprising perhaps the fifth part of the productive wealth of the nation, has ruled the nation; has hitherto organized parties, constructed platforms, elected presidents, selected cabinets and controlled legislation. It has done more than this. It has molded public sentiment; it has created and promulgated a system of political economy subversive of human rights, inimical to labor, opposed to the principles of pure christianity and moral ethics, and the best interests of humanity; it has suborned the press and beguiled the pulpit into its service and set up the worship of mammon in the place of Jehovah. We believe we could sustain all these grave charges against capital and capitalists before any intelligent jury of twelve men, or twelve hundred men, who had not formed an opinion, and who would judge the case with candid and unprejudiced minds.

A grange and farmer's paper is not the medium through which we can bring up the matter and discuss it in its whole length and breadth and pursue it in its manifold ramifications and details. But we have made this statement of facts with the purpose of turning the attention of our readers to a somewhat novel movement which has recently been made in congress in the introduction and advocacy of a bill to aid poor citizens to make settlements on public lands. A Mr. Wright, a Democrat of Pennsylvania, framed the bill and advocated its passage in a forcible speech. He said it was bread the half-starved multitudes demanded. "Employment or bread"—this was the motto of 5,000 men recently in line in the city of San Francisco, and this was the device on the banners of multitudes of people in the Middle and Eastern states. It was strong and powerful language. Paris had heard it. His bill was not merely for present relief; it was the commencement of a policy that was designed to place the agricultural interests of the country where they properly belonged—above any other branch of public industries. The bill

proposed to make a loan of \$500 by the government to any head of a family who made an entry on the public domain under the homestead law, such loan to be secured by mortgage on the homestead, and to pay interest at the rate of three per cent, the law to expire by limitation when \$10,000,000 have been advanced in the manner provided.

We said that this was a novel movement. It will arrest the attention of the Patrons. They will watch with intense interest its fate in the house where it originated; they will be curious to know what the politicians and especially the editors of political papers will say to this movement.

We regard this bill as directly "flying in the face of capital." How will capital take it? How will its organs treat it? This movement is a prophecy of things not yet seen but looked for. Something is about to break.

The Greenback Party.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I have carefully read the letters of Gov. Robinson and other correspondents, in regard to the political course for the Independent party to pursue, and much as I am inclined to enter into a discussion of the matter, I have not the time to do so.

I agree with the governor, that our delegation in congress has acted handsomely on the silver and greenback questions. If they try as earnestly in the future as in the past to accomplish what Mr. Haskell thinks will be accomplished, every Greenback man ought to be satisfied.

The convention called in the interest of the Greenback cause should be postponed until the Republican and Democratic parties have made their nominations, and then be governed by wise counsel in the selection of a ticket. The Independents made a great mistake two years ago, and a like one should not be repeated.

The Greenback men in the several counties and representative districts ought not to be bound by any red-tape system, but should be left free to use their force to the best advantage. My own judgment is in favor of keeping up a regular party organization; of a state ticket, selected without regard to party affiliations, and of such a policy in our congressional and representative districts and counties as may seem best in the several localities.

H. G. REYNOLDS.

BLUE RAPIDS, Kans., June 8, 1878.

General News.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 10.—A heavy storm of wind and hail blew down Winn's gin manufactory at Bellaire, outhouses, and cut down corn and cotton. Three children were killed.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 10.—The fine propeller Montgomery took fire and burned to the water's edge, at half past twelve last night, and she drifted down the river four miles, where the tug Crusader showed her on the Canadian bank. The fire originated from corn stowed on deck. It is supposed that some person had been smoking a pipe, and probably some fire fell into the straw. Every effort was made to extinguish the flames before she was cut loose, but without success. Her cargo consisted of corn, wheat and flour and merchandise, probably insured. There is some insurance on the propeller.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—In the first race to-day, a three-quarter mile dash for two-year-old colts and fillies for \$250, Lord Murphy won, Annie D. second, Martha third; time, 1:19 1-2. Second race, one and a half mile dash, for \$350, second horse to get \$100; Kenesaw won by two lengths, Henry Owens second, Startle third; time, 2:47 1-2.

The third race; mile heats; for all ages; \$500 to the first and \$100 to the second horse; the first heat was taken by Janette, with Harkaway second; time, 1:44 1-2. The second heat was taken by Harkaway, with Jim Bell second; time, 1:45 3-4. The third heat was won by Janette; time, 1:49.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 10.—A News special from Mason, Texas, says that Mr. Brewer, from Big Salina river, Kimball county, reports numerous Indian depredations and raids having been committed at Junction City; also on the Big and Little Salina rivers; also on the highways between Mason and Junction City. On the night of the 8th Indians captured four horses of Mr. Brewer's from the front of his house, killing and eating two. Another attempt on his stock was frustrated by his being on the alert. The rangers pursuing the raiders, approached near enough to kill four of the Indians' horses while the Indians retreated.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The examining committee of Plymouth church met to-night, for the purpose of considering the charges against Mrs. E. R. Tilton by Mrs. Wilton. The session was with closed doors, as it was desired to keep the proceedings strictly private. Mrs. Tilton sent in a letter, in which it is understood she reiterated the statement she made concerning Mr. Beecher. This was read by the committee and discussed at length. At the close of the session the members of the committee

hurried away, declining to say what conclusion they had arrived at. It was subsequently ascertained that it was decided to drop Mrs. Tilton's name from the church rolls. Mrs. Tilton refused to say anything in regard to the trouble.

LEAVENWORTH, June 10.—Last Saturday, George Washington, one of the most prominent of the Nez Perce prisoners at Fort Leavenworth, died of consumption. He had for a number of years occupied the position of herald in all of Chief Joseph's councils, and usually presided over their religious ceremonies. Nearly every Indian in camp attended his funeral, which was after the Indian fashion. The health of the band is very good. It is expected that the sub-chiefs Yellow Bull, Espawgus, and the preacher Hansesklutt will return from the North about July 1st, if they get here this summer.

A shooting affray occurred near the corner of Pawnee and Fourth streets, on Sunday afternoon, between two white men and two colored men. Four shots were fired, two of which took effect. One of the colored men, George Ward, was fatally wounded by being struck in the forehead. Kelley, the man supposed to have done the shooting, escaped into Missouri.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—In the senate to-day Mr. Spencer submitted the following:

Resolved, In order that all facts connected with the presidential election in 1876, and the result thereof which was finally reached, may be fully known to the American people, a select committee of eight senators be appointed and instructed to inquire into and investigate all charges of fraud, illegality, intimidation, violence and other obstacles to free and honest suffrage occurring at said election in the states of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, and also into all similar charges which said committee may deem of sufficient gravity concerning the election in Alabama, Mississippi, Oregon, or other states; also, into all circumstances which they may deem expedient to investigate in connection with the presidential electoral count in the forty-fourth congress, also into all the circumstances of the dissolution of the legislative government in the state of Louisiana known as the Packard government, and the establishment of the legislature of the government known as the Nicholls government, and to ascertain whether or not the overthrow of the one government and the establishment of the other was not in consequence of any act or transaction occurring prior to March 4, 1877, and through what persons or agencies, if any, such result was accomplished; and that such committee have power to appoint subcommittees, employ clerks and stenographers, administer oaths, to send for persons and papers, to examine witnesses, to sit during recess with all the powers of a committee of the senate; and that the expenses thereof be paid from the contingent fund of the senate.

By a vote of yeas fifty-five, nays two, the bill passed modifying the contract with James B. Eads for construction of the jetty at the south pass of the Mississippi river. The bill provides that payments to Eads shall be advanced upon certain conditions, in monthly installments, not exceeding in the aggregate \$500,000, and also provides for a commission of five army engineers to examine the work.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Col. Don Manuel Fryer, Peruvian minister, died yesterday, aged sixty years.

The storekeeper of a distillery in Austin, Texas, having been mobbed and forced to resign, the internal revenue commissioner authorizes the collector to use troops and arrest the proprietors of the distillery. The collector says it will take ten men and fourteen days to make the arrest.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The special senate committee to investigate Senator Mathews' connection with Louisiana affairs, etc., met to-day. Mr. Edmunds being ill, Addison presided. It was agreed to defer business until the adjournment of the present congress and not meet till during July or August.

BERLIN, June 8.—The physicians attending the emperor are anxious to have him removed from Berlin. The military authorities are adopting extensive precautionary measures. The customary Whitsuntide furloughs have not been granted.

Several houses in the city were searched by the police yesterday, and a number of persons arrested. Herr Mast, a socialist, has been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for persisting in addressing a meeting at Chemnitz after the police had declared it closed. Eight persons were tried here to-day for using disloyal language in speaking of the emperor and were sentenced to from five to eighteen months' imprisonment. Judgment was deferred in one case.

It is considered certain that a proposal to dissolve the Reichstag will be adopted by the federal council. New elections will probably be held towards the latter part of July. Parliament is expected to meet shortly afterwards. During the electoral period the federal council will draw up bills to be submitted to the German parliament; they will comprise not only measures against social democratic excesses, but also bills relative to the economical policy of the government. Pending the elaboration and adoption of these legislative measures, the administration will be occupied in enforcing the existing laws and regulations, so far as they may

apply to cases affecting individual liberty of traveling from place to place.

LONDON, June 8.—Lord Beaconsfield has started for Berlin to attend the congress. The porte appears to have yielded to the demands for Shuma, but has not for the surrender of Varna. Not Russia only, but Germany likewise, hinted to the porte that unless the fortress was surrendered an invitation to Turkey to attend the congress would be withheld. With his failing health the sultan becomes more capricious and difficult to manage. Rumors have been prevalent that he is very seriously ill.

Advices from Constantinople represent that the Bulgarians throughout Roumelia, are perpetrating horrible atrocities on the Mussulmans. Gen. Todleben has ordered vigorous measures of repression against all outlaws. Three Bulgarians, taken red-handed, were summarily executed. All traveling in Bosnia is stopped, the highways being infested with robbers, principally Turkish deserters.

England has agreed that the war indemnity is to be included on the same basis as the other Turkish debt. It is rumored that Lord Beaconsfield is to be made duke after the congress, but it is more probable that he and Lord Salisbury will receive the order of the garter.

LONDON, June 10.—Pressing demands reach Constantinople from the Pamak camp in the Rhodap mountains for aid in behalf of over 100,000 refugees who have fled thither—Russians and Bulgarians. The leaders of the insurrection beg that a competent person be sent to administer relief to the sick and starving, and to see that the country is not in arms against any power, but is only defending itself against Bulgarian violence. They ask whether it is not possible for England to do something to put a stop to the outrages.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, June 11, 1878.	
Flour—Fall superfine.....	\$3.30 @ 3.55
XX.....	3.80 @ 4.25
XXX.....	4.50 @ 4.60
Wheat—No. 3 fall.....	85 1/2 @ 1.00
No. 4 red.....	85 1/2 @ 90
Corn—No. 2.....	35 @ 35 1/2
Oats—No. 2.....	25 @ 25 1/2
Rye—No. 2.....	45 1/2 @ 49
Barley—No. 2.....	@
Pork.....	9.70 @ 9.75
Lard.....	51 @ 52
Butter—Dairy.....	13 @ 14
Country.....	6 @ 10

CHICAGO, June 11, 1878.

Wheat—No. 2 spring.....	98 @ 98 1/2
No. 3.....	87 @ 88
Corn.....	36 @ 36 1/2
Oats.....	22 @ 22 1/2
Pork.....	8.90 @ 8.95
Bulk meats.....	24 @ 25
Lard.....	6.60 @ 6.67 1/2

KANSAS CITY, June 11, 1878.

Wheat—No. 3 red fall.....	88 @ 88 1/2
No. 4 fall.....	76 @ 77
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	26 1/2 @ 26 1/2
Oats.....	18 @ 22
Rye—No. 2.....	36 @ 37

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, June 11, 1878.

Cattle—Prime to choice.....	\$4.25 @ 5.10
Poorer grades.....	3.00 @ 4.00
Hogs.....	3.20 @ 3.50

CHICAGO, June 11, 1878.

Cattle—Good steers.....	4.20 @ 5.20
Hogs—Packers.....	3.30 @ 3.70

KANSAS CITY, June 11, 1878.

Cattle—Choice native shippers.....	4.00 @ 4.70
Good to choice.....	3.50 @ 4.00
Native butcher steers.....	3.25 @ 4.00
Stockers.....	2.60 @ 3.50
Fair to choice fat cows.....	2.25 @ 3.50
Hogs—Packers.....	2.50 @ 2.75

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 7@7 1/2c; medium 6@7c; lower grades about 4@5c; cheese, 7@8c; eggs, 7@7 1/2c; beans, \$1.00 @ 1.75; hand-picked, \$2.00 @ 2.20; castor beans, 85@90c. @ bu.; hay, baled, per ton, \$8.00 @ 9.50; chickens, live, per doz., \$2.00 @ 2.25; potatoes, 25 @ 40c; feathers, live geese, 43@45c; dried apples, per lb., 33@40c; cranberries, \$9.00 @ 9.50; hides, dry flint, 14@15c; dry salt, 10@11c; green salt, 6 1/2 @ 6c; green, 4 to 5c; calf, 9c; sheep skins, 8 to 10c. per lb.; green pelts, fresh, 30 to 90c; tallow, 6c; honey, strained, 10@12c; linseed oil, raw, 60c. per gallon; wool, fine unwashed, 12@17c. @ lb., tub washed 22@25c., Colorado and Mexican, 12@16c.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, \$2.45 @ 2.50; XXX, \$1.80. Rye flour, \$1.80. Buckwheat, \$3.50. Corn meal, @ cwt., 75c.

Wheat has fluctuated a little but the figures now are just about the same as in our last issue.

For future delivery, No. 3 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at 98 to 98 1/2c., June, and 92 to 93c., July. In Chicago No. 2 spring is \$1.08 to \$1.08 1/2, June, \$1.04 to \$1.05, July. In Kansas City, No. 3 is 83 to 85c., June; 80 to 82c., July, and offered at 82c., August, but no bids. Futures are a little higher than last week.

Corn is a little higher than last week in St. Louis and Chicago but has not risen in Kansas City or New York.

In cattle there is no material change.

Hogs are quoted a little higher in St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City. There have been more hogs butchered this spring and summer than for a corresponding period of time last year. The low price of hogs and lard makes the manufacture of lard oil profitable. This accounts for the slight advance in hogs for a few weeks past. It perhaps also accounts for a small decline in linned oil.

During the three spring months 785,000 hogs were slaughtered in Chicago. This is more than were killed in all other points in the West combined.

Corn in New York is 44c. for steamer; round yellow is 54c.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 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.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Y. M. S. C. will be held to-night.

MEMBERS of the Congregational association recently in session here occupied the various pulpits in our city on Sunday last.

At the last meeting of the board of regents Miss Clara L. Morris, of this city, was unanimously elected musical director for our state university for the ensuing year. In selecting her for the second time to take charge of this important department, the board of regents pay Miss Morris a deserved compliment.

Personal.

FRANK F. BOTSFORD has gone to Connecticut for the summer.

J. T. STEVENS, of this paper, left yesterday for Atchison, to be in attendance upon the meeting of the Kansas Editorial association.

MR. WM. SPITZ, a well known citizen of Endora, father-in-law of Mr. Charles Achning, of this city, came in from Endora on Monday morning last and shortly after noon entered the saloon of Henry Martin, on Massachusetts street. He remained in the saloon a few minutes, walked out at the rear door and fell on the platform and died almost instantly. Mr. Spitz had been troubled for some time with lung and heart disease. He had past the age of three score and ten.

We like kind treatment; we like to tell our patrons where they will get all the attention and information without that usual snarl that is given when questions are asked around railroad depots. We were looking at Tabor's ticket case, at the A. T. & S. F. depot, and can say it would be hard to mention a place East or West that he cannot ticket a party to; and we advise all our friends to go there at the depot and get their tickets and find for themselves how it seems to be handsomely treated.

FRANK F. DINSMOOR, our worthy county superintendent of schools, has placed his name on the limitless list of those who have gone before. He has not left the country or the continent, neither has he gone in search of a better system for conducting public schools; he has simply taken unto himself a partner, and she that was Miss Emma A. De Land of this city is the happy bride. The ceremony was performed yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, by Rev. Paul Zeigler, at Trinity church. The church was well filled with invited guests and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Dinsmoor left on the afternoon train for Southern Illinois, where they will make a brief visit and then return to Lawrence. May all that makes life enjoyable be theirs from this time forth.

NEAR the hour of midnight on Saturday last Henry Cornish and Charles Paddock, two discharged section hands of the Santa Fe railroad, approached the depot building at Endora, and seeing a stranger walking back and forth on the platform they accosted him in an important manner, remarking that his presence there at that hour looked suspicious. The stranger informed them that he was waiting to take the next train soon due, but the man Paddock, to carry the thing further, pretended to be an officer of the law and stated that he would have to take him into custody; whereupon the stranger started to run, and being followed, he drew a pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in the breast of Paddock, who fell and shortly after expired. The stranger escaped and has not been discovered up to this writing. The above account of the fatal affair is substantially as it was given by the man Cornish. Whether his statement be true remains to be proven.

Montgomery Ward & Co.'s Grange Supply House.

While at Chicago, recently, we had the pleasure of visiting the wholesale grange supply house of Montgomery Ward & Co., Nos. 227 and 229 Wabash avenue, and of examining in detail each department of this mammoth institution. Inasmuch as this firm has during the past few years been the recipients of a liberal patronage from the grange in Kansas, we were interested and took advantage of the opportunity thus afforded to take personal observation as to the management and general appearance of the house. We were conducted from division to division and from floor to floor by an energetic and obliging salesman, who answered promptly our numerous questions and allowed us to take our own time in the examination of this, that and everything in the house; and we were indeed surprised as we passed on to see such immense quantities of goods, from the highest to the lowest grades and of every description, from which buyers could select their stock or orders could be quickly filled as they were received from every part of the country. Their system of filling orders from samples or description was explained to us, and after we had watched the process, it was not difficult to understand why Montgomery Ward & Co. have gained a wide reputation for filling orders with so few mistakes and with dispatch.

It is far from being necessary that individuals or clubs wishing to purchase goods of this house should attend to their selection from the stock in person; everything that is wanted, even to the smallest detail, can be secured just as promptly and at exactly the same prices by letter. The house is under an able manage-

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN TOWN

BOOTS AND SHOES

TO BUY

IS AT

THE CITY SHOE STORE.

SOME GOODS THAT WE SELL AWAY DOWN.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

Ladies' button serge	1.50	cost	2.50
Ladies' side lace serge	1.50	cost	2.50
Ladies' front lace serge	1.25	cost	2.00
Misses' button serge	1.50	cost	2.75
Misses' side lace foxed	1.25	cost	2.00
Misses' front lace serge	1.00	cost	1.65

Ladies' and Misses' Newports in kid and serge—all kinds and prices. Button Newports, \$1.25.

H. C. RAUGH & CO.

ment, and their goods are just what they advertise them to be. They have an active and competent corps of assistants; they buy and sell cheap for cash and this is why Montgomery Ward & Co., of Chicago, give such general satisfaction to their patrons. We were well pleased with our visit and are more than ever convinced that our Kansas patrons will find it to their advantage to send their orders for goods to this house.

Saturday's Races.

The trotting season for 1878 opened with a flourish on Saturday afternoon last at the Kaw Valley fair grounds. The trial of speed for this occasion was understood to be between young horses, and this information attracted several hundred of our citizens to the fair grounds to witness what was to be introduced in the way of new trotters. The race of the day was for four-year-olds, half mile heats best three in five, for a purse of \$25. The entries were as follows: Sorrel gelding Dolton, owned by E. A. Smith and entered by Wm. Cunningham; H. H. Ludington's bay mare Nellie Leopold, and I. N. Van Hoesen's sorrel mare Annie Allen. Messrs. E. W. Ludington, Dr. Ewalt and J. R. Wiley were chosen judges. At about 8 o'clock the horses were called up and the race was made in good style with the following result:

Annie Allen	2	1	1
Dolton	1	2	2
Nellie Leopold	3	3	3

Time 1:43, 1:41, 1:38, 1:41.

Annie Allen won the three last heats and the race fairly though not without being pushed closely by Dolton.

A double team race was announced for which two entries were made, but it was postponed on account of a heavy shower which was falling.

On Saturday afternoon of this week at the same place there will be other interesting trials of speed.

The University Exercises.

Commencement week with its appropriate exercises at the university has just passed; it was a pleasant occasion and our citizens as well as many from other parts of the state thoroughly enjoyed it. On Wednesday the graduating class, consisting of Misses De Etta Warren, Kate Williams and Anna Mozley, delivered their orations. In matter they were all excellent, superior we think to the average productions of senior classes. Their subjects were well chosen, clearly arranged and presented in a simple and forcible style. We could not have accorded to them this measure of praise had we not read them in print after their delivery. Their real excellence was clouded by a feeble delivery. We dislike to make this criticism on efforts in all other respects so highly creditable. We believe it possible for young ladies to train their organs of speech, so to articulate their words, so to modulate their tones of voice as to be clearly and distinctly heard by twelve hundred persons listening attentively in a hall of such good acoustic construction as the one in which they spoke possesses.

Mr. Frank F. Dinsmoor and Miss Kate Stephens delivered masters' orations and received the degrees of M. S. and A. M. Miss Kate Stephens, we understand, has been appointed by the regents of the university tutor of Greek the coming year.

We are unable to speak in detail of all the exercises that took place, and all the good things that were said and done during commencement week. So far as we had opportunity to see and hear, everything was done "decently and in order" and reflects credit on those who have the oversight and management of our state university, which is held in high and just estimation by the people of Kansas. We regard the university as the crowning glory of our state.

Fruit Growers' Attention.

The undersigned is agent for Douglas county for Zimmerman's patent fruit dryer and baker. One of the machines may be seen at George Ford's grocery in Lawrence, or at my residence near Holling, Palmyra township. Circulars can be had on application.

R. B. WADSWORTH, Holling, Douglas county, Kansas.

A Card.

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

A MILK-COW wanted in exchange for a new sewing machine. Inquire at SPIRIT office.

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

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

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

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

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

"The Golden Belt" Route.

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

For information concerning rates, maps, guides, pamphlets, etc., call upon or address, D. E. CORNELL, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't, JOHN MITCHELL, Gen'l Frt. Ag't, T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Sup't, Kansas City.

What of the Future?

This subject is now absorbing the attention of the civilized world. For ages thinking people have been divided upon the point as to a literal hell, some contending there is a big one, to which railroad men and editors are rapidly traveling, others affirming there is only a little one, a sort of pocket edition, which is carried with us daily in our hearts; while others claim there is none at all and only our actions in this world are guided by pure motives and wise counsels, will we find peace and happiness hereafter. Therefore, in the future, as in the past, people will continue to be divided upon these points. But there is one point upon which all agree, and the testimony comes from the East, West, North and South, and that is that the Old Reliable Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad is still the people's favorite. Remember this is the only line that can offer through day coaches and Pullman sleepers, leaving Kansas City daily for Chicago via the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, and through day and Pullman sleeping cars leaving Kansas City, Atchison and St. Jo. daily for Toledo, Ohio, via the Wabash railway, without change.

IMPORTANT! The train leaving Kansas City at 5:30 p. m., takes a through day coach to Indianapolis, daily, (except Saturday) via the Wabash and I. B. & W. railways, without change. T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T. A., G. N. CLAYTON, Hannibal, Mo., Western Pass. Ag't, Kansas City.

Dr. W. S. Riley's Heart Oil, for the Human Family.

Use for nasal catarrh, bronchitis, hoarseness, colds, rheumatism, diseases of the urinary organs and liver. Sure cure for piles if used in connection with the Pile Ointment. It has been used with success and has given entire satisfaction to those that have tried it, and they are willing to recommend it to the public. For burns either of these remedies have no equal; or any sore that is inflamed, or foul ulcers that need cleansing and brought to a healthy condition, then they are very easy cured. I would recommend these remedies to the public as a cheap and safe remedy. Every bottle of oil and box of salve warranted to give satisfaction if used as directed, by reasonable people.

DR. W. S. RILEY, Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas.

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.

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

HOT SPRINGS cured in 40 days without mercury or inconvenience to business. Pamphlet free. Look box 548, Chicago, Illinois.

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

GRAY HAIR Dried instantly black or brown with Gray's New Walnut Hull Hair Color. No barber needed. No staining the skin. No mineral or poison. Convenient for ladies. One-third the price of other dyes. Circular free. FRANCIS BALLARD & CO., 58 North Clark St., Chicago.

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

PIANOS AND ORGANS Send for detailed statement of our NEW PLAN of retaining organs and pianos at wholesale prices. A seven and a third octave new piano, listed at \$650, for \$199 in Kansas City, or \$175 if sent direct from New York. Address CHAS. F. VEEB, BROOKLYN, 613 Main street, general agents for "STEINWAY & SONS" and "HAINES" PIANOS, TAYLOR & FARLEY and NEW ENGLAND CO.'S ORGANS. Music and all kinds of musical merchandise.

G. H. MURDOCK, WATCHMAKER

—AND— ENGRAVER, FICKETT'S DRUG STORE,

75 Mass. Street, Lawrence, Kans.

Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

THE NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

J. S. CREW	President
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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 (live 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 Currents 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 address.

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.

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Was the first to make the GREAT

Reduction in Prices,

And are now selling their New

FAMILY MACHINE

—AT—

\$30 Less than the Former Price.

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

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

LEASE OR INSTALLMENT PLAN

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

Purchase from authorized agents only. W. W. FLUKE, Agent, Lawrence, Kansas.

The Singer Manufacturing Co., 404 North Fifth street, St. Louis.

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CHARTERED

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., ST. LOUIS, MO.



THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE "Vibrator" Threshers,

WITH IMPROVED MOUNTED HORSE POWERS, And Steam Thresher Engines, Made only by

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



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

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

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 2 to 5 times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain Saved by these Improved Machines. Makes no Littering or Scatterings.

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

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Corn, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the only Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and the Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

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

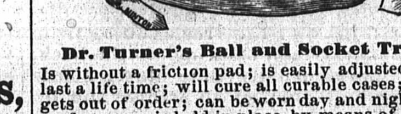
FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

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, far beyond any other make or kind.

Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Portability of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "Vibrators" Threshers are incomparable.

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



Dr. Turner's Ball and Socket Truss

Is without a friction pad; is easily adjusted; will last a lifetime; will cure all curable cases; never gets out of order; can be worn day and night with perfect ease; is held in place by means of a cloth belt, doing away with the metal belt used in other trusses; is recommended by every physician who ever saw one. Among the many who have given their testimony are Dr. Knight, president of the St. Joe medical college, who speaks from personal knowledge in the highest terms; Dr. Graves, druggist and dealer in trusses, Hiawatha, Kansas, who says, "The best in market;" George E. Irwin, M. D., Sabatha, Kansas; H. C. Miner, M. D., H. Leburn, M. D., E. W. Bliss, M. D., Hiawatha, Kansas. For sale at the office of Dr. Hunsos, opposite the court-house, by Dr. J. E. Bangs, agent for the proprietor.

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

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

HOWE'S 4 TON WAGON SCALE

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST Address A. M. GILBERT & CO., WESTERN MANUFACTURERS, 95, 97, 99 and 101 Lake St., Chicago, 157 Water St., Cleveland, O., 112 Main St., Cincinnati, O., 412 North Third St., St. Louis.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS interested in the estate of Sarah E. Brechstein, deceased, that the undersigned was, on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1878, appointed administrator of said estate by the probate court of Douglas county, Kansas.

JOHN G. HAUSMANN, Administrator.

Horticultural Department.

Ripe Peaches.

On Tuesday, June 4th, says the *Chautau Times*, Capt. Ashby brought to our office a ripe peach, that day plucked from one of his trees in his nursery adjoining town. This, we take it, is a little earlier than peaches have ever been known to ripen in this latitude. The tree upon which it grew is of accidental production, and this is the second year of bearing. The peach is a free stone, in appearance resembling the Amador, but in color much brighter, and possesses the peach fragrance to a very marked degree. The quality of this peach is excellent. It is at least fifteen days or more in advance of the Amador or Alexander, as compared with these varieties growing in the same locality, and from present indications will supersede either of these varieties as an early peach.

The Round-headed Apple Tree Borer.

To maintain good health and a uniform stand in my apple orchard, I have been compelled to form a more intimate acquaintance than is either pleasant or profitable with the round-headed apple tree borer—the one which works in the tree just above the surface of the ground. I presume that in a half day I have frequently killed newly hatched larva and crushed unhatched eggs of this beetle to the number of two thousand. My observations are, that the eggs are deposited from the latter part of June to the first of September. There may be a few deposited a little earlier, and some later, but the great majority are deposited during the harvest time. There are usually from three to seven eggs laid in a tree, but sometimes less than three, and I have taken out of a tree, only three years from nursery, twenty-one larva and eggs, evidently the work of more than one beetle. I think that usually but one beetle deposits eggs in a tree, and they are generally as evenly placed around the tree as the uneven surface of the tree will admit of, and very rarely all on one side of the tree. The eggs are usually deposited from one to six inches above the ground, though some will be found below the surface of the ground, in such places as where the ground has cracked open or the swaying of the tree by the wind has caused an airy place about the root. The beetle never deposits its eggs in the tree where the earth is touching the tree. In exceptional cases it deposits its eggs higher up, even in the branches. The larva seem to develop equally well in these parts, but not so well if deposited in any of the cavities below ground level, as there they are very liable to be drowned if these cavities become filled with water before the larva get well buried in the tree.

The eggs are deposited in the bark of the tree, the beetle puncturing or splitting the bark of the tree upward and downward, and a little sideways, the puncture looking very much as if made with an ordinary sharp-pointed pocket-knife. The eggs are usually injected into this puncture so deep as to be out of sight, but not always. On young and thin-barked trees the eggs will be pushed in next to the wood, but in older and thicker-barked trees they will be only through the hard, outer bark, and in the inner, soft bark.

As soon as the egg begins to hatch, which is in a few days after being deposited, its enlargement causes the puncture to open, and thereby it is much easier detected. The young borer hatches out on the inner side of the egg, and eats out a circular place of the size of a half dime, and then starts off, boring upward at first, but sometimes sideways or downward. At this stage of development it is easy to detect the young depredator by a few drops of discolored juice of the tree exuding from the puncture and sticking on the bark. The larva usually bore down below the ground surface to winter and up again in summer, living in the larva state in the tree nearly two years, then boring out in the form of the beetle, ready to repeat its round again.

The remedy I have successfully used, is to keep the ground around the trunks of the trees clean and mellow, so that there will be no cracks or openings there for the beetles to get in to lay their eggs in the tree, and so that the puncture where eggs are laid or young beetles hatching may be easily seen, and eggs or insects destroyed, which can be done while in the egg by merely pressing firmly on the puncture with a knife blade—the cracking of the egg can be heard distinctly—and if hatched, by cutting away the dead bark over the little cavity first eaten out and killing the young worm.

The borers do not go into the wood much the first year, and can be easily followed with the knife; but if not taken out soon after hatching, they seriously injure if not entirely kill the tree, especially when they run around just under the bark, as they sometimes do; or when several borers are in a small tree, they so injure it that it breaks over with the wind.

If the ground is well cleared and patted down smooth around the trees about the last of June, the destroying eggs and young borers will be much easier and more certain.—*J. W. Robinson, in Colman's Rural.*

The Mulberry as a Durable Timber.

Every one agrees as to the terrible destruction of useful timber trees that is going on all over the world, and especially in the United States and Canada. There is no difference of opinion whatever about it. This seems to be a matter that everybody can agree upon.

But when it comes to doing something to replace all this waste, everybody is not so unanimous. Then we all yawn and say: "O, yes, what you say is true, but when our timber all gives out perhaps some other substitute can be found. Anyhow we shall all be dead and gone then, and posterity can get along somehow."

This is hardly a fair way to treat any public question. We ought to leave the world in a little better condition than it was when we came into it. But instead of that we leave it the worse for our having lived in it.

With this preface, I wish to commend all planters and farmers who set out trees around their farms and homes. It is to be regretted that better facilities are not offered for procuring trees that will furnish good and durable timber as well as shelter, pleasant shade and a good appearance. Soft maples, cottonwoods and other trees now so largely planted out, are really good for little else.

This is not at all the case with such trees as the mulberry and catalpa. After serving other useful purposes, when properly grown, their timber is almost indestructible, and thus the last remains are more valuable and useful than ever. For fence posts, railroad ties, bridge and barn timbers, and other similar uses, timber from these trees is the very best the world knows. It certainly would seem that when they are not only useful, but beautiful, a preference should be given them, in planting out, to all other trees, especially when they can be so easily propagated, and when they grow so rapidly.

There are several varieties of the mulberry, nearly all of which seem to be native to this continent. The red and black sorts are so nearly alike, that it is scarcely worth while to discuss whether they are so or not.

The mulberry is a very precocious tree in suitable soils, and it seems to be well suited everywhere. It is usually propagated by cuttings, both from the root and limbs. Those from the latter grow almost as freely as if they had roots, and none may be said to fail. Browne, in his *Trees of America*, asserts that if a limb several feet long is driven into the ground where it is soft in the spring, it will bear fruit the next year. The fruit is a small, oblong berry, containing small seeds like the strawberry. These seeds grow freely, but are so small as to require considerable skill to succeed with them. Hence growing from cuttings is usually preferred.

Of the durability of the timber we have the most ample testimony. The writer has fence posts on his place, yet on duty and apparently sound and perfectly good, that are certainly forty years old. Posts of this timber are always preferred and usually bring double the price of posts from ordinary timber price. They are worth much more than that, compared with the common article.

In the United States patent office report for 1844, it is stated that the steamer Maryland was twenty-five years old then, and perfectly sound. All the timbers were mulberry.

In the Albany *Cultivator* for 1840, C. F. Durand states that the schooner Union was built at Lodi, N. Y., forty-three years before. The main timbers, futtocks and treenails were mulberry, and were still perfectly good, while the deck, built of Georgia pine, and other portions of the vessel built of well seasoned white oak, had decayed and had been renewed several times.

The sloop Highlander was also largely built of this timber. "After thirty years sea exposure no decay is observed in them, while her white oak timbers long ago crumbled from the spikes," Mr. Durand speaks of the trees from which the vessel was built as being sixteen to eighteen inches across the butt, which is a very large size here in the West.

Cornelius Kingsland, the shipwright who built the vessel, pronounced the mulberry to be superior, "for durability and strength to white oak, chestnut, cedar, wild cherry, red elm or locust," which is certainly giving it a first-class character.

On the Mississippi river the mulberry is perfectly at home on islands that easily overflow, and in other wet localities, where little else will grow, and that is of little value for any other purpose. The timber, too, that grows in such places is the very best, and most durable, as the experience of nearly half a century has proved.

In planting trees, it is certainly advisable always to plant the best. As the great majority of the planting people do not always know what is best, the writer thinks that he is fulfilling a public duty in making known facts like the above. At the very head of hardy, durable, cleanly, beautiful, easily propagated, rapid growing trees, he would name the catalpa and mulberry.

Do any of your readers know of any other timber trees possessing so many good qualities? If so, they certainly ought to be made known.—*Cor. Prairie Farmer.*

The Household.

New Remedy for Rheumatism.

Among the many remedies of modern times in the case of common diseases may be mentioned the use of salicylic acid, or salicine, in acute rheumatism, especially of the joints, and its efficacy is attested as the result of over 100 cases treated at a London hospital with this remedy. Relief was experienced in nearly every case, sometimes in three hours, and in other cases not for several days. The minimum of time necessary for the disappearance of pain from the joints was twelve hours, secondary effects being observed in a few cases, such as nausea, a humming in the ears, partial deafness, etc. Large doses produced a fall of temperature also; this, however, not being reduced below the normal condition, the pulse and respiration became less frequent; the appetite was not seriously affected. The medicine was administered in three three-grain pills taken every three hours. Salicine seemed to have less effect, but possessed the advantage of not disturbing the stomach.

Hints for Housekeepers.

Rich cheese feels softer under the pressure of the finger. That which is very strong is neither very good nor healthy. To keep one that is out, tie it up in a bag that will not admit flies and hang it in a dry, cool place. If mold appears on it, wipe it off with a dry cloth.

Picture frames and glasses are preserved from flies by painting them with a brush dipped in a mixture made by boiling three or four ounces in a pint of water.

Poison of almost any kind swallowed will be instantly thrown from the stomach by drinking half a glass of water (warm is best) in which has been stirred a tablespoonful of ground mustard; as soon as vomiting ceases, drink a cup of strong coffee, into which has been stirred the white of an egg. This nullifies any remnant which the mustard might have left.

Soft soap should be kept in a dry place in the cellar and not be used until three months old.

Kettles are cleansed of onion and other odors by dissolving a teaspoonful of pearl ash or saleratus in water and washing them.

Flour and meal of all kinds should be kept in a cool, dry place. The best rice is large and has a clear, fresh look. Old rice sometimes has little black insects inside the kernels.

Wash your shelves down clean, and, while damp, rub fine salt on them quite thick and let it remain on them for a time and red ants will disappear.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN. ESTABLISHED
J. K. DAVIDSON. 1866.
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Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

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CRYSTAL PALACE

BARBER SHOP,

Under the First National Bank.

All Work Done in the Latest Style.

PRICES REASONABLE.

Customers all Treated Alike.

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GOOD NEWS!

GOOD NEWS!!

THE
SIMPSON BANK BUILDING

To be occupied by

GEO. LEIS & BRO'S

DRUG HOUSE.

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

HEAVY GOODS

REDUCED PRICES

To save moving to our

NEW STORE.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY CHEAP,

As the opportunity will not last but a few days:

5 BARRELS LARD OIL.

8 BARRELS GOLDEN MACHINE OIL.

3 BARRELS FISH OIL.

2 BARRELS NEATS-FOOT OIL.

5 BARRELS CASTOR OIL.

20 BARRELS CALCIUM OIL.

10 BARRELS LINSEED OIL, RAW.

18 BARRELS LINSEED OIL, BOILED.

5 BARRELS SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

6,000 POUNDS STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD.

500 GALLONS MIXED PAINTS, ALL SHADES.

5 BARRELS ENGLISH WHITING.

5 BARRELS GILDER'S WHITING.

3 BARRELS PARIS WHITE.

1 BARREL CHALK.

2 BARRELS PUTTY.

15 BARRELS DRY PAINTS OF ALL COLORS.

5 BARRELS ROOFING PAINT.

5 BARRELS FLOUR SULPHUR.

Remember, these prices are

Only good for 15 days from date, On above named articles.

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READ, EVERYBODY!

ROBERTS & BILLINGS'

STRICTLY PURE

MIXED PAINTS

Are more than satisfying all who use them.

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE COLORS

Of the very best materials, viz.:

Strictly Pure White Lead,

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OLD PAINTERS USE IT,

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

Give these Paints a Trial

And you will certainly be convinced that these statements are correct. Send to

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

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.....988,501 00
Reserve for reinsurance of outstanding risks.....988,060 21
Reserve for reported losses, unclaimed dividends, etc.....194,883 07
Reserve for contingencies.....30,000 00
Total assets.....\$3,178,924 21

Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns.

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

JOHN CHARLTON,
Agent for Douglas County.

E. A. SMITH,

Norwood Stock Farm

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BREEDER OF

FINETROTTER HORSES

Thoroughbred Jersey Cattle,

BERKSHIRE HOGS AND FANCY CHICKENS.

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

CREW & HADLEY

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

WALL PAPER,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

WINDOW SHADES,

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

CROQUET SETS,

BABY WAGONS.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF

PICTURES,

PICTURE FRAMES

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THE OLDEST

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Patentees and Manufacturers of the "CENTENNIAL" Patent Buckle FLOW SHOE. This is absolutely the Best Flow Shoe made.

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Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

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SWEET POTATO PLANTS

FOR SALE

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT.

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

Farm and Stock.

A writer in the *Poultry World* says that the effect of sunflower seeds in glossing the plumage of fowls that eat them is very noticeable. Another advantage in this feed is that of breaking the shell to get at the kernel, which they soon learn to do, is useful exercise and diverts attention in confinement from egg-eating, feather-plucking and similar mischief of idle hens.

Don't Sell the Best Stock.

This matter of selling the best stock is a ruinous policy; our farmers should never adopt it. Whatever pressure for money there may be it would be better far to meet it in some other direction than in the sale of one's best cattle. Stock may well be regarded the standard of agriculture. In any given section of the country where the stock is poor and scrubby, agriculture is in a correspondingly low condition; where it is fine and fair, agriculture stands high and farming is remunerative. We think there is no exception to this rule.

Some of our granges have taken in hand the work of improving their stock. Many of our farmers, perhaps a majority of them, are not able to incur the expense of purchasing the best stock for breeding; or, if they have the capital, there may be some lack of skill or aptitude, or the absence of certain conditions favorable for their entering upon this branch of business. Now if there is some member of the grange who possesses peculiar qualifications for conducting this branch of farming, why may not the grange constitute him their chosen agent for carrying out their plan for introducing an improved breed of cattle? What impediments are there in the way of entering into a co-operative movement of this kind for the purpose of production? If the requisite conditions of success were carefully considered and carried out with the requisite skill and energy the experiment could not fail. The best possible nursery for the supply of the finest stock for the whole grange might be established on this co-operative principle. If a store can be successfully carried on the co-operative plan for the mutual benefit of those who co-operate, why cannot a co-operative stock farm be conducted on the same principles and with a like success?

There is but just one objection that can be urged against such a plan of co-operative stock raising. The objection is that men are so selfish; they are so thoroughly imbued with the principle of competition that they cannot and will not enter with heart and soul into any scheme which does not involve an immediate, direct personal reward. This is a flat denial that there is or that there can be any motive of good, honest, faithful work other than pure, concentrated selfishness. It says with a terrible emphasis that the command "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" is delusive, fanatical and impracticable. It confesses that a membership of the grange is entered upon solely for a selfish purpose, a personal benefit, an individual appropriation of whatever good can be extracted from it.

We acknowledge that this objection stands fearfully in the way to any successful co-operative movement. But as it has been to a degree overcome in the case of co-operative stores we have faith to believe that it may also be overcome in this important matter of establishing an experimental and co-operative stock farm.

By these remarks we hope to draw the attention of our farmers to what we deem a very important phase of the co-operative movement. If there is any reason or truth in this idea of co-operation, if there is any advantage to be derived from its application, it will be the bringing in of a better day and a brighter hope for the farmer.

Cheese Making on a Small Scale.

A friend wishes us to publish directions for making cheese for family use, from a few cows. We cannot do better than to copy the following from *American Dairying*:

For making cheese under any circumstances, a few things are absolutely necessary. One must have a vessel large enough to hold the milk. It may be any clean tub, boiler or kettle. A wooden tub is best, because it will lose least heat while standing. There must be means for warming, which can be supplied by a cook stove. Rennet for coagulating the milk must be provided and soaked beforehand. A strong hoop for pressing the curd, with a capacity

of at least six cubic inches for every quart of milk used, and power for pressing equal to at least the weight of a ton. These being provided, warm milk in any convenient way without burning, to about eighty-four degrees, and add rennet enough to have it begin to curdle in fifteen minutes, and cover the milk to keep it from cooling. The quantity of rennet to use must be found by trial. A good rennet, well soaked and rubbed, in time, will curdle about 2,000 quarts of milk, but there is so much variation in their strength, that only an approximation to the quantity required can be made.

When the curd has become so hard as to cleave before the finger when passed through it, it should be cut with a blade that will reach to the bottom of the vessel, into columns an inch or so square, and then covered again to let the whey separate. After it has stood fifteen or twenty minutes, the whey which can be conveniently removed, may be dipped off and the curd carefully broken with the hands into pieces the size of chestnuts, or even finer. When this is done, the whey which has been dipped off, or what is better, an equal bulk of water heated to 150 degrees, may be turned into the curd and stirred enough to make all parts of the curd warm alike. The curd should be again covered to prevent cooling, and left standing fifteen or twenty minutes, or as long as it can be without sticking firmly together, when it may be again dipped off, the curd broken up fine again, and more hot whey or water turned on and mixed evenly with the curd by gentle stirring, so as not to roll the whey and waste the richness of the curd. Cover the curd again, and repeat the operation till the mass is raised to blood heat. The stirring should be repeated often enough to prevent the pieces of curd from adhering, and the whole covered and left standing for the curd to harden.

When it has stood so long as to become hard enough to squeak between the teeth, or spring apart readily when pressed in the hand, or what is better, respond to the hot iron test, the whey may at once be dipped off, and the curd drained on a strainer cloth laid over something which will allow the whey to run away steadily; like a large sieve or a basket.

When the curd has been stirred until it is freed from whey, and becomes a little cool and the large lumps broken up fine so it will all receive salt about alike, salt at the rate of one ounce for each ten quarts of milk. Mix the salt thoroughly through the curd, and then put to press. As soon as the curd is well stuck together so it can be handled safely, remove it from the press, put on a new press cloth, turn the under side up, fold the cloth evenly over it, and press again until the press is needed for the next day's cheese.

Upon taking it from the press, let it stand an hour or two till it becomes dry then rub it over with some soft grease, and turn and rub daily until it is cured, which will be from thirty to sixty days. On small cheese for home use, no bandage will be required. The surface must be greased often enough to keep it from drying and cracking.

Are Percherons and Normans the Same?

I see in the proceedings of the meeting of the importers and breeders, etc., held at Peoria, that the association class the French breeds of horses together in the stud book, calling them Percheron-Normans, at the same time refusing to recognize them as the same by reporting a resolution to that effect. If the Percheron and Norman horses are different breeds and cannot be recognized as the same, how can they consistently be registered in the same stud book? Is it not the object of a stud book, or herd book, to establish the breeding of some particular strain?

A HORSEMAN.

HAYWORTH, Illinois.

REMARKS.—The true Percheron—the race which first made the horses of La Perche famous, were not what would now be called large horses. They were from 15 to 16 hands high, weighed 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, and were especially adapted for moving a heavy load at a rapid gait, and for use in post coaches, omnibuses, etc. The demands of commerce, for thirty or forty years past, have led to a modification of this ancient race to such an extent that it is now difficult to procure a pure specimen of the breed as it existed fifty years ago. Greater weight, heavier bone, and more substance have been demanded, and French breeders have sought to supply this demand. Something has been effected in this direction by selection of the largest stallions and mares of the original race for breeding purposes, but much more has been accomplished by crossing with the larger, coarser races of Northern France, Belgium and Flanders.

Subject to these modifications, the Percheron race is still extensively and carefully bred in the departments of Eure, Orne, Eure et Loir, Loir et Cher and Sarthe; and they have also found their way northward and toward the coast in the departments of the Seine-Inferieure and Calvados, embracing the greater portion of ancient Normandy; but in the five departments first above named they are more purely bred and approach more nearly the original Percheron type. Near the coast and north of the Seine river, the Flemish element, as might reasonably be expected, has made its influence more strongly felt, and here the horses possess more of Flemish, or Belgian, and

less of the Percheron type than those bred further south, in the ancient province of La Perche, now included in the five departments first above named.

This mixture of the races, with a view to producing greater size, will account for the difference apparent in the horses brought to this country from France. Some of them are fairly entitled to be classed as pure Percherons, while others have all the characteristics of the great, coarse, lumbering draft horse of Flanders; and we also have every conceivable gradation between the two types represented in the importations made to this country.

Intelligent importers and others who have investigated this subject, recognizing these facts, are not willing to place themselves on the record as declaring that all the horses brought from France are of the same breed; and yet there is little doubt but most of them possess a considerable portion of Percheron blood. Just where to draw the dividing line is a difficult question. In the introduction to the *Percheron-Norman Stud Book*—which was so strongly and emphatically indorsed by the association of Norman horse breeders at its last meeting—this subject is very fully discussed, to which our correspondent is referred. It is a difficult matter to decide what is and what is not justly entitled to registry in a stud book for these horses. The plan adopted was, to give the full account of the course of breeding and crossing practiced in France, and then admit all horses to registry that were imported from that country, as Percherons, Normans or Normy-Percherons—not very satisfactory, we will admit, but the only thing that could be done, if we were to have a book at all.

Prices of Farm Produce for Fifty-Three Years.

We take the following table from the *American Almanac* recently issued. Its statistics are very full and carefully prepared. The prices given are the average prices in New York City for the month of January of each year:

Year.	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Indian	Corn	Hay	Timothy	Clover	Alfalfa	Wool
1825...	42	101	27 1-2	13 37	9 1-4	32 1-3	1-3				
1826...	43	90	45 1-2	11 75	9 1-2	34	1-3				
1827...	70	93	56	11 87 1-2	10 1-2	35	1-3				
1828...	67	115	34	14 12 1-2	9 1-2	31	1-3				
1829...	54	104	32	11 50	9 3-4	21 1-3	1-3				
1830...	54	104	32	11 50	9 3-4	21 1-3	1-3				
1831...	58 1-2	125	31 1-2	13 87	10 3-4	25	1-3				
1832...	75	126 1-4	50	13 50	9 1-2	27 1-3	1-3				
1833...	75	126 1-4	50	13 50	9 1-2	27 1-3	1-3				
1834...	59 1-2	106	44	14 50	9 1-2	32 1-2	1-3				
1835...	74	105	40	13 75	9 3-4	27 1-3	1-3				
1836...	50 1-2	78	56 1-2	13 25	12 3-4	32 1-3	1-3				
1837...	57	77 1-3	57	23 50	11 1-2	24 1-3	1-3				
1838...	56	102	42 1-2	31 50	12 1-2	30	1-3				
1839...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1840...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1841...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1842...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1843...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1844...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1845...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1846...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1847...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1848...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1849...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1850...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1851...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1852...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1853...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1854...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1855...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1856...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1857...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1858...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1859...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1860...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1861...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1862...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1863...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1864...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1865...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1866...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1867...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1868...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1869...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1870...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1871...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1872...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1873...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1874...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1875...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1876...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				
1877...	92	124 1-3	55	23 25	11 3-4	38 1-3	1-3				

We advise our readers to preserve the above table. There is room in it for an interesting study. It shows conclusively that the present prices of the leading productions of the farm are as low as we may reasonably expect them to go, and that, judging from the experience of the past, we have good grounds on which to found confident hopes of gradually improving prices, and, consequently, better times. In no prosperous period in the whole history of this country had we reached such high prices as prevailed just at the close of the late war. As we were upon a higher financial pinnacle than ever before, so now we have gone down, down, until we have arrived at a lower level of prices than have been known since the depression which followed the panic of 1837.

We find the average price of corn for the whole fifty-three years is a fraction less than 75 cents per bushel. The average for the first ten years was, omitting fractions, 62 cents. For the next five years, from 1834 to 1839 inclusive, 88 cents; for the next five years, 56 cents, and this is the lowest range for any five years reported in the table. For the ten years, 1845-1854, the average was 69 cents, and for the next ten years, 84 cents; while from 1865 to 1874 the average price was 104 cents, or fully twice what corn is quoted in New York at present. It is noticeable that the highest prices above were during the years just preceding the panics of 1837 and 1857, and again just succeeding the close of the late war. How much these high prices were due to short crops, and how much to brisk, enterprising times, our readers can estimate for themselves. About once in twenty years we have a round of high prices and prosperous times, always to be succeeded by the day of settlement, depression of values, etc. The average price of wheat for the fifty-three years

is \$1.44, and the present price in New York is considerably below this, although wheat is relatively higher than either corn or oats. Pork is lower now than in any year covered by our table, unless it may be in 1843, when the price was about the same as at present. After comparing present quotations of farm products with those of past years, we are not surprised that there is a general complaint among farmers of low prices and dull times. To produce grain and other products to be sold at present prices, and at the same time have to pay high taxes, and high wages, is certainly discouraging; although we can procure our farm help cheaper than at any time for the past few years, we are still paying more in proportion to the prices of our produce than farmers have been wont to pay. It is true that, with improved machinery, and the smoother condition of our lands, we have some advantages; but the machinery has cost us too much, and our improved lands represent a larger capital from which we have a right to expect fair returns.

Our only great encouragement is that, as in times past seasons of low prices and dull times have been succeeded by prosperous periods, we may with confidence look forward to the future to repair our losses and make up for the troubles experienced in working more burdensome than any our country has ever experienced before. Favorable seasons and good crops are helping the country out of its financial troubles, although the relief to the producers comes but slowly on account of the unremunerative prices at which they have to dispose of the fruits of their labors and their farms. But whatever tends to quicken enterprises and restore confidence, is in the way of helping the farmer, who will reap his reward when prosperous, thriving business again makes a profitable demand for his produce.—*Husbandman.*

The Walking Gait.

The *London Live-Stock Journal* says: "A fast walking horse, getting over the ground so much quicker, would represent so much more ground plowed than that accomplished by a slow walking horse, thereby reducing very much a farmer's expenditure in that somewhat large item—wages. This being of such vital importance to farmers, it is a matter of great wonder that they should not hitherto have recognized the fact and taken steps to provide themselves with fast walking horses, whose education in this branch had not entirely been neglected, and to have bred from the best performers of both sexes, so as in time to form a breed of fast walkers in the same way that Americans have formed a breed of trotters, so renowned for their speed as to defy the world. They began by first educating their horses to trot, and then, by a judicious selection of sires and dams, to have formed a race of trotters. Why do not the farmers in this country do the same with reference to walking horses? A fast walking horse should always command a good price, for what is more delightful than riding a horse with a long, swinging stride, who can master from five to six miles an hour at a walk. Nor is this all, for a horse which is a perfect walker is sure to be good at his other paces. Special prizes given at all horse shows for the best walkers would be a step in the right direction. Our colonies, however, are beforehand with us in this, for in Australia all the principal shows do give prizes for the best walking horses. But the first thing to be done is to teach the young animal how to walk well; it is very easily done, only requiring a little patience and time."

Live Stock in Great Britain.

The diminution of live stock in Great Britain and Ireland within the last few years is causing considerable anxiety in agricultural circles in those countries. There has been a decrease in the number of cattle and sheep in Great Britain since 1874 of seven per cent. There was a steady increase per annum of cattle in the United Kingdom from 1866 to 1874, and thenceforward there has been a gradual falling off. The cattle census this year shows only 5,698,000 cattle in Great Britain which is a loss of 428,000 in three years. At this rate of diminution the head of cattle would be reduced to one-half in about twenty-one years. In Ireland the decrease has been more than three per cent. Sheep in Great Britain have decreased to the number of 2,753,000, or seven per cent., while in Ireland there has been a falling off of ten and a half per cent. and yet there is now in Great Britain more land under grass and crops for feeding animals than there was in 1874. The decrease in the number of live stock kept is due to one or both of two causes; either the farmers are short of money for buying cattle and sheep or for keeping up the yield of their green crops, or disease has visited live stock with such excessive mortality as to discourage farmers from herding.

Los Angeles county, California, has some farmers who conduct their operations on a pretty extensive scale. Lankershim and Van Nuys have seeded 10,000 acres to wheat. One farmer has 5,000 acres of barley, another 4,000, while scores have planted over 1,000 acres with grain.

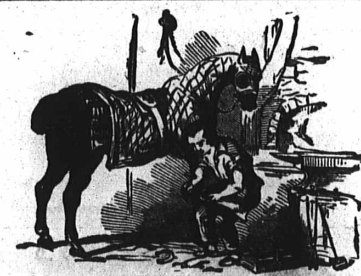
Tennessee has twice as many acres in wheat as she had last year.

Veterinary Department.

Removal of Warts.

I have two young mules troubled with warts, which look like a large lump of raw flesh and will bleed considerably if rubbed; one is located on the inside of the fore leg and another on the neck. They appear to be just fastened to the skin. Please tell me how to cure them.

ANSWER.—Warts do not penetrate deeper than the skin. There are some caustics that will remove them, but I prefer extirpation with the knife or scissors. When the root is very small it may be clipped effectively close to the skin with a pair of clipping shears and the parts touched with lunar caustic. When the pedicle or stem is of considerable size a strong ligature of saddler's silk, well waxed, should be passed firmly round the wart at its very base and the ends of the silk tied in a manner so that the ligature can be readily tightened daily. All means of nutriment being thus destroyed the wart or tumor will in a very short time be killed and drop off. Where the warts are large or in large clusters similar to a bunch of grapes, it will facilitate their removal to cast or fasten the animal by means of a strong twitch and extirpate them close to the skin by means of a sharp knife, bistoury or clipping shears; the base or roots should then be slightly seared with a hot iron to prevent the wart from growing again. They may also be treated in the following manner: Take a common suture needle, arm it with a double ligature, each consisting of three threads of saddler's twine, well waxed; pass the needle through the center of the wart as close down to the skin as possible, tie each half of the threads with a surgeon's or weaver's knot as tightly as the knot can be tied, then cut the ends off middling close to the knot, and in a short time the wart will drop off. If the exposed surfaces should not heal satisfactorily moisten them occasionally with equal parts of tincture of aloes and myrrh. If any disposition is manifested in the parts to ulcerate, sprinkle them with equal parts of finely pulverized charcoal and bloodroot. All warts can be very readily removed by the means herein described.—*Ex.*



Dr. W. S. Riley's Alternative Renovating Powders.

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

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



To the Farmers and Breeders of Douglas and adjoining counties:

I wish to say, I have just received from McLean county, Ill., one of the Finest and Best Norman Stallions ever brought to this section of the state, and will be kept for the season 1878 at my stable, season to last until September 1st. DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE.—LOUIS in color is jet black, 5 years old, 17 hands high and weighs 1,600 pounds. Was sired by imported Victor, dam by Louis Napoleon out of a Norman and Clyde mare. Louis took first premium of \$100 for best horse and five colts, and also second premium in sweepstakes for draft stallions, at the Illinois state fair at Peoria. Come and see him.

LAWRENCE, May 21, 1878. G. W. OSBORN.

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

Have for sale draft stallions, harness stallions 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.

A. H. ANDREWS & CO.,

213 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

UNEQUALED
ATTRACTION OF GOOD CLOTHING!
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
THOUSANDS OF

Men's, Boys', Youths' and Children's Suits

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

J. HOUSE & CO.'S

MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSE,

79 MASS. STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

BANKRUPT SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES!

HAVING PURCHASED AT ASSIGNEE'S SALE THE
ENTIRE STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES

Lately belonging to A. J. Minard, at the old stand of Abbott & Minard, 81 Massachusetts street, and being desirous to close it out at once, I will offer them at manufacturer's prices—

Just what they Cost in Eastern Markets.

This is one of the best opportunities to buy boots and shoes ever offered in Lawrence, as the stock is all fresh, having been purchased within the past year, consequently no old styles or shelf-worn goods to dispose of; and it is an acknowledged fact, by dealers and others, that it is the

BEST STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES

In quality, etc., ever brought to this city. Therefore if you wish to secure bargains call early, as the stock will not last long at the figures.

LOOK AT SOME OF THE PRICES:

Men's sewed calf boot, \$4.50; former price, \$6.00.
Men's pegged calf boot, hand made, \$4.00; former price, \$5.00.
Ladies' French kid button shoe, \$4.00; former price, \$5.00.
Ladies' kid button shoe, \$3.00; former price, \$4.00.
Ladies' pebble goat polish shoe, \$2.25; former price, \$3.00.
Ladies' carpet slippers, 40 cents; former price, 60 cents.
Men's carpet slippers, 45 cents; former price, 65 cents.

Terms Strictly Cash.

I. E. HOWE.



ROBERT COOK,
Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

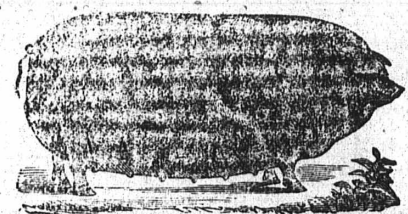
Importer, Breeder and Shipper of
PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

—AND—
SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Pigs forwarded to any part of the United States at the following prices per pair, persons ordering pigs paying freight on the same:
Eight weeks old.....\$25.00
Three to five months old.....32.00
Five to seven months old.....42.00
Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.

A Boar, eight months old.....\$25.00
A Sow, eight months old, with pig.....25.00
Description of the Poland-China Hog: The prevailing color is black and white spotted, sometimes pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color.
All Pigs warranted first-class and shipped C. O. D. Charges on remittances must be prepaid.

POLAND-CHINA HOGS.



PURE BLOOD.

THE BEST ANYWHERE IN THE WEST.

300 Pigs now to select from.

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

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COME FARMERS,

WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING
Sands' Genuine all Wool
HORSE COLLARS.
All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented.

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—FOR—
SPRING TRADE
JAS. G. SANDS.
(Established in 1855.)

L. B. DAVIS,
Carriage and Wagon

MANUFACTORY!

SPRING WAGONS

—AND—
BUGGIES

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

175 Mass. St., - - Lawrence, Kans.

THE KIRBY



SELF-BINDING HARVESTER.

This machine is not made to use with hand-binding attachment, but is emphatically what we claim for it—

A Perfect Self-Binding Harvester.

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

WINDSOR HOUSE.

Patronized by Farmers, Grangers and the traveling public.

Endorsed by Lyon County Council.

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

J. GARDINER - - - EMPORIA.

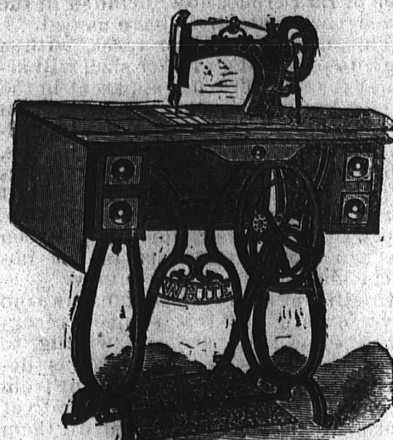
PRESCRIPTION FREE
FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indecency or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients.
Address, DR. JAMES & CO., 130 W. Sixth St., CINCINNATI, O.

W. F. PENNY,
TAILOR.

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

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

THE WHITE



SEWING MACHINE.

This machine possesses more advantages and satisfies those who use it better than any other machine on the market. 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 it from wear for this purpose, as also relieving the operator of the necessity of removing the work or attachments, as is the case in nearly all other machines.

Tenth—It is elegantly ornamented and finished, and its cabinet work is unsurpassed.
The result of this combination is the "WHITE," the most durable, the cheapest, best and largest family sewing machine in the world.

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

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

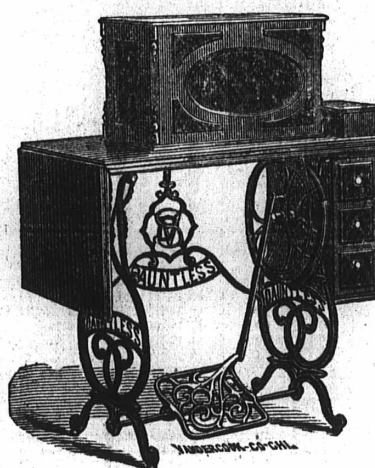
J. T. RICHEY, Agent,
No. 64 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

WE DESIRE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO

The Latest New Improvements

Just added to the popular

DAUNTLESS SEWING MACHINE.



Thousands are now in use, all giving perfect satisfaction.

Only the needle to thread.

All the working parts of STEEL, securing durability and finish.

Best BOBBIN WINDER used, without running the machine or removing the work.

Best TENSION and TAKE-UP, only the needle to be threaded.

Best SHUTTLE in the world, the easiest managed, no holes or slots to thread. In fact it can be threaded in the dark. Its bobbin holding more thread than any other.

New TREADLE, neat in appearance, perfect in shape.

Best HINGES, giving solid support and perfect insulation.

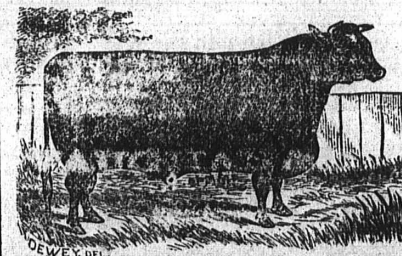
The universal expression of all who have seen and tested the Dauntless is, that beyond doubt it is "THE BEST IN THE MARKET."

We shall be pleased to have your orders, feeling confident our machine will render perfect satisfaction.

J. H. SHIMMONS, Agent,
Lawrence, Kansas.

Dauntless Manufacturing Co.,
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LEVI DUMBAULD.

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—BREEDER OF—

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

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

Three Farms for Sale Cheap.

One hundred and twenty acres nine miles east of Ottawa, in Franklin county; \$8 1-2 acres three miles east of Lawrence; 80 acres seven miles east of Lawrence. The last two farms are all good Kansas River Bottom. 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 D. 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.

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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

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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,

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

5000
LADIES' LINEN SUITS,

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

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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.

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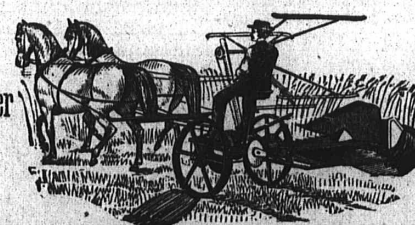
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Any Farmer Having

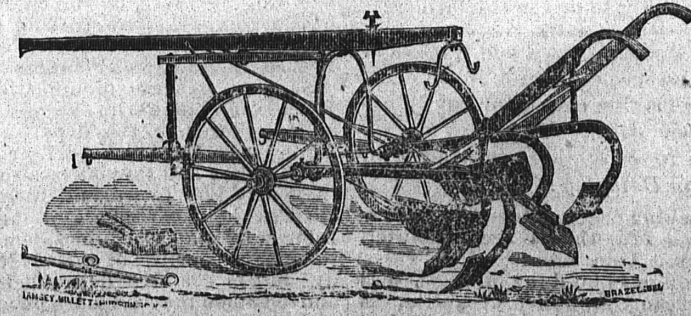
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The First Season.



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

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