

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 331.

FINDING FAULT WITH THE WORLD.

BY MARY E. LAMBERT.

A certain class of people, lad,
Depreciate each blessing,
Forgetting joys, prone to recall
Each trouble, soul-distressing.

They call this world a "vale of tears,"
"Abode of sin and sorrow,"
And take no pleasure in to-day
For fear of grief to-morrow.

They live in "realms of blighted hopes,"
A "daily cross" is bearing;
The home life is to them unknown,
For they are but wayfarers.

My lad, this world is beautiful,
As cheerful people see it;
Earth's sunshine would not seem so bright
Could we from darkness free it.

In cases nine, out of each ten,
Our world is what we make it,
Each joy will pass you by, unless
Your hand is reached to take it.

If you live in a deep, dark cave,
The sunshine cannot reach you.
The happiness you give is yours,
Remember, I beseech you.

And know, lad, that this world is good,
To those who wisely use it,
But is the very worst of worlds
To those, lad, who abuse it.

FROM PENURY TO PLENTY.

BY MARY E. MOFFAT.

The setting sun shone upon a pretty rural scene, upon which farmer Cartwright's eyes dwelt with the pride of ownership. His substantial figure made the young girls who stood beside him look very slight and fragile by way of contrast, though, in reality, they were perfect types of health and of the rounded outlines and rosy bloom of "sweet sixteen."

Ellen, the old man's only daughter, was fair and petite, with bright blue eyes smiling out under masses of curling, yellow hair, cut short upon the forehead, and hanging in shining waves over her shoulders in the English fashion. Flora Shelby, her intimate friend, was her complete contrast—with wide, dark eyes, and a stately carriage of the head, which harmonized well with her delicate, clear-cut features, and tall, lithe young frame.

Ellen was filling her father's pipe. Suddenly a strange voice broke in upon the peaceful scene:

"I am homeless and hungry. Can you give me some supper and a night's lodging? I will pay in work to-morrow."

After a moment's hesitation the farmer said: "The wife likes not to admit strangers within doors; but if you will sleep in the barn you are welcome. The hay is sweet and clean, and if you never have worse company than the dumb beasts you need not complain."

But the mistress had been attracted to the door by the sound of a strange voice, and she said, in no gentle tone:

"Do my ears deceive me, John Cartwright? Are you going to trust that young vagrant in among your horses? I'll be bound he's a ne'er do well."

"Don't, mother," whispered Ellen. "He looks not like one of that sort. His face is an honest one."

"Dear auntie, let uncle try him. I heard him say but a few minutes ago that he was short of hands," pleaded Flora.

"Nonsense! What do two silly chits like you know of the world? You'd believe black was white if any one told you so."

Ellen flushed and hung her head at her step-mother's sharp words, while Flora's slight figure straightened itself proudly in wounded dignity. A deep red burned through the stranger's bronzed cheeks. He turned to go, with a grateful glance at the pretty pleaders whose low tones had reached him; but John Cartwright had a will of his own. He only shrugged his shoulders at his wife's disapproval, and said, good naturedly but decidedly: "Never mind, wife; if aught goes wrong we'll not blame you for't. Ellen, lass, run and cut some slices from the round of beef and bring them hither with a brown loaf."

The young man's hunger was soon satisfied and he was shown to his lodging place. Then Ellen stole to her father's side, who said: "Do you know, lass, that lad's voice set me to thinking. It may be that my own boy is living somewhere on the face of the earth, and mayhap has to ask charity. It sort of went to my heart like. I couldn't say him 'nay' for the thought of George—little, golden-haired George—my only son;" and the old man heaved a deep sigh.

Ellen ran her fingers through his whitening locks with a tender, caressing touch, as she said:

"Does the stranger look as my brother did?" "No, lass. He had a skin like milk; and this lad is as dark as the Indians I've read of in my book of travels. But for my lost boy's sake, whether he be alive or dead, I mean to give you manly youth a trial."

Flora, who had been listening with her heart in her eyes, caught up one big, sun-browned hand in her two soft, pink palms, and kissed it. Then, frightened at the impulsive action so unwonted to her reserved nature, she fled home with the speed of a startled fawn as Dame Cartwright's voice sounded again at the door: "Ellen, child, go fix yourself decent. It's time for some one to be here, and you look like a milkmaid in that cotton dress."

"I care not," pouted Ellen. "Mr. Weld's naught to me, and never will be. Robin May's little finger is more to me than that dark man's whole possessions, be he rich as King Solomon," answered Ellen, sturdily.

Ellen was a favorite with her step-mother, who always softened her harsh voice when talking to her; so that the girl did not stand in such wholesome awe of her sharp tongue as did the rest of the household. Yet, in an English home, the parent's word is law; and Ellen secretly dreaded that an influence might be brought to bear against Robin, whom she loved with the whole fervor of her romantic little heart. As she had said, nothing was really known of her new admirer, Thomas Weld; but his plausible ways and affluent appearance had made her worldly minded step-mother think she was doing Ellen a benefit in trying to further the match.

It was the hour of midnight. Nothing could be heard but the drowsy coo of some sleepy dove as she nestled closer over her nest, or the steady breathing of the tired horses in their stalls. But there is a sudden stir. Dark figures move to and fro outside the barn. Then the bolt is pushed slyly back, and they enter. Sacks are hurriedly placed on the floor, and busy hands seize the bags of wheat ready for the market, and fill the empty ones with their contents. Another moment and the thieves will be off with their booty, for they have untied two of the strongest draught horses, and slung the sacks of grain across their backs, ready for a start. But what is that?

The moon has risen, and as her silvery beams glance in through the open door they fall upon a tall, white object, which rises up with outstretched, waving arms, and blood-curdling cries, and comes toward the startled marauders. One instant they gaze in silent horror, each hair of their superstitious heads standing erect from fright, then they turn and run wildly away, thinking of nothing but their individual safety. One among them, evidently the leader, tries to stop their flight, saying in low, savage tones:

"You fools, you are running from a shadow."

"No, maister," comes the trembling answer; "it's a ghost! a ghost! I always heard tell there be ghosts in this hollow, and now I know it."

With muttered curses, not loud but deep, the discomfited ruffian follows the rest, and the ghost is sole occupant of the place. My reader undoubtedly knows that the apparition is one of flesh and blood. It is only the young stranger whom the kind farmer had befriended. He hastened to rouse his benefactor, picking up on his way a glittering stone that lay shining on the floor. He handed it to farmer Cartwright, whose brow darkened suddenly as he looked at it.

"I've seen that stone before, and in my own house too. That comes of making free with a stranger. Now I think of it, he has an uncanny face." He turned to the lad abruptly: "How came they to run off without taking what they came to get?"

"All I know is, sir, that some one called 'a ghost! a ghost!' Maybe it was I that frightened them."

The farmer smiled grimly.

"I see it all. This place has an eerie sort of name among the ignorant folk around, and they mistook you for the unquiet spirit whom they say walks at the cock crowing. Well, young man, you saved me more'n the price of your supper."

The next morning farmer Cartwright went for a warrant to arrest Thomas Weld, whose signet had fallen from his ring and remained a silent witness against him. But he had fled beyond the reach of justice. With this proof that Ellen had read his character aright, he dismisses him from our story.

From this time the farmer engaged the young man as a regular assistant on the place, and he soon became a great favorite. For several seasons they worked together, side by side. One day, while mowing a fine field of timothy, the master's scythe flew from his hand and struck his follower just below the knee, inflicting a severe cut. In great haste and anxiety the old man tore off his clothes and made an improvised bandage of his bandana handkerchief, tying it just above the wound so as to check the flow of blood. Before he succeeded in doing so, the lad had fainted. Much to farmer Cartwright's surprise, the uncovered limb was white as snow, forming a striking contrast to the dark tint of his face and hands. A peculiar, crescent-shaped scar also attracted his attention, and made his stout heart thrill with emotion as he took him up in his strong arms and carried him to the house.

He had seen that scar before, unless it were possible that fate had played him the unkind trick of bringing to his door a youth marked in this way just to make sport of an old man, bereaved for years of his only son. But no, it could not be. It was the same wound he had seen the surgeon sew up on his baby boy. He said solemnly, yet with a strange, happy light upon his face, as Dame Cartwright met him at the door:

"Wife, make ready the best chamber; for he who was lost is found; thanks be to God."

After he was laid in the clean lavender-scented bed, the doctor was sent for; but though the patient soon recovered his consciousness, nothing was said of the wonderful discovery until his wound was dressed and he was pronounced out of danger.

Then the old man sat down by the bedside and took one nerveless hand in his broad brown palm:

"My lad," he said huskily, "I've treated you well since you've been with me, and have ever showed confidence in you. Now do the same by me, and tell me all you know of yourself."

"The young man looked at the speaker's agitated face in surprise as he said:

"I know so little about myself that it's hardly worth telling. I came to you from a gipsy camp. I was contented with the tribe till Meg, my reputed mother, died; for she never let the men teach me any of their bad ways. But after she was gone I was expected to do as the rest, and had such rough treatment when I refused that I ran away."

"Can you remember anything different from your life with the gipsies? Try and think if you had any other home."

"I sometimes think, as in a dream, of a soft-voiced woman who used to sing to me; but it's so indistinct that I've given up trying to believe it was ever true."

"It is the truth," said the old man, solemnly. "You shall see the face you speak of;" and rising, he went to an old-fashioned cabinet, unlocked a drawer, and took from it a picture in water-colors. As he held it before the young man's eyes his face lighted up with sudden joy. "It is! It is the same! Oh, sir, it was not a dream! it was a blessed memory!"

"You are right. It is the picture of your sainted mother—my wife—Ruth Cartwright, whose heart broke when you were spirited away so mysteriously—not knowing whether her bonny boy was dead or alive—and was laid under the sod in less than a year. Oh, my boy! my boy! How little you knew that God had brought you to your own father's door! Blessed be His name!"

It was a happy moment for both. An honest name, and a father's love for the one, and a son to carry that time-honored name down to posterity, for the other. We will draw a veil over the confidences exchanged between the father and his recovered boy.

Another spring will see two weddings; one at the Cartwright farm, when Ellen and Robin are to join their destinies for better or for worse; for Robin has become rich by means of an ingenious invention, and can make a comfortable home for his pretty bride.

The other young couple are—George Cartwright and Flora Shelby, Ellen's friend. It was a happy day for Flora when George's parentage was discovered. Her young heart had given its wealth of love to the stranger when he was only a nameless farm-hand; but she well knew her parents would not hear of her marrying him, and she had striven to crush down the feeling, and avoided the farm-house where she had been wont to visit so constantly, not daring to trust herself within the influence of the dark, soulful eyes, which ever thrilled their glances to her very heart's core.

George had been as studious to avoid Flora, and for the same reason; so the loving young hearts had of late been ill at ease lest some chance should betray to each the other's secret.

Now, however, the young heir of substantial acres can hold up his head with any of the

rustic beaux in the neighborhood; and Flora's parents are well pleased at the match. Love delights in making her votaries uneasy and unhappy for a time, but true hearts are generally rewarded by the roguish god at last.

Modest Merit.

At the last meeting of the Limekiln club, Bro. Gardner rose up, swept the hall with the glance of an eagle, and said: "Gentlemen, ez I was walkin' round dis mawin' I 'prouched a spot where a hoss hed fallen on der street. Dar was a right smart o' men roun' dar, an' eb'ry man o' dem was pushin' an' jammin' an' clawin' to be nearest to de dyin' animal. One man yelled out one ting, an' den anoder yelled 'sunthin' else, an' de poor hoss didn't know wheder it was best to live or die. Did I rush inter dat crowd? Did I jump up an' down an' raise my elahyun voice above de odds? Did I push all dem fellers away an' shriek out dat 'd raise dat hoss or die?' 'In course you did!' replied Chowder Davis, as the president halted for breath. Brother Gardner bestowed upon him a look of XXXX contempt, and slowly continued, 'No, gem'en. I didn't! I stood back on de outskirts o' dat crowd, sayin' an' sunthin' to nobody, an' knowin' dat I'd be called on, if wanted. Dat's my principul, an' dat's de principul dat I wants to waccinate in, to eb'ry black man in de country. Some fokes hab got de impresshun dat de man who does de mos' whoopin' an' yellin' an' attract de mos' attenthun am de chap wot makes de big'gest pile of cash, but doan' you believe it! De empty wood wagon makes five times de noise de costly kerridge does. De burdock takes up ten times de room dat de tulip does, but de tulip hez de bulge on de burdock when it comes down to beauty an' mahket value. De modest man hez all de bizness chances dat de forward man hez; he keeps on gainin' de respect of de world, an' bimeby he crawls to de top of de den-enough, while de blow-hard rolls into de ditch. Modesty am its own reward. It am capital in de bank; it am first mortgage on improved real estate; it am a purty far sort o' religion. Stand back! Doan' try to git dar befo' all de rest. Doan' be shooin' off dem moufs for de simple sake of usin' up yer spartime. As de poet sez:

"De big sunflower may rise above
De modest 'tater vine."
An' brag about its Sunday clothes,
An' put on de show when de winter howls around,
And de snow lies at de doah,
De big sunflower, oh, whar am he—
De tater hez de bloom!"

The Tallest Man and Woman in the World.

The tallest man is Capt. M. V. Bates; the tallest woman is his wife, formerly Anna Swan. Capt. Bates was born in Hopkins county, Ky., his parents being of ordinary size. He continued to remain with his parents, who were farmers, doing the ordinary labor of a small farm, until he attained his majority, at which time he concluded to see something of the world. Proceeding to Cincinnati, thence to New York, he was finally induced to proceed to Europe for the purpose of exhibiting himself. In conjunction with Miss Anna Swan, whom he met there, they traveled over Europe. They were married at St. Martin's church, London, England, June 17, 1871. They were, by request, guests of the queen, and received from her majesty watches and jewels as souvenirs.

Mrs. Bates, formerly Miss Anna Swan, was born in Colchester county, Nova Scotia; is 29 years old, weighs 418 pounds; is 7 feet 11 inches high.

Mr. Bates is 7 feet 11 inches high, weighs 478 pounds, wears a No. 9 hat, a 25 collar, and a 15 boot. Both are well formed, well proportioned, good looking and highly cultured.

They are the largest man and woman that live. In fact there is no authentic record of any human beings ever having attained the enormous height of these people. They returned to New York for exhibition in February last and will shortly make a tour of the West.

The fall in the value of real estate has been greatly felt by the schools of learning in and near Chicago. The Baptist university has been in great straits, but its friends are now hopeful of saving it. The Garrett Biblical institute (Methodist), once supposed to be amply endowed, has also appealed for aid. At a meeting of its friends, held March 26, it was shown that property which had in 1873 yielded a rental of \$25,000 now brings only \$8,000. This revenue is not enough to pay the interest on the mortgages and taxes. A resolution was adopted by the assembled company to raise an endowment fund of \$200,000. A committee, representing four of the Northwestern annual conferences, was appointed to devise ways and means for the securing of this proposed sum.

Anecdotes.

Old Deacon Dobson always boasted that he was "prepared for the worst," and his neighbors thought he got it when he married his second wife.

A cobbler once said that he could always tell who was wrong in a spirited argument, even when he could not understand what either contestant was saying. He brought his hammer down on his lapstone with a hearty blow, and continued: "It's always the man who gets mad first."

Let a young gentleman and young lady try the following scientific experiment: A galvanic battery is set in motion, and while he takes one handle in one of his hands she takes the other in hers. Then let them softly kiss each other. This brings out all the fire-works there are in two moving souls.

Young Folks' Column.

DEAR EDITOR:—As I have not seen any letters from our little town (De Soto) I thought I would write one. I have been going to school the last two weeks; our teacher's name is Mrs. E. M. Stratton; we like her very much. I study reading, arithmetic and spelling. I have got four brothers and two sisters; my oldest brother is plowing the potatoes; he happened to plow up a hill accidentally and it had fifty potatoes on it big enough to use, so we had a mess of new potatoes for dinner. Pa has in forty-five acres of corn this year, thirty-five acres of wheat, fifteen acres of oats and ten acres of rye. We milk ten cows; we have got eight little calves. My oldest brother has got a nice pet pig. Pa is breaking prairie to-day. I would like very much to see all the young folks that write to THE SPIRIT; I think we would have a nice time together. If I see this in print I will write again.

Yours truly, IDA E. SHIELDS.
De Soto, Kans., May 25, 1878.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write a few lines for the "Young Folks' Column;" I promised to write the piece I spoke at our exhibition so I will do it now. I cannot write very much this time for my piece is too long and I am afraid I will crowd some other little girl's letter out.

THE DAUGHTER IN THE PARLOR.
The daughter sits in the parlor and rocks in her easy chair,
She is drest in silk and satin, and jewels are in her hair;
She giggles and simpers and winks,
Though she talks but little 'tis more than she thinks.

Her father goes clad in russets, all dusty and seedy at that;
He is honest, saving his dollars day by day,
While she on her whimpers and fauchis is squandering them all away;
She lies in bed of a morning until the hour of noon,
Then comes down snarling and snapping because she is called too soon.

Her hair still in papers, her cheeks still covered with paint,
From last night's blouses, before she attempted to faint,
She falls in love with a fellow who swells in a fashionable air;
She marries him for his money and he marries her for her hair.
One of the best matches, both well mated in life,
For she has got a fool for a husband and he has got a fool for a wife.

ELIZA J. SMITH.

MR. EDITOR:—As some one has been kind enough to write a communication to THE SPIRIT over my signature, I thought if that some one wanted to hear from me so bad I would write a letter for the "Young Folks' Column," which I hope you will publish; but before going any further I wish to correct a few mistakes which occurred in that juvenile production. In the first place my father does not take THE SPIRIT, although I sincerely wish he did. "I have two brothers and three sisters." Correct. My oldest brother does not play on the banjo, but my elder brother, my sister and myself perform on both guitar and organ; to an ignorant a guitar might appear like a banjo. My younger brother plays on the violin, guitar and organ; in fact we have two guitars, an organ and a violin, and, when we feel inclined, we make the "welkin ring." My father has never given me a pig but since reading that juvenile production has promised me one, &c., if I will sell it and give the proceeds to the one who forged my name to the nice little letter. Instead of being eight or nine years old, as any one would suppose I was from reading that communication, I am eighteen.

Now a word for our grange: Clear Creek grange, No. 238, numbers over sixty members in good standing and is one of the most influential granges in Johnson county, the officers being as follows: Geo. L. Collins, Master; Thos. G. Stephenson, Overseer; W. H. Toothaker, Lecturer; John W. Burch, Steward; C. Wagner, Assistant Steward; Will Reitz, Chaplain; Nick Reitz, Secretary; Z. N. Jackson, Treasurer; P. Ludwig, Gate-keeper; Mary E. Stephenson, Lady Assistant Steward; Emma Kay, Pomona; Josie Nichols, Ceres; Susie E. Stephenson, Flora.

Mr. Stevens, we hope you will lecture before our grange again. When you do, call and see us and we will try to entertain you to the best of our ability. My brother suggests that he hopes you have diminished in weight, as you weakened the springs in the buggy considerably while riding to the train, after delivering that very interesting lecture before our grange last fall. I presume I have written enough and if you publish this you will hear from me anon.

Very respectfully,
SUSIE R. STEPHENSON.
CEDAR JUNCTION, Kans., May 25, 1878.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1878.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
 Alonzo Golder, Rock Falls, Illinois.
 D. Wyatt Allen, Cokesbury, S. O.
 E. H. Shankland, Dubuque, Iowa.
 W. H. Chambers, Oskawille, Alabama.
 Dudley T. Chase, Claremont, N. H.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
 Overseer—J. F. Willis, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.
 Lecturer—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.
 Steward—W. D. Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.
 Assistant Steward—S. W. Fisher, Mitchell county.
 Treasurer—W. P. Popeone, Topeka, Shawnee county.
 Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
 Chaplain—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
 Gate-keeper—Geo. Amey, Bourbon county.
 Pomona—Mrs. H. M. Barnes, Manhattan, Riley county.
 Ceres—Mrs. H. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
 Flora—Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee county.
 Lady Assistant—Mrs. A. Amanda Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. H. Jones, chairman, Holton, Jackson county.
 Levi Pumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.
 J. S. Payne, Casmus, Lyon county.
 STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.
 President—J. F. Willis, Grove City, Jefferson county.
 Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Kansas.
 Treasurer—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.

DEPUTIES.

Commissioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas State Grange, since the last session:
 W. S. Hanna, general deputy, Ottawa, Franklin county.
 George J. Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas county.
 John Andrews, Hurok, Atchison county.
 Robert Reynolds, Junction City, Davis county.
 S. W. Fisher, Mitchell county.
 George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county.
 D. C. Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county.
 James W. Williams, Peabody, Marion county.
 E. T. Ewart, Great Bend, Barton county.
 C. S. Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county.
 Chas. A. Buck, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.
 James McCormick, Hays, Jewell county.
 L. M. Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county.
 John C. Fore, Maywood, Wyandotte county.
 F. W. Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county.
 J. S. Payne, Casmus, Lyon county.
 G. M. Shumerville, McPherson, McPherson county.
 D. P. Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county.
 W. R. Carr, Larned, Pawnee county.
 A. Huff, Salt City, Sumner county.
 James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county.
 F. M. Wierman, Council Grove, Morris county.
 J. E. Ellis, Miami, Miami county.
 George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county.
 E. Herrington, Hiawatha, Brown county.
 W. D. Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.
 W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
 J. H. Chandler, Rose, Woodson county.
 E. F. Williams, Erie, Neosho county.
 J. O. Vanorad, Winfield, Cowley county.
 E. W. Powell, Salina, Butler county.
 F. W. Bunn, Rush Center, Rush county.
 Geo. W. Black, Olathe, Johnson county.
 W. J. Campbell, Red Stone, Saline county.
 William Pettit, Salina, Saline county.
 M. G. Reynolds, Blue Rapids, Marshall county.
 Ira S. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county.
 John Rehrig, Fairfax, Oneida county.
 E. J. Nason, Washington, Washington county.
 C. S. Weth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county.
 J. R. Miller, Peace, Rice county.
 W. D. Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.
 T. C. Dettel, Fairmount, Leavenworth county.
 Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.
 E. S. Osborn, Bull City, Osborn county.
 P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
 A. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.
 W. H. Fletcher, Republic City, Clay county.
 Martin Nichols, Labette City, Labette county.
 W. S. Matthews, Seneca, Neimha county.
 S. N. Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.
 R. M. Ross, Sedan, Chautauque county.
 G. A. Rutledge, Abilene, Dickinson county.
 J. P. Kamey, Greenfield, Elk county.
 Geo. S. Kneeland, Keene, Wabunsee county.
 Wm. A. White, Wichita, Sedgewick county.

Competition and Co-operation.

Competition is a racial system, and its tendency is to turn honest men into rascals—since its necessary inquiry is not what is honest, but what pays; while co-operation begins by asking what is honest and right, and ends by doing it. And that is the difference between the two systems. Which will our farmers choose?

To the Members of the Grange.

If the members of the subordinate granges would take a few moments' time once in a while and drop a few lines for publication to the grange papers, we feel sure it would be of great benefit to the order at large. If the members of the order in Kansas would take hold of this matter in earnest; tell what you are doing; tell whether or not the order is prospering in your respective counties. In this way the members, or at least those of them who take their grange paper, would know whether the grange was growing; in fact, this course would make the order grow in strength and numbers. But we are afraid we shall be disappointed if we expect the average Patron to take hold of this work in earnest; excuses innumerable will be at hand. We shall watch and wait, and still hope that this short article may bear fruit.

From Osage County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I guess you think I am dead, but I am alive and well and have to work all I am able to stand. We are going to have a grange picnic on the fourth of July, and invite all that are willing to come. We therefore respectfully invite you to come and give us a speech. If you cannot come, send some other good speaker; but don't you say you can't if you possibly can come. You may expect a large crowd. The order in this county is in a better condition than it was last fall; the membership has increased, and the old members hang right to the work. Our twenty-five acres of grange wheat will be ready to harvest in about ten days. It will go from twenty-three to twenty-five bushels to the acre. We will all turn out to harvest it. The sisters are all doing fishing, so that we will have fresh fish during harvest. The sisters will catch the fish and do the cooking, while the poor men will have to cut the grain and do the eating. If we have good luck you will see Highland grange have a good haul before long. Richview grange has assessed its members an average of an acre of corn each, to raise money to buy a library, and they all pay up like little men.

JOHN REHRIG.

FAIRFAX, Kans., May 27, 1878.

AN ESSAY.

Read by Mrs. Mary J. Thompson before Blue Rapids Grange, No. 952, at its Regular Meeting, May 18, 1878.

WORTHY MASTER:—At our last meeting an invitation was given to each and every member to speak or write something for the good of this order, and seeing that our gentlemen members are very reticent in the matter, I come forward at the risk of making myself conspicuous to tell my opinion on affairs that should concern every member of the order.

More than a year ago a start was made for a co-operative store at this place; but the Patrons generally being unable to subscribe for shares at that time, the stock was mostly taken by two persons, one of whom was not a member of the order. By the charter of the association each share of five dollars was entitled to one vote in the management of the store, and that, perhaps, was the reason why our members, who traded almost exclusively at that place, were paid no rebate on the amount purchased. Some shareholders think they could have done better by investing their five dollars each in pigs and calves, but it is my opinion that the grange store has done much good in the way of regulating the prices of goods, and that is a great benefit to people generally, although there are many who would not like to acknowledge that the grange ever did any good generally.

But the proposition for discussion to-day is the building of a grain warehouse; and I think it a step in the right direction. It was stated at our last meeting, by a visiting brother, from Washington county, that the grange of which he was a member, and numbering only about one-third as many members as our own, had built a grain warehouse spacious enough to hold all the grain we would have to spare the coming year, at a cost of a trifle over four hundred dollars. And now it seems to me if our members could only think they could do business aside from their farms, and take hold of this matter in the right way, that a building could be completed before our grain was threshed and ready for shipping. We could clean up our own grain with a fanning mill at our own warehouse, and put into the car ourselves, consigned to some dealer in a business city, and that is all we need to do except to instruct them whether to sell on the spot or await the rise in the market.

We have a proposition from A. A. McIninch, of St. Joseph, Mo., and Montgomery Ward & Co., of Chicago, Ill., both large business firms, to handle our produce and do us justice. And when these men find out that we have a grange of more than one hundred members it will be an inducement to deal fairly with us, for their own interest if nothing else. So you see the need of getting as many more members as possible.

If we succeed in shipping our products satisfactorily it need not trouble us whether the home merchants give more than five cents per pound for butter or not. We may send our butter and eggs away and realize handsome prices for them and after a while we will be offered a fair price at home.

And it seems to me that we might buy our goods in large quantities just as well as our merchants do. Some may say we do not understand buying goods but, let me ask you, did Dr. Freeland understand buying goods a year ago any better than any other member does now? I suppose there is a difference between the doctor and some others; he believes he can do what any one else can, and having confidence in himself he was sure to succeed; and to-day he can buy and sell goods and rank with any other merchant in this place. Now, my friends, let me tell you, as long as a person thinks they are inferior to other they are inferior. Dr. Watts says truly "it is the mind that makes the man," and just as long as our members think they are only capable of raising stock and grain to sell at such prices as our traders choose to give, just so long they are fitted for that alone; it is their sphere let them occupy it.

And if our sisters think it their duty to sell good sweet butter at five cents per pound because somebody else sells some poor frothy stuff at that price, let them do so; but for me I believe every one created equal, and one person can do business just as well as another if they only think so.

With this view of the subject I say let us build a warehouse at the depot and send off our own grain, hogs, cattle, butter, eggs and poultry, and buy at wholesale prices, such goods as we may want, and have the balance of our money sent to us so that we may buy more grain and send it off and thus, by turning our honest pennies over and over again, we will succeed.

And now my friends, as I only wished to get this proposition started under consideration, intending to subscribe liberally myself, I will say no more, hoping to hear from others. On motion of Bro. John Palmer, it was voted that this essay be sent to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS for publication.

Patrons, Don't Neglect your Duty.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—At this time, when political questions are so important and seem to be attracting constant and general attention, I wish in my feeble way to warn the members of our noble order, the grange, against allowing these matters to occupy so much of their time as to cause them for one moment to lose sight of the work to be done in the order. Whatever may be the busy surroundings and cares of life, let us not neglect to perform the duties we owe to each other in the grange. It is well that each and all be informed as to the political and financial condition and prospects of our country, and there is time for all this outside of the great and good work that we farmers have to do in the grange.

In my judgment, if the Patrons of Kansas would take hold of the state co-operative association business, and put it in running order,

they would by so doing accomplish more for the farmers than were they to put the Greenback party in power. I am a firm friend of the Greenback movement and stand on the Greenback platform; so also am I deeply interested in the order of Patrons of Husbandry, and I do not think that we members of this order should allow our work in this direction to suffer while we are dabbling in politics. We have accomplished a great deal in the past, and have a still greater work before us, therefore let all put on the harness and go in with a will.

Not only wishing for the grange continued happiness and prosperity, but success for the Greenback party, I am, yours fraternally,

D. A. YOUNG,
 Secretary Indian Hill Grange, No. 720,
 HARTFORD, Kans., May 18, 1878.

From Coffey County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Crops in this county are by no means promising. Wheat has the rust, oats have the chinch bugs, and corn has everything that is detrimental to its advancement. In the first place too wet, then too dry, then too cold, and now too wet; so you see we have all kinds of weather, but none of the best. Apples will be nearly a failure; prospect for peaches never better; plums scarce; grapes overladen; cherries and pears a little more than average; stock all healthy and doing finely on the prairie.

Please come down and see our garden, but don't throw stones in it. Fraternally,
 D. C. SPURGEON.

LEROY, Kans., May 13, 1878.

From Neosho County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I have been reading your paper and seeing an article on tree pedlers the following thoughts occurred to me: Traveling and selling trees is as honorable as any other vocation if honestly pursued, and an honorable agent is as useful as any other profession, but when they go through the country telling unreasonable stories and selling stock at fabulous prices the people should have nothing to do with them, and they should be exposed by every paper in the country. There have been men traveling through this country selling strawberry plants at five dollars per hundred saying the plants will not run; that they propagate them by suckers, like the suckers that grow on corn. They are also selling the Totopki apple at prices ranging from fifty cents to one dollar each, sometimes as high as ten dollars per dozen, telling the people it is a new apple from Russia, and superior to our American varieties; which they know is not true. It is a Russian apple and I think superior to the Red Astracan and the tree bears very young but it is not equal to some of our American varieties. I had it in bearing several years before I left Kentucky. It is an old variety and nearly every nursery in the country has it and trees can be had at same prices as other apple trees.

Very respectfully yours,

JAMES TRUITT.

CHANUTE, Kans., May 29, 1878.

From Douglas County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I have seen nothing for some time in your paper from this vicinity, so will send you this: Your paper is taken by a good many farmers in this neighborhood and is liked by all. For my part I think it grows better with each issue. It is just what we need in this county, a paper with the general news of the county and the country at large, but not overrun with it as some of the others are. It is in fact a sheet suited to every one's family. The agricultural and horticultural departments are filled each week with matter interesting and instructive to all. The women folks always look at the pieces in "The Household" and read the stories on the page devoted to literature and the young folks. Some might object to having a portion of their paper taken up each week with stories and letters from the little ones, but if they could see how eagerly the children look to see if their letters are in the paper they might change their opinions.

We have had quite a sensation in our usually quiet neighborhood. On Sunday morning we were startled by the news that one of our most respected farmers, living one mile north of Holling, Charles Smith, had been robbed the night before of one hundred and forty-seven dollars. The family were at supper on Saturday evening when three men, masked with handkerchiefs over their faces to disguise their features, stepped in the door, and presenting revolvers, demanded his money or his life. He gave them what money he had on his person, telling them he had no more. They proceeded to search the house and found the above amount. The family think they recognized one of the voices. The matter has been put in the hands of the proper authorities and the thieves will doubtless be brought to justice. Mr. Smith has the sympathy of the entire community in his loss.

The weather is all we could wish, and crops promise well. Yours respectfully,

A. SUBSCRIBER.

HOLLING, Kans., May 27, 1878.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The following resolutions were endorsed by Indian Hill grange, No. 720: WHEREAS, The members of the order of Patrons of Husbandry believe that the millions in our land engaged in agricultural pursuits have a right, and ought, to be recognized at the head of the government; therefore be it

Resolved, That we ask and hereby request congress to make by law the commissioner of agriculture a cabinet officer, with pay and rank the same as other cabinet officers.

Resolved, That we not only ask the Patrons of Kansas but the Patrons of America to take some positive action on this question.

Also the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, We, the members of Indian Hill grange, No. 720, Patrons of Husbandry, have, by a fair trial, found THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS a good and substantial grange paper; and, WHEREAS, We know by past experience that the worthy editor is a true Patron and a faithful member of the order, therefore be it

Resolved, That we endorse THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS as a true grange paper, and would

recommend it to all Patrons as their true friend.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our heartfelt thanks to the editor of the same for the much needed information we receive through the columns of his valuable paper.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to THE SPIRIT for publication.

Tribute of Respect.

The following preamble and resolutions were passed by Fairview grange, No. 280, Miami county, Kans., May 26th, on the death of a sister:

WHEREAS, Death has visited our grange and taken from us our beloved sister, Sarah Tucker,

Resolved, That we feel sorely grieved to be compelled to part with our beloved sister and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased and especially our worthy brother.

Resolved, That the grange has lost a good and useful member, and we shall ever cherish her memory and we commend the friends of deceased to the great King for consolation.

Resolved, That each member of the grange is requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the secretary furnish a copy of these resolutions to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS and the county papers for publication.

SARAH TRUICK,
 SARAH HENLY,
 MARY B. ELLIS,
 Committee.

AMO, Kans., May 25, 1878.

At a meeting of the county council, Patrons of Husbandry, Doniphan county, held at Severance, May 25, 1878, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The present high railroad tariff and unjust discrimination are injurious to the best interest of the country; and

WHEREAS, The present railroad tariff is more oppressive to the farmers as a class, they being both producers and consumers,

Resolved, That we most respectfully recommend to those interested in reducing the present tariff, especially the farmers, they being most interested, not to vote for candidates for legislators without they first pledge themselves to assist in bringing in and supporting a bill to reduce the present railroad tariff to a fair and equitable rate, and against all unjust discrimination.

Resolved, That a copy be sent to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS for publication.

R. H. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

Marysville Center (Maine) grange is said to have a fine hall finished in ash and provided with furniture of the same material, consisting of settees, stands, etc. It has also a shed 100 feet long for horses. In numbers the grange is 100 strong—and still they come—of good material as compose any subordinate grange in the state. They recently voted in a member who is in the habit of raising 5,000 bushels of potatoes a year, and it doesn't put him out to raise a ton of clover seed or 2,000 bushels of grain in a season; "and such is life!"

Victor grange of Fairfield, which was organized October 29, 1874, with twenty-nine charter members, now reports a membership of 121. Last year it admitted twenty by initiation and two by limits. Attendance at meetings generally good; have papers read and heartily concurring in the grange and farm. The grange has been in trade on a small scale for three years with satisfactory results.

Brother D. H. Thing, master of the state grange, continues his visits to the subordinate granges, and his presence and addresses are evidently having an influence for the good of the order. He has recently visited granges in Vassalboro, Gardiner, Chelsea, Edda, West Hampden, Winterport and other towns, where he was well received and generally by large and attentive audiences.

The Jefferson county (Indiana) granges recently met Jefferson Pomona grange and spent an entire day in discussing the benefits and injuries arising from agricultural fairs, as usually conducted. The racing feature, as it now exists, was discussed at length and heartily condemned. The admission of wheels of fortune, ring-pitching and other catchpenny games, by which children are cheated out of their nickels and taught lessons in gambling, was condemned in the strongest terms by every one present. It was finally proposed to get up a grange fair to be held entirely by Patrons and conducted in the interest of the producing class in and out of the order.

Pilot Hill (California) grange is completing arrangements for building a co-operative grist mill and proposes to build a hall during the ensuing summer.

Policy of the Money Power.

The total amount of gold in the civilized world is not over \$2,500,000,000. This falls some \$500,000,000 short of being equal to the wealth of the Rothschilds.

It is the policy of this astute and all-grasping family to stand constantly in the relation of creditors to the progressive and promising nations of the world. Thus a good interest is always assured, and there is no serious danger of the money loaned being lost.

Under these circumstances, there is almost constantly due to the Rothschilds over \$2,500,000,000.

In Europe their loans are commonly made to governments as personal favors, through the interposition of kings or hereditary nobles. The common people have little or nothing to say in such cases, and the kings and nobles feel under personal obligations to their creditors, generally doing as they are asked to do in order to retain the esteem and confidence of those who hold the purse strings.

In the ratio that the debtors become more deeply involved, the power and authority of the creditors become augmented. Finally the debtors must have but one kind of money as the actual circulating medium, or the basis of the circulating medium, throughout the world. That they fix upon is gold. This enables them to control and direct as capriciously as will the monetary affairs of the world.

A dollar in the world that they may not call in when they demand payment of the money due them.

If they wish to subserve their interests, or the interests of their friends or agents at particular times and in particular countries, they can easily do so by requiring payment of the moneys due them, and depleting such countries of their circulating medium, thus incalculably augmenting the value of money and reducing the price of property in a corresponding ratio.

In such a crisis, those familiar with the purpose of the ring could purchase property for a mere trifle, and after they had fully supplied themselves with it, up prices would go again by an expansion of the circulating medium. This would be effected by withdrawing gold from some other debtor nation and allowing it to circulate for a time in the country where

the property was located, thus vastly enhancing its value.

Having consummated this scheme, they would sell off the property as rapidly as possible, realizing large profits.

If they could not get the prices agreed upon, cash in hand, they would very willingly take bonds and mortgages for the remainder.

Having thus become creditors of the people, and acquired almost exclusive control of the money of the country, they would renew their depredating process, send the gold to some other nation in which they had extensive interests, expanding the circulating medium for the purpose of enhancing the value of their property, while the country from which it was taken would relapse into its former lethargy, and prices and wages would fall to the starvation stratum of "hard-pan."

This is no overdrawn picture of what the money power seeks to accomplish by making gold the circulating medium of the world.

Facts will bear us out in the statement that we have had periodical panics during our entire national existence, and a more intimate acquaintance with the times when they occurred will prove that they were produced by foreign creditors withdrawing their gold and silver from our country. Periods of national prosperity and periods of depression and panic have followed each other consecutively in every stage basis country in the world for centuries. They teach that when nations have a circulating medium that any clique, combination or family can control, they are at its mercy. They must endure reverses and panics whenever their creditors can profit by such visitations.

How absurd it is under these circumstances to cling any longer to a specie basis—to tolerate for a moment the outrage of specie resumption!

Is it not manifest that the Rothschilds can control the world with a power that kings or despots could never wield if it consents to have as its circulating medium a money which they loan it, and the total amount of which is fully \$500,000,000 less than their aggregate wealth?

This arrangement would make them arbiters of the destinies of the world.

It would invest them with the attributes of supreme power in the United States.

Shall we be so foolish as to submit to their policy? Shall we be as docile to them as the downtrodden serfs of Europe? Shall we be so cowardly as not to maintain our independence in the face of their aggressions? In short, shall we agree to make them, their descendants and agents our rulers forever?

We shall unless we have the good sense to make ourselves independent of them by establishing a full, unqualified and perpetual tender paper money in our oppressed and suffering country.—Pomeroy's Democrat.

The following letter from Col. S. N. Wood,

to the Leavenworth Times is well worth reading:

MR. EDITOR:—I have just been reading the letter of Gov. Robinson, in your paper of May 12th. So you say Robinson "is one of our ablest," and I say "one of the true men of Kansas," and I know we shall all welcome him back to the Republican party of Kansas. I felt it my duty two years ago to throw out Robinson as now taken, and, in doing so, I say all honor to the Greenback party that has really pushed both of the old parties on to a Greenback platform. It only wants another turn of the crank; Sherman only needs to resume and burn up a few million more of the greenbacks; the European war over; wheat down to forty cents a bushel, and a day's labor the same, and we shall be a unit in Kansas. We had a revolution in this country four years ago. We had all been radically Republican, but the Republican convention elected a national bank platform. The Reformers adopted a Greenback platform. Judge Brown, the Republican candidate for congress, in a speech in this place, where he was personally popular, made a speech in favor of national banks and free banking. It became the battle cry of the campaign. "Shall the circulation be a non-interest legal tender issued by the government, or shall we employ a lot of corporations at a cost of twenty millions a year, to furnish us a currency?" was the great question. Out of a voting population of seven hundred we gave Cusey, the Reformers, three hundred and five over Osborn, and Hudson, Reformer, two hundred and sixty-seven over Brown, Republican. We swept everything. But Cusey was defeated for governor and a hard money man went to congress, and our glorious little Reform party in Chase county was elected to the legislature. A year after I was elected to the legislature as a Reformer, but found myself in the legislature without a party, our member of congress voting against the repeal of the resumption law; and we carried Judge Brumbaugh's resolution in favor of repeal by the vote of our teeth in the senate, and it was defeated in the senate. In the spring I visited Washington. Goodin, at this time elected as a Reformer, by the votes of Robinson and the Greenback men of the second district, whilst voting to repeal the resumption act, admitted that he knew nothing of the money question. Brown, our member, voted against repeal, and gave as a reason, "Nothing better was offered." Our senators had both voted for the resumption act.

I came home believing I could accomplish more in the Republican party. I had a consultation at the house of J. M. West, at Cottonwood, where the campaign was really planned, that defeated Brown for congress, and nominated Ryan on a Greenback platform, and finally sent Col. Plumb to the senate. It was a glorious victory. Brown had carried the district by a little over 4,000, Ryan, on a Greenback platform, carried it by 14,000.

Col. Phillips, your member, was renominated and re-elected because the Greenback Republicans north of the river staid in the party. A year ago in the legislature a few men made the money question the great question in the senatorial fight. We knew Col. P. B. Plumb; we knew he would work and vote to repeal the national banking law and substitute greenbacks; we knew he would vote to remonetize silver, and he was elected—elected nearly by the efforts of Greenback Republicans. The only trouble we had was to convince Greenback men that Col. Plumb was with us on this great question. Robinson doubted, McMillan, Roe and other Greenbackers feared, but those of us who knew Plumb, knew he was right, and we elected him. We could not have done this outside of the party, and to-day there is not a Greenbacker in the state but rejoices and realizes that it was a Greenback triumph. The bold utterances of Col. Plumb has contributed not a little to help revolutionize the state on the money question.

Yes, I agree with Gov. Robinson that our places now are in our old parties; but at the same time be true to principle. If the Democrats put up a hard money man and the Republicans a Greenbacker, then every Greenback Democrat should vote the Republican ticket. If, however, the Republicans put up a hard money man and the Democrats for greenbacks, then Robinson, myself and every Greenback Republican should vote the Democratic ticket. The next presidential election will turn largely on this question, and I hope to see the whole West and South solid for the Greenback for the hard money man.

I am not certain but we had better "kill the fat man" and make Robinson the next governor of Kansas. Yours,

S. N. WOOD.

ELMDALE, Kans., May 14, 1878.

From a Greenbacker in Leavenworth County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The combat is quite interesting since you called the Greenback men to the front. It is very gratifying to the Fairmount Greenback men to see so many step to the front and manifest a determination to hold their ground on a straight Greenback platform. That is what we propose to do here, and not surrender our name or compromise our principles by uniting with either of the old parties. The "men who constitute the rank and file of those parties may be all right" in sentiment, but the leaders and manipulators of those parties work for their masters—the bondholders and national bankers—therefore the independent Greenback party is an absolute necessity, and must be maintained, if we expect to succeed in establishing a sound financial system instead of the robbing policy established and maintained by the old parties. What have they done to merit our assistance? Shall we aid them because they have paralyzed our industries and filled our country with idle men and depressed values until it is impossible to pay our debts? Is it to our interest to continue to vote with the party determined to resume when resumption means a further depreciation of values and enabling of capitalists to get the homes of those whose misfortunes have compelled them to mortgage them to secure debts they could have long since paid if the volume of currency had been kept the same per capita that it was in 1866? We can't see it in that light, therefore we intend to continue to organize Greenback clubs and work for the nomination and election of Greenback men. If any of our representatives at Washington are found to be right on the question we will support them in preference to new and untried men; and I think some of them are, but some are not. Fairmount Greenback club has fifty-six members who propose to "fight it out on this line." Yours for financial reform,

T. C. DEUEL.
FAIRMOUNT, Kans., May 26, 1878.

A. Huff Comes Back at Robinson.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—One more favor if you please. In your issue of May the 8th we observe that you have defined your position, which we can heartily endorse; also, several other letters, all very good. But C. Robinson shows his hand now; so we know where he stands. He seems to have regarded the Greenback sentiment with favor if it contributed to the success of the old parties, if not then he will have nothing to do with it. Also another letter of his I observe of later date in which he concedes there will be three parties in the field, so he retires to see the triangular duel go on. Well, now, that is just what we expected. Republicans express sympathy for the Greenback cause to keep Greenback men in their ranks, and Democrats express sympathy for the Greenback cause on purpose to keep them in their ranks, but never do either one of them intend that the principle shall triumph and rather than have the principle triumph they will consolidate, as they already have done in many instances; and as the question of national finance is the all absorbing issue before the people I see nothing to hinder the old parties from consolidating everywhere as they have been consolidated at the head for some time. Instance Belmont, a Republican, but chairman of the Democratic national committee with headquarters in Wall street, New York; one head thus virtually managing both parties. So this accounts for the vote on resumption repeal last winter, hard money Republicans and hard money Democrats voting together. All the New England delegates but two voting to go on to specie resumption; also Garfield, Foster, Hays and Sherman of Ohio, whilst our delegation in Kansas voted right on that question; but then they do not control the Republican party. Moreover there are Democrats, especially in the West, that are just as strongly in favor of financial reform as our Republican delegations, but they don't control the Democratic party; and now that other issues which have heretofore separated Democrats and Republicans have ceased to exist there is nothing to hinder the hard money men of both the old parties from consolidating. See the Democratic platform lately adopted in Illinois, in which they recommend that the national debt be not reduced any further at present but bonds issued at a lower rate of interest to take up the old high interest bonds. Is not that just what Sherman is doing now and has been doing for some time, issuing bonds to be paid in coin only to take up bonds that could and should have been paid in greenback currency instead of burning up said currency? On this then both the old parties agree, while we of the Greenback party totally disagree with both of them. We have heard their song long enough (12 or 13 years). With one it is "Hi diddle dee," and with the other it is "Ha diddle dee," but the difference in the tune the people cannot see. So we say, if you ever expect a change of the tune come with us and help change it.

Mr. Robinson says he used to work with the Anti-Slavery party. So did we, and our work is not done yet; we now have the same old question over again—capital controlling labor. Then it was capital invested in negroes and capital got their labor; now it is capital invested in bonds and we are the negroes and they get our labor. Bonds mean bondage, and perpetual bonds mean perpetual bondage, and both the old parties are seeking to make our bondage perpetual.

Mr. Haskell's testimony is cited to show what our delegation is doing in congress, and he says:

First—Silver we have remonetized. (Not quite.)

Second—Resumption repeal we will have. (Not yet.)

Third—Government notes for national bank notes. (But the government notes are all being destroyed.)

Fourth—Full legal tender of U. S. notes (When there is none left.)

Fifth—Convertibility of notes into bonds at par. (That was done all along, commencing with 1863, when the first national banks were chartered.)

Now this summing up reminds me of the old rat story. A master once saw his servant boy loitering about the barn when he accosted him thus: "What are you doing there, Sam?" "Oh, sir, catching rats." "Well how many have you caught, Sam?" "Well, sir, when I catch this one I am after and another one it will make two."

So please, Mr. Robinson, don't count your chickens before they are hatched or your rats before they are caught. Now, in all candor, Mr. Robinson, we doubt very much whether certain of our delegation will make the speeches you so much desire, especially when old speeches have to be unmade to do it. A man's record hurts him, sometimes; instance G. T. Anthony. In fact it would be better for some men if they had no record at all. As for Mr. Haskell's work in congress we happen to know what prompted him to do what little he did do. Whilst we were organizing Greenback clubs he was constantly being informed by his friends here what was going on and urged to do something, else the Republican party would not be able to muster a corporal's guard in the coming campaign. So we suppose what he did do was done reluctantly; and perhaps this is just as applicable in many other cases as in his. So the Greenback movement should have the credit for what Robinson says our delegation worked hard to do. Well, reluctant work is always hard work; we want willing workers. Mr. Robinson says he has a Wood harvester and it does good work; his neighbor has another of a different kind that he likes equally well, and Sargent of the Greenback party wants to furnish him another and he respectfully declines. No doubt as to Mr. Robinson's harvester, meaning the Democratic and Republican parties, and we admit that both of these old machines cut wide and clean and thresh and stow it all away, they have such spacious maws; but they leave nothing for those who plow and sow and till the ground; the producer has nothing left. Yours respectfully,

A. HUFF.
SALT CITY, Kans., May 24, 1878.

Indians.

[Elk County Ledger.]

A rumor comes from Longton that while some Indians were encamped near that place a couple of white men went to their camp, when the Indians mounted their ponies, raised a yell, and made other war-like demonstrations towards the whites, who immediately drew their pistols and commenced firing, killing two of the Indians and then making their escape from the camp. The rumor may or may not be true, so we give it just as it was given to us.

Elopement.

The Cawker City Echo of the 24th inst. says: "An elopement is the latest sensation in the city. Miss Sallie Huckell put her wardrobe into a sack and placed it out on the wood-shed Saturday evening, and after pretending to retire, to deceive her mother, she came down and passed out of the door, and seizing her bundle, found her waiting lover, Rice Roberts. She left a letter bequeathing to her mother her cow and calf to pay the expenses of procuring a hired girl. The letter also informed her mother that it would be useless to look for her until after a year had elapsed, as she should be non-comer-at-able."

Reward for a Murderer.

[Garnett Plaindealer.]

The reward for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of J. H. Paul, on Bachelor's creek, Greenwood county, Kansas, on or about the 28th day of March last, has been raised to \$1,025, to wit: By the governor of Kansas, \$500; Greenwood county, \$300; Butler county, \$200; and \$25 by the county attorney of Greenwood county.

Mr. Paul was last seen alive on Bachelor's creek, five miles northeast of Eureka, where he had gone into camp. He had with him a common rough home-made cart, to which he drove one horse and led another. The following is a description of the horses: Horse, dark iron-gray, rather large and coarse built, blind of one eye, six or seven years of age. Mare, large brown, light build, high withers, one knee enlarged, one hip slightly knocked down and about eight years old; would have a mule colt in April. The murderer must have taken the team and cart, as no trace of either can be found.

The reward is sufficient to enlist the services of a good detective, and when a trail or trace is once discovered, it seems to us that it will be an easy matter to follow it; but up to this time it seems that no trace of either the horses or cart has been discovered.

Struck by Lightning.

[Chanute Times.]

On Saturday morning, about six o'clock, while the terrific storm of the night previous was still raging, Charles Frye was instantly killed by a lightning stroke, while cutting wood for the morning fire, at his home about a mile northwest from town. He was about forty feet from the house, and several feet distant from the ax, which was leaned against a log, it appearing that he was returning to the house when struck. The electricity first left its mark near his left ear, passing down the left side, leaving a broad scar having a burned appearance. He was about twenty-six years of age, of industrious habits and quiet demeanor.

Council Grove Republican and Democrat: "A. J. Marks' house, in the first ward, near the depot, was struck by lightning during the thunder storm, Friday night, last week. The chimney on the west end was demolished; the electric current passed down the flue through a sleeping-room, and thence down the stove-pipe through the sitting-room, bursting the stove-pipe. The current entered the floor at the back of the stove, breaking two boards of the floor, and passing thence down a leaden pipe into the cistern, underneath the house, blowing the cemented bottom to pieces, the cistern at the time being full of water. Mrs. Marks was near the sitting-room, standing near the stove; her baby was sleeping in an adjoining room, and her sister Minnie was in the up-stairs sleeping-room. None of them were hurt or stunned, though Mrs. Marks experienced a slight ringing sensation and partial deafness in one ear."

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 only 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. GRISSA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

HARDWARE AT THE OLD DUNCAN STAND.

M. Morrow keeps the

Largest and Most Complete Stock

—OF—

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

In Lawrence.

IRON, STEEL, NAILS

—AND—

Mechanical Tools of all Kinds.

Also a complete stock of

WAGON MATERIAL.

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

THE OLD DUNCAN STAND,

No. 107 Mass. street.

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

CREW & HADLEY

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

WALL PAPER,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

WINDOW SHADES,

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

CROQUET SETS,

BABY WAGONS.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF

PICTURES,

PICTURE FRAMES

AND NOTIONS.

Next door north of Simpson's bank.

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

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

REFERENCE—The Mastin Bank.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

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

JOHN S. WILSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

No. 57 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kans.

Land Litigation, Indian and Tax Titles made a specialty.

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 5, 1878.

OFFICIALS INTERVIEWED.

Peter Cooper has been having interviews with the administration officials, and his paper, the *Advocate*, reports as follows:

The results of the interviews mentioned will be developed within a few months, and will be a wellspring of joy to our people.

We want the resumption act repealed; that will be done.

We want full legal tender quality given to greenbacks; that will be done.

We want free coinage for silver, and silver and gold coin and bullion certificates; that will be done.

We want an expansion of the currency to \$2,100,000,000; it will be expanded to \$1,200,000,000 on the plan exposed to us by Mr. Hayes and Mr. Sherman, and we are very glad to be carried by the administration 1,200 miles on our way to a point 2,100 miles distant; it is good, even if we have to work or walk the balance of the distance.

If the administration will aim to give \$1,200,000,000 of money, we shall gladly aid it to do so, and that done, like John Brown's spirit, "go marching on," shouting, as we march:

"We are coming, Uncle Peter, for nine hundred millions more."

We want the national bank circulation completely wiped out. The administration is willing to require that the interest on the bonds deposited as security for the bills, shall be cancelled to the full amount of bills issued—90 percent of the whole—and one or the other of these propositions will be carried out.

Now, if this much were accomplished, would it not be bread to our famished people?

If, for any consideration not involving dishonor, the administration is moved to give us this much, is it not, so far, just what we want? Should we not take it, with thanks to God? Should we refuse the bread which the Lord sends, because the bearer of it is what, in our liberality and nobility of soul we have called a devil, brings it?

Does any just man find room in his heart for the judgment of a suspicion of the motive of Peter Cooper?

THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Ben F. Butler has been so often lied about and so persistently abused by the aristocracy and moneyed power of the East that we are glad to let him speak for himself, to the end that our farmers and our farmers' wives, that all laboring men and their wives may read, meditate upon and digest some of his last utterances in regard to the army of the United States. To our comprehension they are wise, weighty and reasonable, and we know that our farmers will thank us for reproducing them:

It is claimed that we must have a large standing army to repress the possible outbreak of laboring men—men who put down with the bullet and bayonet, the machine gun and cannon, if they quit work and strike, and bad men should band together to take advantage of their necessities to inaugurate violence and wrong. Remove the cause, and then you will not need an army.

The only suggested need of an army will cease, except on the Western frontier. Instead of supporting four hundred men, at an expense of nearly a million a year, on the frontier as a regiment, support four hundred families, with strong, stalwart workmen at their heads, in place of that regiment and give them arms, and they will protect themselves from your Josephs, your Sittings Bulls, or your Indians, wherever they may be found. Settle them together in communities of four hundred families each, and they will be your army—not of consumers, but an army of producers of large numbers, each settlement stronger than a regiment.

Exercise the power the constitution has given you, and make them United States militia for your frontiers, and unlike soldiers, when they do not fight they will produce, and not eat the production of others. Send out a selected head of a family, willing to work, with his wife and children, and give him forty acres of land, and let them turn their cost you in transportation, clothing, forage, pay and quarters, and you will have a producer at home to defend himself as our fathers did in New England, as our fathers did in New York, without the aid of any regular army. Expend the forty million dollars a year which your army annually costs you in putting settlers on lands of the frontier with their families, who, in a few years, will not only be a self-supporting, but a self-recruiting army, which shall add to and not decrease your wealth. Then it will be time to talk about disbanding your regular army, cutting it down to a few soldiers to keep the guns and carriages in the several forts painted; and only educate your officers and let them turn their efforts to civil life until by the possible contingency of a foreign war they may be called into action at the head of volunteer soldiers on whom you must at last depend. Depend in the States militia upon a well regulated United States militia which the constitution presupposes; and do not let it be paid again by hearing it said that militia will not fight, or will sympathize with a mob of rioters. When that hour comes your regular soldiers cannot be depended upon any more than militia, and the whole history of the armies of the world tells you that the regulars fraternize with the people when the cause of the mob becomes the cause of the people, and the action of the mob is revolution against their oppressors who take away their liberties and their rights.

GOOD ENOUGH.

M. W. Reynolds, editor of the *Parsons Sun*, in answer to a suggestion made in THE SPIRIT two weeks since, comes out with his financial platform. It is a good one, and hereafter the *Parsons Sun* will be known as a good Greenback paper. We publish below what Mr. Reynolds says on the currency question:

First—If any paper in Kansas commenced sooner to agitate in favor of the Greenback theory, in favor of an exclusive government currency, we would like to know the name of the paper. We have ever advocated any other theory we would like to know when and where.

Second—Four years ago, on the 4th of July, in an address to the several granges of Wilson county at Fredonia, we said:

"It cannot be denied that the legislation of the country for the last twenty-five years has been largely in the interests of monopolies. It has helped to foster and fasten upon the people a power from which they will with difficulty obtain emancipation and relief. Its absorbing, dominating spirit is everywhere discernible. It controls your telegraph, your money, it

does out to the Western farmer just so much money as it thinks he needs and it can afford to furnish him. It fixes the price of your produce and your rates of taxation. It howls for hard money that it may receive one dollar for an investment of forty cents, and that it may continue to loan and foreclose three per cent. per month mortgages. Old monopoly, like Shakespeare's justice:

"In fair, round belly, with good capon lined, With eyes severe and beard of formal cut, Full of wise saws and modern instances, Plays his part."

"In the drama of oppression and wrong there is need of reform, of less legislation, of better legislation. We want more money and less laws."

Third—From the start we have denounced the resumption act and the demonization of silver as frauds and swindles. We have demanded the remonetization of silver and the repeal of the resumption act. We have denounced and still claim that the national bank system should be wiped out; that there is no sense, or rather too much sense in paying them \$20,000,000 per year interest with no adequate return.

Fourth—We have claimed and still claim that the greenback should be the absolute money of this country; that the highest expression of their sovereignty, inherent with the people, is the creation of money; that as they prefer greenbacks they ought to have them; that so soon as the government ceases to disown it and brand its own offspring with bastardy, it will become equal to gold; that only fools will want the coin of barbarism; that the highest culture and civilization of the world will demand ultimately the American money—treasury notes, greenbacks.

Fifth—Webster, Calhoun, the wisest and best statesmen of the past, as well as the bravery and loyalty of to-day have and do favor this theory of money.

Sixth—The present Congress, all things considered, has done well on the money question. It should have given us free coinage, repealed the resumption act, abolished the national banking system, made the greenback money, by creating it a legal tender for interest on the public debt, and payment of import duties.

Seventh—In the legislature two years ago, on every occasion we advocated and voted for the adoption of these views. Upon the question of instructing our congressional delegation to repeal the resumption act, we voted aye. After a long and exciting debate the resolutions of instruction passed the house but were defeated in the senate.

PETER COOPER HOLDS THE SAME VIEWS WITH GOV. ROBINSON.

Peter Cooper and his paper (the *Advocate*), the most extensively circulated Greenback paper in the country, are meeting the fate of Gov. Robinson and others, and are being accused by some of the smaller papers and still smaller men of betraying the cause because they favor co-operating with other men and other parties than Nationalists, if by so doing they can bring relief to the country.

Mr. Cooper's paper goes for these critics in some wholesome talk as follows:

Now, reader, you are familiar with the trite, poetic but solid truth which Pope tells, when he says:

"What can we reason but from what we know."

No man can reason out the motive which would control another to do a certain act, except from a knowledge of the motive that would lead him to do that act—hence it is that, as a rule, one man always and accurately, to a character by the picture he paints of the heart and character of another. A fallen woman at once detects and points out all the prostitutes in her acquaintance, and more, too. She always gives the benefit of any doubt to a man who is drunk, the lamp-post to a crazy man, all are insane; to a thief, all are dishonest; to a man with a price, all men have their price; to a man who knows only lewd women, none are pure and virtuous, forgetting that he had a mother, or has a sister.

If trying to stop contraction secures the immediate repeal of the resumption act, giving the full legal tender quality to greenbacks, securing coin and bullion certificates, accomplishing the reduction of the interest on the bonds deposited, to secure the payment of the issue of these notes, to the extent of the issue of these notes, then the writer of this article and Mr. Cooper are traitors.

We say to the world that the *Advocate* would work with Tammany hall or any other organization to secure these results or either of them. Our aim is to accomplish these reforms, and aid the effort of any man or party to bring them about.

With a clear conviction on our part that by fair dealing, truthfulness, industry, devotion to the public good, as we see it, our paper (which has now the greatest circulation and power of any American journal) will, within six months, have a larger circulation and more power for good than any paper in the world. Does any man in his senses think that we would, by imitating Benedict Arnold, meet it and meet his fate?

We have acted upon conscience—and ever shall. We believe and say that the administration means to give us bread—not all we want—but bread, and in our inmost heart we thank God for it; and if a few weeks or months shall prove what we say to be true, we know that a relieved and long suffering people will mete us full reward for the little part it has been our fortune to bear in the undertaking to bring succor to distress.

We say to our friends and patrons: Wait, the coming three months will show what seed has been sown, and the fruit-yield will delight you. There is more in this matter than it is proper now to indicate—but there is no treason in it.

We want bread—bread—bread, and if the good Lord will only send it, we shall not question the character of him who brings it, whether saint or sinner, angel or devil—Democrat, Republican or Nationalist—we shall, in the depth and fervor of our gratitude, believe, feel, and say: The Lord has sent it, if the devil has brought it.

TO THE PATRONS.

During the busy months of the year the members of the order neglect the meetings of the grange; they neglect to write communications to their paper; in short, from spring to late in the fall the progress of the order seems to come to a halt. Thus the great benefits which might easily be derived through the organization come very slowly; and this is not all. A great many members seeing nothing done become discouraged and in time drop out of the ranks. This condition comes not because of

any fault with the organization, not because through it it is impossible to obtain everything that was expected, but because of the carelessness, and, we might say, stupidity of the members.

The men who control the transportation of the country are not spasmodic in their efforts to make their business a grand success, but they are ever vigilant and watchful, besieging the legislatures of the different states to pass this law or repeal that law. Now they are pounding away at congress for a large land grant, or a money subsidy; now they pool their earnings and charge exorbitant rates, and the farmers pay it. The bankers, porkpackers and grain dealers all have their organizations, and through these organizations by constant energetic effort the members succeed.

The farmers now for the first time in the history of this country have a national organization, and through it they could, if they would, make themselves masters of the situation. In Kansas the Patrons have now between fifty and sixty stores, and yet a majority of the members living in the vicinity of these stores do the largest part of their trading elsewhere. We would be very glad if some good Patron would tell us why the Patrons act in this way.

Perhaps some of our Patron readers will not relish this kind of talk. We do not like to say these things, but we feel it a duty we owe to the order.

Would the Patrons change all this for the better? It can be easily done. Some may be at a loss to know how; let us help you. Always attend your grange meetings the year round, and always have something to say for the good of the order; pay your dues promptly to your subordinate grange and to the state grange; co-operate, no matter how small your beginning may be, make the start; be extremely careful in the selection of your business agent; look for fitness and capability, and ignore personal friendships in making your selection; when business is once started let all rally about it and force success; visit all weak granges in your county and exhort them to stand firm; encourage all lukewarm brothers.

(Our observation is that the ladies would all be good Patrons if the men would let them.) Meet together, work together, buy together, sell together, vote together. If nearly all your farms are mortgaged and you find it impossible to pay when due, go to the legislature and get a stay law passed, as did the bankers in Massachusetts.

Stop short; go into debt no more as long as you live; raise the best of everything and take good care of everything you raise. Take grange papers and pay for them promptly; write for them continually and once in a while say a kind word to the editor. Perhaps the above is enough; we shall wait and look for results.

General News.

SALT LAKE, June 3.—A party of eleven men from Rawlins, Wyoming, have captured the train robbers and returned to Rawlins. They overhauled them the night before last, forty-five miles north of St. Mary's station. They offered little resistance, as their only arms were revolvers, while their pursuers were armed with long range rifles. Three shots only were fired. They denied the crime at first, but by threats and application of a rope once confessed, and piloted the party to where the watches and money were concealed. This one, since turned state's evidence, says he and one other came from Cheyenne, and the other two from Kansas, where they lately committed a bank robbery.

TOPEKA, June 3.—A special dispatch to the *Commonwealth* says: "The great railroad war that has been raging in Colorado for the past two months has been brought to a practical termination by a concurrent decision rendered Saturday by Judges Dillon and Hallett in favor of the A. T. & S. F. railroad. The controversy has been between the Denver & Rio Grande company and the A. T. & S. F. company over the possession of the Grand canon of the Arkansas river, for the purpose of connecting their respective lines. The canon is very narrow, and its walls are very high, so that practically but one road could be built through it. For this reason it is a pass of great strategic importance as controlling railroad movements in Western and Southwestern Colorado. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad company, or rather the Canon City and San Juan Railroad company, a local corporation organized in the interest of the former company, filed a plat of its located line through the canon in the spring of 1877, and it was approved by the secretary of the interior. Their rival company based its claims upon a special franchise granted by congress in 1872. In April last, both companies moved simultane-

ously large forces of workmen, and commenced grading through the canon. As both companies seemed determined to hold possession, it gave rise to great excitement. The matter was speedily carried into the circuit court of the United States, upon application of each of the companies for an injunction against the other. The result is that Judges Dillon and Hallett decide that the prior right of occupation is with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe company, and that the Denver and Rio Grande company acquired no particular way through the canon."

ST. JOSEPH, June 1.—A special to the *Herald* from Richmond, Ray county, Mo., says that a terrible cyclone struck that town about 3:30 p. m. to-day, sweeping through the central portion, with a width of 800 yards, demolishing buildings in its path, tearing down trees, and leaving everything as if swept by a torrent, killing or severely injuring from sixty to seventy-five persons. Twelve are now dead, and others will die of their injuries. A large amount of stock was also destroyed. Physicians were summoned from adjacent towns to assist in caring for the wounded. Houses of citizens that escaped destruction are thrown open to the sufferers; the court-house is turned into a hospital, and everything possible is being done to alleviate the distress and suffering. Many citizens are rendered homeless and lost their all. For these aid is wanted. As the storm swept northward it destroyed buildings, fences and the large iron bridge over Crooked river, and devastation is reported eight miles north of that town. The destruction to crops is great. It is impossible to give full details. Richmond is a scene of destruction, and the sound of mourning and pain is heard on all sides. Horses and stock of all kinds in the track of the storm were swept off the face of the earth.

A train load of citizens of Lexington have arrived to render aid, and physicians from all the surrounding towns have been summoned to give medical attendance to the wounded. Patrols are detailed to guard the town. The storm formed about two miles from the town, was shaped like a funnel, and swept through the central part of the city with a breadth of about 300 yards, literally sweeping away everything above ground. The Presbyterian and Baptist churches, post-office, hotel, factories, lumber yards, numerous business houses and some seventy-five residences were destroyed.

LONDON, June 3.—Several special dispatches from Constantinople say that the sultan failed to attend the mosque on Friday, whereby the fear of an outbreak is believed to be implied.

It is said that the congress will be composed of the following persons: Bismarck and Count von Bulow, for Germany; Lords Beaconsfield, Salisbury and Odo Russell, for Great Britain; Count Schouvaloff and M. D. Outry, Russian ambassador at Berlin for Russia; Count Andrássy and Von Haymerle, for Austria; Waddington and De St. Vallier, for France; and Count Corti and Count DeLaunay, for Italy.

It is not yet known who will be the representatives of Turkey.

An Athens correspondent telegraphs that the agreement between England and Russia causes great disappointment there. Many of the Greeks expected the annexation of Thessaly, Epirus and Crete. In their disappointment and despair at the supremacy secured for the Bulgarians, they will be likely to take desperate measures. A Greek army may even enter Thessaly again.

A dispatch from Bucharest says: "If England and Austria do not prevent the retrocession of Bessarabia, the resentment of the Roumanians against them will be stronger than it is against Russia for taking the territory."

PERA, June 3.—The agreement between England and Russia creates consternation here, because it is believed to involve a settlement which the Turks will resist forcibly. In the recent fighting in Roumania, 4,000 Russians were cut off by Polars and all killed. About 400 more were sent to their relief, and are in a critical position. The Russians are not relaxing warlike preparations south of the Balkans; on the contrary, they are very active. It is believed that the grand vizier, Mehmed Roshdi Pasha, is trying to induce the sultan to recall Midhat Pasha, in order to popularize the new government, and that if the sultan refuses, the mehemet will resign, leaving the odious Mahaud Domad supreme, whereby a revolution would probably be precipitated. A new protest of the inhabitants of Lanastin warns the Russians that any advance toward Batoum will be forcibly resisted.

BERLIN, June 2.—While Emperor William was taking a drive this afternoon, two shots from a shot-gun were fired at him from No. 18, avenue Unter den Linden, by Korledours Nobeling, a doctor of philology, an agriculturist and a habitué of socialist clubs. The emperor received about thirty small shot in the face, head, both arms and back, but he is not dangerously wounded. Nobeling's door was forced open to effect his arrest, when he fired upon those who entered, wounding one man, and then attempted suicide, but he was secured. It required a strong escort of mounted police to prevent the people from killing him. He was taken to a hospital, where he confessed that he attempted the assassination and committed the act because he thought the emperor's death would be a public

benefit. He declared in favor of socialism.

BERLIN, June 3.—The condition of the emperor continues satisfactory. The effect of the news that another attempt had been made on the life of the emperor was an astonishing outburst of public feeling that went far beyond the manifestations made on the previous occasion, as Nobeling's attempt exceeded that of Hoedel in the seriousness of its result. A vast crowd assembled around the palace and forced its way into the building, only dispersing on receiving satisfactory news of the emperor's condition, and a warning that their loyal manifestations might aggravate the sufferings from his wounds. The spot where the emperor was shot is five minutes' walk from the scene of Hoedel's attempt. Dr. Nobeling came to Berlin a few weeks ago, from Halle. He hired a furnished room on the second floor of No. 18 Unter den Linden, from the window of which the shots were fired. Nobeling was formerly in the civil service of the kingdom of Saxony. He was a regular contributor to agricultural journals, and seems to be in easy circumstances. He studied agriculture and finance at Halle and Leipzig.

BERLIN, June 4.—Dr. Nobeling has admitted his earnest sympathy with the ultramontanes and socialists; that he had accomplices, and though he had no reason to spare them, he would mention no names then. The affair of the shooting the emperor devolved upon him by drawing lots, and he believed it would be to the public interest were the head of the state removed. The town continues in a state of the greatest excitement. The crime will produce grave consequences.

The official bulletin, issued at ten o'clock to-night, says that the emperor has been free from pain this evening. During the day he has repeatedly slept calmly, and has taken nourishment with some appetite.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, June 4, 1878.	
Flour—Fall superfine.....	\$3.30 @ 3.55
XXX.....	3.80 @ 4.25
XXX.....	4.50 @ 4.60
Wheat—No. 3 fall.....	1.00 @ 1.01
No. 4.....	1.00 @ 1.01
Corn—No. 2.....	33 @ 33 1/2
Oats—No. 2.....	25 @ 25 1/2
Rye—No. 2.....	47 @ 47 1/2
Barley—No. 2.....	@ 25 1/2
Lard.....	8.70 @ 8.75
Pork.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Butter—Dairy.....	13 @ 13 1/2
Country.....	6 @ 10

CHICAGO, June 4, 1878.

Wheat—No. 2 spring.....	98 @ 98 1/2
No. 3.....	85 @ 86
Corn.....	35 @ 35 1/2
Oats.....	22 @ 22 1/2
Pork.....	8.45 @ 8.50
Butt meats.....	38 @ 54
Lard.....	6.45 @ 6.50

KANSAS CITY, June 4, 1878.

Wheat—No. 2 red fall.....	85 @ 87 1/2
No. 4 fall.....	75 @ 77
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	3.25 @ 4.00
Oats.....	22 @ 23
Rye—No. 2.....	36 @ 37

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, June 4, 1878.	
Cattle—Prime to choice.....	\$4.25 @ 5.15
Poorer grades.....	3.00 @ 4.00
Hogs.....	2.90 @ 3.25

CHICAGO, June 4, 1878.

Cattle—Good steers.....	4.20 @ 5.25
Hogs—Packers.....	3.05 @ 3.50

KANSAS CITY, June 4, 1878.

Cattle—Choice native shippers.....	4.00 @ 4.70
Good to choice, do.....	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.....	2.45 @ 2.55

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 8@8 1/2c; medium 6@7c; lower grades about 4@4 1/2c; cheese, 7@9c; eggs, 7@7 1/2c; beans, 1@1.00c; hand-picked, \$2.00 @ 2.20; castor beans, 85@90c.

But, hay, baled, per ton, \$8.00 @ 9.50; chickens, live, per doz., \$2.00 @ 2.25; potatoes, 25@40c; leathers, live geese, 43@45c; dried apples, per lb., 4@5c; cranberries, 95@100c; hides, dry flint, 14@15c; dry salt, 10@11c; green salt, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4c; green, 4 to 5c; calf, 9c; sheep skins, 8 to 10c. per lb.; green pelts, fresh, 80 to 90c; tallow, 6c; honey, strained, 10@12c; linseed oil, raw, 60c; per gallon; wool, fine unwashed, 13@17c; 3/4 lb., tub washed 23@25c, Colorado and Mexican, 12@16c.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, \$2.75 @ 2.80; XXX, \$2.20. Rye flour, \$2.00. Buckwheat, \$3.50. Corn meal, 3 cwt., 55c.

Wheat has fluctuated a little but the tendency still is downward, and most grades are lower in most markets. No. 3, however, in St. Louis is just the same as last week. There has been far more wheat shipped both by rail and lake this year than last.

For future delivery, No. 3 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at 96 to 96 1/2c, June, and 89 to 90c, July. In Chicago No. 2 spring is \$1.05 to \$1.05 1/2, June, \$1.02 1/2 to \$1.02 1/2, July. In Kansas City, No. 3 is 82 to 85c, June, 80 to 81c, July, and 75 to 77c, August.

Corn is down a little in sympathy with wheat.

The papers say there is no improvement in the tone of the market for cattle, but the class of cattle arriving are better suited to the demand than for some time past, therefore some of them realize good figures. Yesterday 119 cattle were sold in Kansas City at \$4.70. They averaged 1,522 pounds, and were fed by Up-ton & Barrows, of Manhattan, Kansas. The market for medium and common cattle, East and West, is flat.

Hogs are quoted higher in St. Louis and Chicago, that is the extreme figures are higher; but from reports no further improvement is expected.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 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.

PERHAPS the most interesting article in the *Atlantic* for June is the one on that distinguished Federalist, Timothy Pickens.

UNDER the heading of "Music and the drama" the *Kansas City Times*, of Sunday last, very truthfully says: "The musical circles of Lawrence can render as rich a musical treat as any city of its size in the Union."

THE *Popular Science Monthly Supplement* for June contains, among other instructive articles, an essay from the *Cornhill Magazine* on the "Origin of flowers," which throws much light on the theories of the evolutionists.

DIED, June 1st, Levi Ferguson, at his residence three miles west of Lawrence, of consumption, age fifty-four years. The funeral services took place at the house of the deceased, the pastor of the Lawrence Methodist church officiating. The deceased was among the earliest settlers in Kansas, locating near the city limits on the west, and was well known to a large circle of acquaintances who will deeply sympathize with the bereaved family in this their hour of trouble and sadness.

THE annual meeting of Willow Springs Sunday-School association will be held in the Union school-house on Saturday, June 8, at 3 p. m. Officers are to be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may be for the interest of the Sunday-school work in the township. A report of the past year's work may be expected from the president and secretary, and we are sure it will be of deep interest to every lover of bible study. Let us have a large attendance.

THE residence of Col. S. W. Eldridge, just south of the city, was the scene of a quiet wedding on yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The contracting parties were Mr. Henry Clark, of Newton, Kansas, and Miss Hattie Morey, of this city, niece of Col. Eldridge. Rev. Paul Zeigler, of Trinity church performed the ceremony. Only a few of the relatives of the bride and groom were present. The happy couple left on the noon train for their future home at Newton, carrying with them many wishes for long life and happiness.

Personal.

GOV. ANTHONY is in the city in attendance upon the university exercises.

REV. CHARLES RICHARDSON, of Cottonwood Falls, came up on Monday for a visit with the family of his father, Rev. A. M. Richardson.

MAJ. T. H. KENNEDY and family took their departure on Monday for the mountains of Colorado. They will be absent during the summer season.

MR. HENRY RHOADES, of Johnson county, called in to see us yesterday; he reports the Patrons' store at Olathe doing a business of over one hundred thousand dollars a year. Mr. Rhoades has a flock of sheep which averaged eight and two-thirds pounds of wool to the head.

JUDGE JAMES HANWAY, of Lane, Franklin county, accompanied by his son, Mr. B. Hanway, made us a pleasant call on Tuesday morning. These gentlemen are in the city in attendance upon the university commencement exercises. They displayed on our table a specimen of coralline marble taken from the quarries of Hanway Brothers, near Lane. This is a beautiful stone and is attracting no little attention where introduced. The pedestal for the Amos Lawrence bust at the state university will be made of this Franklin county marble.

In Memoriam.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The following is dedicated to the late Mrs. J. B. Parnham:

In the events which crowd upon us in life we measure the magnitude of time, and things both great and small are noted. So when a truly good man or woman dies we count it a loss; we feel this at this writing, though we know she for whom we mourn has gained rest and peace which passeth all knowledge; but to feel the influence and know some of the rare qualities which this lady possessed it was our privilege. Faithful in all things, wielding an influence in her home that was visibly seen, all felt her magnetic power; gentle as distilled dew, yet firm as any Spartan mother to command. The loss of such a woman is ever to be deplored. Edward Bickerstett's "Yesterday, to-day and forever" comes to us like a sad refrain. Yet we scarcely realize there is no more of earth life for her; that a cloud like the noon of night covers this household. No wife, no mother; this cup of sorrow seems too full. May the Lord sweeten the waters, or "If March be March, may He stand beside the brink." Though parted 'tis not forever, while husband and dear ones plod on, toil on, this dear mother is singing, chanting psalms in the skies, waiting in that land where no sweet by and by need be sung, neither be it yesterday, to-day, but forever reunited. H. M. C.

Sixth Commencement of the University of Kansas.

The annual examination began May 27th and closed May 30th. A committee appointed by the governor of the state, for the purpose of inspecting the work done by students in the various departments, was present during the entire week, and the members were highly gratified with the work of the past school year. Friday evening the Oread Literary society gave their anniversary exercises in college hall. The hall was profusely decorated with beautiful flowers and filled with an attentive and appreciative audience. The entertainment was

AT THE CITY SHOE STORE

YOU WILL FIND
THE LOWEST PRICES!
THE BEST ASSORTMENT

—AND—
The Best Quality
—OF—
BOOTS AND SHOES
IN LAWRENCE.

PRICES TELL FOR THEMSELVES.

H. C. RAUGH & CO.

Introduced by an opening chorus and followed by an invocation by Chancellor Marvin. C. W. Stephenson delivered the salutatory address, which was well adapted to the occasion, in his usual pleasing and energetic way.

The following good productions we consider worthy special attention: An oration by S. W. Brewster, on "Revolution," in which he reviewed the great physical and political convulsions that have shaken the world since its foundation and to which all things owe their present state of perfection, was an effort which showed careful preparation and thorough study.

C. S. Finch declaimed "Parrhasius and the captive" with credit to himself and honor to the society.

The question, "Resolved, That the right of suffrage should be based on property rather than educational qualifications," was ably discussed by the affirmative, S. M. Smith, and the negative, J. W. Gleed. We think Gleed won the question as he ought to have done.

Miss Lizzie J. Miller, daughter of Prof. Miller, of the university, read an essay (subject, "France and Richelieu") that was excellent. Her manner was graceful and easy, articulation good, and production first-class.

Last but not the least in masterly effort of composition and delivery was an oration on "True National wealth," by H. V. Chase. We were sorry to learn that the musical talent of the society was so limited that they were obliged to call upon outside singers to furnish music.

The Misses Ludington and Spalding and Mrs. Fry sang with their usual pleasing manner and displayed that musical culture for which they are noted. Messrs. Wickersham, Patterson, Ross and Slosson, in a fine musical selection, elicited deserving applause.

On Sunday night an audience numbering nearly twelve hundred congregated at University hall to listen to the baccalaureate sermon, which was preached by Rev. Frank Ingalls, of Atchison. The sermon was an eloquent and impressive one and was listened to with the closest attention by the large audience. A select double quartette from the various church choirs of the city furnished music for the occasion.

On Monday night the Orophilian Literary society attracted another large congregation to listen to their regular annual exercises. The following programme was given:

Invocation—Prof. E. Miller.

Salutatory—J. J. Hayes.

Music—(Double quartette)—"Chiming Bells."

Oration—"The Old and the New"—Alla M. Barnes.

Paper—"Orophilian Review, No. 1"—Franklin Riddle.

Music—(Trio)—"Queen of the Night."

Debate—"Resolved, That the African race should have a national development"—Affirmative, Wm. E. Stevens; negative, H. H. Jenkins.

Declaration—"Pyramids not all Egyptian"—W. L. Burney.

Music—(Duet)—"I Know a Bank."

Paper—"Orophilian Review, No. 2"—Mary W. Grew.

Oration—"Irish Orators"—R. W. E. Twitchell.

Music—(Quartet)—"Boat Glees."

Tuesday morning was occupied in the unveiling of the Amos Lawrence statue exercises and rhetorical contest for prizes. Of the unveiling ceremonies by Gov. Robinson we hope to speak at length in our next issue. The contest for prizes was participated in by the following named students: Richard Foster, Ella Pierson, W. H. Carruth, Dora Wade, J. W. Gleed, C. E. Finch, Bion S. Hutchins, L. L. Davis and J. W. Brigham. The committee on awards announced the first prize for J. W. Brigham and the second for W. H. Carruth. The announcement was greeted with immense applause from the audience.

Dr. Turner's Ball and Socket Truss.

Without a friction pad, is easily adjusted, will last a life time, will cure all curable cases, never gets out of order, can be worn day and night with perfect ease, is held in place by means of a cloth belt, doing away with the metal belt used in other trusses; is recommended by every physician who ever saw one. Among the many who have given in their testimony are Dr. Knight, president of the St. Joe medical college, who speaks from personal knowledge in the highest terms; Dr. Graves, Guggist and dealer in trusses, Hawatha, 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. Huson, opposite the court-house by Dr. J. E. Bange, agent for the proprietor.

A MILCH 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 an enterprising grocer has a supply. I was willing and ready to try anything that would make washing easy. I used the soap exactly according to directions and was astonished at the result. It was as good as 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 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). Passengers for Denver and the Rocky mountains should remember that this is 120 miles the shortest, 23 hours the quickest, and the only line running through to Denver without change of cars. Going east, close connections are made at Kansas City and Leavenworth with all the great through routes for all 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 Veta, Durango, 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'g Ag't, JOHN MUIR, Gen'l Fr't Ag't, T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Supt., 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 on our hearts; while others claim there is none at all, and only as 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 L. 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.

And send it to your friends in the East advising them, when they visit Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, or the San Juan mines, to take the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, the new Southern route through Kansas, via the Arkansas valley, to Pueblo, making direct connection with the Denver and Rio Grande railway for Colorado Springs, Denver, and all points in Northern Colorado, Canon City, Garland, Del Norte, Lake City, El Moro, Las Vegas and Santa Fe. Trains leave Kansas City and Atchison every day in the year, with Pullman sleeping cars attached, and passenger trains equipped with all the modern improvements. For maps, circulars and detailed information ask them to send to

General Passenger Agent, Topeka, 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.

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

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

\$600 a week in your own town. \$5 outfit free. No Quackery. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALBERT & CO., Portland, Maine.

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

Business you can engage in. \$4 to \$20 per day. Made by an expert of their sex, right in their own localities. Fair culture and sample worth \$5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

Can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. \$12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE Two interesting works of 472 pages, beautifully illustrated. A Marriage Guide for woman and her duties, Marriage, Reproduction and Medical Advice on the disorders and abuses of the Male Reproductive organs. Generative Debility and Impotence, with the best means of cure, sent to any address, \$1.00 by mail. DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th street, St. Louis, Mo.

PIANOS AND ORGANS Send for detailed statement of our NEW PLAN of retailing organs and pianos at net wholesale prices. The latest and best octave piano, listed at \$650, for \$109 in Kansas City, or \$175 if sent direct from New York. Address CONOVER BROS., 613 Main street, general agents for "STEINWAY & SONS" and "HAINES" PIANOS, "TAYLOR & FARLEY" and "NEW ENGLAND ORGAN CO.'S" ORGANS, Music and all kinds of musical merchandise.

Howe's 4 TON SCALE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST Address A. M. GILBERT & CO., 95, 97, 99 and 101 Lake St., Chicago, 157 Water St., Cleveland, O., 100 Main St., Cincinnati, O., 612 North Third St., St. Louis.

Three Farms for Sale Cheap. One hundred and twenty acres nine miles east of Ottawa, in Franklin county; \$8 1-2 acres three miles east of Lawrence; \$10 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 L. J. SPERRY, three miles east of Lawrence. These farms all belong to Mr. Sperry. If parties desire they can communicate directly with him, post-office Lawrence, Kansas.

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THE SHORT & QUICK LINE TO THE EAST VIA Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

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Unrivalled in Appearance.
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"VIBRATOR"
Reg. Mark. S. L.
1874.
THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE
"Vibrator" Threshers,
WITH IMPROVED
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,
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THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day are the "Vibrators." Beyond all rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and Saving Grain from Wasteage.

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

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 1 to 5 times that amount) can be saved by the use of the Grain SAVER by these Improved Machines.

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

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the only Separator Thresher in the world, that will thresh, clean, and separate all kinds of grain, without the use of "rebinding" to change from Grain to Seed.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, Making less than one-half the usual Noise and Vibration. 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 Unrivalled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make of kind.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "Vibrators" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

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

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

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Lard, Tallow, Feathers, Potatoes, Apples, Grain, Flour, Feed, Fur, Hides, Wool, Peanuts, Broom-corn, Dried Fruit, Hay, Hops, etc., etc.

Liberal cash advances made on large consignments of staple articles.

Farmers, shippers and dealers in general merchandise should write for reference, Price Current and stencil, etc. When writing us, state whether you wish to ship on consignment or sell. If you wish to sell name the article, amount of each, and your 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 & 346 N. Water street, Phila., Penn.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS interested in the estate of Sarah E. Brechelen, 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. HAUMANN, Administrator.

Publication Notice.

In the district court, state of Kansas, county of Douglas, ss., Mary Marx, plaintiff, vs. George Marx, defendant.

TOSASID DEFENDANT, YOU ARE HEREBY notified that you have been sued by Mary Marx, who did, on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1878, file her petition in the office of the clerk of the district court, within and for the county of Douglas and state of Kansas, charging you, the said George Marx, with having wilfully abandoning and deserting her, the said plaintiff, for more than one year last past, and asking that she may be divorced from you, the said George Marx. You, the said George Marx, will take notice that you must answer said petition filed by said plaintiff on or before the 11th day of July, A. D. 1878, or the said petition will be taken as true and judgment of a divorce will be rendered against you according to the prayer of said petition. MARY MARX, Plaintiff.

Geo. J. Barker and O. G. Richards, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Horticultural Department.

Cucumbers.

The month of June is a good season for planting cucumbers for pickles. They need a rich soil, and should be planted in hills some eight feet apart. A score of seeds may be planted in a hill and covered an inch deep. This number of seeds will allow a quite large margin for any casualty of worm or insect, as three or four vines left in each hill is an ample number to cover the ground and secure the best yield. Frequent showers and frequent hoeing are indispensable in the culture of this vegetable.

It is a difficult matter to get many of the more rare and delicate flower seeds sown in the garden to sprout and grow. We think the failure is attributable, about one-half to bad seed, the other half to bad management. A remedy of the first difficulty is to purchase seed only of reliable dealers, who have established such a reputation for honest dealing as will withstand all temptation to sell poor seed. A remedy for the second difficulty is to so highly enrich and so minutely pulverize the soil that it will be in the very best condition to receive the seed. If the seed to be sown is very minute reduce the bed to the last degree of fineness and then press and smooth the earth with a spade or trowel; deposit the seed where you wish to have it grow and press it gently with hand or trowel into the ground. A slight watering will now be in order, and if the sun is hot a newspaper should be spread over the ground and suffered to remain till the seed is up. Remember the rule that the smaller the seeds the lighter should be the covering. If these rules are carefully observed there will be no great difficulty in the way of a young or inexperienced person in raising flowers. The earth is now in a good condition of warmth and moisture to receive the seed of the more delicate flowers. Those who have a love of flowers will be encouraged to try their hand again, although they may have failed in the past. Success in cultivating flowers rests on perseverance and a determined will.

Kansas State Horticultural Society.

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

G. C. BRACKETT, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
LAWRENCE, May 27, 1878.

Twelve years ago my wife planted a yearling catalpa (our first tree) in the sod near our cabin. Earth from the cellar killed the grass around it, and now it is nearly eight inches in diameter two feet from the ground, branches out at six feet, and is about eighteen feet high, which is the best growth of catalpa I know of. The timber is said to be equal to black walnut; as an ornamental shade tree it is very beautiful; leaves the size of a palm-leaf hat, and blossoms in large clusters, exceedingly fragrant. To raise it, sow the seed in drills, covering lightly, but do not sow until warm weather. As a timber tree I would prefer walnut for hard and cottonwood for soft; the latter will make three to four times the growth of the others.—J. F. W., Wau-baussee, Kans.

Many farms have their apple orchards; but pears, cherries, peaches and plums are not so common. All these are now so easily procurable and cheap that though they may not do well, a dozen or so of each class would be well worth planting. In nearly all cases where fruit trees are to be purchased the farmer should buy from the nurseryman nearest to him in preference to buying from agents, and if he has such on whom he can rely it is much better to allow him to make the selection of kinds than to make it himself. Most nurserymen grow the greater part of their stock of the leading kinds, and their selection is almost certain to be better than that of descriptions given in catalogues. As it takes years before most fruit trees come into bearing, it is all important that the best kinds only are planted, and the greatest caution should be exercised in making such purchases. Most of those interested in grapes will remember that when the Delaware was introduced plants no larger than knitting needles were sold at \$5 apiece by Dr. Grant, of Iowa, and others. About that time a tree agent came along one day and sold one of my neighbors five vines, each twenty times the size of Dr. Grant's, for three dol-

lars apiece—warranted Delaware. These vines have borne fruit now for a dozen years, but so far not a bunch of Delaware; they were all Concord. My neighbor is rather an irascible gentleman, and ever since it has been most unfortunate for any tree peddler who stumbles into his domain.

Does the farmer's garden need flowers? I know that his wife and daughters will say so. What they should be I will not venture to name, for the variety now is legion; and as descriptive and illustrated catalogues, both of seeds and plants, are now sent everywhere, selections can be made to suit the circumstances or tastes of all. In the matter of seeds and plants the mail affords great facilities, so that the resident of our western frontier, a thousand miles away, can get his supply of seeds or plants just as cheaply and as safely as if there was a green-house or seed store next door.

Independent of the pleasure that the farmer may derive from his garden of fruits, vegetables or flowers, there is no doubt that in many cases it leads to a business far more profitable than his crops of the farm. In our growing country, farms and villages spring into existence where a decade before was an unpeopled waste, and the shopkeeper, mechanic or artisan is glad to buy the surplus the farmer may have from his overflowing garden.—James Henderson, in Colman's Rural World.

Oster Willow.

Can you inform me through the columns of your paper about the culture of the oster or basket willow? Where could I obtain the cuttings, and on what kind of land will it do the best? I have some low, wet land with blue clay sub-soil, and I think that willow would do well on it.

H. G.
The oster willow will grow in a variety of soils, but that best adapted to it is one that is quite moist. Personally we are not conversant with its habits of growth from actual observation; but a writer who is an authority on the subject says that drained swamps, when brought into tillage, afford fine sites for willow plantations; and that deep, rich intervals, if with a little inclination the better, having a retentive subsoil, with a warm exposure, and with some protection from wind, would leave nothing to be desired. A deep, rich bottom of sandy loam that is occasionally overflowed—not so much elevated above the summer level of the stream, that by penetrating to the depth of three feet, the root would find moisture, would, no doubt, be admirably suited to oster. The soil should be rich, and have sufficient depth to permit the roots to strike deep into it.

The method of planting and cultivating the willow, is as follows: The ground should be well drained, and deeply plowed, or thoroughly trenched. Cuttings, two feet long are inserted perpendicularly and firmly in the soil, leaving only two inches above the surface. Plant in rows three or four feet apart, and one foot between the plants. Keep clean or free from weeds for the first two years, with a hoe or cultivator. At the end of the second year the willows are ready to gather. The best time to cut is in the spring when the sap starts freely and the buds begin to swell. Some persons, however, prefer to cut in the winter after the sap has ceased to circulate; in this case, the osiers are tied up in bundles and kept standing in cold water all winter. In cutting, every shoot must be removed from the stool, leaving about two inches in length for the young shoots to spring from.

We cannot inform our correspondent where cuttings may be obtained.—Western Rural.

Coal Ashes and Curculio.

I have for several years saved my plums from the ravages of the curculio by the use of coal ashes. They become so completely disgusted with it that they leave for other parts. Just so soon as the blossoms fall I commence with my ashes. I take a bucketful of the ashes under my arm, and with the other hand I dash the ashes all over and through the trees, covering the plums completely with ashes, and go round every few days and give them another dose. If the rain washes off, I renew the dose and keep at it till my plums are ripe, when I am well paid for my trouble. I had, this year, eight bushels on seven small trees, which I sold for thirty-two dollars. I have several trees of the Reine Claude variety upon which I did not use the ashes, because the plums were scattering. I thought it would not pay, but there was one limb of one of those trees that was close to those I put the ashes on; it got its share of the ashes, and that limb ripened up all of its plums, but not a plum was there left on the other part of the tree or on any of the other trees of that variety. This was conclusive evidence to me that it was the ashes that saved my plums. When I first commenced the ashes, my brother told me that I would not succeed; that he made sure of saving his plums by placing a sheet under his trees and shaking the little turks off of his trees, and killing them. But when plums were ripe I had plenty and he had none.—Cor. Ohio Farmer.

Every man engaged in the culture of the earth can find time to adorn and embellish his premises with plants and trees, shrubs and vines, while his family will be educated to a love of the beautiful in nature, and cling with fond attachment to the paternal roof.

The Household.

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—I had intended writing you long ago. When that McPherson county lady called for volunteers I wanted to enlist for the "Household" then. I forgot what her troubles were. Mine have been moths and if it had not been for one of those much abused sewing societies I might still be in blissful ignorance of a remedy. I heard this when twenty women were deploring the sad fate of their carpets. Nineteen thought pepper, black or red, would be good, but I was not satisfied; I had thought the same. The twentieth woman told something new. She suggested "crude carbolic acid." I can hardly tell how to use it in some respects; but for floors using a mop and a pail. To one gallon of hot water add one-half teacup of crude carbolic acid. For shelves in closets I saturate bits of paper, or, what is better, cloths. I tried it well and wherever faithfully applied no moths. Thanks for the remedy we rejoice if Messrs. Bullene and Limes won't, for don't you see how we are going to save the carpets?

But alas! alack! when my husband came home he thought I had bought a medicine factory—a whole drug house. Well, as he never does anything by halves, our household must be well regulated. He approved but declared he would have to sleep outside on the window sill. It was not bad air, and soon we did not mind it. I think he assumed a taste for something very similar, for did not some wise horticulturist tell him spent lime was good for pear blight? so a cart load of it was dumped off. The hot sun blazed down on that fresh stuff—I guess it was fresh, for such an odor! If I had made an unwarrantable purchase I felt certain it would never do for him to buy out the gas-works and remove them to our abode. More anon.

A LAWRENCE WOMAN.

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 03
Reserve for reinsurance of outstanding risks.....983,069 21
Reserve for reported losses, unclaimed dividends, etc.....134,383 07
Reserve for contingencies.....30,000 00
Total assets.....\$3,173,924 31

Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns.

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

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.
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W. B. WITHERS.

ESTABLISHED
1866.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

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

HARDWARE, OUTLERY, ETC.

I propose to give my customers

THE BENEFIT OF PRESENT LOW PRICES

—OF—

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
OUTLERY, TOOLS, ETC.

I have a splendid assortment of

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

Mechanics' and Farmers' Tools.

Also a full line of

BOYS' SKATES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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

J. T. WARNE,

77 Massachusetts Street.

McCurdy Brothers,

THE OLDEST

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

In Lawrence, Established in 1865,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES

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

All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

FOR SPOT CASH we will make prices that defy competition.

E. A. SMITH,

Norwood Stock Farm

Lawrence, Kansas,

BREEDER OF

FINE TROTTING HORSES

Thoroughbred Jersey Cattle,

BERKSHIRE HOGS AND FANCY CHICKENS.

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

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

PICKETT'S DRUG STORE,

75 Mass. Street, - - Lawrence, Kans.

Formerly with E. J. Rushmer.

CRYSTAL PALACE

BARBER SHOP,

Under the First National Bank.

All Work Done in the Latest Style.

PRICES REASONABLE.

Customers all Treated Alike.

MITCHELL & HORN, Proprietors.

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.

HENDRY & NOYES,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

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Real Estate Agents,

Offer their services to the public in buying, selling and renting real estate, paying taxes and examining titles.

We request farmers and all others having real estate for sale or rent to place the same in our hands, assuring them of fair dealing and our best efforts for their interest. Address,
HENDRY & NOYES,
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GOOD NEWS!

GOOD NEWS!!

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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

—AT—

REDUCED PRICES

To save moving to our

NEW STORE.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY CHEAP,

As the opportunity will not last but a few days:

5 BARRELS LARD OIL.

8 BARRELS GOLDEN MACHINE OIL.

8 BARRELS FISH OIL.

2 BARRELS NEATS-FOOT OIL.

5 BARRELS CASTOR OIL.

20 BARRELS CALCIUM OIL.

10 BARRELS LINSEED OIL, RAW.

18 BARRELS LINSEED OIL, BOILED.

5 BARRELS SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

6,000 POUNDS STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD.

500 GALLONS MIXED PAINTS, ALL SHADES.

5 BARRELS ENGLISH WHITING.

5 BARRELS GILDER'S WHITING.

3 BARRELS PARIS WHITE.

1 BARREL CHALK.

2 BARRELS PUTTY.

15 BARRELS DRY PAINTS OF ALL COLORS.

5 BARRELS ROOFING PAINT.

5 BARRELS FLOUR SULPHUR.

Remember, these prices are

Only good for 15 days from date.

On above named articles,

GEO. LEIS & BRO.

READ, EVERYBODY!

ROBERTS & BILLINGS'

STRICTLY PURE

MIXED PAINTS

Are more than satisfying all who use them.

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE COLORS

Of the very best materials, viz.:

Strictly Pure White Lead,

ZINC AND LINSEED OIL.

OLD PAINTERS USE IT,

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

Give these Paints a Trial

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

ROBERTS & BILLINGS,

Lawrence, Kansas,

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

Farm and Stock.

The Guinea Hen.

Col. F. D. Curtis, of Kirby Homestead, is not the only champion of the "Guinea fowl" as an expert ally in the irrepressible conflict against the potato beetle. Mr. Bromley, of the "Western New York Farmers' club," is also satisfied that this bird has an able-bodied appetite for the Colorado bug, and that a single hen, if put into the field early enough, would clear a good acre of the pest. This would be an easy and cheap experiment to try, and it is worth thinking about and putting in practice.

Tariff and Dogs.

Since 1840 the number of sheep in Connecticut has fallen from 500,000 to 4,000. So says an exchange. We hope there is some mistake in these figures. We should be loth to believe that so good a farming state as Connecticut had so decreased in one of its staple agricultural products. The editor of the *U. S. Economist* attributes this falling off of the wool product to the tariff. The *Grange Bulletin* attributes it to the dogs. Right, gentlemen; both right. Between the tariff and the dogs, wool growers are badly fleeced.

The Fence Question.

Any local or state law compelling a man to build a particular kind of fence, or even any fence at all, around his fields to protect his crops from his neighbor's cattle, as a condition precedent to his recovering damages for loss incurred by the trespass of said cattle, is arbitrary, unjust and unconstitutional. It would be just as reasonable and the principles of law and right would be no more outraged to compel a man to make a particular kind of door and fasten it with bolts and locks of a peculiar construction before he could punish a burglar for breaking into his house and stealing his purse, as it is to prescribe to a farmer what kind of a fence he shall build and maintain round his corn field before he can obtain redress from the owners of cattle for eating up his corn. Whatever crops a man grows on his own land are his own property, and should be as sacred from the spoliation of other men's stock as the fruit of his orchard is from the theft of other men's children, and the "common law" gives him redress in the one case as sure and ample as in the other. Every man is held, and ought to be held, responsible in law for whatever damage his cattle may do to another man's property. This is common sense, common law and common equity. No matter what adverse decision county magistrates may give or what contrary opinions pettifogging lawyers may urge, the supreme court of the United States will henceforth do, as it has heretofore done, exact justice in awarding damages to any one who clearly proves that he has been injured, or his property destroyed by his neighbor's cattle.

It is time for our farmers, who have been annoyed and injured by unruly cattle, to know that they have rights in this matter which cattle owners are bound to respect, and which they must respect, or subject themselves to the penalties of a just law rigorously enforced. A few cases entered on the docket of our district courts, and, if need be, carried up to the supreme court for revision, would have a salutary effect in settling a question of grave importance, and which has been the cause of much irritation and bitter feelings between neighbors. This is a free country and any man has the privilege, and may exercise the right of turning loose his cattle to roam at large and to forage any where so long as they do not trespass on the equal rights of other men. At this point they must be restrained, and kept in check, and the owner must be held to a strict responsibility for any injury done to a neighbor's crop or a neighbor's property, irrespective of fence or no fence. It will require pluck and courage as well as money to obtain a verdict of damages against the owner of unruly cattle, but one or two verdicts of the kind which are sure to be ultimately obtained, would go very far towards settling the principles of justice and equity on a better basis and on a surer foundation of right than can be laid in herd laws, or by building legal fences.

A simple remedy for gapes is to mix a large tablespoonful of sulphur in a quart of corn meal dough, and feed morning and evening. We have never lost a chicken since using this prescription.

The following hints from the *N. Y. Times* will be found well worth the perusal of those farmers who are becoming disgusted with some of the bad features of our annual fairs:

Farmers neglect a great opportunity by giving little or no attention to the various agricultural fairs held in the late summer and autumn. These fairs may be made great helps to improved methods of agriculture, and the realization of greater profit from it. The purpose is to show what can be done when farmers do their best, and to compare the results of each other's labor. As an additional feature, we have a general collection of such things as are new and useful in agriculture—implements, tools, vehicles, machinery, seeds, fertilizers, etc. To become acquainted with these is of the greatest use to those engaged in farming. Their value consists not so much in that they are new as that they may be of the most serviceable character. For instance, if with the old-fashioned tools one may do a certain amount of work in one day, and with an improved one he may do five times as much, it is of the greatest importance to know that fact. But the principal advantage accruing from these fairs arises from the opportunity of preparing and exhibiting some product of unusually excellent quality, or of seeing similar products shown by other farmers. The greatest profit promised by the agriculture of the future may be looked for from improved methods by which, while cost is reduced, the quantity and quality of the crop are greatly increased. Every farmer may do something in this way in the effort to improve his condition; and what he does he may very well show to others, from a pardonable personal pride as well as with a view to procure some profit from it. He may for instance prepare some improved stock, or plant and cultivate some improved crop for exhibition; grow a very clean crop of seed grain by carefully removing every weed; or in many other ways that will readily occur to him do something of this kind. But let something be done, and the time for making preparations and for doing this is now. The agricultural associations are now making out their premium lists, and can do a great service to themselves and to agriculture by making a new departure. We might suggest that they should abandon the frequent childish shows of giants and other monstrosities along with horse races and the betting booths, and in places of them offer premiums for the largest product of leading crops from measured acres of ground, or for the best cultivated farm, the best kept barn, or the best collection of stock. This would give a strong incentive to farmers, not only to supply attractive material for the furnishing of the fair, but would tend to greatly increase the interest in it and enlarge the attendance as well as to stimulate the spirit of improvement. Thus the highest purpose of the fairs would be effected more fully and surely than now, the pecuniary profits of the association be much enlarged, and good in every way might result.

Sheep Husbandry Improves the Land.

Next in importance are the relations of sheep husbandry to an improved system of agriculture. These considerations apply much less to simply pastoral husbandry, like that of California and Texas, than to sheep culture pursued as a branch of mixed husbandry. Sheep are the only animals which do not exhaust the land upon which they feed, but permanently improve it. Horned cattle, especially cows in milk, by continued grazing, ultimately exhaust the pastures of their phosphates. In England, the pastures of the county of Chester, famous as a cheese district, are only kept up by the constant use of bone dust. Sheep, on the other hand, through the peculiar nutritiousness of their manure, and the faculty with which it is distributed, are found to be the most economical and certain means of constantly renewing the productiveness of the land. Mr. Mechi, the most famous of the living scientific farmers of England, estimates that 1,500 sheep folded on an acre of land twenty-four hours, or 100 sheep for fifteen days, would manure the land sufficiently to carry it through four years' rotation. In the counties of Dorsetshire and Sussex, where the Down ewes are fed in summer on the hill grass, during the day, and at night are folded on the arable without food, the value of the manure is set down at one-fourth the value of the sheep. By the combination of sheep husbandry with sheep culture, lands in England which, in the time of Elizabeth, produced on an average six and a half bushels of wheat per acre, produce now over thirty bushels. For these reasons the recent practical writers of the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England* pronounce that while there is no profit in growing sheep in England simply for their mutton and wool, sheep husbandry is still an indispensable necessity as the sole means of keeping up the land. Fortunately we are able to find recent illustrations at home of the point above asserted.—*J. L. Hays, in Colman's Ruralist.*

As soon as the upper portions of the straw of the cereals become yellow, no further increase takes place in the weight of the seed. If the grain be not cut down soon after the appearance of this sign, its quality deteriorates, and its weight diminishes.

Hungarian Grass.

Several years ago I tried the experiment of raising Hungarian for a grass crop for winter feeding, and so satisfactory were the results—to me—I have raised several acres yearly since. There were many objections offered—the exhaustive character of the grass upon the soil, and the extra labor to properly secure the crop, etc.; but I find that the objections were, when tested, only myths. I do not regard it as a more exhaustive crop than oats. The plan I follow is to put about ten loads of barn manure per acre, plow about seven or eight inches in depth, thoroughly harrow, sow about three pecks of seed per acre, then roll with a moderately heavy land roller. The crop is cut when the seed is in the "milk." Selecting a day when the weather promises to be fair for a few days I put the mowing machine at work. The roller has sunk the small stones and lumps out of the way of the cutter bar, and if the knives are kept sharp no trouble will be found in cutting. The grass is left upon the ground until the following afternoon, when it is raked with the horse rake, a revolver is best—and cocked up, about a hundred pounds being put in each cock. After standing three or four days the cocks are rebuilt, the bottom thus coming on top. The day following the tumbles are tipped over and the work of gathering commences. It has been my practice to stack in the field, putting about five loads in each stack, and draw to the barn as needed in the spring, for I save it for March and April feeding. It is to be ranked with the best coarse feeds, and for dairy cows it has no superior. Fed once per day upon it, my cows are healthy and strong, and the flow of milk this spring has been nearly equal to the usual June supply. With this system of putting in the crop I have no difficulty in securing about three tons of cured grass per acre, a value for feed closely approximating five tons of the best timothy hay. Golden millet is regarded by many as the full equal, if not superior to Hungarian, and in an unusually dry season will stand the drought, perhaps better.—*Cor. Practical Farmer.*

Salt for Stock.

The use of salt for dairy cows varies with the season and the flow of milk. The larger the flow and the more immature the feed the greater the amount of salt required. In June, for example, when the flow is abundant and the grass tender, more salt is required than in November, when there is less milk, and the grass is better supplied with mineral matter. In the former case the cows want salt where they can have access to it every day or oftener; in the latter twice a week will answer all demands. The best way I have tried for salting cows is to keep a little salt in the manger, where they can have access to it every time they come into the stable to be milked. They will lick a little every time they come in when the grass is very tender. Salting twice a week is then not enough, as tests made upon the quantity and quality of milk have proved. Later in the season they will take it less frequently. If salt can be had *ad libitum* cows will never eat any more than is required for their good, but if it is fed only at long intervals they often eat to their injury. For salting young cattle the best arrangement I know of is to place rock salt in a suitable box, or half barrel, where they can have easy access to it, and under a cover, so as to protect it from wasting by rain. This avoids both excesses and deficiencies, and requires the least labor and attention.—*Prof. L. B. Arnold, in N. Y. Tribune.*

Hog Disease Statistics.

A correspondent writes us: "Senator Paddock, Nebraska, who is chairman of the senate committee on agriculture, has, with commendable energy, been engaged recently in collecting the statistics of the diseases which affect hogs. He has in consequence become alarmed at the number and violence of these diseases, and the frightful mortality which prevails among these animals. With a view of checking this yearly 'dead' loss of capital, which he believes can be attributed only to the ignorance which prevails in regard to this matter, he proposes to draw up a bill asking congress to appoint a commission of three of the best veterinary surgeons in the country to inquire into the causes and proper remedy of these diseases. Hogs contract measles in early life, as some of their prototypes of the human race often do. They also have pneumonia, scarlet fever, small pox, all the throat diseases, and if they survive all these they are very liable to be taken with consumption. His bill will doubtless pass."—*Indiana Farmer.*

It is asserted that the draught horse is worried and injured more by the check-rein than by all the ordinary work he is required to perform. "If you are doubtful about the truth of this—reasonable as it seems—it would be humane to give the noble animal the benefit of the doubt. 'Put yourself in his place.' Fancy yourself buckled back to an unnatural perpendicular and then compelled to pull or push a load. Two disadvantages are mentioned by the *American Cultivator*: 1. The practice results in 'spring-knees' and 'cocked-joints' the horse having to use legs and feet as hooks or grapples, instead of in the natural way as levers and braces. 2. He cannot fight flies or shield his face from beating storm or burning sun.

Good Teams and Tools.

A good, handy, fast walking team is more economical at a high price than a team which walks slow or which is awkward or of poor quality. A poor tool or a poor team is always dear at any price, and is one of the signs of mismanagement and poverty. An implement should be as light as is consistent with strength. There is a great satisfaction in handling excellent tools. It is well to be a little shy of patent high priced implements of all kinds, unless you have plenty of money to spare.

The thrifty man, on garden or farm, will take care of the tools and the team. He will paint the former, oil them, clean them and house them. The careless man will leave them in the open air, scattered about the premises where they were last used, or he will leave them along the road or in the lane, or in front of his barn or dwelling-house. We can nearly always judge of a farmer's care, and generally of his success, by seeing his tools and how he takes care of them. Many men are heavy-fisted and twist and pry and break or spoil nearly every implement they lay their hands on. They are proud of displaying their strength. They are very unlucky. Others, or the best of hands, take hold of tools with care and use them properly. Such men are handy, lucky (?), and profitable to employ. To which class will each of my young readers strive to belong, the handy and expert or the clumsy and slow? These remarks will apply to men everywhere, in all trades, in every business, or even in the professions.

The gardener or farmer will need a few carpenter tools. It will be very fortunate for him, if he has had some instruction and practice in the use of such tools, and in keeping them in good repair. Other things being equal, the natural mechanic will have much the advantage over the one who has no tact in using tools. Mechanical ingenuity is a priceless gift, but those who have not this gift can learn to do much better than they usually do. Some of the most profitable and interesting work I ever performed was in planning and making suitable places for all of my tools and implements. When of suitable size and shape, an implement always looks better when standing up or hanging up. For small tools, a sort of cupboard, four feet wide, eight feet high, and twelve or eighteen inches deep, is convenient. Two doors swing open in opposite directions. A narrow strip, up and down the center of the front, will hold the doors closed when desired. Such a case will hold a surprisingly large number of tools. They may be hung on the inside of the doors on convenient blocks or pins made for the purpose. On each side of the inside of the case I have made small pockets for an assortment of nails, screws, bolts, rivets, wire, gimlets, cold-chisels, twine, a vise, small rope and numerous other small articles which cost but little, and are often needed in cases of emergency. A person will save much time and perplexity by thus being a little forehanded. In saving perplexity he enjoys life the better, makes money faster, and will probably live the longer.

A small slate or shingle should hang near, on which should be noted down at the time whenever any article gives out. This may be consulted each time before going to town, and the supply should then be replenished. The proprietor can thus save much time, and be saved many journeys to town in going for small articles without which it is impossible to proceed in his work. After a little it will be a good thing to have an extra plow, hoe, rake, spade, fork, saw, hatchet, etc., in case of an emergency. Often half the value—yes, the full value of an implement—may be saved by having it on hand in case of breaking something or in case of wanting to employ more help. It is not always economy to use the fewest number of tools possible.

Live Stock and Contagion.

An English agricultural journal is alarmed for fear contagious diseases will be introduced into England, because it was reported that the loss to this country from disease among live stock reached \$17,000,000 in one year. Our English friends need not be alarmed, if they will figure the value of live stock in the United States. The principal loss here was sustained in swine, which, when attacked, die suddenly. We have no rinderpest, or contagious diseases of a like nature among cattle, and, we may add, we do not want any such diseases.

The horse "Comanche," now quartered at Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota, wounded and scarred, the sole survivor of the bloody Custer massacre, is honored by a general order providing that he have a "special and comfortable stall" fitted up for him; that he is not to be ridden under any circumstances, nor put to any kind of work; and that on all occasions of regimental parade he shall be saddled, bridled, draped in mourning, and led by a mounted trooper.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The European demand for breadstuffs continues, being much greater than in ordinary years, and the recent exportations of flour, wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley show a heavy gain, as compared with the exports of the United States a year ago.

Veterinary Department.

Colic.

I have a dun gelding that is troubled with sudden and severe attacks of colic, which last from half an hour to a day, owing to the severity of the attack. I treat him in various ways. Sometimes I drench him with whisky, and sometimes I give him a strong decoction of tobacco; at other times I dissolve common salt and soda in equal parts, and drench with that; and sometimes I bleed him in the roof of the mouth and make him swallow the blood. All these remedies have been highly extolled by my neighbors, and so far my horse has got through all right; but I have not much faith in any of them, and I fear I shall, one of these days, lose him. Will you kindly prescribe a treatment that will be efficacious—one that I can understand, and such remedies as are within the reach of a common farmer, six miles from a drug store—or at least something that I can easily keep on hand ready for use?

ANSWER.—There are various forms of colic, and they are due to a variety of causes. One of the most common complaints of farm horses is the flatulent colic, also called gripes, belly-ache, or bots. It generally arises from indigestion, which, again, is occasioned by various causes; such as hard work immediately after feeding, drinking water largely after a feed of corn, bad condition of the food, fast eating—and, in consequence, insufficient admixture of the saliva—an overloaded stomach, a sudden change of food, especially from soft or green to hard, coarse and dry food. These being among the most frequent causes of colic, it will be proper to begin its treatment by unloading the bowels. Cathartics, in the form of a ball, which under other circumstances might be proper, had better be discarded where prompt action is required, and a saline purgative in solution, together with a stimulant, would be preferable. Dissolve one pound of Glauber's salts in a pint and a half of hot water, and add to the solution an ounce of ground Jamaica ginger. This should be given in one dose. The abdomen should be rubbed with straw wicks, the horse walked about—not ridden—and he should be given a good bed, with plenty of room to roll about without danger of injuring himself. If there is no relief in half an hour, the following dose may be given in a pint of cold water: One ounce each of tincture of gentian, spirit of nitric ether, and aromatic spirit of ammonia. If necessary this dose may be repeated two or three times, at intervals of half an hour. During an attack of colic it will be of service to give lukewarm injections of soap suds every half hour. After an attack of colic, the horse should not be fed for some hours, except a mere handful of grass or sweet hay, and the first meal should consist of a mash of one part of linseed meal and three parts of bran. Horses coming in after being long in harness, or when they come in warm, should be fed and watered with care.

Farcy.

Is there any cure for farcy in the horse? I have a horse with this abominable disease in the right hind leg. I am administering medicine every day. Any advice or instructions given through your valuable paper will be gladly received.

ANSWER.—Experiments have proved beyond all doubt that glanders and farcy are one and the same disease. In the former disease we have inflammation and ulceration of the deep seated glands, etc., while in the latter the superficial lymphatic vessels, glands, etc., are similarly diseased. If you inoculate a healthy horse with the pus from a farced ulcer, the inoculated animal will, in a few days, become glandered; and vice versa. If you inoculate a healthy subject with glanders matter, the victim will soon become farced, which proves conclusively that farcy and glanders are only different names for the same disease. If you are satisfied that your horse is the subject of farcy, we have no hesitation in advising you to destroy him at once.



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.

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

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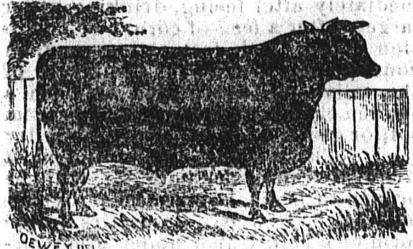
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A cordial invitation is extended to the public to visit our spacious Sales-rooms and examine our new and elegant styles of fall and winter garments. Everybody welcome whether they wish to purchase or not.

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



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SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

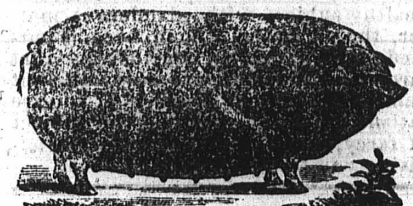
Eight weeks old.....\$22 00
 Three to five months old.....32 00
 Five to seven months old.....42 00

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,**
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SELF-BINDING HARVESTER.

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

A Perfect Self-Binding Harvester.

These machines are perfectly warranted, and are made to fill the warranty every time.

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COME FARMERS,
 WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING

Sands's Genuine all Wool

HORSE COLLARS.

All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented.

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MANUFACTORY!

SPRING WAGONS

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

175 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kans.

Great Reduction in Prices—Largely

Increasing Sales—The Sing-

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THE SINGER

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Was the first to make the

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And are now selling their New

FAMILY MACHINE

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\$30 Less than the Former Price.

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

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

To accommodate purchasers the

LEASE OR INSTALLMENT PLAN

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

Purchase from authorized agents only.

W. W. FLUKE, Agent,

Lawrence, Kansas.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.,

404 North Fifth street, St. Louis.

WANTED—To make a permanent engagement with a clergyman having leisure, or a BIBLE READER, to introduce in Douglas county, the CELEBRATED NEW CENTENNIAL EDITION of the HOLY BIBLE. For description, notice editorial in issue of September 18th of this paper. Address at once **F. L. HORTON & CO.,**

Publishers & Bookbinders, 80 E. Market St. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

W. F. PENNY,

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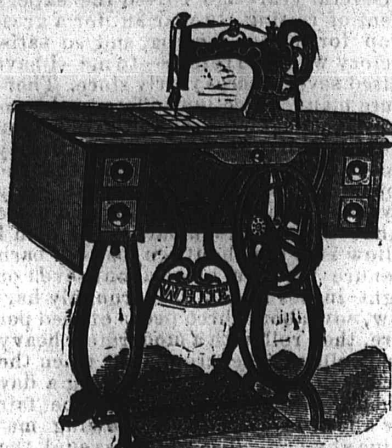
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Massachusetts street,

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 encased and free from dust, and so arranged that neither the garments being sewed nor the operator will be soiled.

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

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

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

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

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

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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,

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Dr. W. S. Riley's Alternative Renovating

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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.

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GRAY HAIR Dyed instantly black or brown with

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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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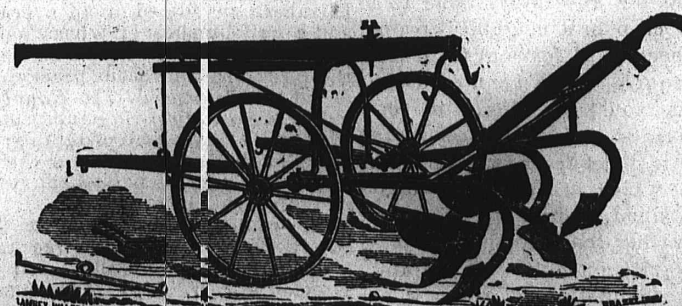
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