VOL. VII.--NO. 5.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 313.

SOWING GOOD SEED.

BY W. R. BARBER

Though Time, relentless, dim the eye,
And brow and cheek his imprint show,
Naught can, while memory lives, blot out
The vista of the long ago.

Happy the old man's retrospect
Of early days—ah! blest indeed
If he, with truth upon his lips,
Can say, "When young I sowed good seed."

For from the good seed sown in youth In later years a harvest springs Of man's respect and peace of soul That an approving conscience brings.

These solace age;—e'en should Life's ills With its decline keep equal pace, Remembrance of a well-spent past Not all its sorrows can efface

But he who early sows ill seed, And sows no better in his prime, In recollection finds no joy When bowed beneath the hand of Time.

Mem'ry to him proves but a sting, And fills his bosom with unrest; Fears of the future wring his soul And thoughts remorseful rack his breast.

Sow, then, the seed you know is good, Kind Heaven will fertilize the field, And when the harvest time shall come, Will bless you with a bounteous yield.

A DETECTIVE'S RUSE.

During the year 1848 the West was flooded with counterfeit coiners. It was so well manutactured that it passed readily. The evil at thorities requested that a skillful detective might be sent to ferret out the nest of coiners.

I was fixed upon to perform the duty. I had nothing to guide me. The fact, however, that Chicago was the city where the counterfeit coin was most abundant, led me to suspect that the manufactory might be somewhere within its hmits. It was, therefore, to the capital of the West that I first proceeded. I spent five weeks in that beautiful city, but without gaining the slightest clue of the coun-

I began to grow discouraged, and really thought I should be obliged to return home without having achieved any result. One day I received a letter from my wife requesting that I would send her home some money, as she was out of tunds. I went into a bank and asked for a draft, at the same time handing a were several half dollars. The clerk pushed three of the half dollars back to me.

"Counterfeit," said he. "What," said I, "do you mean to tell me those half dollars are counterfeit?"

"1 do." Are you certain!"
"Perfectly certain. They are remarkably well executed, but they are deficient in weight.

See for yourself." . And he placed one of them in the scale against a genuine half dollar on the other side. The latter weighed down the former.

"That is the best executed counterfeit coin I ever saw in my life," I exclaimed, examining them very closely. "Is all the counterfeit money in circulation here of the same character as this?"

"O, dear, no," preplied the clerk, "it is not nearly so well done. These are the work of Ned Willet, the famous New York counterfeiter. I know them well, for I have handled a great deal of it in my time. Here is some of the money that is in circulation here," he added, taking several half dollars from a drawer. "You see the milling is not nearly as perfect as Ned Willet's, although it is pretty well done, too."

I compared the two together, and found that he was right. I supplied the place of the three counterfeit half dollars with good coin, and returned the former to my pocket again.

A few days after this I received information which caused me to take a journey to a village situated about thirty miles from Chicago. 1 arrived there at night and took up my quarters at the only tavern in the place. It was a wretched dwelling, and kept by an old man and woman, the surliest couple I think it has ever been my lot to meet. In answer to my inquiry as to whether I could have lodging there for the night, I noticed that the host gave a peculiar look at his wife, and after some whispering I was informed in the most ungracious manner possible that I could have a bed.

I have frequently in the course of my life set before me, and the still more miserable had been in the barn. I was aware that what. serve a term of years in the state prison.

after I had concluded my repast. The chamber was small in size, and was cer-

tainly well ventilated, for I could see the stars peeping through the roof. The bed was simply bag of straw thrown into one corner of the room, without sheets or covering of any kind. This last fact, however, was not of much consequence, as it was summer time, and oppressively hot.

I stood for more than an hour gazing out of the opening which served for a window. Be fore me was spread an immense prairie, the limits of which I could not see. The tavern in which I had taken up my abode appeared to be isolated from all other dwellings, and save the croak of the tree frog and the hum of the could see to read the smallest print.

At last I began to grow weary, and throwing myself on my pallet I was soon plunged into a deep slumber. How long I slept I know not, but I was awakened by a dull sound that resembled some one hammering in the distance. I suppose it was the peculiarity of the sound which awoke me, for it was by no means loud, but conveyed to me the idea of some one striking iron with muffled hammer. I rose up from my bed and went to the window; the moon was low in the western horizon, by which fact I knew it must be near morning. The sound I have before referred to reached me more distinctly than when in the back part of the chamber It appeared to come from some outhouses last became so great that the United States au- which were situated about one hundred yards from the house.

Now, I am naturally of an inquiring mind, and this sound occurring as it did in the middle of the night in such a remote out-of-the-way place, piqued my curiosity, and I felt an irresistible desire to go out and discover the cause of it. This desire, as the sound continued, grew upon me with such intensity that I re solved to gratity it at any price.

I put on my boots, the only article of attire I of my chamber, noiselessly descended the rick- the old woman counting and packing the counetty staircase. A few steps brought me into terfeit half dollars. the lower apartment, which I found entirely deserted. I crept quietly to the door, and unfastening it without making the slightest noise, was soon in the moonlight.

Not a soul was visible, but the sound still consum of money to pay for it, in which there proached the place from whence it proceeded. ing, through the crevices of which I could per- "Well, all I can say is that if you can't do betceive a lurid glare issuing. I stooped down, ter than this you had better shut up shop, peered through the keyhole, and to my extreme surprise I saw half a dozen strong looking men with their coats off and sleeves turned up pertorming a variety of strange occupations. Some were working at a forge, others were superintending the casting of molds, and some were engaged in the process of milling coin. In a moment the whole truth burst upon me. Here was the gang of counterfeiters I was in search ot, and the landlord and his wife evidently belonged to the same band, for in one corner I perceived them employed—the man polishing off some half dollar pieces just turned from the molds, while the woman was packing the coin into rolls.

I had seen enough, and was about to return to my apartment again, when suddenly I felt a heavy hand placed on my shoulder, and turning my head around, to my horror, found myself in the grasp of as ill-looking a scoundrel as ever escaped the gallows.

"Well what are you doing here, my good felow?" he exclaimed in a gruff voice, giving me

"Taking a stroll by moonlight," I replied, endeavoring to retain my presence of mind. "Well, perhaps, you'll just take a stroll in here, will you?" returned the ruffian, pushing

open the door and dragging me in after him. All the inmates of the barn immediately stopped work and rushed towards us when they saw me.

"Why, what's this?" they all exclaimed, "A loafer I found peeping outside," said the man who had captured me.

"He's a traveler that came to the tavern tonight and asked for lodgings; the last time I saw him he was safe in bed," said the land-

The men withdrew to a corner of the apartment, leaving one to keep guard over me. I soon saw that they were in earnest consultabeen obliged to put up with wretched accom- tant question. The man keeping guard over captured the whole gang of counterfeiters in ness-"It was." Judge Peck-"How much modations, so I did not allow my equanimity of me said nothing but scowled fiercely. I had the very act. This party was broken up for was it worth a pound?" Loud laughter over temper to be destroyed by the miserable fare not uttered a single word during all the time I ever, and most of them were condemned to all the court room. Judge—"Silence! We can-

more harm than good, and it has always been doubt. At last the discussion seemed to be settled, for the blackest and dirtiest of the whole came forward, and without any introduction, exclaimed:

"I say, stranger, look here-you must die!" I did not move a muscle, nor utter a word. "You have found out our secret, and dead men tell no tales."

I was silent.

"We will give you ten minutes to say your prayers, and also allow you the privilege of saying whether you will be hanged or shot." Suddenly an idea struck me. I remembered something that might save my life. I burst locust not a sound reached my ears. It was a into a violent fit of laughter, in fact it was hys. beautiful moonlight night, and so bright that I terical. but they did not know that. They looked from one to the other with the greatest amazement.

> "Well he takes it mighty cool, anyhow," said one.

"I suppose he don't think we are in earnest," said another. "Come, stranger, you had better say your

prayers," said the man who had first spoken, "time flies."

My only answer was a fit of laughter more violent than the first.

"That man's mad!" they exclaimed. "Or drunk," said some.

"Well, boys," I cried, speaking for the first time, "this is the best joke I ever seed. What, hang a pal?" "A-pal, you a pal?"

"I ain't nothing else," was my elegant rejoinder. "What's your name?"

"Did you ever hear of Ned Willet?"

"You may be certain of that. Ain't he at

the head of our profession?" "Well, then, I'm Ned Willet."

"You Ned Willet!" they all exclaimed. "You may bet your life on that." I returned. had discarded, and cautiously opening the door swaggering up to the corner where I had seen

> Fortune favored me. None of the men present had ever seen Ned Willet, al though his reputation was well known to them, and my swaggering, insolent manner had somewhat

thrown them off their guard, yet I could plaintinued, and grew much more "distinct as I ap, | ly see that all their doubts were not removed. "And you call these things well done, do At last I found myself before a long, low build- you?" I asked, taking up a roll of the money.

> that's all." "Can you show us anything better?" asked one of the men.

> "I rather think I can. If I couldn't I'd go and hang myself."

"Let's see it," they all cried. This was my last coup, and one on which I

knew my life depended. "Lookee here, gentlemen," he exclarmed, aking one of the counterfeit half dollars from his pocket which had been rejected at the

of it?" It was passed from hand to hand; some say ing it was no counterfeit at all, others saving

bank, "here is my last job; what do you think

that it was. "How will you prove it is a counterfeit?

sked one of the men. "By weighing it with a genuine one, I re-

plied.
This plan was immediately adopted, and its character proved. "Perhaps he got this by accident," I heard

one of the men whisper to another! "Try these," said I, taking the other two rom my pocket.

All their doubts now vanished "Beautiful!" exclaimed some. "Splendid!" aid others.

When they examined it to their satisfaction they all of them cordially shook me by the hand, every particle of doubt having vanished from their minds. I carried out my part well. Some questions were occasionally asked me involving some of the technicalities of the busi ness; these, however, I avoided by stating that I was on a journey of pleasure, and would much rather drink a glass of whisky than answer questions. The whisky was produced,

morning had dawned that we separated. The next day I returned to Chicago, and tion, and were evidently debating some impor- brought down the necessary assistance, and Judge Peck-"Was it a valuable dog?" Wit-

sleeping apartment, into which I was ushered ever I might say would in all probability do | I have those counterfeit half dollars still in my possession, and intend never to part with a maxim of mine to hold my tongue when in them, for they were certainly the means of saving my life.

Picture of the Mexican Voters in Colorado, Drawn by Lucy Stone.

They are mostly farmers and live together in little villages. The houses are made of dried clay called "adobe." They are not more than seven or eight feet high, have only one room when first built, but room after room is added as one daughter after another marries. The married daughter with her husband occupies the newly added room. There is never a door from one room to another; there are no board floors. The family live on the ground. There are no tables or chairs. They sit on their heels am a little girl eight years old. I go to school. on sheep-skins and eat all from one dish, which is put in the middle of the floor. They sleep on the ground with blankets, which are rolled up and placed against the walls of the room during the day, and are offered as seats to strangers who call. The women go always with long shawls over their heads. They never eat lish this I will write again. until the male members of the family have eat-

en. They are all Catholics. They have no free schools; not one in ten can read. They have no plows but stir the ground with a crooked stick instead. When they thresh their grain they lay it in a large circle and turn on to it a flock of goats or horses (I have seen them use both); then two or three men drive the animals round and round till the wheat is trodden out; the straw is then thrown up with a broom, fork or stick and the chaff is thus blown away. After this the women wash the wheat which is to be for family use. That which they sell goes without washing.

Without education, intellectual tastes or resources they lead a dull life. In the towns there are well educated Mexicans, with good horses, magnificent dresses, and all the appliances that wealth gives. But the great mass of Mexicans live in low-walled adobe houses, built near some stream of water, destitute of comfort, convenience or privacy. They are ignorant to the last degree, but every man of them has a vote.

There is an almost complete equality in the world's sexes. In France this balance is most nearly attained, where for every 1,000 men there are 1,007 women. In Sweden to 1,000 men there are 1,064 women, while in Greece, to the same number of males there are about 998 Greek women. In Paraguay there are only 1,000 men to every 2,089 women, a state of things mainly due to the ravages of the Brazilian war.

in Scotland, 141 in Ireland, and 20 in the Isles. The magazines now in course of publication in Great Britain, including the quarterly reviews, number 808 of which 275 are of a decidedly religious character, representing Roman Catholics, the church of England, Wesleyans, Methodists, Baptists, Independents and other christian communities.

Anecdotes.

Weary person on an evening visit-"I am ust out of a sick bed." Terrible boy-"Say, Mr. Johnson, what ails yer bed?"

A professor was one day walking near Aberdeen, when he met a well known "natural." "Pray," said the professor, "how long can man live without brains?" "I dinna ken," said Jeremy, scratching his head, "how auld are ye yersel'?"

Customer (to proprietor of large establishment)-"I want a mourning suit, please." Proprietor-"What is the bereavement, may I ask?" Customer—"My mother-in-law." Pro prietor (to distant shopman)-"Mr. Brown, show this gentleman to the 'Light Affliction department."

The London Fun gives the remark of an old gent who was reading the war news from Turkey, as follows: "It says, sir, 'The only chance for the porte lies in a gorilla warfare.' Now, what nonsense! How are they going to get enough of those fellows; and if they did, who's a going to do ill 'em?"

There is nothing like being exact. The following "scene" occurred in a New York City court: A Mr. Russell had killed a dog in Fair and we made a night of it, and it was not until Haven. Concerning the affair a witness was testifying. Witness-"This was a Scotch terrier, and would weigh about six pounds." not tolerate laughter here." . ov visarieter ENTREISA, Kans. Jon. 25, 1818.

young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR :- As I have not written for your paper I thought I would try and write a short letter. I am ten. I go to school. I read in the third reader. Our teacher's name is Mr. Sigler. My father and mother are grangers, and so is my oldest sister and brother. My tather takes THE SPIRIT and I like to read the "Young Folks' Column." Well, I will close for this time. It you will put this in your paper I will write again. AGNES LANE. OLATHE, Kansas.

MR. EDITOR :- This is the first time I have written for the "Young Folks' Column." I We have got twenty-seven head of horses and three head of calves and four turkeys. Santa Claus brought me a nice book, the title 18 "Our Burtie." I go to school; I study third reader, spelling, geography and arithmetic. I two brothers and one sister. If you will pub-

MARY DUNHAM. Oswego, Kans., Jan. 16, 1878.

DEAR EDITOR :- I see a great many interesting letters in the "Young Folks' Column," so I thought I would write a little letter. I have not written before, but I think you will be kind enough to publish this. My brother and I are the only ones left with my mother. I have three brothers and three sisters married and they are all gone, and my little brother and I help to run the farm. We have one hundred acres of land-sixty broke. We have fifty head of hogs, and nine head of horses, and four cows and eight calves. I will not write any more this time. Yours truly,

SAMUEL H. SAWYER. DISCORD, Kans., Jan. 24, 1878.

MR. EDITOR :- I have not written for your paper yet and I thought I would write. Pa takes THE SPIRIT and I like to read the "Young Folks' Column." I am ten years old; I go to school and study the third reader and writing, spelling and arithmetic. Miss Annie Pears is our teacher. My pa and ma belong to the grange. I have three brothers that go to school; their names are Thomas, George and Henry. I must come to a close; please excuse bad writing. It you print this I will write again. HATTIE WIGGANS.

FARMERSVILLE, Kans., Jan. 24, 1878.

EDITOR :- I wrote for your It appears that there are now 320 newspapers before and you was kind enough to print it and in London, and 199, provinces, 56 in Wales, 164 so I thought I would write again for the good paper. I think the young folks ought to keep the column filled up, when you keep on telling the little folks to write. I am going to school now; our school will be out in five weeks; I have missed two weeks; I was sick, and so was my little brother. I love to go to school: Hove my teacher, and so does my little brother. I will be glad when spring comes and the flowers bloom and the grass is green. I have got a calf. I went and helped my cousin Hattie Heart do her house work and she gave me a pig, and I traded the pig to pa for the calf. How many of the young tolks have got a calf that they have worked and got themselves? I am afraid my letter is getting to long so I must close for this time, so good-by,

HATTIE KATE HAWTHORN. EUREKA, Kans., Jan. 20, 1878.

MR. EDITOR :- I thought I would write and tell you about the Christmas tree. We had a nice time; it was loaded with pretty things; it looked so beautiful. Old Santa Claus gave me a sack of candy. Every boy and girl there got one. There were about four hundred people present. They had music and declamations by the boys and girls; music and a song by a blind girl, Miss Mattie Turk; she was the best singer there. A deat and dumb man gave us the Western Preacher (it was pantomime, of course). A funny little incident happened. A man was going to play and he accidentally stepped on a dog; it set up a yowyow, as a prelude. The weather still continues disagrecable; it has been a drizzle, drazzle all week, but it has changed to blowing and snowing. I send you the sample I was so careless to torget. I did not feel very well, and was in a hurry to mail my letter before the mail went out, so please excuse.

EDWARD VINTON. Oakwood, Linn county, Kansas.

[The sample of cotton which Edward sends looks well and seems to be of good quality .-

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1878.

Vatrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota.
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Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.
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D. Wyatt Aiken. Cokesbury, S. C.
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Assistant Steward—S. W. Fisher, Mitchell coun-Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeks, Shawnee

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

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Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.
J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Lien county.
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Sounty. Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Kansas. Treasurer—Wm.Sims, Topeka, Shawnee count

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 Cowley county, William White master, C. C. Coon secretary, Little Dutch.

Coon secretary, Little Dutch.

8 Sedgwick county.

4 Davis county, J. E. Mumford master, Mrs. J. E. Reynolds secretary, Junction City.

5 Crawford county, S. J. Konkle master, A. Georgia secsetary, Girard.

6 Wyandotte county.

7 Morris county, Wallace W. Daniels master, G. W. Coffin secretary, Council Grove.

8 McPherson county, C. Drum master, O. Haight secretary, Empire.

9 Summer county, Marion Summers master, Oxford.

9 Sumner county, Marion Summers master, Oxford.
10 Saline county—no report.
11 Bourbon county, M. Bowers master, H. C. Phnice secretary, Ft. Scott.
12 Butler county, Judson Winton master, E. K. Powell secretary, Augusta.
13 Republic county, W. H. Boyes master, G. A. Hovey secretary, Bellville.
14 Franklin county, W. B. Bass master, Albert Long secretary, Le Loup.
16 Beno, Kingman and Barton counties, D. C. Tunnell master, Neitherland.
17 Cherokee county, Joseph Wallace master, J. L. McDowell secretary, Columbus.
18 Marion county, James W. Williams master, Wa lace Yates secretary, Peabody.
19 Johnson county, D. D. Marquis master, N. Zimmerman secretary, Stanley.
19 Wabaunsee county—no report.

Zimmerman secretary, Stanley.
Wabaunsee county, V. L. Reece master, Geo Y.
Johnson secretary, Lawrence.
Neosho county, E. F. Williams master, Wm.
George secretary, Erie.

1 Neosho county, E. F. Williams master, Wm. George secretary, Erie.
2 Clay county.
3 Mitchell county, Silas Fisher master, Ben F. McMilian secretary, Beloit.
4 Lyon county, W. V. Phillips master, J. W. Truitt secretary, Emporia.
5 Chase county, S. N. Wood master, T. M. Worton secretary, Cottonwood.
6 Osage county, John Rehrig master, Miss Belle Besse secretary, Osage City.
7 Allen county, F. M. Powers master, J. P. Sproul secretary, Jeddo.
28 Anderson county, J. Post master, R. L. Row secretary, Welda.
29 Coffey county, D. C. Spurgeon master, Julias Noell secretary, Burlington.
50 Doniphan county, W. D. Rippey master, S. W. Hinkley secretary, Severance.
51 Washington county, Mr. Barrett master, S. H. Maunder secretary, Washington.
52 Jewell county, A. J. Pettegrew master, J. Mc Cormic secretary, Jewell Center.
53 Jefferson county, A. A. Griffin master, P. Cresse secretary, Oskaloosa.
64 Greenwood county, F. G. Allis master, A. V. Chapman secretary, Eureka.
52 Linn county, W. H. Shattock master, D. F. Geyer secretary, Blooming Grove.
65 Montgomery county, C. P. Orwin master, Liberty. Secretary not reported.
67 Elk county, J. F. Rannie master, J. K. Hall secretary, Howard City.
68 Ottawa county, C. S. Wyeth master, Frank S. Emerson secretary, Minneapolls.
69 Labette county, John Richardson master, J. T. Lampson secretary, Liberty, Laberty, Liberty, Laberty, Liberty, Laberty, Laberte, La

Emerson scoretary, Minneapolis.

Labette county, John Richardson master, J.
T. Lampson secretary, Labette.

Brown county, R. J. Young master, F. W.
Rohl secretary, Hiswatha.

Smith county, W. D. Covington master, Cedarville.

Wilson county, W. S. Sanla master, James C.
G. Smith secretary, Fredonis.

Riley county, J. H. Barnes master, W. F. Allen secretary, Manhattan.

Nemaha county, G. W. Brown master, Seneca.
Atchison county, John Andrews master, G.
M. Fuller secretary, Huron.

DEPUTIES

Ommissioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas State Grange, since the last session: W. S. Hanns, General Deputy, Ottawa, Frank-Commissioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas State
Grange, since the last session:
W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Frankin county, Kansas.
George Y Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas county.
Robert Reynolds, Junction City, Davis county.
B. W Fisher, Saltville, Milchell county.
George F Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county.
D C Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county.
James W Williams, Peabody, Marion county.
B. T Ewalt, Great Bead, Barton county.
James McOormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.
Chas A Buck, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.
Chas A Buck, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.
James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.
L. M. Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county.
F W Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county.
J. S Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.
G. M. Summerville, McPherson McPher'n county.
W. H. Boughton, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.
W. H. Boughton, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.
W. H. Bunghton, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.
W. J. Ellis, Miami county.
W. D. Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.
W. D. Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.
W. D. Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.
W. J. O'kanorsdal, Winfield, Cowley county.
E. F. Williams, Erie, Neosho county.
J. W. Bunn, Rush Center, Rush county.
W. J. Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county.
W. J. Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county.
W. J. Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county.
W. J. K. Miller, Peace, Rice county.
W. J. Baradd, Prairie Grove, Republic county.
W. H. Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.
W. H. Hetcher, Republican City, Clay county.
W. M. Martin Nichols, Lisbette City, Labette county.
W. M. Martin Nichols, Lisbette City, La Fire Insurance.

A Pomona grange in Miami county, Ohio has organized an insurance company which promises to be successful. An organization of this kind would be able to insure property at less than one-half the rates charged by those chartered companies that are now carrying the risks of a great part of the property insured in the United States. One-half of the premiums paid for insurance in these companies is absorbed in expenses lucident to the running of these large companies, such as the rent of costly buildings, the payment of exorbitant salaries, the support of hosts of agents and runners soliciting policies. On the grange and co-operative system of insurance nearly all of these expenses, enormous in the aggregate. would be avoided. Upon an inquiry into the working of these companies, which have been inaugurated in some of the Eastern states upon the grange system, we find that the property of farmers is insured as low as one-tenth of one per cent., and ranging upward to the maximum rate of one-half per cent. a year. Our farmers cannot afford to carry their own insurance individually; they must combine in some co-operative plan so as to effect an insurance on their property at minimum rates. This economical method of insurance ought to receive the immediate and careful attention of the Patrons. It would be a co-operation of a very practical kind, simple and easy in its application.

From Marshall County.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- Blue Rapids grange, No. 932, had a public installation of officers on the 12th instant. The following is the list of officers for the present year : Wm. Thompson Master; W. H. Lea, Overseer; H. P. Reynolds, Lecturer; - Harris, Steward; John Palmer, Assistant Steward; David Sharatt, Chaplain; Mrs. Louisa Reynolds, Treasurer: Wm. H. Thompson, Secretary; Alvin Sullivan, Gate-Keeper; Mrs. John Palmer, Ceres; Miss Nancy Moore, Pomona; Miss Lizzie Morris, Flora Mrs. Mary J. Thompson, Lady Assistant Stew ard.

We had a pleasant time and a real grange feast, after partaking liberally of which we all returned to our homes well satisfied that the grange is awakening to new life since the meeting of the state grange.

This grange has two applicants for admission to receive the first degree on the afternoon of the 26th instant.

Respectfully yours, WM. PAUL. BLUE RAPIDS, Kans., Jan. 21, 1878.

From Douglas County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:-In response to your invi tation in THE SPIRIT, I send a list of the officers of Vinland grange for the ensuing term: Wm. Roe, Master; Henry Landon, Overseer; Wm. H. Gill, Lecturer; Wm. Hopkins, Stew ard; P. Weeks, Assistant Steward; Joseph Iliff, Chaplain ; J. S. Sturdy, Treasurer ; S. R. Elwell, Secretary; Guy Butler, Gate-Keeper; Mrs. M. Landon, Ceres; Mrs. Mary T. Butler Pomona; Miss Susie Campbell, Flora; Mrs. M Roe, Lady Assistant Steward.

The officers were installed by past-Master Taber, of Kanwaka grange. Bro. Taber made some excellent remarks on what the order had done and was destined to accomplish. After the installation, Bro. B. F. Diggs, of Lawrence, favored us with a lecture on co-operation, which was considered by all present to be the best ever heard in this section of the country. "Long may he wave."

This grange at this writing numbers seven ty-eight members, mostly live, working members; attend regularly, pay dues promptly, and will at no distant day build a "granger's hall." We expect to and will, before the present term expires, number one hundred mem-

VINLAND, Kans., Jan. 14, 1878.

[We are glad to hear so good a report of the Vinland grange. We know the Vinland folks of old; they never take hold of a work but to push it ahead. We suspect that our SPIRIT circulates pretty freely there.—ED.]

From Nemaha County.

EDITOR SPIRIT: Seeing in your paper a re quest for the names of master and secretary of different granges, I herewith comply. At last annual meeting of this grange (Albany, No. 800) in December were elected, to be installed this date, as master, J. A. Deaver; re-elected as secretary, W. B. Lawrence. Our members are few but warm in the cause.

Fraternally, W. B. LAWRENCE. ALBANY, Kans., Jan. 17, 1878.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- Following the suggestion in THE SPIRIT. I send you list of the officer elect of Centralia grange, No. 596 : Jacob My ers, Master; D. R. Bradt, Overseer; E. Holtzlander, Lecturer; Hugh Ross, Steward; -Townsend, Assistant Steward; A. McBratney, Chaplain; G. F. Roots, Treasurer; J. W. Stickney, Secretary; J. Griffiths, Gate-Keeper; Sister J. W. Stickney, Ceres; Sister Holtzlander, Pomona; Sister Townsend, Flora Sister McBratney, Lady Assistant Steward.

We believe the appointment of district led turers to be a move in the right direction, and we are hopeful that their labors will result in strengthening and reinvigorating the order throughout the state. It is useless to attempt to ignore the downward tendency of the order in this state; but the probability is, that those members now remaining are sufficient to sustain the order in all of its original strength. The majority of the present members are men tried and true, and they will spare no effort to maintain and increase the efficiency of their respective granges. We think the secret work has been too much neglected in the subordinate granges. This neglected, nearly all interest is lost in the meetings, and this ends in the dissolution of the grange.

Fraternally yours, digital D. R. R. CENTRALIA, Kans., Jan. 25, 1878.

From Jefferson County.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- At the first regular meet ing in January, of Chester grange, No. 23. held in Valley Grove school-house, Friday January 18, 1878, the following were installed as officers of the grange for the ensuing year: Preston Wise, Master; S. P. Daniels, Overseer; J. W. Davis, Lecturer; J. M. Kerr, Steward; R. W. Davis, Assistant Steward; J. H. Roberts, Chaplain; R. L. Gilbert, Secretary; Sister E. R. Wise, Treasurer: H. Ritter, Gate. Keeper; Sister Maria Milar, Ceres; Sister Rachel Moore, Pomona: Sister Jane Daniels. Flora; Sister S. F. Gilbert, Lady Assistant Steward. Bro. J. F. Willits, the worthy overseer of state grange, installing officer, assisted by Bro. W. Campbell, of Sunny Side grange.

After the installation all partook of a bountiful teast prepared by the ladies of Chester grange, and all present enjoyed themselves much, after which Bro, Willits spoke for about an hour on the subject of co-operation. At the close a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered Bro. Willits.

Chester grange was organized in February, 1878; has paid its state dues all the time, and promises to be one of the institutions of the land. It now has a membership of twentythree, most all of them live, active, go-ahead members, especially the ladies, as you would have said it you had been at our meeting.

Fraternally yours, R. L. G. CHESTER, Kans., Jan. 24 1878.

From Johnson County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:-I respectfully report the officers of Lone Elm grange, No. 152, for the year 1878 to be: J. D. Walker, Master; C. B. Blake, Overseer; Geo. Black, Lecturer; Mrs. E. P. Blake, Chaplain; James Stevenson, Treasurer; W. R. Walker, Secretary; A. A. Sinnet, Gate-Keeper; Mrs. J. Wilkenson Ceres: Mrs. J. McKee, Pomona: Mrs. R. Ains. worth, Flora. We have a membership of forty-eight in good standing.

W. R. WALKER, Secretary. OLATHE, Kans., Jan. 19, 1878.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- As it is sometimes useful and interesting to review the history of a grange, I will write the annals of Bellflower grange, No. 621, Johnson county, Kansas.

This grange was organized October, 1873, at chool-house district No. 14. The following officers were elected : Henry Rhoades, Master; C. N. Hale, Overseer; Peter Calder, Steward; T. Memford, Assistant Steward; H. Neel, Secretary; A. Coons, Lecturer; L. Hammer, Gate-Keeper; Mrs. H. Rhoades, Ceres; Mrs. T. Memford, Pomona; Miss A. Crawford, Flora; Miss E. Maxwell, Lady Assistant Steward.

The attendance the first year was good and many agricultural questions were discussed. The second year a number who expected immediate financial benefits and felt disappointed failed to attend. Many plans of co-operation were discussed, and the Rochdale plan seemed best. A grange store was started at Olathe and many members and the grange took shares; besides making goods lower by sharp competition the last semi-annual dividend to stockholders was over fifteen per cent.

Our school-house blew down the second year and we had to meet wherever we could for a year. Our new school-house enables us to meet regularly the second and fourth Saturdays of each month. We have held a grange fair, in connection with two other granges, for three years and they have been a success. We have re-elected the same master each year and much of our success is due to his zeal and good judgment. We aim to make the grange the school of the farmer. What granges lack is method and enthusiasm, and I am glad to see that the state grange is advocating a systematic course of study. J. F. Ridlon, Lecturer.
MOUNT PLEASANT, Kans., Jan. 19, 1878.

From Clay County.

EDITOR SPIRITE-I have seen nothing in your valuable paper from this part of the state for some time, therefore I will proceed to give you a few items. We are having a great deal of wet weather this winter, consequently bad roads. The weather is causing considerable loss to farmers and buyers on account of the bad condition of the corn. There is a great deal in this county that was planted late and did not ripen thoroughly, and is now rotting on the cob; the corn being in that condition must necessarily grade low on the market, and sell at low prices. It is now selling on our market at from 18 to 14 cents ber bushel, which will hardly pay the farmer for hauling, with the roads in the condition they are at present. Hogs are selling at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per hundred. Fall wheat looks fine, and there was a considerable sown here the past fall.

The grange interest appears to be on the de cline in this county, there being at this time but five or six alive out of the eighteen granges, and although we have tried different plans to get up an interest among the members, there are at this time but few who stand firm to the

I see you still keep the number of our Pomona grange in the list published in THE SPIR-IT, with H. Avery's name as secretary. This is all a mistake, even to his being elected master of the grange. The Pomona grange is a thing of the past in this county.

I see that the state grange decided to appoint district lecturers. This is a good thing, move in the right direction, and I hope that a good man will be appointed in this district-one that can explain the workings of the order to the members of the subordinate granges-for the main trouble here is ignorance of the members in regard to the plans adopted, as well as the work already ccomplished. There are not enough of then taking THE SPIRIT, or they would not be say-ing among themselves, "The grange is dying

Highlander grange. No. 761, has elected the

Weaver, Master; S. P. Mabie, Overseer; J. G. Schochley, Lecturer; O. C. Adams, Steward; S. Clark, Assistant Steward; J. W. Johnston, Chaplain; R. E. Shadle, Treasurer; W S. Baldwin, Secretary ; T. Clark, Gate-Keeper Sister Adams, Ceres; Sister Shadle, Pomona; Sister Weaver, Flora; Sister Mable, Lady Assistant Steward. The officers elect were to have been installed last Saturday (the 12th inst.) but owing to its being a stormy day the installation was postponed till the 26th inst.

Fraternally, W. S. BALDWIN, Sec'y. CLAY CENTER, Kans., Jan. 18, 1878.

From Pottawatomie County. EDITOR SPIRIT :- Understanding that you wished for items from the granges, I will append a few concerning ours (Penrose grange, No. 779). Last Saturday Bro. Wm. Allen, of Manhattan grange, installed the officers of the grange for the present year 1878. The following list embraces them : T. Hays, Master; G. W. Berkley, Overseer; T. H. Capern, Lecturer; H. C. Chaffee, Steward; Mrs. Alice Hays, Chaplain; S. L. Griffin, Secretary; Carrie Griffin, Treasurer ; Fred. H. Griffin, Assistant Steward; F. A. James, Gate-Keeper; Annie Barnes, Ceres; Julia Hays, Pomona; Mrs. M. James, Flora; Mrs. Belle Berkley, Lady Assistant Steward.

Though the weather was exceedingly unfa vorable there was a large turn-out of old and young. After the installation Bro. Allen freated us to a talk about the benefit of co-operation and gave us a few items concerning the co-operative store in Manhattan. It is declared to be a great success and rapidly growing in favor. The present agent, J. H. Barnes, has, by his untiring industry and energy, been the main cause of its present prosperity. Our grange has eight shares of stock besides a number of members who have from one to sev eral, and more are going to invest soon.

Following the speech came the main busines of the hour-that of dinner-for behold it was a feast day! One of the old bachelors contributed a fine fat turkey as well as other things. Well, it was the best feast we have ever had since the organization of the grange. All seemed immensely jolly; complete harmony reigned. We are thankful that the grange wave struck here.

I have omitted an item about the sisters During the installation, all at once two of our fair sisters disappeared; out into the raging snow-storm they went, when lo! they appeared with their arms full of wood with which they proceeded to replenish the fire to the utter discomfiture of their noble brothers. Our sisters are equal to any emergency. I believe all have equal rights in the grange. And now we think that the grange is a success. To be sure there are some dissatisfied ones, but they are the drones in the hive. The principles o the grange have done much for Cedar Creek. Formerly old and bitter feuds existed between certain families, now they can meet and shake hands and smile. Is not this a better state of affairs than to notice the bitter retort, the scornful sneer and the bitter jarring words? Is not this a blessing which cannot be measured by money? Then long live the grange.

Yours traternally, T. H. CAPERN. CEDAR CREEK, Kans., Jan. 16, 1878.

Encouraging Talk.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- Forty men in the field against two last year. Two went forth trembling, but having a firm conviction of the righteousness of the cause in which they were engaged they hammered the head of ignorace and distrust, with the club of documental authority and sound logic, until the eyes of the understanding of the people were opened, and light on the subject of co-operation and knowledge of its practical workings was diffused in every locality where they traveled, thus laying the foundation of our present revival.

We saw the truit of the earnest, honest toil of these two men in the intelligence, zeal and determination manifested by the delegates elected by the granges to represent them in the state grange. Every delegate's heart was full of holy fire, and as the heat waxed hotter and hotter, and the flame of brotherly love ascended higher and higher, every objection to the speedy organization of the state association melted away, and all hearts were melted into one tremendous determination to make it a grand and glorious success and these flames of love and affection have reached heaven, and the cries of the poor and oppressed have entered the great heart of the Deity, and down from him comes that cementing love that is going to bind all our hearts together; also we know when our hearts are united our purses will be. When we remember how every heart was filled with brotherly love and good will, so inspired with hope, so filled with zeal, they must go back to their brothers and sisters with an increase of knowledge and power. Who can doubt but what the state association be speedily organized (we mean will have monev enough to commence withit Forty men in the field and a thousand new

hearts touched will insure success. Now. brethren, to the field; let there be no foolishness, no speeches for buncombe. Let us all start at once and have one object in view. Don't let the enemy divert our attention from the main object—the building up of the order, the organization of the state association. Let politics alone. Now up with hammer, all at once ! Strike while the iron is hot, and the good work is done. J. S. PAYNE.

CADMUS, Kans., Jan. 25, 1878.

Lecture Before River Side Grange. EDITOR SPIRIT: +I am requested, by order of the grange, to send you the following lecture on co-operation, delivered by our worthy lecturer at the last meeting.

I ... No CAMERON, Secretary. DOUGLAS COUNTY, Jan. 18, 1878.

Before commencing, allow us to say that w appreciate the honor you have so kindly con

ferred upon us in making us, by virtue of this office, somewhat of a leader in the literary department of the grange.

With deep humility, and a most lively sense of our incompetency, we set our diminutive ball rolling, hoping it may call into the field those of greater power and strength. Though our literary genius is small and our command of language not large, yet we trust you will find us at least reliable, ready at all times to do what we can in our small way. We shall teel amply repaid for any effort or painstaking on our part if we shall awaken interest in the manly breast, or be seconded by the manly brains of any husbandman, or find a warm and kindly sympathy in any Matrou's heart.

Our theme to-night is Co-operation. We put it thus mildly because we do not wish to startle you at first with any too advanced ideas and we know you complacently at that well-worn watchword of the grange. We know a man who takes to himself the honor of introducing that word with its regimen of ideas into this

that word with its regimen of ideas into this grange, and we have seen that other one who still keeps it fresh in your memories, how nuch soever he may have caviled at it at first

hearing.

We shall not trouble those great and noble benefactors of the human race by any puerile attempts in their field of action; we have no desire to wrest from them the laurels so nobly

Long may sturdy blows be hurled by one in the van-guard of advancing reform, white the silver-tongued oratory of the other shall be heard echoing down through ages yet to come. We will not aspire to their field of action; in peace shall they enjoy the fruits of their labor. They shall possess their co-operative store unmolested; they shall receive their dividends with exultation; they shall make to themselves co-operative elevators by the dozen; they shall revel in co-operative dry goods stores; they shall pour forth streams of eloquence and elicit volumes of applause in co-operative newspapers (if the fates will only be propitious); they shall soult their honest hands and becloud their intellectual brows in co-operative foundries Long may sturdy blows be hurled by one in intellectual brows in co-operative foundries and co-operative machine works; they shall be mear their broadcloth and homespun in co-operative cheese factories and co-operative pork-packing establishments, if they will only give unprejudiced attention to our co-operative methods of cleansing said broadcloth and homespun.

This brings us to our theme once more, which This brings us to our theme once more, which is in general co-operative housekeeping. Don't shudder now in terror lest the sanctity of your homes is to be invaded; don't for one moment imagine that all your domestic broils and stews are to be served up in common with other domestic broils and stews; don't think that all your domestic jars and jams and jellies are to be ruthlessly unsealed for general inspection in the common co-operative kitchen. The in the common co-operative kitchen. The time for all that is not yet. We must learn to walk more worthily in separate households and cherish more lovingly our household gods before so much co-operation could be thought of. What, then, are you driving at? some impatient husbandman exclaims. O, blessed grace of patience! how calm and serene and lovely you rise up before us at this trying hour. If one could only thus behold thy blessed hour. If one could only thus behold thy blessed presence during each successive Monday of one's uneventful life there would then be small need of this appeal to the "noble army of Patrons of Husbandry." trons of Husbandry."

need of this appeal to the "noble army of Patrons of Husbandry."

Behold now and here we are driving at the first nail that shall nelp to fashion and hold in beautiful symmetry the co-operative laundry that is to be. May every generous power of earth and heaven help to hasten its natal day. Let us look for a moment at the waste of power in even one neighborhood on a Monday morning. Here are twenty women in twenty kitchens, crowding the wood into twenty little stove doors and building twenty great fires to heat twenty boilers of water; here are twenty wash-tubs and twenty wash-boards and twenty broom-handles and twenty pairs of arms all in dire confusion; here are the twenty women, hurrying and pushing and running and flying hither and thither, looking for soap and sal-soda and washing crystal and borax and blueing and starch and a whole laboratory of chemicals which are scattered from garretto cellar in any well ordered house, if there are children. which are scattered from garret to cellar in any well ordered house, if there are children. Would you dare to stop one of these twenty women in their breathless haste to inquire the reason for all this? "Nay, verily it were better for you that a mili-stone were hanged about your neck and you were drowned in the midst of the sea." In vain we ask ourselves why must these things be in a civilized land? Why must all the ordinary peaceful and pleasant life about the bouse he suspended one description. ank life about the house be suspended one day in seven and soiled linen, slops and soapsuds reign supreme? Why must we be satisfied on Mouday to eat boiled clothes pegs for break fast and have them warmed over for dinner and go supperless to bed unless we can get them cold? Why must we be so fearfully worn and weary and tired every Monday night and have such red swollen hands, and such lame wrists and red swollen hands, and such lame wrists and such aching feet that they can never go in search of the patience, irretrievably lost during the day? Why must the children, poor things, have no mother's care on Monday? Why must they have such wretchedly dirty faces and such torn aprons and such uncombed hair? And the baby, precious treasure, why was it not wise enough to eat the blueing box on that first Monday that it crawled out into the kitchen in all its immaculate innocence? Poor, dreary, miserable baby! It had better never have been born if its a girl and has not gold spoon in its mouth.

never have been born it its agrif and has not a gold spoon in its mouth.

Must it be so? Must we keep on till the end of time growing old and bent and wrinkled and worn out with the overwork that crowda upon us, not only Mondays but even until Satuday night? Must we continue to waste the time and talents given for a better purpose? In short, must we grow old before our time from this gnawing dyspepsia that somes of a clothes-peg diet? There seems to me but this one way of lightening woman's labor in the household. Let this branch of the work, which can so easily be separated from the rest, be taken from the different houses in a neighborhood and let it be done in a mass. Then appropriate machinery can be employed to advantage and the work can be done cheaper than at home.

This is no wild scheme of a moment, but is destined eventually to take' its place among

This is no wild scheme of a moment, but is destined eventually to take its place among the greatest reforms of the age. You may not listen to it now, in fact, I scarcely expect it; but by and by, when you shall have grown wiser, better and broader in your views, you will begin to investigate the matter. When I talk to women now about how hard the washing and ironing makes the work, they listen attentively and give an unqualified assent. They agree with me that it is half the labor of housekeeping; they are ready, every one, to bemoan their sad fate with me; but the moment I mention how it can be remedied and talk of this better way, their eyes immediately wander, and they have something else very important to think about.

No doubt this plan seems too visionary to their matter-of-iact brains; it is too far in the future. But far off as it seems now, twenty live women in a neighborhood, seconded by one-half that number of live men, could bring it incomparably nearer. Let us hope that we may clear away this mist of distance and bring it incomparably in matter of Gailleo and Columbus and Robert Fulton, and such like heroes. I shall think how Robert Burns wrote his

ballads while the wolf was at his door, and now the homage of the world is his; and if all these worthy heroes do not give me courage to talk on when the smile I receive is one of deris-ion rather than encouragement, I shall call to mind that old couplet—

Seven cities claim a Homer dead Through which a living Homer begged his bread.

Proceedings of the National Grange.

[CONTINUED.]
TUESDAY—MORNING SESSION. Grange opened at 9 a. m., Worthy Master

Jones in the chair. Minutes read and approved. Bro. Samuel Adams, of committee on finance, presented a report upon salaries of officers, which, on motion of Bro. Moore of Maryland, was taken up by sections:

First-That the members of the executive committee be allowed \$4 per day and traveling expenses, when employed in the work of National grange. Bro. Piollett moved to amend by inserting \$3 per day and 5 cents per mile for traveling expenses, and called for yeas and nays. Amendment lost-40 nays and 2 yeasand original recommendation concurred in.

Second.-That the worthy master of the National grange receive a salary of \$1,200. Bro. Moore moved to amend by striking out \$1,200 and inserting \$800, and called for yeas and nays Amendment lost—28 nays, 12 yeas.

Bro. Chase, of New Hampshire, moved to amend by striking out \$1,200 and inserting

serting in lieu thereof actual expenses of his office and traveling expenses while engaged in his official duties, feeling that we should either pay a salary worthy of the high and honorable position of master of the National grange, and knowing, as we all do, that \$1,000 is no compensation for the actual duties of the office, and feeling that we should therefore make the office purely a position of hor or.

Bro. Moore, of Maryland, called for yeas and nays, and the amendment of Bro. Chambers was lost-28 nays, 15 yeas.

The amendment of Bro. Chase was then taken up and Bro. Moore moved to amend by striking out \$1,000 and inserting in place thereof \$4 per day for the time actually employed and traveling expenses. Amendment lost.

The amendment of Bro Chase again came up and was carried-26 delegates voting in favor and 14 against it. The report as amended was then adopted,

thus fixing the salary of the master at \$1,000 per year. The third section of the report was then taken up-that the salary of the treasurer of the

National grange shall be \$600 per year. Bro. Chase moved to amend by striking out \$600 and inserting \$500. Bro. Ellis, of Ohio, moved to amend the amendment by striking

out \$500 and inserting \$400. Amendment of Bro. Ellis lost. Amendment of Bro. Chase carried by 29 years

Report as amended adopted. The fourth section of the report was then

to 14 nays.

taken up-that the secretary of the National grange shall receive a salary of \$2,000. Bro. Ellis moved that the further considera

tion of the salary of the secretary be postponed until atter the suggestions contained in the report of the executive committee had been act ed upon. Lost.

Bro. Ellis moved to amend the report by striking out \$2,000 and inserting \$1,500.

Bro. Taylor, of New Jersey, moved to amend so as to allow the secretary to remove his office to such a place as may be to him most con-

On the call of yeas and nays the amendment of Bro. Taylor was carried by a vote of 23 yeas to 18 navs.

The amendment of Bro. Ellis, of Ohio, then came up, and Sister Washburn moved to amend it by striking out \$1,500 and inserting \$1,800. Sister Washburn's amendment was lost.

Bro. Chase, of New Hampshire, moved to amend by making the salary \$1,000. Amend-

Bro. Darden, of Mississippi, moved to amend by making the salary of the secretary \$1,200. Amendment lost.

* On the original amendment of Bro. Ellis, the yeas and nays were then called, and it was car-

ried by a vote of 27 yeas to 19 nays. The report of the committee as amended was then adopted, thus fixing the salary of the sec-

retary of the National grange at \$1,500 per year, and allowing him to have his office wherever it is most convenient for him. A recommendation that the master, secretary and treasurer shall receive their atual

traveling expenses when engaged in the duties of their offices, was adopted; and so also was a recommendation that the secretary be allowed no clerical help, except as allowed by the executive committee. On the recommendation that the lecturer of the National grange shall receive \$4 per day and traveling expenses, when on duty, Bro. Chase, of New Hampshire, moved an amendment by striking out \$4 and inserting \$5 per day. Amendment lost by a vote of 21 nays to 18 yeas.

The report was then adopted as it came from

the committee. It was noticeable during the discussion on the lecturer's salary, that all the members who took part in it, while they differed as to ways and means, were unanimous in the opinion that the lecturer's office is one of the greatest importance in maintaining the stability of the order, and to reviving the interest among dormant granges.

The special order (election of officers) was

then taken up. After a number of ballots, during which fifteen different Patrons received votes, Bro. Samuel E. Adams, master of the Minnesota state grange, was declared duly elected master of the National grange for the constitutional

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The grange assembled at the usual hour, and proceeded with the election of officers during the afternoon, with the following result:

Overseer, J. J. Wooodman, Mich.; Lecturer, Mortimer Whitehead, N. J.; Steward, A. J. Vaughn, Miss.; Assistant Steward, Wm. Sims, Kans.; Chaplain, A. P. Forsyth, Ill.; Treasurer, F. M. McDowell, New York; Secretary, O. H. Kelley, Ky.; Gate-Keeper, O. Dinwiddle, Ind.; Ceres, Mrs. Samuel E. Adams, Minn.; Pomona, Mrs. J. J. Woodman, Mich.; Flora, Mrs. Jos. T. Moore, Maryland; Lady Assistant Steward, Miss Carrie A. Hall, Ky.

The grange then adjourned until 7:80 p. m. EVENING SESSION. The grange assembled; Worthy Master Jones

in the chair.

The grange proceeded to elect two members of the executive committee, and Bro. D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina, and Bro. S. H. Ellis, ot Ohio, were duly elected.

Bro. Graves moved that the unwritten work -installation of officers and sixth degree-be made the special order for Wednesday evening, at 71 p. m.

Bro. Sims moved to strike out that portion of the motion relating to the installation of officers. Carried.

Bro. Grave's resolution was then adopted as amended.

The committee on constitution and by-laws submitted an amendment to the by-laws, "that Bro. Chambers, of Alabama, moved to amend | not less than a majority of the states entitled the amendment by striking out \$1,000 and in- to representation in the National grange shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business." Adopted.

The same committee, having considered the resolution of Bro. Forsyth, of Ill., permanently fixing the compensation of members of the National grange, reported adversely. Adopted.

The same committee, having considered the resolution of Bro. Sherwin, of Wisconsin, allowing county granges to be represented in state granges, reported adversely thereon. Report adopted.

The same committee, upon resolution of Bro. Forsyth, fixing the times of meeting of exececutive committee, reported that as the same subject had already been acted upon no action was needed on this resolution.

The same committee, upon resolution of Bro. Sims, of Kansas, providing that the words 'Masters and past-masters and their wives who are Matrons, be stricken from that part of the constitution referring to district or county granges," reported adversely thereto, thinking that the object sought was already provided for in the present constitution. After discussion, the report was concurred in.

The same committee, upon resolution of Bro. Ellis, providing for a constitutional amendment allowing granges to make assessments for grange purposes, reported the following:

Resolve, That in case it should come to the knowledge of the master of the National grange that the number of paying subordinate granges in any state has been reduced below fifteen, it shall be the duty of the master of the National grange to suspend the charter of such state grange and report the same to the next session of the National grange, and such state grange shall not be entitled to representation in the National grange. National grange.

After discussion, the matter was recom

mitted. By Bro. Moore to adjourn until 9 a. m. Wednesday. Carried.

State News.

THE residence of W. E. Crier, two miles east of Salina, was destroyed by fire last Sunday night.

STERLING Gazette: "The prospect for the wheat crop throughout the section is improv-ing, and with the great breadth sown we may anticipate for next season all the prosperity which a bountiful wheat crop can give us."

Clay County Dispatch : "Squire Pinkerton. of Five creeks, raised last season two hundred bushels of castor beans and one thousand bushels of corn, without any outside help. This is pretty good for a man almost three score and

ten." Chase County Leader : "Two wolves attacked a sow and pigs on Nick Rettiger's Fox creek farm, last Sunday week, and succeeded in carrying off one of them. Pursuit was made but without effect. The attack was made in broad

daylight." LINCOLN Register: "Mr. Norman Frye, on Spring creek, who is wintering one hundred head of cattle, told us on Monday that he had not fed them but once this winter; they have picked their own living themselves and are in good condition."

ALMA Blade: "The tubing at the salt well is steadily progressing and all parties are sanguine of success. Already a depth of three hundred and twenty feet has been reached and when this is tubed, the remaining work will be comparatively easy."

ALMA News: "Mr. A. C. Tucker is prospecting for coal on his place, on Hendrick's creek. Last week he passed through a vein of coal and black shale mixed at a depth of about thirty-three feet. Just how thick the vein is has not been ascertained."

JOHN WALLACE, of Humboldt, recently sold six grade Durham, three-year-old steers in Kansas City, which averaged there 1,365 pounds. He also sold in Junction City, a pig, nine months and three weeks old, which weighed, dressed, 847 pounds.

NEWTON Kansan: "A young man from north of here reported to us the other day that a man by the name of Clansy, living in Alta township, this county, had recently found a lump of gold the size of a marble, while digging a drain around his pig pen.

ALMA News: "The wheat crop in Wabaunsamuel E. Adams, master of the minnesota spects. The rich green fields are presented to yiew everywhere. Let the Turks and Rustians continue to fight, and we will raise then took a recess until 3:30 p.m. the grange then took a recess until 3:30 p.m. the grange then took a recess until 3:30 p.m. the grange then took a recess until 3:30 p.m. the grange then took a recess until 3:30 p.m. the grange then took a recess until 3:30 p.m. the grange then took a recess until 3:30 p.m. the grange to-day, A. No. 1, in all respect to the presented to yiew everywhere. Let the Turks and Rustians continue to fight, and we will raise the grange then took a recess until 3:30 p.m. the grange then took a recess until 3:30 p.m. see county stands to-day, A. No. 1, in all re-

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Wee Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

Toute and Handrake Pills.

These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the failary of several maxime which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incura; le" deterred; hysicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making an effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that "Consumption can be cured," and that it has been sured in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic syrup alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed tonic and Mandrake pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

Dr. Schenck himself who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years, was supposed at one time to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforea'd medicines, and, since his recovery, many thousands similarly affected have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

Full directions accompany each, making it not

Dr. Sonence a preparations and specific able success.

Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck unless parients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his principal office, Corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists.

COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

A continuance for any length of time, causes irritation of the Lungs, or some chronic Throat ffection. Neglect ottentimes results in some incurable Lung disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have proved their efficacy, by a test of many years, and will almost invariably give immediate relief. Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCH-AL TROCHES, and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be effered.

Geo. Leis & Bro.'s DRUG EMPORIUM

Keep constantly on hand a full line of

PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

Paints, Oils and Varnishes, Brushes, Etc., Etc.

Sole Proprietors of

LEIS' CHEMICAL HEALING SALVE

For Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Cuts, Burns Ul-

GOLDEN MACHINERY OIL

adapted to all kinds of machinery and is free from gum; its high reputation warrants us in assuring our patrons that the quality of this oil will be kept up to the highest standard. It is equal to lard oil

FOR SALE ONLY BY LEIS BROTHERS. CREW & HADLEY

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

WALL PAPER.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

WINDOWSHADES BOOKS, STATIONERY,

SETS, CROQUET

BABY WAGONS.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF PICTURES.

AND NOTIONS.

Next door north of Simpson's bank. PATRONS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

Dougals County, Kan.

JUSTUS HOWELL. Secretary and Agent. DEALERS IN

GROCERIES.

GRAIN, FLOUR

SEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

No. 88 Massachusetts Street,

Lawrence, Kansas

All goods bought and sold for CASH, and prices made accordingly.

WORK FOR ALL

PARTICULAR.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

THE ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE,

JOBBERS IN

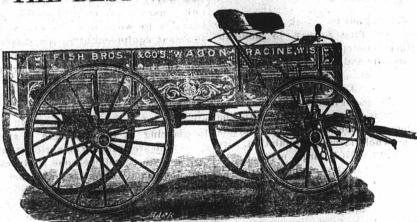
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS. ETC, ETC.

Catalogues and Price Lists of all our goods Free to any address upon application. New or corrected Price Lists are issued four or five times a year. Never make extensive purchases of any class of goods without our latest list.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, opposite the Matteson House. Chicago, Illinois.

FISH BROTHERS' WAGON, THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS!



AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT

TENTH STREET, WEST KANSAS CITY,

Keep on hand a full line of Wagons, Buggies and Spring Wagons.

Are also General Western Agents for

- THE SKINNER PLOWS, ADAMS & FRENCH HARVESTER, QUINCY CORN PLANTER, McSHER-RY GRAIN DRILL, SPRINGFIELD PITTS THRESHER.

Write to us for Descriptive Circulars.

WILDER & PALM, Manufacturers and Dealers in



CHEAPEST AND BEST FENCE IN USE. They will shell and SANDWICH clean from CORN-SHELLERS, 100 to 2000 Bushels BACH ONE TO PER DAY. HOLES.

WAGONS. The celebrated Wilder & Palm wagon-every one made for our retail trade and sold at home to our own customers, and warranted to be the lightest running and best wagen in the market.

Railroad plows and scrapers a specialty. We took the first premium on them at the Great Kansas City Exposition.

General hardware—everything a farmer wants. The best mixed paint in the market, oils, etc., etc. Roofing paper, etc., etc.

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

A. L. CHARLES, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND AGENT FOR

STEVENS' PATENT EGG CASES NO. 408 DELAWARE ST., BET. 4TH & 5TH,

Consignments Solicited. words, all a chological school is essential bound on appearing stores in fluctuations had good as a configuration of the

KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 80, 1878.

CLUBS: CLUBS: CLUBS: This is the season for renewing subscriptions and increasing the circulation of THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. Our terms for 1878 are-

Ten copies	12	50
Twenty copies		00
Fitty copies	55	00
One hundred copies	100	00

One copy extra to the one who gets up any of the above clubs.

WE notice the record of the recent death of Samuel Bowles, editor of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican. Mr. Bowles was a man of marked ability, integrity, independent in thought, used minds of New England. By his death and shining light and Massachusetts to tell the student how to raise wheat, him. one of her noblest men.

THE members of congress, who are in favor of the remonetization of silver and in favor of the repeal of the resumption act, have organized their forces and are determined on united and energetic action. We say to these members, you are doing the right thing grain. He must go through the whole and manifesting the right spirit. Go on, and we at home will sustain your action and back you up in the fight you must make before obtaining the victory.

WE send out this week a few specimens of THE SPIRIT to non-subscribers, hoping that they will peruse it carefully and come to the conclusion that they cannot afford longer to do without it. THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS is the sole paper in this state that identifies itself, heart and soul, with the grange movement and the best interests of the whole farming population. Its dents who are pursuing an agricultural subscription list is large, made up of the most wide-awake and progressive farmers and friends of agriculture anywhere to be found, and we are especially desirous to add your name to our ever increasing list of patrons.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL MILLER appears to be in trouble. The newspapers and the leading politicians of the state are making war upon him all along the line. Such charges as are being brought against him, substantiated by the details, would remove from office the best man in America. To say the least, Charley Miller has been very indiscrete. Charges are made against him of puffing his bills. Whether the charges are true or false we do not know, but we do know such charges are made. And having put his foot in, the wise thing for him to now do is to resign, and thus save himself from being ignominously dismissed, if not prosecuted in the courts. As the case now stands the government must take cognizance of these irregularities, and the delegation from Kansas in Washington will take upon themselves a share of Miller's odium. by having him retained in his office, as the people will come to the conclusion that their support of Miller means that they had some of the bacon. There are many prominent men in the state who are candidates for the place in case of a vacancy, among whom is Hon. Sidney Clarke, one of the very best representatives the state has had.

While he was in congress he was an untiring worker, and a credit to the state. In all the land steals he was the friend of the people as against the railroad land grabbers. The bold stand that he then made in behalf of the people so incensed the railroad companies of the state that they united their forces with the opposition to him and defeated him in the convention, thus shelving him for action that ought to have elected him. Mr. Clarke is an able man and in case of Miller's removal, of which we have no doubt, we trust the president will nominate him for the place.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Many of our states have well endowed agricultural colleges with a corps of granges. Now, Bro. Patrons of Greenable professors, and yet, in our judg- wood, stick to it; do something; coment, they are doing very little work operate; no matter how small the befor the benefit of agriculture or the agricultural classes; certainly not a tythe which they ought to do with the financial means at their command. These colleges are conducted too large-

law schools are run by lawyers; the seems to us only good common sense. any other class of men, however learned in the grange room. or however good their intentions may be, can manage these colleges so well interested in its largest success. It may be of some use to our young

men to attend these so-called agricultural schools and learn the theory of the kind to be sown, the character of the soil into which it is to be cast, and how judgment, and with a living interest, go and do the work from the first break- they will force success. ing of the sod to the marketing of the process from beginning to end. So of each branch of farming to which his atbe pursued in this thorough and practical way. This, of course, would require many acres of ground for the students to work upon, as well as a sufficient equipment of tools and farm machinery, also of working animals and all kinds of stock to breed from and care for. In the whole course of instruction no study should be taken up without a careful and thorough application of it to experimental work. In glaucing at the catalogue of stucourse at these colleges, one is struck with the paucity of names found there. There must be something radically wrong about the management of these institutions, or the farmers are immensely stupid in not availing themselves of their advantages for the education of their sons. We believe the former supposition to be true. The colleges themselves, their methods of instruction, their entire management, we regard as essentially defective. They inspire no confidence in the classes of people for whose benefit they were endowed. We think that good economy and the best interests of these colleges demand that they be placed entirely and absolutely under the control of that class of men for whose special benefit they were originally designed. TRAVELS OF STATE LECTURER.

On the 12th of the present month we and Coffey counties, first going into Greenwood. The Patrons in this county, we found, needed encouragement. From a variety of causes a great many of them had lost their interest in the order; the chief cause, in our opinion, was an entire want of information as to what the Patrons were accomplishing in this country. The members here had neglected to take any papers that would give them the necessary information.

Another cause was, nothing had been done here in the way of co-operation; and still another cause was that most of the granges held their meetings only once a month, and when the busy season came even these monthly meetings were neglected. The members doing nothing themselves and being in ignorancesof what their brethren were doing throughout our land, had come to the conclusion that the order was a failure: and when we told them that nearly fifty co-operative stores had been started in Kansas, during the past | so that full loads can be hauled at any time. year and all doing well, they began to to take courage and some granges reorganized and went to work once more. Bro. C. L. Worley, the county deputy, accompanied us through the county and assisted in reorganizing the ers let them do so for the good of all. ginning, you will soon see that it pays. We next went into Coffey county. where we found the Patrons alive and wide-awake to their own interests.

tablished it is run by theologians; the the state, which is paying a very good. dividend to those who purchase goods medical school by physicians. This from it. Most of the granges in this known as the Grange Co-operative ascounty meet twice each month, and We say that it is folly to suppose that practice a great many ideas suggested

We found one brother, M. L. Barber, who had gone quite largely into sheep as farmers who understand the na- husbandry, commencing a little over ture of their business and are vitally two years ago on an outlay of only one thousand and thirty-five dollars. He ital at closing of second quarter, \$1,sold the first year wool and sheep to the 642.70. Dividends on purchases to amount of eleven hundred and sixty dollars, the second year one thousand farming, but they cannot in this way dollars' worth, and now has on hand a gain the best results of an agricultural flock of eight hundred sheep with been rapidly increasing under a careeducation. They must combine the fleeces soon to be sheared. Last year ful and competent management until. plainness in speech and purity of lau- theory of farming with experiment and his entire flock averaged seven pounds guage, and was one of the leading practice. They must apply their knowl- of wool to the head. If anybody in edge in a practical way so that they can Kansas can make a better showing than the American press has lost a bright test its value. It is of but little use this, we shall be glad to hear from

> We have no fears for the order in Coffey county; the members are among it is to be harvested and marketed. He | the very best in the state; they mean must, with his own hands and his best business; they are doing business, and with intelligence and co-operation

THE GRANGE SOCIETY - CO-OPERA-

EDITOR SPIRIT :-Having been a farmer in Kansas for eleven years—from the first settletention and study is directed; it must ment of Johnson county in 1857 till 1868-I can readily sympathize with the grange movement of to-day as supplying to farmers a great social benefit and pleasure. There was nothing I more keenly felt the want of than some association of this kind—a place of meeting for the exchange of views and mutual improvement. In fact, I should in all probability have been a farmer to-day it it had not been for my craving for social gatherings and interchange of thought. If farmers could live in villages and towns, having their farms adjoining, as in some parts of Europe, agriculture would be the most independent and most desirable of all occupa-

But I want to say something about co-opera tion. Why should we combine or co-operate? There are some things that can only be accomplished by combined effort, some work that can't be done individually.

What do we Kansas farmers need more es pecially to co-operate for? Is it to buy our store goods at cost? If we can save ten per cent. on our annual store bill, say of \$200 i will equal \$20 per annum. But suppose by a combined effort we can get our state legislature to control the railroad freights, as is done by Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin, what a much greater saving there would be. Mr. Hill has 4,000 bushels of corn now for sale. The freight on this to St. Louis or Chicago is 10 cents per hundred more than it was before last summer's strike—equal to 5 3-5 cents per fifty-six pounds. This would make \$224 on his corn alone which would more than pay all his store bills for

I can't see how co-operative stores sustained by farmers can prove a permanent success. In England and Germany they have succeeded with mechanics and operatives for stockholders because it is a convenient way of investing their weekly or monthly savings. Banks there only giving about 21 or 3 per cent. per annum. started on a trip through Greenwood But very tew farmers in this new country have any surplus cash and if they have can invest to far better advantage in stock, hogs, etc.

There is no fact more fully established in political economy than the necessity of the division of labor. Buying and selling goods requires experience, just as much as profitable farming does. It farmers are going to devote fime and money to building up co-operative stores it will inevitably divert much capital and time from the farmer.

Then again, the superintendent who manages a store can never be so careful of the business as if he was owner and alone responsible for losses or bad bargains; he will inevitably be more reckless, or careless, throwing the responsibility more or less on the directors, who, holding their office for one year only, cannot acquire that full experience needed for conducting a large business.

A farmer who has surplus cash can always buy his groceries by wholesale and his dry goods by the bolt or piece at about ten per cent. over cost, and it will be found after a dear experience that the expenses of co-operative stores, run in connection with farms, will exceed the profits.

But we need to co-operate in other ways. We want to get good roads-rocky steeps graded down and macadamized where needed-We want co-operation in the better handling

of grain by means of elevators, but above allwe want co-operation in getting our state legislation to control railroad freights and fares. If some of your correspondents can show the benefit of co-operative stores for Kansas farm-

Respectfully, L. ENQUIRER.

OLATHE, Kans., Jan. 21, 1878.

Inasmuch as "Enquirer" has been a Johnson county farmer for so many years, and even now is a resident of Olathe, we are somewhat surprised that he should call for proof of the ben-Here the members not only take the efit of co-operative stores to Kansas

a few enterprising, energetic Patrons This he refused to do, although his life of Husbandry established what is sociation of Johnson county; they The first semi-annual report of this association shows the following figures: Total sales for the first fractional quarter and second quarter, \$11,976.36; average daily sales for the first month, 67.90; for the fifth month \$106.93. Capstockholders, 13 1-2 per cent.; to Patrons, 6 3-4 per cent.

according to the report for the quarter ending December 31, 1877, the capital with profits is \$4,096.44. The average daily sales for the month of December were \$192.23; net dividend for the quarter, \$567.89; per cent. rebate on purchases to stockholders, 15 1-2; to Patrons. 7 7-10. President Toothaker writes us as follows: "At the stockholders' meeting, held on the 1st of January, 1878, we increased our capital stock, and declared a 15 1-2 per cent. dividend. The meeting was largely attended. We have since opened an adjoining building, and filled it with staple dry goods. This department will be carried on in connection with our grocery store. In something over a vear this association has put into the Flour-XX pockets of Johnson county Patrons over \$2,000 in the way of dividends, and several thousand more by furnishing goods cheaper than ever."

Can "Enquirer" see aught but benefit for farmers when such an exposition of facts is placed before him? And we might go on writing column after column showing like profitable results from the establishment of co-operative stores in this country. There are among our farmers men well able to manage the business of these institutions, and it has been shown in the past that, with few exceptions, those who have been intrusted with such responsibilities have successfully and atisfactorily discharged their duties.

The Patrons of Kansas are entering with a will into the great work of cooperation. There is much to do. It cannot all be done at once but the time is coming when each question that has any bearing upon the interests of the farmer will be taken up and acted upon according to their best judgment.

We thank the writer for his communication and will always be pleased to answer any question concerning the work being done by the grange.

WE, the undersigned citizens of Johnson county, state of Kansas, do hereby respectfully petition the governor of this state to call a special ses sion of the legislature for the purpose of regulating the fares and freight of the railroads in this state.

N. Ainsworth J. F. Krout W. H. James J. D. Walker R. F. Wilson B. Millikan George Stevenson A. A. Sinnet James Stevenson D. F. Wallack George Black J. F. Ensey W. A. Danks J. P. Lesueun J. Millikan.

GENERAL NEWS. CHAS. A. EATON & Co., one of the argest cotton brokerage houses in New

York City, failed on Saturday last. ACCORDING to a late dispatch from the United States vice consul at Shanghai, an appalling famine is raging throughout four provinces of North-ern China. Nine millions of people are reported destitute. Children are daily sold in the markets for food.

A NASHVILLE, Tenn., dispatch of Saturday, says: "At a full meeting of Saturday, says; "At a full meeting of the merchants' exchange, this after-noon, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we respectfully but earnestly urge congress to repeal the act prohibiting the coinage of silver dollars of the standard value, and to pro-vide for the same freedom of coinage of silver as is now accorded to gold, and by appropriate action publish to the world its determination to retain silver

as a legal tender and measure of value. The resolution was prefaced by a lengthy memorial to congress, presenting the depressing effect upon com-merce of the demonetization of silver. A resolution was also adopted calling a general meeting of citizens on the same subject. in this city next Satur-

THE following was telegraphed from Topeka on Saturday: "A daring attempt to rob a passenger train on the ly by mere theorists, instead of being managed by men of practical ability who are identified with the farming interests. This in our judgment is all wrong. If a theological school is es-

press train arrived at this time, and the operator by a desperate effort broke why should not our agricultural schools be run by practical farmers? We say that it is folly to suppose that county meet twice each month, and discuss questions of practical benefit to the producing classes and also put into groceries, etc., on a capital of \$384.90.

The first semi-annual report of this aswho presented pistols at his head and ordered him into the baggage car. He slipped in, and, closing the door, instantly started the train by pulling the bell cord. Mallory and the baggage master then armed themselves with carbines carried in the car, and then stopped the train after running about a mile from the station. They went back into the coaches with their arms, but found the robbers were not on the train, The business of this association has and that the passengers had not been disturbed. Immediately after the train started, the robbers, reported to be ten or fifteen in number, mounted their horses and rode off rapidly toward the Arkansas river. A party was at once organized, and started only two or three miles behind the robbers. A second party started at 7:30 with fresh horses and provisions, and the chances are that the robbers will be captured. The superintendent of the road also sent a request to the commanding officer at Fort Dodge for a party of soldiers to join in the pursuit. Answer has been received that a squad of cavalry has been sent out with a wagon of supplies. At 3:45 p. m. one of the pursuing party returned with the report that the robbers had crossed the Ar kansas river about nine miles west of

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29, 1878 Oats—No. 2 mixed..... Rye — No. 2..... Barley—No. 2 (Kansas) Bacon Lard Butter—creamery dairy country.... Eggs CHICAGO, Jan. KANSAS CITY, Jan. 29, 1878.

Wheat—No. 2 fall (not quoted).

No. 3 red fall. 1.00 @ 1.014

88 @ 884 No. 3 spring Corn—No. 2 mixed Live Stock Markets. Hogs. CHICAGO, Jan.

Native stockers.
Native cows
Milch cows, each Packers In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 14@15c. medium 10@12c; common, not wanted at any price; the market is still glutted with poor butter; cheese, 10@11c.; eggs, 9@10c. for fresh; white beans, steady, \$1.00@1.25, hand picked, \$2.00@2.20; castor beans 70@80c. \$\to\$ bu.; hay, bailed, per ton, \$7.50@8.50; poultry-chickens, dressed, 6@7c. perib.; potatoes, 45@65c.; teathers, live geese, 45@50c.; apples, per bbl., \$1.25@2.50; cranberries, \$9.00@9.50; hides, dry flint. 15@16c., dry salt, 11 @12c., green salt, 8c., green, 6c., calf, 9c., sheep skins, 10c. per lb.; tallow, 61c.; honey, strained, 10@12c.; linseed oil, raw, 62c. per gallon.

Hogs—Packers
KANSAS CITY, Jan. 29, 1878.

Broom-corn is quoted in Kansas City at \$50 @80 \$ ton: in St. Louis \$60@100.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows XX, \$8 sack. \$2.00; XXX, \$2.49; XXXX, \$2.80; fancy, \$2.90@3.00. Corn meal, \$8 cwt., 75@85c Rye flour, \$2.00. Buckwheat, \$3.75.

We again quote a further decline in wheat this week, though some grades are unchanged in some markets.

Corn is down a cent or two.

Rye is up a cent or two. Cattle dull and lower, except in Chicago, where the highest quotation is \$5.60, but this was probably for an exceptional lot. Hogs dull, but markets are not materially

changed. Butter and eggs unchanged, but very low

for this season of the year. Trade is not and cannot be brisk on account of the wet, open winter. In Illinois and other states many purchasers are cribbing their corn -not shelling it. Much that has been shelled was thereby damaged. The passage of Mat-thewa' silver bill in the house of representa-tives has, it is said, created a good deal of enthusiasm in many places, among business men, who look on it as the harbinger of better

Corn is 11 cents higher in Kansas City than it was at this date last year; No. 3 fall wheat is 28 cents lower; No. 4, 27 cents lower; oats. 14 cents lower; rye, 22 cents lower. Gold is down to 1012.

At last dates from Liverpool, wheat was unchanged, ranging from 10s. 5d. to 11s. 9d. Corn is 55c. in New York and 563 in Balti-

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 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.

THE telephone excitement has subsided.

THE raging Kaw is on the rise again. Zimmerman says the dam is able to withstand it.

PROF. DE Moss, of this city, will deliver a lecture on music at Hesper on Monday evening

THE ladies pronounce Godey, for February, a charming number. It is too well known to need any recommendation from us.

MR. AND MRS. J. T. WARNE entertained abotu thirty couples of married friends at their residence on Ohio street Monday night.

AT a regular meeting of the Handel and Haydn society, on Monday night, it was decided to give a concert on Friday night of next

SUIT has been brought against the city of Lawrence for \$2,000 damages for imprisonment under the dog license ordinance. The suit is based on the illegality of the ordinance.

MR. H. A. KENDALL, formerly of the gent's furnishing house of Kendall & Co., has gone into the pork-packing business with headquarters in the basement of the post-office building.

RUSHMER'S yacht, the "Nellie May," will no more grace the bosom of the Kaw. She was wrecked and completely swept out of existence by the ice gorge in the river several weeks

THE many friends of the gentleman in this city will be pleased to know that our former townsman, H. W. Chester, Esq., has been promoted to the office of cashier and chief clerk of the Chicago and Lake Huron railroad.

Appletons' Journal for February is an interesting number. This is one of the cheapest magazines published. It contains 100 large pages in each number and numerous illustrations. Price, 25 cents each, or \$3 per year.

PROF. DE Moss has left upon our table something new in the way of a key to music. It is especially adapted to the wants of beginners, and is indorsed by those who are familiar with it. The professor has these charts for

THE Popular Science Monthly, for February, contains articles from Herbert Spencer, Prof. Tyndall, Prof. Le Conte and other scientists and scholars. Those who wish to keep posted on the views of advanced scientists should take it.

THE regular 11 o'clock night freight, going west on the Santa Fe road, was detained at this point all Monday night on account of the wrecking of a car. The train had gone but a short distance west of the bridge when the car jumped the track.

A Liberal Offer.

desires Godey's Lady's Book, we will furnish a copy of both for \$3.40. Also old subscribers on renewing their subscription and paying for one year in advance, can have both THE SPIRIT and Godey for \$8.40.

HAPPY tidings for nervous sufferers, and those who have been dosed, drugged and quacked. Pulvermacher's electric belts effectually cure premature debility, weadness and decay Bood and journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WE understand that the Ten Times One club will give a stage entertainment in the lecture room of Plymouth Congregational church on Thursday evening of this week. The programme is good. A small admission fee will be collected at the door.

Since writing the above we learn that on account of the weather the entertainment has been postponed indefinitely.

Personal.

MR. J. C. PICKETT has returned from a trip into the Indian territory. He informs us that the recent heavy rains have swollen the streams and softened the soil to such an extent as to make traveling by wagon a difficult and dangerous business.

MR. HENRY LEARNED, who has recently returned from the San Juan country, exhibited in our sanctum on Monday some rich silver ore taken from his mines. Mr. Learned informs us that he has some paying interests in San Juan silver mines. We are pleased to hear of his prosperity.

WE find the following in the Eureka (Greenwood county) Herald of the 24th:

Mr. James T. Stevens, editor of THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, of Lawrence, spent last week in this county lecturing at various points to branches of the grange. He attended the temperance meeting at the M. E. hall, last Wednesday evening, and, being invited to make some remarks, entertained the audience for some time with observations that were forelble, suggestive and entertaining.

Mr. Stevens returned from his two weeks'

lecturing tour on Sunday last.

Loans Negotiated Upon improved farms in Douglas, Jefferson, Johnson and Leavenworth counties. Interest, 8 per cent.; commissions reasonable. Office, No. 57 Massachusetts street, Lawrence; Kans John S. Wilson, Attorney at Law.

THE court for the trial of contested county elections-Messrs. Norton, Bassett and Henshaw on the bench—rendered its decision yes terday in the case of Horton es. Watson. The journal entry in the case is as follows:

James C. Horton, Contestor, vs. James E. Watson, Contestee.

Now comes the contestor by his attorney herein, and comes also the contestee by his attorney herein, and the court having had under advisement the matters in this cause submitted, the court do find from the agreed statement of facts herein submitted, and from the law applicable to the case, that the said James E. Watson was duly elected by the qualified electors of Douglas county, Kansas, to the office of county treasurer of Douglas county, Kansas, at the general election held therein in the month of November, A. D. 1877, for the next regular term of said office; that he was at the time of his said election and is now, eligible to said office.

It is therefore by the court ordered and adjudged that the election of said Watson and his right to said office be, and the same is hereby, and in all respects confirmed. And it is further ordered and adjudged by the court that said Watson do recover of and from said Horton his costs herein expended, taxed atdollars. To all of which rullings, findings, and judgments of said court, and each of them, the said James C. Horton, contestor, by his attorneys herein, duly excepts.

The opinion rendered by the court was very interesting but of remarkable length.

in hand and were about to carry out. They were soon relieved, however, from their suspense by Dr. Marvin calling the attention of the company, and moving that Col. Jameson be selected master of ceremonies.

The colonel opened a square in the large front parlor under the chandalier and appointed a committee to escort the bride and groom to the same; then apointed two bridesmaids and two groomsmen, who took their places, and then stated the object of the gathering.

He then introduced the Hon. B. W. Woodward as an old acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. Ridenour, stating he would furnish the company with some incidents connected with their marriage and their earlier married life. Mr. Woodward said that just before coming he was thinking over those days and had taken down a portion of his thoughts in writing, which he preferred to read. He then recited a number of incidents connected with the time referred to. He had them set to poetic measure and so arranged in order and rhyme as to afford an ex-

ceedingly pleasant and funny story. After this, Col. Jamison stated there was still another feature of this agreeable occasion and that R. J. Borgholthaus, Esq., would now, on behalf of the friends present, present their congratulations and the presents for the bride and

Mr. Borgholthaus made a nice little speech abounding with choice sentiment and humor, to which the groom responded with a short and pointed little speech, winding up with thanks for the interest thus manifested by To any new subscriber to THE SPIRIT who their friends, and saying he surrendered the house to their possession, and he would like to have them all stay all night.

A bountiful supper was spread in the large dining-room, about which all gathered, and until 11 o'clock, the hour of leaving, a general ocial time was had by all present, and Mr. and Mrs. Ridenour will probably not soon forget the surprise and its accompanying pleas ure that their friends so completely planned and carried out, upon their twentieth marriage anniversary.

An unusual heavy stock of lamps, lanterns, chimneys, burners, etc., at Geo. Leis & Bro.'s drug store. Call and examine their stock.

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

Use the calcium oil for your lamps; can get it at Leis' drug store.

AYER'S almanaes for 1878 are now on hands at Leis' drug store. Call and get one. Free

IF any of our readers have watches or clocks to repair, take them to E. P. Chester, at Frazer's old stand. Watch repairing and engraving a specialty. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

THE Messrs. Pickett Brothers have recently improved the external and internal appearance of their store by the liberal use of paint and paper. They have now a neat and attractive drug store, and further, they keep nothing but first-class goods, and sell them at the lowest prices. If you are in need of anything in the drug line call on Pickett Brothers at Wooster's old stand.

OUR farmers and grangers are now provided with a daily weather report from the chief signal officer of the U. S. army, which is kept for the convenience of the public at Leis' drug store.

AGENTS WANTED.

Dr. Bryant's Medicated Lightning Flu-

The fastest selling medicine known. Every family ought to keep it. Every traveler ought to carry it with him. It cures on the nerve line, instantaneously, all kinds of aches and pains everywhere, headache, sick and nervous headache, neuralgia, toothache, etc. It cures colic, diarrhea, cholera and many other complaints too numerous to mention here. It is warranted to break chills at once. No quinine about it; none needed. It acts with great force, giving instant relief.

Retail price 50c. and \$1 per bottle. Wholesale at a large discount to the trade and to agents. Address Geo. W. Hatch, P. O. box 686, 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 tavorite 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, Del Norte, and Lake City. The only line west of the Missouri river equipped with the Westinghouse improved automatic air brake. Freight shippers, attention! The Kansas Pacific tast ireight 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, The quickest, safest and most reliable route o all points East or West is via the Kansas Pa-

guides, pamphlets, etc., call upon or address, guides, pamphlets, etc., call upon or address, D. E. CORNELL, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't, John Muir, Gen'l Fr't Ag't, T. F. Oakes, Gen'l Sup't, Kansas City.

Judgments of said court, and each of them, the said James C. Horton, contestor, by his attorneys herein, duly excepts.

The opinion rendered by the court was very interesting, but of remarkable length.

The court adjourned sine dis.

The spacious residence of our highly esteemed fellow-townsman, P. D. Ridenour, was the scene of a very enjoyable occasion on Monday night. About forty-five or fifty of their friends concluding that they ought to have "a babout 7 o'clock, marched in solid phalanx out to Mr. and Mrs. Ridenour's home, walked into the house without ceremony, "caught the host-sitting musingly by his fireside buried in the smoke and fragrance of his after-supper cigar, the hostess busy getting the children stored away for the night, and all evidently unconscious of the designs their friends had in hand and were about to carry out. They were soon relieved, however, from their sus-

G. N. CLAYTON, Hanniba Western Pass. Ag't, Kansas City.

Cut This Out

And send it to your triends 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 di-rect connection with the Denver and Rio Grande railway for Colorado Springs, Denver, and all points in Northern Colorado, Canon City, Garpoints in Northern Colorado, Canon City, Gar-iand, Del Norte, Lake City, El Moro, Las Vegas and Santa Fe. Trains leave Kansas City and Atchison every day in the year, with Puli-man sleeping cars attached, and passenger trains equipped with all the modern improve-ments. For maps, circulars and detailed in-formation ask them to send to T. J. Anderson, Congral Research Agent, Toneka, Kansas.

General Passenger Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

Douglas County Bank.

On Monday, November 12, 1877, the undersigned opened, under the above title, a banking and exchange office, in the building lately occupied by the Lawrence savings bank.

We are fully prepared to properly care for any business we may be favored with, on terms consistent with conservative dealing and good banking. While we have no extraordinary inducements to offer in the way of accommodations or large interest on time deposits, we feel assured that with upwards of two hundred thousand dollars assets entirely unincumbered, and no liabilities, we do offer safety and security to those who may intrust their accounts and business with us. business with us.

GOWER & BOWERSOCK. First national bank, Kansas City. Iowa City bank, Iowa City. Samuel J. Kirkwood, U. S. senator from

Iowa. Field, Leiter & Co., Chicago.

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 cleaning and brought to a healthy condior 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 it used as directed, by reasonable people.

DR. W. S. RILEY,

Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas.

A Card.

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

DR. HIMOR'S medicines will be sold to grange stores, at sixty days cash, to yield a profit of 100 per cent. All readers of the Spirit know these medicines to be unrivalled. All orders, under this offer, must be sent to this of-

MARK ANTHONY and partner are the best barbers in the city. Call at their shop on War-ren street, two doors west of Massachusetts. Shaving ten cents. Other prices in proportion.

SECURITY

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TT IS A HIGH TEST COAL OIL.

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THE WORLD FOR 1878.

Since the change in its proprietorship (which took place May 1, 1878) "The World has become the brightest, sprightliest, most scholarly and popular journal in the metropolis." "It is entertaining, interesting, bright, decent, fair and truthing, interesting, bright, decent, fair and truthing." It does wrong wittingly to no man, no creed, no interest and no party. It treats all subjects of importance earnestly and with respect. It seeks to make itself an agreeable companion, as well as a faithful guide and teacher. The World regards the recent victories of the party with which it by preference acts not as mere partisan trumphs gained by partisan contrivances, but as the unmistakable expression of a deep and genuine popular demand for new methods in government, for a thorough purification of the public service and for a recification of the sims of our party organizations. Wherever and whenever the Democratic party proves itself loyal to this popular demand. The World will resolutely uphold it; wherever and whenever it falls short of or attempts to counteract this popular demand. The World will as resolutely oppose and denounce it. In a word, The World believes, the Democratic party to exist for the good of the public service. It does not believe the public service to exist for the good of the Democratic party.

WEEKLY WORLD,

Contains all the news of the week, presented in a concise and attractive manner; the best of the many excellent letters sent by able correspondents from all parts of the world; bright and entertaining editorials on all matters of interest to the public.

Nort stories and stories continued from week to Week, written expressly for The World by the best authors. Full reports of all the principal markets of the United States and foreign countries; a grange department, etc., etc. partment, etc., etc.

It is in every essential a paper for the family.

D. D. T. MOORE, Esq., the founder and for many years the editor of

Moore's Rural New-Yorker,

will hereafter edit the Farmers' page of THE WEEKLY WORLD. No paper in the country will have ers' Department than The World. better Farm.

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We have no traveling agents. Specimen copies, posters, etc., sent free, wherever and whenever desired.

A FAIR FIELD AND NO FAVOR. A CHANCE FOR ALL.

CASH PREMIUMS. To the person from whom The World shall re-ceive, previous to March 31, 1878, the money for the largest number of subscribers for one year to the Weekly World we will give a first prize of

\$300.00. For the next largest number, a second prize of \$200.00.

For the two next largest lists of subscribers For the two next largest lists of subscribers, two prizes of

\$75.00 each. For the six next largest lists, six prizes of \$50.00 each.

For the eleven next largest lists, eleven prizes of \$25.00 each.

All persons desirous of competing for these prizes (which are offered in addition to the regular club premiums) will please signify their intention of so doing and send to us for full instructions. We will not award any of these prizes to any person supplying The World to subscribers at less than regular rates, viz.:

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Address all orders and letters to "THE WORLD," 35 Park Row, New York.

KANSAS

HOME NURSERY!

Have now on hand and offer for sale

HOME GROWN

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR -AND

CHERRY TREES.

SHRUBBERY, ORANGE QUINCES, GRAPE VINES, OF EVERGREENS,

-AND-ORNAMENTAL TREES

In great variety. Also was boo 100,000 APPLE SEEDLINGS

Which will be sold at bottom prices. Orders from abroad promptly filled and all stock warranted to be just as represented. All cash orders this fall will be boxed and delivered at the railroad free of

A. H. & A. C. GRIESA, Lawrence, Kanss

FOR the speedy Gure of Seminal Weakness, Lest Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indis-erction or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients, Address, DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W. Stoth St., CINCINNATI, O.

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 HOLM BIBLE. For description, notice editorial in issue of September 18th of this paper. Address at once F. L. HORTON & CO., Publishers & Bookbinders, 60 E. Market St., INDIANAFOLIS, IND.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY FOR 1877-'78. Without recalling the excellence of the past, the publishers of Scalbner's Monthlyannounce, for the year to come the following papers:

publishers of Schinke's monthly amounts, for the year to come the following papers:

THE PICTURESQUE SIDE OF AMERICAN FARM LIFE.—This subject will be treated in a series of separate papers engaged from writers who stand in the front rank among Americans, both in qualities of style and in keen insight or nature. Mr. R. E. Robinson, author of a delightful paper on "Fox-Hunting in New England" in the January number, will represent the same section in this series. John Burroughs, whose papers on similar topics have been a highly prized and popular feature of Schinker, will write of Farm Life in New York. Maurice Thompson, the poet-naturalist, will describe the characteristics of Western farming, of which buylittle has been written. It is expected that the illustration of this series will be of a refined and typical character, commensurate with the subject-matter. It is thought that no paper or series of papers yet issued in Scribker will so fully realize the constant desire of the magazine to keep out of the rute, and, both in text and illustrations, to obtain quality rather than quantity, and to print fresh, strong and delicate work from original sources.

"ROXY,"—by Edward Eggleston (author of

"ROXY,"—by EDWARD EGGLESTON (author of "The Hoosier schoolmaster," etc.). This new novel will doubtiess be the most important American serial of the year. The first number was published in November. Those who have read it in manuscript declare Roxy to be much the most striking and remarkable story this author has every written. It is illustrated by one of the ablest of the younger American painters—Mr. Walter Bhirlaw, president of "The American Art association."

AMERICAN SPORTS .- Some of the most novel and entercaining of these papers are yet to appear, the scenes of which will be in the West, the Mid-dle states, the South, New England and Canada.

OUT-OF-DOOR PAPERS,—by John Burroughs, author of "Wake Robin," etc., will contain not only articles on Birds, but on "Tramping," "Camping Out," and kindred topics. Mr. Burroughs' papers will begin in the January number, the first being entitled "Birds and Birds," and illustrated by Fidelia Bridges.

ARCHITECTURE OF BIRDS.—Dr. Thomas M. Brewer will contribute four exquisitely illustrated articles on birds' nests, which every lover of nature will delight in. Dr. Brewer has probably the finest collection of birds' eggs in the world to draw upon for the illustration of these papers.

THE SADDLE-HORSE .- Col. George E. War-THE SADDLE-HORSE.—Col. George E. Waring, with whose excellent work of various ordour readers are familiar, contributes two illustrated articles on the horse. He treats specially of
saddle-horses and their use for pleasure and for
sport, including road-riding, fox-nunting and raoing. The nature of the English thoroughbred and
that of his Eastern progenitor (the Arabian) are
fully considered in relation to these uses.

SAXE HOLM.—New stories by this popular writer will be given in early numbers of Schibars, beginning with "Joe Hale's Red Stockings," to appear in January. This 'novelette' chronicles an episode of the late war for the Union. "HIS INHERITANCE."—By Adeline Traiton, so well begun in the Midsummer Holiday number, will be continued nearly through the year. It will be found to be of increasing interest to the very end.

"A KNIGHT OF FORTUNE",-Hjalmar Hjorth A KNIGHT OF FORTONE "—Hallimst Horsen
Boyesen's new novel—will be begun in Schibnes
at the conclusion of "His Inheritance." It will
reveal a phase of American society undreamed of
by most of our readers, and will be certain to increase the reputation of the writer as a master of
English and of his art.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENTS will con-THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENTS will continue to employ the ablest pens in America, and will include the present admirable summary of English publications. Besides the special articles above enumerated, the magnaine will contain poems, sketches, essays, reviews and shorter stories of the highest character. A large practical reduction in price is made by an increase in the number of pages.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS of the MAGAZINE, in variety and excellence of design and in typographical execution, will continue to be in advance of those of any other popular magazine at home or abroad.

Subscription price, \$4.00 a year, payable in advance to us or to any book-seller.

No club rates or other discounts to subscribers.

The Magazine is worth all it costs, and its circulation is increasing in a constant and steady ratio from year to year.

SCRIBNER & CO.,

743 Broadway, New York.

WANTED Men in each State for the Detective Service and to report crime. Pay liberal. Inclose stamp, and address American American American American American American American American American Co., Uncolnati, Ohio.

SHERIFF'S SALE Sarah A. Chamberlain et al. plaintiffs vs. John W. Fry et al. defeudants. V VIRTIE OF ANORDER OF SALE ISSUE!

D out of the Fourth judicial district court, in and for Douglas county, state of Kansas, in the above entitled action, I will, on above entitled action, I will, on

Saturday, the 2d day of March, 1878,
At the hour of three o'clock of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, in said county aforesaid, sell at public auction the following described feal estate, to wit: The undivided one-halt of the west half of the southwest quarter of section twelve (12), in township twelve (12), of range seventsen (17), appraised at five dollars per acre. Total, \$200. That portion of the northeast quarter of section number thirteen (13), in township number twelve (12), of range number seventeen (17), that lies south of the public highway that runs across said quarter from east to west; appraised at the sum of six and fifty-hundredth dollars per acre (\$6,50). All that, portion of said quarter section that lies north of said public highway; appraised at the sum of seven and lifty-hundredth dollars (\$7.50). All that portion of section twenty-five (25), in township eleven (11), of range seventeen (17), described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the right bank of the Kansas river at the original meander corner on the range line between ranges seventeen (17) and eighteen (18), in said county, thence south on said range line three (3) chains and ten (10) links (3:10) to a stake in the center of the bottom of the creek, where a hickory eight inches in diameter bears, "North 27 1-2 e 24 links," thence up said creek to a stake in the bottom of the creek on the south line of said section twenty-five (25), thence weston said section line six chains and eighty-two links (6:82) to a stake, thence north nineteen chains and ninety-one links, (19:91) to a stake on the right bank of the Kansas river, thence down said river to the place of beginning, containing twenty-seven acres and twenty-one-hundredthis of an acre (27:21) less eleven acres sold ont of the southwest corner thereof; appraised at the dollars per acre. Total, \$162. Allof said real estate is in Douglas county, state of Kansas, and to be sold in petition to satisfy said order of s Saturday, the 2d day of March, 1878,

J. M. Hendry, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PER-sons interested in the estate of Fannie H. Johnson, deceased, that the undersigned was, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1878, appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the probate court of Douglas county, Kansas, John N. Noyes, Administrator.

Administrator's Notice. OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PER-sons interested in the estate of Ralph'S. John-son, deceased, that the undersigned was, on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1873, appointed ad-ministrator debonis non of the estate of said de-ceased, by the probate court of Douglas county, Kansas. John N. Noyes, Administrator.

Administrator's Notice. TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons interested in the estate of William Fry
deceased, that the undersigned was, on the 10th
day of January, A. D. 1878, appointed administrator debonis non with the will annexed of said
estate by the probate court of Douglas county,
state of Kansas.

JAMES M. HENDEY,
Administrator,

Mr. Howsley, of this state, a gentleman trustworthy in all horticultural matters, protects his trees from the depredation of rabbits by using a wash, composed of a mixture of one-third lime and two-thirds soft soap, with water enough added to thin; the whole boiled, and while boiling a little flour stirred in to make the wash adhesive. and then applied with a brush to the trees two and a half feet up the trunks.

The current can be successfully cultivated in Kansas. Ten years ago we thought otherwise. The summers were so hot and the sun so scorching that it seemed almost impossible to bring the current to a bearing condition. Now the seasons have changed. The heat of summer is not so continuous and intense. There is more cloudy weather, and the atmosphere has become more moist. This change of climate is favorable to the growth of the currant. Now, if carefully set out and properly attended to, it will soon come to fruitage and will repay the gardener for his care. It is an excellent fruit and always commands a good price. The Old Red Dutch is as sure a bearer and as profitable to cultivate as any other variety. This at least is our experience. Young plants that have never borne fruit, are the best to set out. The soil in which they are planted should be moderately rich, and it will be well not to crowd them, but place them in a clear open space to which the air and sunshine will have free access. A good coat of grees. When the cold weather comes mulching when they are first set out in earnest and there is danger of freezwill serve to keep the ground moist and promote their rapid growth.

Garden Vegetables.

BEANS. There are hundreds of farmers at the neither raise them nor buy them. If the barrels in regular order as marked, they could once get a taste-a good square meal of beans, baked in an By pursuing this method very few of earthen pot with a sweet piece of salt the apples are found to be rotten and pork at the top, and a good loaf of oldfashioned brown bread to eat with them apples to eat through the season. Per--they would never go hungry again. haps some other more successful exper-By all means try the beans and you will

PEAS.

ance.

Judging by the little attention paid by many farmers to the cultivation of garden peas, we suppose they look upon them as luxuries, only to be indulged in by a few, except in very small quantities. In this view they greatly err. There is nothing grown that is more nutritious, more wholesome or more palatable. They are also easily raised and the farmer would do well to have an abundance of them, both of the early and late kinds. The first planting should be made just as soon in the and the farmer would do well to have should be made just as soon in the spring as the ground can be worked.

The land on which they are to be grown the fall caterpillar disfigures and inshould be enriched by well rotted ma-nure. The planting of peas for late worms can hardly be said to be of any use can be continued well into the summer, though the early planted almost invariably do the best.

practical use to the orchardist, but the curculios and codling moths, if not too numerous, are decidedly beneinvariably do the best.

This garden vegetable goes well with peas and beans. It is a favorite with most farmers and when sown early the very young plants serve for greens. They can be sown in the spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground. They are hardy and require little attention except being thinned out and the weeds kept down. The richer the ground and the faster the growth the sweeter and tenderer is the flesh.

TOMATOES ought to be regarded as an indispensable adjunct, in their season, to every family meal. They tone up the digestive powers and quicken the dull appetite, and give a relish to other kinds of food. They are susceptible of being ture to the atmosphere, for our own prepared for the table in so many ways good as well as the health of the plants. that every variety of taste can be pleased. This vegetable has been brought into almost universal use in a comparatively short period of time.

CORN. For early use it should be planted as soon as the gorund is warm enough to insure its germination and growth. Select the earliest and best variety and keep on planting till the last of June, and then you will have enough for the table every day through the summer. Among farmers green corn is usually a favorite food, and it is growing more and more in use by all classes. It is so asy to raise and usually so plenty that it does not command a high price, except the earliest kind and that which is gia 25,000 tierces.

first brought to market; such always brings a good price.

ASPARAGUS But few farmers have this delicious, early spring vegetable in perfection because they do not know how to cultivate it properly. It is a perennial plant which, if once set, produces its crop of tender, rich shoots, year after year with very little cultivation. It may be started from seeds or roots, which should be set in a deeply-trenched bed, well drained, and made just as rich as rich can be, and heavily salted. Every autumn cut off the tops and cover the bed with a thick coat of manure, and in the spring fork up the ground lightly before the sprouts start. The best asparagus is that which is grown above ground. The only drawback to the cultivation of this fine esculent is the time it takes to establish a bed and get the third or fourth year from the seed.

EDITOR SPIRIT: - Neither of the

plaus pursued by the two farmers, as stated in your last paper, is a wise or good way to pursue in reference to the keeping of apples. The method which I have adopted I regard as better than those reported in your paper. In picking my apples I am very careful to exclude all that are bruised or in any way defective and carefully place them in barrels, which I head up and let remain out of doors as long as is possible, without danger of freezing. Apples will not suffer from any cold weather above the temperature of thirty deing I remove my apples to the cellar. To keep apples well the cellar should not be too warm and ought to be kept at a temperature as nearly equal as possible. The quality of the apples for keeping is carefully noted on each head West who don't know beans. They and as these are wanted for use I open reserving the best keepers for the last. unfit for use. In this way I have sound imenter in keeping apples can tell us a never regret you made their acquaint- better way. If so, I should be glad to learn it.

Fruit Destroyers.

With the introduction of new and more desirable varieties from Europe, came also the introduction of the codling moth and numerous other insects which make fruit growing much more difficult than formerly. Now the fruit grown in the older portious of the country is nearly all injured by some of the many insect pests which infest our orchards. The borer gnaws at the wood, the tent caterpillar attacks the foliage ficial, as they thin the fruit and thus increase the size and value of what remains. The objection to these insects is, that they are apt to give us a little too much of a good thing. It is well to thin the fruit when it sets in too great an abundance, but our insects have a habit of continuing their labors after their aid is no longer needed or 'desired.—Ex.

House Plants,

Most of our plants are injured by too much heat. For a general collection of house plants, it is not best to allow the house plants, it is not best to allow the thermometer to be above seventy, and if they could be kept in a room where the thermometer would not usually range much above sixty-five it would be the better. In the night fifty is enough. Give a little fresh air every day, and all the sunlight attainable. An effort should be made to give moisture to the atmosphere, for our own meatly. This led the father of the famgood as well as the health of the plants.
This can be done in various ways by
evaporating water; but when the
plants are in a separate apartment, like
a little green-house, it can be done
more conveniently and effectually, although this separate apartment be only
a bay window, with glass doors separating it from the living room. In this
place water can be freely used, by syringing, etc., and a moist atmosphere
preserved. The temperature, with
this arrangement, can be kept lower more conveniently and effectually, although this separate apartment be only a bay window, with glass doors separating it from the living room. In this place water can be freely used, by syringing, etc., and a moist atmosphere preserved. The temperature, with this arrangement, can be kept lower than would be comfortable in the living room, and the plants are saved from dust and many evils which we manage to endure and live, but which generally prove too much for the plants.—Jas. Vick.

The Household.

How to be Handsome

Most people would like to be handsome. All cannot have good features, they are as God made them; but almost any one can look well, especially with good health. It is hard to give rules in a very short space, but in brief these will do.

Keep clean-wash freely. All the skin wants is leave to act freely, and it takes care of itself. Its thousands of air holes must not be closed.

Eat regularly, and sleep enough-not too much. The stomach can no more work all the time, night and day, than a horse; it must have regular work and rest.

Good teeth are a help to good looks. Brush them with a soft brush, especially at night. Go to bed with cleansed the first crop, which cannot be cut till teeth. Of course to have white teeth it is needful to let tobacco alone. All women know that. Washes for teeth should be very simple. Acid may whiten the teeth, but it takes off the enamel and injures them.

Sleep in a cool room, in pure air. No one can have a clear skin who breathes bad air. But more than all, in order to look well, wake up mind and soul. When the mind is awake, the dull, sleepy look passes away from the eyes.

How Other People Live.

Bayard Taylor, in a communication to the New York Tribune respecting

Italy, writes: The Italians live very simply. The country people are content with a diet which most American farmers would despise. They have four necessaries of life, the supply of which is always first considered—bread, maccaroni, oil and wine. The ordinary bread is coarse and rather dark, but decidedly more nutritious than that made from our finely bolted American flour. We imagine that bread is good in proportion as it is white, and thus lose much of its best property. The Italians some-times cook maccaroni in salt and water, from necessity; but whenever possible, in meat broth, with the addition of cheese and tomatoes. The olive oil which every farmer makes for himself, is far better and wholesomer than lard in fact it is almost equal to fresh but ter. Whatever is fried in it is sweet palatable and easily digested. A great many Americans, knowing olive oil only as a medicine, shudder when they hear it spoken of as an article of food. Yet I have often seen them in Italy, heartily relishing their chops, and omelets, and fried fish, with the least sus-picion that much of the flavor was due to the oil. Wine is a universal article of consumption for man, woman and child. Yet there is very little intemperance among the people-certainly not more than one-tenth of what we find in our own country. Wine, onions and oil, to a great extent, supply

the place of meat; but eggs and fish are also plentiful, and usually cheap. unconscious visitor to Rome, or Florence, takes his share of roasted horse in the restaurants. After a little ex-perience I learned to distinguish the flesh, and having no prejudice against the use of it, I frequently ordered it for dinner. It has a coarser grain than beef and a slightly paler color; the flavor is similar, but with a suggestion of sweetness. If the horse be not too old he furnishes a really palatable roast.

Usefalness of Plowers.

The Sanitarian tells a pleasant story: "A little flowering plant was given to a sick girl. In trying to take care of it the family made changes in the mode of living. First, they cleaned the windows that more light might come to its leaves; then, when not too cold, they would open the windows that fresh air might cause the plant to grow. Next the clean windows made the rest of the room look so untidy that they used to wash the door and walls and arrange the furniture more neatly. This led the father of the fam-

BEAN Sour.—Soak one quart of eans over night. Put them on to boil beans over night. Put them on to boil in three quarts water; boil four or five hours, putting in a small piece of sweet pork. Sometimes a little onion is added, or a carrot chopped fine. Season with red peppers and salt. Strain through a culander, as the skins of the beans are not healthful. A little milk put in at the last is very nice.

LHIE BEOTERNS' DRUG STORE.

It is now an acknowledged fact that Consump MON CAN BE CURED. It has been cured in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic syrup alone, and in others by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed tonic and Mandrake pills, one or both, according to the require ments of the case.

The old supposition that "Consumption is incurable," for many years deterred physicians from attempting to find a remedy for that disease. and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselve to death without an effort being made to save them from a doom which was considered inevitable.

Dr. Schenck himself was supposed at one time to be at the very gate of death, his physicans having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate; he was CURED by the aforesaid medicines and afterwards enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years. Thousands of people have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

Schenck's Almanac, containing a thorough treatise on Consumption, liver complaint, dyspepsia, etc., can be had gratis of any druggist, or of J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia. Full directions for the use of Schenck's medicines accompany

each package.

Schenck's Pulmonic syrup, Sea Weed tonic, and Mandrake pills are for sale by all druggists.

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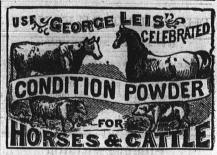
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Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that au-impure state of the blood originates the variety of dis-cases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper. Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hide-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Fistula, Pol-Evil, Hide-Bound, Inward Strains, Scrutches, Mange, YcUw Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Syes, Swelled Logs, Fatigue from Hard-Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaigt, proving fetal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wisn to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insurate the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit also promotting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS CONDITION POWDER. by the looscuing of the skin and smoothness of the hair

Certificates from leading vaterinary surgeons, stage companies. livery men and stock raisers, prove that LERS POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the last of Horse and Catrle Modicines.

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N. B.—Beware of Counterfeiters.—To-protect myself and the public from being imposed-upon by worthless imitations, observe the signa-ture of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine. Should you fail to find them, inclose 25 cents to the proprietor, with your name and post-office address, and they will be-sent to you postpaid.

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Formerly with H. J. Rush

Farm and Stock.

Last year a young man, inexperienced but ambitious in the poultry line, paid \$60 for a patent incubator by means of which, if we may so speak, he hatched up your tobacco, take up and bear al- \$5 per acre. out the conclusion that henceforth he had better set eggs under the effective wings of a faithful biddy.

A recent paragraph in the New York Tribune states that "fresh chloride of lime," freely scattered in their holes, will rid premises of rats. An other correspondent recommends "refined potash" as equally effective, and explains that the potash burns their feet, they lick it off which burns the tongue and presently they resolve to remove to more agreeable quarters. They also impart good counsel to their associates.

Says "Kay," in Colman's Rural: I have been as close an observer and as hard a student on the farm as any man living, and I can't find a man on a farm who cannot suggest some idea that is new and valuable to me in the prosecution of farm work and stock

A man with such a spirit will be always learning something valuable. The farmer who thinks "he knows it all," will not hospitably entertain new ideas or make much progress in the prosecution of his business.

The Dairy Business.

The thirteenth annual convention of the American Dairymen's association met at Cleveland, Ohio, January 8th. There was a large attendance of dairymen from the several states and from Canada. The dairy interest is reported as prospering. Cheese and butter are bringing relatively better prices than ever before. Exports to Great Britain during the past year of cheese amouted to 110,000,000 pounds, worth \$13,000,000. Butter was exported to the amount of 14,00,000 pounds. The export of these articles is yearly increasing, and there are hardly any limits to which the sale of these products in foreign countries might be effected, except the limits of supply.

Mr. Donald G. Mitchell's book, "My farm at Edgewood," "ought," says the New England Farmer, "to be within the reach of every young man in New England, who would build up a real. genuine New England farmer's home."

Yes, and the work would be equally useful to the young men of the West who are seeking to make a home. "My farm at Edgewood" and Horace Greeley's "What I know of Farming" are it has been paid in the consciousness and would be of great service to flotwo books which ought to be in every farmer's library. They are suggestive of many things; their language clear, their spirit inspiring and their conclusions in matters of farming and home sions in matters of farming and home ornamentation just and practical. We speak of these books in connection, though they are entirely dissimilar in tyle and subject matter. We regard them both of great value, the one supthem both of great value, the one supplementing in a measure the other.

There are thousands of farmers in this favored state of Kansas who take no agricultural paper. Their excuse for not taking one is that they are not 50, \$48, \$40. The last two being heifers. able to pay for it. The probability is they never will be able to pay for one. They have no enterprise, no knowledge of what is going on in the world, no sympathy with other men who are engaged in the same pursuit; are, in fact, as respects intelligence, but a few degrees above the mules which are harnessed to their plows. The condition of this class of men is well nigh hopeless; they will move on in the same old paths and live in the same poor way till the end of their days. We hope their children will aspire to something better; that they will have some ambition to act a nobler part and live a better life than their fathers have done. We hope their children will go to the district school and learn to read and to appreciate a good agricultural paper.

Debt. we suppose farmers are as ready to receive advice and to act upon it, if it commends itself to their judgmeat, as any other class of men. As the first of the year is the time when settlements are to be made with those who have dealings together, as it is a season for the collection of dues and the payment of debts, it may be a very favorable moment as the minds of many farmers are tender and susceptible of good impressions to suggest once more, as we have often suggested in the past, that this running in debt is a bad policy. We would like to put it tolerably strong

We would like to put it tolerably strong

We would like to put it tolerably strong

In making a comparison by land instead of comparison by land instead We suppose farmers are as ready to only in winter but in fall and spring.

most any heavy cross rather than involve yourself in debt. It may seem become accustomed to have and enjoy, but in the end it will be far more satisfactory to do it than to live in fear of duns, sheriffs, costly lawsuits and bankruptcy. Yes, we say to farmers very deliberately, though very decidedly, don't run in debt.

How can we make farm work pleasant and attractive? In our present isolated farm life there is but one way to make labor pleasant. That one way is to throw your whole strength of mind and heart and hand into your work; fowls, making their keeping a second-to do whatever you put your hands to in the most thorough manner; to finin the most thorough manner; to finish it just as well as you possibly can; to be content with nothing short of the best and most complete results. There is no satisfaction in any kind of makeshifts; there is no elasticity of mind in the contemplation of half-finished jobs; there is no buoyancy of spirit one is going to get rich by selling fancy attending any thin, weak, diluted work. Everything that a man attempts should be done in a strong, solid, faithful in spring and summer, fat pullets in manner. It should be complete and autumn and capons in winter. In manner. It should be complete and perfect. When it is done it should be worthy of being pronounced very good. Whenever one does his best he number is limited, and they must have contemplates the result with complacency. He goes away satisfied. If every piece of work on the farm were done in this earnest and faithful way, we should hear complaints no longer of Good fat capons will bring 50 per cent. meanness and hard work and drudg- more per pound than other fowls will ery. It would be no drudgery to thoroughly prepare, carefully plant and patiently cultivate ten acres of corn, if we were morally certain of a yield of one hundred bushels per acre. This amount has been realized time and suppose, in regard to the advantage of and a thorough culture. In other words, this result has been attained by those farmers who have exerted themhave done their best, and in the end greater importance than indications reaped their reward. We do not be-lieve that labor faithfully performed may determine a farmer's fortune for has ever failed of its reward. It may the whole year. Information as to the have not been paid cash in hand, but save agriculturists from heavy losses, that we have acted a noble part; that rists, nurserymen and persons engaged we have done our very best; that we in raising market vegetables. A New have shown ourselves men.

C. H. Horr, of the American Dairypoint of success. A daily record of this country the work of the poorest cow is the difference between \$92 and \$50, a difference which will not be tolerated when discovered.

To show the difference in dairies Mr. Horr gave the returns of two farms, each comprising two hundred acres of equal value, and each devoted exclusively to the dairy for the last six years, and lying within a mile of each other and both supplying milk to the same factory. The total receipts of the one have been \$10,124.85; of the other, \$5,-494.63; difference, \$4,630.22. Being familiar with the management of these two dairies, Mr. H. accounts for the widely varying results as follows: 1. Difference of milking quality in cows. 2. Difference in the milking and care of cows. 3. Difference in pasture and water. 4. Difference in feeding, not

so as to make a lasting impression. product from purchased food, milk Farmers, don't run in debt. Eat bean erage was \$10 per acre due to the proporridge, live on corn bread, dine and duct of his farm. He could mention sup on mush and milk, dress in old fifty dairymen within ten miles of his clothes, wear a shocking bad hat, give residence who would not average over

He put the average pounds of milk to the acre in his neighborhood for the hard to give up things that we have last ten yeras at 650 pounds, or \$6.50 in money value.

Points in Poultry Baising.

A novice cannot, by the mere use of fowls and feed, and in selling eggs and chickens, by simply permitting the hens to produce eggs while he gathers them. Success only comes to the long-experinumber may be increased, and when the business pays sufficiently, then sole attention may be given to it. It is more profitable to purchase fowls than possible. It seems to me that the interest in poultry is increasing, and that more eggs at \$3 a dozen, or poultry, ready to lay, at \$3 to \$5 apiece, are giving atten-tion to raising eggs in winter, broilers these products there is steady and sure profit. Of course a few will succeed as breeders of fancy fowls, but the good judgment and keen perceptions, with perseverance. Capon raising is a profitable branch of poultry culture which is not likely to be overdone. The art of caponizing is easily learned. sell for, and very large capons much more than that. The conditions for success are the possession of hens of a large breed, and the use of judicious crosses to produce quick growth, with hardiness of constitution and aptitude to lay on flesh. There is no doubt. I again by a careful selection of seed, a cross-breeding, but what breeds to cross scientific preparation of the ground is a problem which has not yet been solved.—American Agriculturist.

From time to time there have been

A Valuable Cow.

In a late number of a New Hampshire paper we find the following, which may interest our live stock

H. A. Rice & Son, of Hennniker, had cow slaughtered on the 2d inst., fourteen years old, that had been owned by thirteen calves in all, including three pairs of twins. Several of her calves were sold for \$80, at four months old. She was milked until last June, and weighed alive 1,590 pounds, and when dressed, as follows: Hide, 112 pounds; tallow, 70 pounds; one side of beef, 405 pounds; the other side of beef, 390 pounds; aggregate, 977 pounds. The cow was full blood Short-horn, and an extra milker.

The National Aggregatural congress

be a bone brokes, but some days it is a good deal better, so he will use it a little, and I don't think he would use it in that way if it was. I can't see or feel anything wrong with it, and am at a loss to understand what it is or what to do for it; it is the right fore leg. Please give me advice.

Answer.—Your description is not as lucid as we would like, in order to make out a clear diagnosis. However, we think there is but little doubt that you have a case of shoulder lameness,

Veterinary Department.

Will you please prescribe a remedy for a yearling colt. He was severely bitten last week in the left hind leg, near the pastern joint, by a ferocious dog. Although the wound has been poulticed, and is daily bandaged and bathed with whisky, the improvement is not encouraging. The part affected is still inflamed and painful.

ANSWER.—The wound has become indolent, and there is more or less exuberent granulations (proud flesh) in it which will have to be reduced before money, take up poultry-keeping and make a success. On the contrary, he will be more likely to lose all the money he invests, if he supposes that the business consists only in buying some apply with a soft brush or a piece of succession of the suppose and success only in success on the suppose success of successions of the suppose success of successions of successi one, to water, then take chloride of zinc, one, to water, twenty parts; mix and apply with a soft brush or a piece of sponge once a day till the wound assumes a healthy aspect; then take sulphate of copper, one, to tincture of aloes, five parts; mix and use once a day; immediately after each application apply a thick pad of oakum, with a firm bandage over all. After three or four days have elapsed, upon removing the dressing, there should appear little red granules inclined to bleed up-on being touched. It will be necessary

> I have a mare that bursted her quarter, and is very lame. The blood is oozing out. I am not much of a horseman, and there is no veterinarian in this section of the country. I am very anxious to have the mare well as soon as possible, and would like to have your advice how to proceed to effect a cure, and how long it will take, and whether she can be used.

ANSWER.-If the animal has a strong, thick wall, it might be clamped in such a manner as to render her useful till it grows down from the coronet. The instrument referred to is manufactured and sold by John Reynders & Co., of 309 Fourth avenue, New York. In lieu of that you will require to thin the wall down to the bottom of the crack with a sharp kuife, after the shape of the letter V, with its base resting on the coronet and its apex extending down to the inferior extremity of the crack. At the coronet it should be at least one inch from the crack on each side; then apply an active blister to that part of the coronet. You will have to let her up till it goes down. Apply a bar shoe, in such a way as to avoid all pressure on the quarter.

I have a filly, eighteen months old, that for about six weeks past has shown hints of an extension of the weather something like string-halt in one hind selves to the utmost to realize this enormous yield. They have put into the work their entire energy. They stopped; when started, for one step, will lift it again. On the pasture when feeding she lifts the leg some days, once or twice an hour. What is it, and

what can I do for it? ANSWER.-We presume you have a case of string-halt, which is characterized by a quick spasmodic action when-ever the animal raises that foot from Husbandman, complains with justice that at present the signal service renders little help to agriculture. He saw the ground, though at times it will not each cow's milk should be kept to eneach cow's milk should be kept to enable the dairyman to know which cows pay and which do not. The returns of his dairy of seven cows for the past season was given as \$92, \$80, \$75, \$60, 50, \$43, \$40. The last two being heifers. The difference between his best and poorest cow is the difference between the prospective approach of a storm has been telegraphed to prominent railway stations, should carry a storm, signal which would be visible to farmers along the route.—New York

It can be determined by the manuer in which the animal raises the foot; unlike string-halt the foot is not raised quickly, often two or three efforts being made before it leaves the ground. By carefully examining the animal's action, you can readily diagnose the difficulty without making a mistake; for cramp you need only to give a purge; keep in a warm, dry place, and bathe the leg once a day with liqua ammo-nia, one, to olive oil six parts, mixed.

> I have a valuable horse that is very lame; was first taken about twenty days ago, and has grown gradually worse since, till he is now so lame he will not go off a walk unless urged, when he will go on three legs quite a distance before putting the lame leg to the ground. He just lets it swing or them since she was two years old. She the ground. He just lets it swing or dropped her first calf the spring after she was three years old, and dropped thirteen calves in all, including three be a bone broken, but some days it is

an active blister composed of pure lard six, pulverized cantharides one and a half, pulverized Euphobia half an ounce; melt the lard over a slow fire, stir in the powder, remove from the fire and stir till cold; then apply with friction. Keep the animal tied up so that he cannot get his nose to the blistered surface, nor lie down. At the end of a week turn him in a loose box stall. In three days after the application of the blister rub a little lard over the blistered surface; then allow it to take care of itself. The animal should stand at least two months.— Turf, Field

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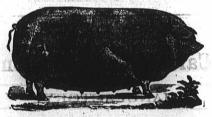
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