BORROWED TROUBLES.

BY MRS. EMILY THORNTON.

"Good-morning, Elder Worthington," said
Pastor Hathaway,
As he stopped his horse beside the road, a
pleasant word to say;
"How goes the times with you, good friend,
and how comes on the farm?
I hope your family are well, and free from every harm."
"Why, dominie, I'm proper glad to see you

passing here;
Perhaps a bit of wholesome talk my heavy
beart will cheer;
For things go all agin me, my heart is full of It does beat all, the vexing things I have each day to bear!

"You spoke about the farm just now; the the crops are well nigh in; But youder clouds keep telling me the rain A spell of fallin' weather would just ruin half

the grain; r does not like a drought, nor yet like A farmer does not like a drought, nor yet like too much rain!

My folks are well and hearty, but troublin'

things arise : There's Jo, our eldest boy, I fear, is casting hankerin' eyes Upon a likely gal enuff, but then it will do To have him marry yet awhile when needed on the farm

"Then there's young Silas Griffin, I like him Yet he is allers dangling round our only dar-He takes her out a ridin', or a walkin', every

She seems to like the youngster, too—at least, J "Well, elder," said the dominie, "your troub! les are not clear; They all lie in the future, so, perhaps, will dis-

appear.

Our life is full of trials—brooding will not make But fancied ones may vanish if we do not hug them tight.

"You worry at the rising clouds, for storms might spoil your grain.

Why, man, how many clouds have passed
without a drop of rain!

How many farms are worked to-day whose
owners have grown old!

The children all have purried off, and yet they

The children all have married off, and yet they coin the gold! Now, friend, just listen to advice, and do not

Real troubles will come fast enough, so bear

But do not look ahead for more; contented be each day,
And dangers that you fancy, like a mist may

"Our Father, God, knows what we need, what trials we can bear;" Just what He pleases He will send, and not

we trust Him for our blessings, let us trust

We trust Him for our blessings, let us trust Him for our woes,
And, as each comes, be satisfied, because our case He knows!"
The old man stood quite silent, but deep thought lurked in his eye.
Then grasping the good pastor's hand, he whispered low: "!"!! try.
I see my fault; your words cut deep, but they

have brought relief.
Henceforth Pil think of blessings more, and less of borrowed grief!'

CAUGHT.

BY ELEANOR KIRK.

There had been many strange times in the Roseville seminary. Two or three of the girls in the junior class, and a few in the senior, had been in open revolt, though the cause of this singular behavior was not generally known among the scholars.

The facts were these: Julia Fessenden, one of the girls living in town, had given a birthday party, and a dozen or more of the students had been invited, and the invitation submitted to the faculty.

After a little delay, Prof. Montrose called the girls together. They knew very well what was coming, and if the truth must be told, there was but one sunny face among the group, and that belonged to Kitty Bache.

"Young ladies," said the professor, "while I dislike to stand between you and any apparently rational employment, I shall be com pelled to request you all to return your regrets to Miss Fessenden. I beg you to remember that I am not only responsible to your parents for your intellectual improvement, but for your social and moral welfare. Miss Fessenden's party may or may not be a good place for the students of Roseville; but so long as there to the acquaintances you may form there, the nature of my office compels me to the course I have mentioned. I feel sure, young ladies, a little reflection will enable you to appreciate the very delicate position in which I am

"I thought I should like to go," replied Kitty, "but of course the professor knows best." Well, my father and mother would never think of saying no if I were at home," continued Laura. "The idea of a girl seventeen years old being tied up in this style! We all ought to have high chairs and bib-aprons."

"Yes, and nurses," said another girl, "and baby-carriages and blankets, and blue-quilted hoods. Prof. Montrose is an old stick !"

"That's just what be is," said another; perfect fossil. He's so old he can't enjoy anything himself, and he thinks nobody else can I mean to go any way."

"I think you might have said something, Kitty," put in Carrie Dykeman. "If you had teased a little, and promised that we should all behave ourselves, I'm sure he would have con- had attended it. sented. He just acted as if he expected you to speak."

"I never want anything enough to tease for it," replied Kitty, pleasantly. "I telt a good deal more sorry for him than I did for myself. know it hurt him to refuse us."

"Oh, pshaw!" exclaimed Laura Cary Prof. Montrose has never granted me one fatickles him to torment us."

It was on the end of Kitty's tongue to say to Miss Laura that if she had received no kindvess from the professor, there could be but one reason for it, which was because she had never deserved any. But so many things that had been on the tip of this little unruly member had dropped off before now, and made her trouble, that she decided to keep a tight rein

Kitty had had a good deal on her mind lately, and just at this time she doubtless felt the the professor's eyes fell upon Kitty. disappointment much less than she might have at some other. One of the town scholars, a young and lovely girl, had been taken suddenly and strangely ill. Her malady was a baffling one, from the fact of its being wholly of

the brain. This was known only to the mother, the matron of Roseville, the minister's wife and Kitty Bache. The report once started that Ethel Lee was crazy. The mother well knew that were her daughter to live a hundred years, she would always be called crazy by the inhabitants of Roseville, so this feature of the illness was kent a secret.

Then there was another reason: Mrs. Lee vas a widow, and possessed of small mean By great economy, she had been able to educate her daughter, in the hope that she might support herself by teaching It lacked now on- opened her lips to speak, but was powerless to ly six months of her graduation, after which she had been promised a good position in the state normal school.

This promise had only been secured in advance to Ethel by the greatest pains and influence. Mrs. Lee believed her daughter would normanently recover. The doctor thought she might; and Kitty Bache, the only human being who could calm her in her distressing paroxysms, was sure she would.

The matron of Roseville, whose power in certain respects was quite equal to the professor's had given Kitty permission to go to the Lee's whenever she was sent for.

Twice had the kind-hearted woman sum moned Kitty from her studies to this errand of mercy, and once, when sent for in the evening had escorted her herselt.

The days rolled on, and at last the night of Miss Fessenden's party arrived. Strangely enough, all the excitement in regard to it had apparently died out; and so completely had it passed from Kitty's mind that she had actually orgotten its date.

This evening, about half past seven, Kitty was summoned to the matron's room. There she found Mrs. Coleman, the minister's wife waiting to take her to the Lees'. When Kitty returned to her room for her things, Catharine Lyndhurst, her room-mate, had stepped out so she could leave no message. Of course Catharine was not in her confidence about Ethel, for Kitty had promised not to tell any one. They all knew that the girl was ill, and that Kitty visited her, but nothing but the true facts of the case would have answered as an excuse had it been known how much Kitty was

with her triend. This evening Ethel was very wild, and Kitgirl struggled with her insane companion, and not until they were alone together was there the slightest abatement in the intensity of the

cerebral spasms. Ten o'clock, and the sufferer was quiet; half-"Isn't it snameful?" said Laura Cary to past, and she was sleeping peacefully; eleven. room. She ran down stairs quickly, deter-Kitty, as they filed out of the professor's study. and Kitty could withdraw her tired arm from mined it she saw a light in the professor's

turn to the seminary.

The minister had joined his wife, and es corted by these kind friends, Kitty walked slowly home, being very much exhausted and

frightfully pale. She had just bade her companions goodnight, and was about to step upon the porch leading to the servants' entrance, where she was to admit herself with the matron's nightkey, when a group of girls rushed around the

corner of the house and ran up the stoop. They were so disguised by their waterproof capes and hoods that Kitty could hardly have id rap. recognized one of their number. Suddenly it flashed upon her that this was the evening of Miss Fessenden's party, and that these girls

Then the leader, whom Kitty strongly sus pected was Laura Cary, opened the door. was found atterwards that they had bribed the

cook, and obtained her pass-key. As they all crowded into the hall, still as mice, Kitty bringing up the rear, there stood Prot. Montrose in the door of his study, the bright light from within shining full upon the vor since I have been in this seminary. It just girls, and making each face perfectly distinguishable! As the professor threw up his hand, there they all stood, looking like so many

monks in their long black cloaks. "Where have you been, Miss Cary?" in quired the professor, in tones that made even

he bold Lyura tremble. "We have been to Miss Fessenden's party,"

she replied, after some deliberation. There were seven in this group, and three of the number were so frightened, or so conscience-stricken, that they began to cry. Then

"Miss Bache I" he exclaimed, looking like a man who had been struck, and starting forward a step or two, as if to make sure his eyes had not deceived him.

For a moment, Kitty's self possession entirey deserted her, and she looked the guiltiest one of the party. She was so completely tired out that she had no strength left for this trial, and her heart sunk within her as she triedprobably for the first time in her life-that she was actually unable to speak a word.

She leaned against the door, for support One of the girls, who saw how pale and weak she was, took hold of her arm, and tried to lead her away. She was afraid she was going to doubtless thought Kitty had a reason as the rest of them for desiring to great temptation." keep her own counsel. Several times Kitty articulate a single sentence. Then the profess

or spoke again:
'Young ladies, go to your rooms. I will see you in the morning."

Oh, how sad and grieved his voice sounded! Then Kitty tried to move along with the rest; but there seemed to be something right before her all the time-something tall and dark, that would certainly knock her down if she took another step.

How she ever climbed the stairs and reached her own room she never knew, but Catharine was aroused from a troubled dream by something falling on the threshold, and when she hastily turned up ber light, there was poor little Kitty in a dead faint.

For an hour or more, Catharine did everything in her power for the girl's restoration. and was just on the point of summoning the matron when Kitty recovered a little.

"How can I ever live till morning, and have the professor believe me such a bad girl?" she

"But, Kitly, how was it possible for you to go off with those girls, any way ?" said Catharine, sobbing, too.

"Et tu, Brutus?" said Kitty, raising herself on her elbow and looking Catharine in the face. "I steal-away to a party !-- 1/ Why, Catharine, you have broken my heart!"

"But where have you been, dear?" inquired her companion tenderly.

"Ethel Lee was much worse, and Mrs. Colenan came after me." "I wonder it you can ever forgive me, Kit-

ty," said Catharine. "Of course, it seemed impossible, but when ten o'clock struck and the monitor came around as ussual, and told me with tears in her eyes that she feared she is the slightest fear in my own mind in regard ty's efforts to calm her were unsuccessful for a should be obliged to report you with the rest long time. For more than an hour the brave of the runaways, I was nearly frantic. She finally promised me she would wait till to-morrow, and see what account you would give of yourself."

Then Catharine made a hasty tollet, and before Kitty knew what she was about, left the

under the burning head, and prepare to re- study to ask permission to make an explanation.

> There was no light there, and Catharine concluded that the professor had retired. "He has gone to bed, I suppose," said she,

on her return," and we must be patient until morning." There was very little sleep for either of the

girls, but Kitty was able to rise, though still looking very pale and worn. After breakfast, she sought the professor's study to make an explanation. Three times

she went, but there was no answer to her tim-Then she went to the matron's room, and tound her out. Then receiving no summons to

the professor's presence, she waited until it

was time for the geometry class, and entered it as usual. The truents belonging to the class did not appear, and it was some time before the professor came in. When he did, and his eves met Kitty's, he seemed for a moment quite undecided what to do. Then he said, very slowly, but very distinctly, the rest of the class look

ing on in mute astonishment: "Miss Bache, how dare you present yourself in my presence this morning unan-

nounced?" Kitty's fingers pressed her book like little clamps as she answered :

"Because, professor, I am not guilty of the disobedience with which you accuse me. I have endeavored to see you all the morning, but failing to do this, I could not see why having committed no sin against you or the institution. I might not go on with my classes as usual.

Then the girls clapped their hands, and the professor's eyes brightened."

"Ethel Lee was much worse last night, and I went to see her with the matron's permis sion, and under Mrs. Coleman's escort. I was not able to leave her until that very late hour, and then I was too ill myselt to say a word."

"It I had only been informed," said the professor, more to himself than to Kitty-and then : "The circumstances were very much against you, my dear, but I should have known better. There is such a load taken from my heart, Miss Bache, that I don't know-'

"But what you could forgive the runaways?" put in Kitty, archly; and then the girls all clapped their hands still louder. "I don't think il ever do so again, sir. It was a ver

"To you, Miss Bache?"

"No. I should like to have gone, had you hought best; but Then, God has made us all with such wery different dispositions—it was no credit to me not to go, because I prefer to bey. They might have struggled harder with temptation going than I did staying home."

"Then there was more applause, and the pro fessor said : "The class is dismissed. Miss Bache,

would like to see you in my study." So it came to pass that the seven runaways

were pretty thoroughly disciplined, but not one expelled. Three weeks after, Ethel Lee was able to resume her work in school, and no one knew that she had ever been "crazy."

Crocodile's Eggs in a Poultry-Yard! I think it was James who resuscitated the sto y, but it does not matter; it was good enough o be resuscitated, and is good enough to be re-

In the days of the Cheops there was a wealthy Egyptian who had a poultry-yard upon which he prided himself. In it he had gathered fowls of every teather under the sun that could be kept together, and it was his delight and comfort to watch and guard the wondrous brood. One day, while walking upon the bank of the Nile, our Egyptian espled an egg such as he had never before seen—a marvelous egg it was—and he thought it would bring forth something wonderful. So he picked it up, and put it in his bosom, and carried it carefully home to his poultry-yard, where he placed it under an old sitting hen whose pertinacity of incubation was unfliching and unyielding. This he did, am awaited the result.

Twenty days afterwards the man went to his poultry-yard, and his surprise, and subsequent chagrin, can be imagined upon finding—scattered everywhere, high and low—a small sea of feathers, and in their midst a young crocodile! And the crocodile attacked him, also; but he dispatched the grim interloper. He thought much upon the creumstance, and when he lay upon his death-bed, he directed in his will that upon the frontal bandage of his mummy, and upon the cover of his sarcophagus, should be written, both in hieroglyphics and in vulgar characters, this legend;

"Between the you hatch a crocodile's egg in your posts y yard!"

When Cheops heard of this he laughed heartily, for the whole thing pleased him immensely. The story was good, and the conceit of the legend was happy. But the thing was to serve him better than he had at first thought. One peated:

day, when a suddenly announced and unexpected piece of information had brought him to his feet in a towering rage and passion, and he was upon the point of giving way to a spirit of vengeance that would have been against his own and his people's interests, he caught himself saying, as though a kind spirit had whispered the words in his ear—"Beware how you hatch a crocodile's egg in your poultry-yord?" He not only calmed himself on that occasion, but ever after, when he found violent and insane passion springing up in his bosom—a pected piece of information had brought him sane passion springing up in his bosom—a pas-sion that is sure to make itself master if it once gains sway—the quaint legend of the croco-dile in the poultry-yard would change his frown to a smile; and lead his heart to better thoughts and feelings.

A Touching Incident-"Save Mamma!" Captain Roscoe Burke, of the steamer Henry Clay, plying between Cincinnati and the Wa-bash, related to me the following, which I deem bash, related to me the following, which I deem worthy of preserving in print. Down on the Missis-ippi, near St. Louis, one of his bollers exploded, or collapsed, in backing away from a wood wharf, and the steamer was stoking. Many of the passengers had leaped overboard, some with life preservers and some without. Among the latter, who had been swept over by the wildly rushing mass of humanity, were a boy of twelve years, or thereahouts, and his mother. A man upon the stern of the boat. mother. A man upon the stern of the boat, seeing the boy buffeting the troubled waves, attempted to throw to him a rope, at the same time crying out to him to catch it and save him-

"No! no!" cried the little hero, pointing to a woman who struggled resolutely close by his side, "save my mamma, and let me go! I can swim, and she cannot!"

Both were saved, and we can readily believe that the boy was a here in all eyes while he re-mained on board. That his mother was proud and fond of him, worshiping him from the depths of her heart, was evident enough to all

Coffee is a native of Arabia, supposed by some to have been the chief ingredient of the old Lacedæmonian broth. The use of this herry was not known in England till the year 1657, at which time Mr. D. Edwards, a Turkeymerchant, on his return from Smyrna to London, brought with him a Greek of Ragusa named Pasquet Rossee, who used to prepare coffee every morning for his master. Edwards' neighbors became so numerous as visitors at breakfast time that, in order to get rid of them, he ordered Rossee to open a coffee-house, which he did in Cornhill. This was the first coffee-house opened in London. house opened in London.

The catechism ought to be handled with great care. A little girl was asked, "What is the sucrament of matrimony?" The poor child, who had learnt her lesson by rote, got a little mixed and gave the answer to another question, as follows: "It is a state of torment into which world." The priest, who had observed but not experienced, simply replied, with a sigh: "For aught I kno wyou may be perfectly right," and went on with the examination.

In the house of a Devonshire laborer there were I, ing in an ordinary sized bed two moth-ers, two sons, one daughter, one grandmother, one grandson, brother and siter, noise and nephew, all of whom (eleven) were comprehended in four persons, viz : A mother and her daughter, each with an intant son.

A Natick woman dragged her fourten-year-old daughter from her beau, and when the lat-ter followed her into the house, he was shut into a closet, while the mother applied a strap to the girl.

. To the Children.

We are sorry that the little army of young folks, who used to keep this column runningover full, have neglected us for so long. The ladies have neglected to write for their column. and your fathers send us nothing for their departments. We hoped the children would set an example to the older ones, but in that we have been disappointed. Now we will see if we can induce you to keep your column full. To the boy or girl under fourteen years of age. that writes the best letter in every respect, including composition, spelling and punctuation, between now and New Year's day, we will give as a prize a nice carved and inlaid card case, The two girls who won our former prizes will be expected to write, but not to compete for this prize.

DEAR MR. EDITOR :- Allow me to step up and report at headquarters. I see the little folks' column has not been filled up tor some time and suppose they too, like myself, bave been busy, My dear mamma and brother Archie have been very sick; we were afraid that mamma was going to die, but she is now getting better. I don't think we could live with neither papa nor mamma. Grandpa and the boys are nearly done making hay, and I am so glad for it is such hot weather to be cooking. Our fruit is getting ripe and grandpa is going to can peaches next week. If thank you very much for sending me the Deudrop. We have titeen nice little turksys and it you come up to see us this winter we will share one with you. My little canary is whistling for her breaklast so I will bring my letter to a close.

VIOLA BELLA BOOTH.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1878.

Vatrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE. Master—Samuel E Adams, of Minnesota.
Scoretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.
Alonzo Golder, Rock Falls, Illinois.
D. Wyatt Alken, Cokesbury, S. G.
E. R. Shankland, Duhuque, Iowa.
W. H. Chambers, Oswichee, Alabama.
Dudley T. Chase, Claremont, N. H.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county Overseer—J. F. Willits, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Lecturer_J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas ounty. Steward—W. D. Rippey, Severance, Donipan eounty.
Assistant Steward—S. W. Fisher, Mitchell coun-

Treasurer—W. P. Popence, Topeka, shawnee ounty.
Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
Chaplain—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
Gate-Keeper—Geo. Amey, Bourbon county.
Pomona—Mrs. H. M. Barnes, Manhattan Elley County Ceres—Mrs. H. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawner

county.
Flora-Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Lady Assistant Steward-Mrs. Amanda Rippey,
Severance, Doniphan county. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

H. Jones, chairman, Holton, Jackson county.
Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.
J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Lun county.
STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION. President-J. F. Willits, Grove City, Jefferso

Sounty.
Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Kansas.
Treasurer—Wm.Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.

DEPUTIES

DEPUTIES
Commissioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas State. Grange, since the last session:
W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Frankdin county, Kansas.
William Meairs, Lawrence, Douglas county.
John Andraws, Huron, Atchison county.
Robert Reynolds, Junction City, Davis county.
S. W Fisher, saltville, Mitchell county.
George F Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county.
D C Spurgeon, Leroy, Colley county.
James W Williams, Peabody Marion county.
B T Ewalt, Great Bead, Barton county.
C S Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county.
James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.
L M Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county.
John C Fore, Maywood, Wyandott-county.
F W Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county.
J S Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.
G Summerville, McPherson McPher'n county.
J S Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.
George Fell, Larned, Pawnee county.
J Harnest, Furnia, Phillips county.
J Hur, Salt City, Sumner county.
J Hur, Salt City, Sumner county.
W J Ellis, Mismi county.
George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county.
W J Ellis, Mismi county.
George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county.
W D Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.
W H Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
J W Bunn, Rush Lenter, Rush county.
J Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county.
W J Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county.
W J Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county.
J R Sheryolds, Blue Rapiss, Marshall county,
J R Reynolds, Blue Rapiss, Marshall county,
J R Sheryolds, Blue Rapiss, Marshall county,
J R Miller, Peace, Rice county.
J R Miller, Peace, Rice county.
W D Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county,
A Thur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.
W D Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.
W D Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.
W S Matthews, Seneca, Nemsha county.
N M Riber, Fairmount, Leavenworth county.
N M Sathery, Greathed, Elk county.
N M Matthews, Seneca, Nemsha county.
N M Matthews, Seneca, Nemsha county.
N M M Sathery, Canney, Canney, Canney, Canney, Canney, Canney, Canney, Canney, Canney, Ca

The grange is the only organization for the farmers, national in its character, that ever existed on this continent. Do the farmers for one moment doubt that, through a solid national organization, they can if they desire control the affairs of this nation? They could control the price of farm products; they could largely dictate the price of everything they buy. And yet, with all the grand possibilities of a close organization in full view, the farmers are the slowest of all classes of men to organize for their own benefit.

Will some good Patron tell us why it is the farmers are so slow to act for their own best interest?

FROM MASTER SIMS.

The Next Meeting of the State Grange

Co-operation, etc.
EDITOR SPIRIT:—As the time for holding the regular annual session of the Kansas state grange approaches, many inquiries are being made as to the time and place of our next meeting. In answer to all such, and for the intormation of the fraternity generally, I would say that by an amendment of our state constitution, adopted at our last meeting, our next regular annual session will commence on Tuesday, the 17th day of December, 1878, at Lawrence, the executive committee having fixed upon that place.

In this connection I desire to call the attention of the membership generally, and particularly of deputies and masters, to section 2 article 2, state constitution, and trust that due notice of the time and place of meeting for the election of delegates to the state grange will be given in accordance with the requirements of said section. It will be seen, by an examination of the section above referred to, that masters, past-masters and their wives, who are matrons, are alike eligible to the position of delegate to the state grange.

Our next will be an important session, and it is hoped that the Patrons of the several counties will see to it that their state dues are promptly paid and that good representative men and women, Patrons who understand and appreciate the importance of the objects, aims, principles and purposes of our order, are elected as delegates, and that they are informed as to the wants of the membership in their respective localities.

The question of co-operation is the purchase of supplies and sale of products will, no doubt, command a large share of your time and at-

tention at our next session. Now is the time to talk up this as well as other questions, upon which your delegate will be called upon to act. Every delegate should be informed as to the condition of the order, in the county he represents, and to be able to point out the obstacles if any which have stood in the way of success, and to suggest some proper remedy for the evils or defects complained of. In case results have been satisfactory and the organization is flourishing, we should be able to give the causes and conditions which have contributed to bring about this result that others may profit by them.

It will be borne in mind, that within the las wenty months there has been paid, out of the eccipte for that time, the expenses of two sessions of the state grange, together with the ordinary running expenses, including amount paid lecturers appointed at last session; also an outstanding indebtedness of about \$900, and \$213,84, due from our state agency, at the time t was discontinued. This being the case, it can hardly be expected that our treasurer can meet promptly the expenses of our next session unless our subordinate granges come to the rescue and pay in full the amount due the state grange for the present year, ending December 31, 1878. And this request I think, under the circumstances, is a very reasonable one. and one too which all will see the importance of, and I trust will meet with a hearty response

The claims and property received from the state agency are largely in excess of the amount of the liabilities assumed and paid by the grange, but, like the real estate owned by the cannot be converted into money

Knowing as I do that many granges have failed to pay their state grange dues simply be-cause the subject has not been called up, I trust that the above will be sufficient to prompt hem to action. TOPEKA, Kans., Sept. 2, 1878.

Co-operation in Stock Breeding. The idea of co-operation among farmers for the purpose of enabling a number to accom-plish with ease what one of them would find difficult if not impracticable, is not a new one. In fact it has been, to some extent, practiced ever since the white man began rolling together the heavy timbers from New England forests to make for himself shelter from the rigors of a rugged climate. But for some reason co-op-eration has never become popular with farmers as a class, and has been resorted to but very little, and then only when necessity compelled its adoption. That it might often be made a means for lightening the burdens of farmers, and of bringing within their reach comforts and even luxuries they cannot otherwise have is not denied. Most larmers freely admit that good breeding is now absolutely necessary in raising stock, if one would avoid an absolute asing stock, it one would avoid an absolute loss. For whatever purpose an animal may be wanted, whether it be for food, bearing burdens, for speed, or for its wool, much of its usefulness and nearly all of its profitableness depends upon its breeding. But high breeding costs time, money, thought and no little drudgery, and he who would have the benefit of good blood must and should pay for it a fair price. blood must and should pay for it a fair price, and this price is often so great that the small farmer, or one who has but a small herd, stud or flock cannot afford it for an animal for his own use alone. He can, however, easily afford to be one of a number to buy even the choicest animals, if any equitable arrangement can be made under which his stock can get the benefit

of the better breeding.

In such matters as this no plan applicable to all cases can be given, but the details must be arranged according to circumstances. That co-operation can be made pleasant and profitable in these matters there can be no doubt. It ble in these matters there can be no doubt. It has been suggested that the agricultural societies, which are supposed to be gotten up and managed for the benefit of the farmer, could very properly enter upon the work of improving the domestic animals of the country, by purchasing stock of undoubted excellence, and dividing the cost and the services of their pur-chases equitably among their members. Of course there would be some difficulties in the way of carrying out such a plan, but all could be overcome by good judgment and patience. — Drover's Journal.

The Farmers' Alliance. In New York state what is called the Farmers' alliance has been organized. As to its ob

ects the Elmira Husbandman says: The work which the alliance was organized to accomplish is an important one, and should enlist farmers not only, but all classes of citi-zens who, have an earnest desire for real re-torms. It needs no argument to satisfy thoughtful reading men of the injustice of our assess-ment laws. The insurance monopoly is gen-erally understood, and the burdens which are erally understood, and the burdens which are placed upon farmers, merchants and manufacturers of this state by the irresponsible management of our great railways are becoming too grievous to be borne. The alliance is in itself a protest against these wrongs, and is doing a good work in uniting earnest men in the effort to correct the glaring evils in the legislation of the state. It is designed to arouse the powerful farming class from their lethargy, and to set them at work for their own protection and in behalf of the great industrial interests of the state.

ests of the state.

The Furmers' alliance is a political but not a partisan organization. It purposes to work within the existing parties, aiming to secure a partisan organization. It purposes to work within the existing parties, aiming to secure the nomination of good representative men on all the tickets, and to prevent the nomination and election of railroad attorneys and the agents of monopolies to positions of influence in our legislature. As a result of the work of the alliance, in the last assembly of this state there was a larger number of farmers and representatives of our injustrial interests than there had been in that body for many years, and we befreve the proportion of these classes will be largely increased in the legislature to be chosen at the next election. Farmers are a conservative class, and are slow to arouse themselves as to the importance of taking action on questions which vitally concern them; but the leaven is working, and little by little the demand for truer representation is growing among the thoughtful voters of the state. The Farmers' alliance has enlisted the energies of many good men, who are doing valuable work in behalf of the reforms sought.

There is no institution in the town or city that tells so strongy the enterprise, intelligence and success of its business men as the chamber of commerce. Phe intelligent stranger can quickly e-timate the character of the mer hants and the city by attending one of the desly meetings of the board of trade. And it is the same with a community of farmers. The grange speaks the character of the neighborhood. The stranger would understand exactly what estimate to place upon the intelligence and public apirit of the community by the condition of the grange. Patrons who may be losing interest in the grange, would do well to consider these facts. — Patron of Husbandry.

"Perce be with You."

To-day the American citizen must conscientiously, thoughtfully, ally himself to that platform and class of nominees that will bring the greatest good to the greatest number, that will most foster economy and justice, and will obliterate the greatest amount of corruption, robbery and wrosg.

Platforms amount to little where weak, incapacitated men are chosen to carry them into practice. It requires strong men to bring the spirit of a party down to the letter. Is it not well enough to consider men as well as platforms?

During the coming excitement, let each Patron at Busbandry determine to keep cool, considerate, charitable—disposed cheerfully 'to agree to disagree.' Let us respect the counter opinion of those who attach themselves to a different party. Buildozing should be altogether out of place. And may the time come when the men that compose parties can keep them unsullied and pure, and men of all parties can be free to entertain differing views without wrecking the sympathy and good feeling that should exist between neighbors and citizens.—Furmer's Friend.

MUTUAL DEPENDENCE. Discourse of Rev. R. Cordley, Delivered at Plymouth Church, Sunday, Septem

The eye cannot say to the hand, I have no need of thee; nor again the head to the feet, I have no need of you.—I. Cos., xii., 21.

ber 1st.

We are taught in the Lord's prayer to say, "Our Father," and the whole bible is vital with the idea or "the fatherhood of God;" it is the great thought of the christian scheme. But it is not revealed as something foreign or artiis not reveated as someting foreign or artificial, to be introduced among men or imposed upon them, but as a fact already existing which we are called upon to recognize and conform ourselves to. So the brotherhood of man is taught as an existing fact. It is not a fancy or an experiment, to be tried in a christian community, but a reality, brought to the surface in such a community. "All ye are brethren" is a universal truth, recognized where men recognize Christ. The bond of christian brotherhood does not create a new relationship, but awakens into activity an old relationship which had been slumbering in unconscious existence. Men are not made brethren by church covenant and creed, but they are brethren, and covenant and creed only recognize that fact.
They are so interlined that one member cannot suffer and the rest not, at some time, sufer with it; and one cannot rejoice and the rest

not, at some time, be made more glad. not, at some time, be made more glad.

We all see the force of the apostle's illustration—there can be no schism in the body. Paul would teach that it not only ought to be so among men, but that it is so. When one suffers they all do suffer. An insane man may break his own arm and fancy it is the arm of his enemy; che class of men may wrong another and not know that the act will rebound. But the sufferings of each are a common calamity. the sufferings of each are a common calamity, and the prosperity of each a common gain. The more advanced men are, the more marked is this mutual dependence. The hermit will eat the venison he shoots, and dress himself in the skins he gathers, and dety the world. When a man can live on corn bread, and raise it in his own field; when he can dress in skins and home-pun, and prepare them himself, he is about as near to independence as is possible on cartif. As he advances and becomes more of a about as near to independence as is possible on earth. As he advances and becomes more of a man, his wants multiply, and he must depend more and more on the skill and industry of others. His own industry is limited to one line and he wants unnumbered things—products of the loom and of the mines, the products of distant lands and different climes; he wants schools and churches and lectures; he wants books and papers, music and paintings. The ends of the earth are taxed to supply the wants of an enlarged manhood, and the ends of the earth are gl.d to respond. So men are linked in their interests, because no man can supply his own wants. As he rises above the rudeness of barbarism, he becomes more the rudeness of barbarism, he becomes more and more dependent, because his wants become multiphed and varied. A failure of the crops in the West Indies is left all over the United States; a great strike in the coal mines of Pennsylvania is a tax on every home in the Union; a disaster to the manufacturing interests of New England is a disaster to the corn regions of the Mississippi valey; a failure of the sait works of Michigan would be a calamity to the caute men of Texas. Thus different sections are mutually dependent, and if one men ber suffer, all the members suffer with it. So different kinds of work and different grades of work really interlock, and mutually sustain each other. They are at variance only because men put them at variance. "All ye are brethren." An equality of rights can never be maintained where there is not also recognized a commonness of interest. Rights and duties must go together; interest and obligation must go hand in hand. "The world owes we a living," says the tramp. The world owes you a living when you have given that "he who will not work shall not eat." The time seems to be at hand when this volce of instinct and of scripture must be enacted into a law, and we insist that every man must work or else be forbiddent to eat.

The extremes of society must come nearer

sustain each other. They are at variance only because men put them at variance. "All ye are brethren" may be said of all the classes of human industry.

In a rough, general way, the elements of progress and industry may be classified under three heads—muscle, thought and capital. Muscular toil is first; it is the foundation of all wealth; nothing can move "without it. Thought and invention are mere dream and invention ill the second pand of toil has given imagination till the strong hand of toil has given them form and body, for skill never can bless the world till it has taken a physical form. Wealth, too, is helpless without labor; it is merely dead material. All the wealth of the Vanderbilts could not send an ox-cart down the street, much less a train of cars across the continent, if it could employ no labor. But the range of physical toil is limited. It is only when united with thought and capital that it when united with thought and capital that it can do its best. A strong man in the backwoods, with a bar of iron or a sharp stone, might in time hack down a tree by mere force of muscle, but the wise woodman avails himself of what thought has done in shaping and tempering the woodman's ax. The history of the woodman's ax, from its first rude beginnings to its present perfection, would be a grand lesson on the relation of thought to muscle.

There is a great outery just now against la-bor-saving machinery, and respers and thrash-ers are being broken or burned here and there by bands of so-called laboring men who never work. The complaint is that machinery now does the work which men ought to do. But why did they not begin sooner? The farmer's cra-dle was as much of an advance on the old sickle

did they not begin sooner? The farmer's cradid was as much of an advance on the old stells as the reaper is on the cradle.

Col. T. W. Higginson had an article, some years since, in the Atlantic Monthly entitled, "Should Women be Taight the Alphabet?" He said, when it was first proposed to teach woman to read, an old monk protested earnest- it woman to read, an old monk protested earnest- it would take woman out of her sphere;" and the colonel goes on to say that "if it is a mistake to open to woman all the departments of life and work and literature, then the mistake was made when the world tailed to listen to that old monk and allowed women to learn to that old monk and allowed women to learn to read. So if labor-saving machinery is an evil the evil began when man first made a fill the evil began when man first made a fill the stands of rubbing it out with his hands and eating it as he went along. If battle is to be made against labor-saving implements, the old fint they would go back even as far as the sickle.

But leaving these madmen, let us look again at the relation of thought to muscle in the perfecting of tools and implements and mechanical agents. The carpenter has not a tool in his chest, even to his simple gimlet or chisel, that is not the ripened fruit of ages of mechan-

ical thinking. The common screw has been generations coming to its present shape. Every mechanic uses the concentrated skill of past ages, and his efficiency is a hundred fold increased thereby. Take the carpenter's square and read the figures and marks upon it, and you find the calculations of whole libraries of mathematics and mechanics.

It is sometimes thought that capital is less dependent than muscle or skill, and holds them both at a disadvantage. It is not strange that such a view should become common. Capital is the concentrated results of both labor and skill, and is readily convertible into either. It can employ both labor and skill, though it be itself toth weak and clumsy; it can purchase taste and art, though it be itself both ignorant and coarse. "Money answereth all things," and its convertible into any form. Hence labor and thought have often been little better than its bond-slaves. The world's skill and genius, which have been the inspiration and guide of its progress, have often been compelled to bow down before its ignorant money-bags. But even capital has its drawbacks and its points of dependence. While it appears supreme, and often gives command to its superiors—to thought and genius and talent—there is nothing so uncertain, nothing so easily disturbed, nothing which so readily takes to itself wings and flies away. It feels quickest every depression, and its foundations are unsettled in every convulsion; it quickest feels every shock, and is quickest to shrivel at every blust.

So there is no exemption from the law of mutual dependence. It is the regnant law of society; acknowledged or ignored, it is the reigning power. It is a living force in the providence of God. There is no separating the interests of men; the interests of all are linked in one. The eye cannot say to the hand, "I have no need of thee;" the thought and skill of the world cannot say to its items.

linked in one. The eye cannot say to the hand, "I have no need of thee;" the thought and skill of the world cannot say to its strong arm, "I have no need of thee;" for not a thought or invention can ever take form till bought or invention can ever take form till some one's strong arm has taken it up. The labor of the world cannot say to its skill, "I have no need of thee," for it works heavily and clumsily till skill has joined itself with strength and given it ideas and implements and plans. Neither skill nor labor cap say to capital, "I have no need of thee," for thought needs means to put its inventions into operation, and labor needs materials on which to work. And capital cannot say to either, "I have no need of thee," for its like so much rubblish till they both have touched it and rubbish till they both have touched it and

We shall reap peace and a good understanding among men when we approach this solution of the mutual dependence of each on the prosperity of all. The great question of the future is to be the relation of labor and capifuture is to be the relation of labor and capital; it comes up as it never came up before. In olden time labor was practically helpless, and was controlled largely by force. It must now be dealt with in absolute freedom, with the right to dispose of itself and with power to protect itself. It will never be settled on the "bite and devour" policy, by which each takes all he can get; it will never be settled on the self-self policy whereby classes of laborary but "clan" policy, whereby classes of laborers band themselves together, as if their interests were distinct; it will never be settled on the com-munistic principle of common distribution, wherein the idle and the thrifty are to fare wherein the idle and the thrilty are to fare alike. But it must be settled on the principle of a common brotherhood. The hand that holds the money must reach down and grasp the hand that does the work, and thus must come a throb of brotherhood between them. There must be no occasion for workingmen to combine in clans and classes and unions, but they must be made to recognize a broader fellowship. We shall be compelled to fulfill the scriptures in self-detense, and the rich and the poor must meet together and mutually recognize the fact that the Lord is the maker of them both. The progress of evil liberty has thus both. The progress of civil liberty has thus far secured the recognition of the equal rights of all men; but to make this principle available and safe, we must go a step further and recognize the common brotherhood of all men. Jetferson was right whose he wrote in the declara-tion of independence "all men are free and equal," but that truth rested on an earlier dec-

The extremes of society must come nearer together. The workman must be more to his employer than so many hours of labor, and the employer must be more to his men than so many dollars a month. There must be an outflow of mutual concern and brotherly sympathy

of mutual concern and brotherly sympathy that shall be more to each than labor on the one hand or wages on the other.

But above all, let us not think that we have fallen upon evil times, beyond anything that has gone before. The world has always been full of evil and has always been encountering perils. I heard Gen. Cass say in a speech, when I was a boy, that "the country had been passing some crises ever since he could remember."

The remark relieved my boyish mind very much, for I was becoming greatly distressed about the crisis through which the papers said the country was then passing. I felt that if the country had come safely through so many crises it would also pass through this.

I was reading recently in a very old book, more than a hundred years old. There were many queer things and many old-fashioned things, but one thing sounded very familiar and very modern—it spoke of "the corruptions of this degenerate age." Of an old English statesman, I read when I was a boy: "The secretary secretars age."

very modern—it spoke of "the corruptions of this degenerate age." Of an old English statesman, I read when I was a boy: "The secretary, stood alone; modern degeneracy had not reached him." So modern degeneracy is at least a hundred years old. Evils change their face with changing years, but evil is not a modern invention. The advance of science, the rush of improvement, the progress of civilization and the establishment of civil liberty have brought new conditions and so new evils and new perils, and these must be met in a different way; but with a people worthy of them, civilization and liberty will be equal to the emergency. Among the mottoes of ancient Rome was one which expressed her character and prefigured her destruction; it was this: "Never despair of the republic." On the spirit which inspired that motto, Rome lived and flourished a thousand years. It bore her through oreign wars and internal commotions, through agrarian insurrections and patrician conspiracies; it bore her up above them all till she lost the spirit of the motto itself, and then she fell.

On some of our silver coin there is stamped

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS 1878.

FALL SESSION COMMENCES SEPTEM-BER 11, 1878

Full course of study in Ancient and Modern Languages; in Metaphysics and Political science; in Mathematics; in Natural Science; in English Literature and History; in Civil Engineering; special courses in Natural History and Chemistry; a higher course in Normal instruction for professional teachers.

A COURSE OF LECTURES

On varied topics, embracing Science, Literature, Art and Law, by some of the most eminent men of the state. MUSIC,

Piano, Organ and Vocal by a competent instructor.
For any desired information address JAMES MARVIN. Chancellor, Lawrence, Kansas.

CONTINENTAL

Fire

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

100 AND 102 BROADWAY.

STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1878.

 Capital paid in ca-h
 \$1,000,000 00

 Net surplus
 966,501 03

 Reserve for reinsurance of outstand
 983,060 21 ve førreported losses, unclaimed Total assets..... \$3,173,924 31

Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns.

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

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

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Lard, Tallow, Feathers, Potatoes, Apples, Grain,

Flour, Feed, Fur, Hides,
Wool, Peanuts, Broom-corn,
Dried Fruit, Hay, Hops, etc., etc.

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

VERY LOWEST PRICE

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

Address,

HULL & SCOTNEY, General Commission and Shipping Merchants, 221 & 346 N. Water street, Phila., Penn.

LAWRENCE

EYE AND EAR

DISPENSARY.

72 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

Special attention given to Eye and Ear surgery. 8. S. SMYTH, M. D., Consulting Physician and Surgeon.

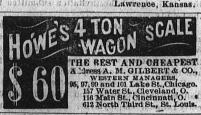
FRANK SMYTH, M. D., Opthalmic and Aural Surgeon. The Kansas Monthly

TELLS ALL ABOUT KANSAS,

Its resources and advantages, with valuable suggestions to immigrants. PRICE, \$1.00 PER YEAR.

A copy of the KANSAS HAND-BOOK,

living a complete description of the state, accom-anied by a map colored by counties, sent free to panted by a map of the partial by a map of the partial



ANDREWS & CO. 213 Wabash Ave., Chicago,



WANTED To make a PRHMANENT engage BIBLE READER; to introduce in Douglas county, the CELEBRATED NEW CENTENNIAL EDITION of the HOLY BIBLE. For description and the editorial in issue of Sentential Sente

A Lively Town. [MoPherson Freemen

Hammer! hammer! hammer! Thump thump! thump! Who ever heard such a rack et as the carpenters have kicked up in McPher son? Three or four new buildings are in pro-cess of erection all the time. There will be at least eight or ten more new business houses erected before winter. We will have two thousand inhabitants in McPherson in less than one year, and at no very distant day, the finest city in Central Kaneas.

First District Sunday-School Conven [Jewell City Monitor-Diamond]

The first district Sunday-school convention held in the state of Kansas, and by some claimed to be the first one in the United States, conto be the first one in the United States, convened at Jewell City, Kans., on Wednesday, September 10, 1874. At this meeting several denominations were represented, £. e., the Methodists, Evangelists, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Baptists, Christians and Congregationalists. Out of this small beginning has grown the present large and well organized system of union Sunday-school conventions, not only throughout the state of Kansas, but also the United States. Rev. H. G. Breed, of Jewell county, was one of the prime movers in this great work. great work.

Kansas Orphan Asylum.

[Leavenworth Times.]
This institution is a large, airy building, situated in the suburbs of the city. It is exclusively for children. The doors are open to the orphan, half orphan and friendless children of the whole state; in short, to all children who can in any manner be con-idered worthy objects of charity. It has no endowment fund or reli-able revenue from any source whatever, but is able revenue from any source wnatever, but is dependent entirely upon private charity. The management is under a board of trustees who give their time and energies tree of charge, having no personal interest only the good of the children thus bereft and thrust upon the charity of the world without any fault or crime of their own. Since the first of January last the family has been unusually large, as it is at the present time, and with an empty treasury the trustees find it necessary to make an effort to raise funds to meet the necessary current exrustees and it necessary to make an enort to raise funds to meet the necessary current expenses. The present reading and musical entertainment in preparation is for this purpose, and no pains will be spared to make the entertainment worthy althoral patronage for its own merits, aside from the cause that calls it forth. A full programme will hereafter be published in the daily papers.

Robberies. [Topeka Commonwealth.]

It once more becomes necessary to acquaint the public with two cases of robbery, which were both committed on Wednesday night. It this was the first time, it would be a different matter, but it is the third time that we have been compelled to chronicle these nocturnal in-

The first and biggest robbery was that of David Moreland, of Geneva, Ashtabula county, Ohio, who is out in Kansas with the intention of purchasing land. He has been here since last Monday, and at the time of the robbery was stopping at the Quiney house. The circumstances of the robbery are briefly these: On retiring Wednesday night Mr. Moreland placed his vest on a box which projected under the bed, and then rolled his pants partially inside out and placed them on top of his vest. Yesterday morning when he awoke he found his pants lying spread out behind the door. He immediately jumped up and seized his vest, tearing that the \$1.125 which he had therein was gone; he found it all safe, but his pocketbook was gone out of his pants pocket. An investigation revealed the fact that it was in the back yard completely stripped of its contents. Mr. Moreland is not certain how much he had. It was either \$63 or \$78, besides some small change. The finger of suspicion at first pointed to a young man who slept in the same room, but an examination falled to produce any evidence against him. The first and biggest robbery was that of Da-

dence against him.
There were three persons besides Mr. More-land sleeping in the same room, and none missed

anything except him.

In this, like in the former cases, it is very probable that the perpetrator will never be found. Measures should be taken for ridding the town of these thieves, as they are not only abother and source of apprehension to the city. izens, but their depredations will sully our

izens, but their depredations will sully our hitherto good name.

Mr. Wesson reports that somebody stole \$10 out of his pants pocket on Wednesday night. He sleeps at Lindsey & Thomas' livery stable, and went to bed late on that night, and yesterday morning he was less \$10. Like the other occurrences of a like nature, no clue to the robber has been obtained.

The Western Wheat Crop-Ford County Cattle Trade

[Dodge City Times] The spring wheat crop of Kansas is not a very important one, though it helps swell the aggregate, and embraces only about one-fourth of the entire wheat (winter and spring) crop of the state, and is produced almost entirely in the northern part of the state-mainly in the the northern part of the state—mainly in the country tributary to the Republican, Big Blue and Solomon rivers. The crop last year was an excellent one, while this year in the counties which produce the greater quantities, there has been more or less damage sustained by storms and the extreme heat, and it will probably inspect one grade lower. The reports are not as full as we could wish, but sufficient is given to form a very fair idea of the crop in the state. The winter wheat crop in this state was excellent, and the acreage fully twenty per cent. more than last year. The amount of old wheat in the hands of millers and farmers is limited, indicating that producers had moved it out in anticipation of a good crop this year.

The settlement of Ford county will not likely interfere with the cattle trade for s few years to come; but the depressing state of the cattle trade this year may curtail the drive next year. There are two months yet in which a decided change may take place which would argue better for next year. But at present the opinion is that the drive for next year will be light, unless the prices for cattle advance. We never look at anything discouragingly. We are not borrowing any trouble for the future—there may be many causes to change the aspect of business affairs.

The following letter from Mason, Texas, written to the Times is published for general information:

"We have had fine rains all summer, which gives us an abundance of grass. Cattle are in country tributary to the Republican, Big Blue

information:

"We have had fine rains all summer, which gives us an abundance of grass. Cattle are in most excellent condition, and prices are about the same here as with you. The large immigration to our state gives us a very good local demand for all classes of cattle, and unless the price advances in the Eastern murkets. I predict a small drive next season. We have the heaviest crops this year ever before raised in the state. No person complains of duit times. Everybody's countenance is covered with smiles.

Kansas Nationals.

The following appointments have been made or Gov. D. P. Mitchell, who will be assisted by the congressional nominees in the various districts and other able speakers. The local committees are requested to make all necessary arrangements for the meetings, without further notice, by procuring halls, circulating posters, and preparing for a grand rally. The committee has so arranged the meetings as to bring the speakers at the place in time for afternoon meeting, if desired, and also in the evening. Gov. Mitchell can only give one day to each county, and the committee will so arrange that

ne may use that time to the best advantage. These appointments are made subject to such changes hereafter as wisdom may dictate. Where changes are desired correspond at once with the secretary of the committee.

The secretary is directed by the committee to request of the local committees and friends to make arrangements for entertaining the speakers and forwarding them to the next apointment:

Russell-Wednesday, September 11th. Ellsworth—Thursday, September 12th. Salma—Friday, September 18th. Abliene—Saturday, September 14th. Salina—Friday, September 18th.
Abilene—Saturday, September 14th.
Leavenworth—Monday, September 18th.
Oskalossa—Tuesday, September 18th.
Holton—Wednesday, September 18th.
Centralia—Thursday, September 19th.
Irving—Friday, September 20th.
Kinsley—Tuesday, September 24th.
Great Bend—Wednesday, September 26th.
Hutchinson—Thursday, September 26th.
Newton—Friday, September 27th.
Wichita—Saturday, September 28th.
Cottonwood Falls—Monday, September 30th.
Burlington—Tuesday, October 1st.
Neosho Falls—Wednesday, October 2d.
Defiance—Thursday, October 3d.
Charleston (Greenwood caunty)—Friday, October 4th.

Boston (Elk county)—Monday, October 7th. Sedan (Chautauqua county)—Tuesday, Octob-r 8th. Winfield (Cowley county)—Wednesday, Oc tober 9th. Summer (Summer county)—Thursday, Octo

Howard City (Elk county)—Saturday, Oc-

Sumner (Sumner county)—Thursday, October 10th.

El Paso—Friday, October 11th.
Lawrence—Monday, October 14th.
Ottawa—Tuesday, October 15th
Garnett—Wednesday, October 16th.
Humboldt—Thursday, October 17th.
Chanute—Friday, October 18th.
Parsons—Monday, October 21st.
Osage Mission—Fuesday, October 22d.
Oswego—Wednesday, October 23d.
Columbus—Thursday, October 23d.
Girard—Friday, October 25th.
Fort Scott—Saturday, October 26th.
Mound City—Monday, October 26th.
Paola—Tuesday, October 29th.
Olathe—Wednesday, October 30th.
Topeka—Thursday, October 31st.
Emporia—Saturday, November 2d.
U. F. Sargenti, Secretary.

How Anthony Run Things in the Recen

del police Convention. [Troy Chi-f.] Col. Martin was undoubtedly the choice of a majority of the Republicans of Kunsas, and had by far the largest number of delegates. Col. St. John was third in point of strength, with comparatively a small following. A large number of the delegates elected for Anthony had but little choice between him and Martin, and were expected by their constituents to yote for Martin whenever it was found that Anthony could not succeed. But a convention composed of so large a number of delegates, alway's contains many who manage to worm themselves in, in order to make what they can out of it. These tellows were there in lorce, and so were those who were really to use them. Car loads of railroad lobbyists, and all manner of ringsters, including leading Democrats, were on hand, in the interest of Anthony. With their money, their influence, and their promises of position, they succeeded in buying up the floaters, until Anthony's strength was almost equal to Martin's. They were taken into caucus, 'sat up with,' buildozed, and every other appliance used, until they became so zeafous in the cause of Anthony, that when the time came, he actually transferred them in a herd, like so many cattle, with a few exceptions. Men whose choice was for Martin, and whose constituents expected them to vote for Martin. Martin whenever it was found that Anthony Men whose choice was for Martin, and whose constituents expected them to vote for Martin, allowed them-elves to be turned over by Anthony, as helptessly as a sack full of kittens. In return for all this, a windy resolution was passed, telling what a bully man Anthony was, who could not get a re-nomination from the men wno voted for the resolution. It is said that a part of the ba gain was, that St. John was to use his influence to elect Anthony to the squate. He can hardly deliver the goods. The St. John men in the convention were originally few, and a majority of them were peremptorily instructed to oppose Anthony first, last, and all the time. St. John can hardly induce the same counties to elect Anthony men to the legislature.

to the legislature.

The Topeka Commonwealth, Leavenworth Press, and a few other papers, are rejoicing that Anthony, before he went under, was able to vent his spite upon his leading opponents. That is nothing. Almost any man, when dying, can dirty the bed.

An Old Newspaper.

[Pleasanton Observer.] Mr. Thomas Reese, of this township, has handed us for review an old newspaper, faded, discolored and fly-specked. It was published at Warren, Pa., on Friday, November 24, 1824. and has for a name the Connewango Emigrant. The paper was mailed to Martin Reese, a subscriber, and has been kept in the Reese family as a fair specimen of the news literature received and read in those early days. To look over its small pages and their contents is interesting to any one, but especially to printers.

The Emigrant before us has but four columns to the page and is folio in form. The subscription price is given at \$1.50 per year cash, and \$2.50 if not paid until after the expiration of the year. The law governing subscriptions was evidently similar to the present ones regulating the circulation of newspapers; and mention is prominently made that "no one can discontinue his paper till all arrearages are paid," the editor not stating how he would force his patrons to pay in case they refused. No column rules were used, their place being filled by reglets. The tone of the editor's and correspondents remarks are vary suggestive of the present day. The former this about the electoral college, the heated contest for the presidency, and predicts no decision by the college, but thinks Jackson will be chosen president by congress. The correspondents tell all about the engagements obtained the Royal army in defeat and discomfiture of the Royal army in esting to any one, but especially to printers.

Peru. And how natural the "notices" read I "The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent." "All persons indebted to the undersigned are hereby notified to call and settle the same without delay." Both sound as though taken from a late number of the Observer. But what would make some sigh for the "good old times" is the enumeration of market prices. Whisky we notice is down to 25c. per gallon for old, and 15c. for new; tobacoo is recorded as being worth 5 and 6c.; flour at \$3 and \$3 50 per barrel; wheat brought 25c. and rye and corn 25 to 28c. per fushel. The price of eggs is not given and the conclusion is jumped at that the hens were all on a strike. Time has used the Engrent not too tenderly, for it is nearly torn to pieces, but if Mr. Keese will guard it faithfully in another generation, the paper will be a source of wonder and interest to all who may have the privilege of seeing and perusing u.

READ, EVERYBODY!

ROBERTS & BILLINGS

STRICTLY PURE

MIXED PAINTS

Are more than satisfying all who use them

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE COLORS

Of the very best materials, viz .: Strictly Pure White Lead,

ZING AND LINSEED OIL

OLD PAINTERS USE IT.

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

Give these Paints a Trial

And you will certainly be convinced that thes

ROBERTS & BILLINGS, Lawrence, Kansas,

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

EUREKA!

The Most Wonderful Discovery of the Age A cheap, efficacious

METHOD OF PRESERVING

diffus , a to All kinds of MEATS, FRUITS

VEGETABLES, FISH, EGGS, ETC

Without the use of

HEAT, SUGAR

-OR-Hermatically Sealing

The cost is but nominal, and open vessels of any kind can be used, cover only being required to keep our dust or insects; nothing in fact is required but to simply place your articles to be preserved in barrels or jars, pour the prepared liquid upon them and set away for winter use.

Family rights for sale at FIVE DOLLARS each This is no humbug. We have hundreds of testimonials from parties who have tried it.

Satisfaction guaranteed or the money refunded.

All persons sending five dollars, by registered letter or pest-office order, will receive by return mail a FAMILY RIGHT with full instructions to preserving all kinds of fruits, meats and vegetables at less than quarter the expense of canning. Send to JOHN R. GRIFFTH's Iola, Kans., for family rights and full instructions in Dr. J. W. Davenport's process of preserving fruits, meats and vegetables of all kinds.

Remember, satisfaction guaranteed.

THE

NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canad

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in

sums to suit.

J. S. CREW
W. A. SIMPSON
A. HADLEY
J. E. NEWLIN Vice-President Cashier Assis't Cashier CRYSTAL PALACE

BARBER SHOP Under the First National Bank.

All Work Done in the Latest Style. PRICES REASONABLE. Chairmars all Treated Alike. MITCHELL & HORN, Proprietors.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY

ESTABLISHED IN 1858. William Pard

KIMBALL BROS

MANUFACTURERS OF

velocity remains with a

STHAM ENGINES, BOILERS

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, HANSAS. HARDWARE AT THE OLD DUNCAN STAND.

M. Morrow keeps the

Largest and Most Complete Stock

-OF-SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

In Lawrence.

IRON, STEEL, NAILS -AND-

Mechanical pols of all Kinds Adal a complete stock of

WAGON MATERIAL.

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

THE OLD DUNCAN STAND, No. 107 Mass, street.

Wesley Duncan, the oldest merchant in Law-ence, will be on hand to wait on customers. W. A. M. VAUGHAN.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN COMMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI

O. C. Wagner. Geo. E. Bensley. J. R. Bensley BENSLEY, WAGNER & BENSLEY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, 66 Exchange Building,

Union Stock Yards, Chicago. SALMON M. ALLEN,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Office over Exchange bank, Lawrence, Kans. Special attention given to Real Estate Litigation

JOHN S. WILSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 57 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kans.

Land Litigation, Indian and Tax Titles made L. D. L. Tosh & Co.,

LAW AND REAL ESTATE OFFICE. B. Elwoit, Mrs. Mary Non and J.

Lawrence, Kansas. Anomalie

Improved farms and city property for sale ver-cheap. Vacant lands in Douglas and adjoining counties wanted to place upon our list. HENDRY & NOYES,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Real Estate Agents

ing titles.

We request farmers and all others having real estate for sale or rent to place the same in our names, assuring them of fair cealing and our best efforts for their therest. Address, the control of the con

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST

Farmers, Look to your Interest

And bear in mind that the best goods are always the cheapest in the long run.

The following are some of the leading goods which



THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW,

Which, for durability, simplicity, ease of man agement and lightness of draught,



THE HOOSIER DRILL,

which is one of of the oldest drills on the market, is still the boss of them all, and has all of the atest improvements. Farmers will do well in looking at same before purchasing a drill, as the Hoosier Drill is the boss of grain drills.

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

and all kinds of farm implements constantly on hand; also a full assortment of Hardware. All goods warranted to be as represented.

The St. John Sewing Machine

is the only machine in the world which turns ei-fher backward or forward and feeds the same; no change of sitch. It is surely without a piece or without a rival, and is universally conceiled to ex-cel in lightness of running, sim licity of construc-tion, ease of management, noiselessness, durabil-ity, speed and variety of accomplishment, besides possessing numerous other advantages. Don't hesitate! don't fall to witness its marvelous work-ing!

ng! Visitors will always be cordially welcomed at PHILIP RHEINSCHILD. TO TREE PLANTERS!

21st Year-11th Year in Kansas.

KANSAS

HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1878

HOME GROWN APPLE, PEACH, PEAR

CHERRY TREES,

QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS, GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

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

Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for prices. Note the following:

Apple trees two years old, four feet, straight trees, per hundred \$5, per thousand \$6; five to six teet, good heads, per hundred \$10, per thousand \$80. Other trees in proportion.

Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.

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

Norwood Stock Farm

E. A. SMITH,

Lawrence, Kansas, BREEDER OF

FINETROTTINGHORSES Thoroughbred Jersey Cattle.

BERKSHIRE HOGS AND FANCY CHICKENS

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

PLANS: AND ORGANS Send for detailed statePLANS: AND ORGANS Send for detailed statePLANS: AND ORGANS Send for detailed statewhole sale prices. A seven and a third octave new
plano: ilsted at \$650, for \$190 in Kansas City, or
\$175 if sent direct from New York: Address CienDVER, BRESS, 613 Main street, general agents
for "STEINWAY & SONS" and "HAINES"
PLANOS: "TAYLOR & FARBEY" and "NEW
ENGLAND, ORGAN GO, AS" ORGANS, Music
and all kinds of musical merchanics.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1878.

KANSAS VALLEY FAIR. DEPARTMENT J-FINE ARTS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.

To many people the most attractive part of the fair was the hall devoted to fine arts, music, etc., superintended by Grace C. Lawrence, and all who passed through it were amply repaid for their visit. We give our ideas from a cursory glance only. The first show that caught our eye was that of W. W. Fluke, of Lawrence, and it was remarkable for its completeness and excellence. Here is a case dazzling with every conceivable variety of small instruments-cornets, concertinas, and clarionets figuring largely; and here is an elegant display of Mason & Hamlin, Taylor & Farley and New England organs, also a J. & C. Fischer upright piano, of remarkable excellence of tone. Mr. Fluke's exhibit cannot be too highly complimented.

Passing on, we note the esculapian department of this hall, which presents all its terrors in attractive form, under the banner of our good friends Leis Bros. These gentlemen make an elegant and attractive exhibition, which, if made use of, will lighten (with lamps) and cure (with patents) all dark places and evil diseases.

Right here, our attention is called to the children's department, under the care of Mr. H. L. Schaum, and few things could offer more attraction for us. Here we find an abundant variety of goods, manufactured by the youngs sters of our county, under thirteen years of age; and, as space is limited, we call attention to two points of interest only, viz., the most extraordinary carving in wood, by the Borgholthaus Bros., both under ten years of age, and by Bertie Searl; all of Law-

F. W. Jaedicke makes a display of fire-arms in variety, which does him credit and attracts.

J. G. Sands of course makes a show his woolen collars forming the principal point of attraction, and deservedly so; they will ultimately become an indispensability to our Kansas farmers.

Our eyes were next greeted by the display of G. A. Faas, which was the ecene of general attraction. Foremost we found A. Faas & Co.'s pianos, which are fast obtaining the reputation they deserve. Those on exhibition were a square, grand and an upright, three-string, seven and a third octave, concert style. Under the able manipulation of Mr. Otto Faas, these instru-ments could not fail to exhibit the excellence they deserve credit for, in every capacity. The organs shown by this firm were the Estey and the Standard. A sp endid sample of the former, with twelve stops, called for universal admiration. This firm is now in our city, and has made a remarkably good

But we proceed, and the first thing we clash with is just what we wantheavy supply of clothing-the exhibitors of which are the old stand-bies, Steinberg & Bro. After shaking sleeves with the dummy and commiserating with him on general principles, we inspect and report that Steinbergs goods are genuine; no shoddy. Everything is in good shape, and good clothes can be purchased at low prices. But we hurry on. W. H. Lamon' display of photographs is very fine and shows much taste in arrangement and

disposition. Next, J. T. Richev attracts our at tention. Striking us with an eagle eye, he exhibits White's sewing machines and maintains with good references that his machines can do anything, from the finest work to fence boards. Richev has the reputation for

speaking the truth. But we must have fancy goods as well as useful, and E. P. Chester steps in and supplies us with an elegant va-

Mrs. Grace Lawrence, though not so extensive as last year, is made up of a superior class of workmanship. paintings meet with universal admira-tion and we regret that our space will not allow detailed mention. Miss J. E. Ricker's fruit piece is remarkably good and Miss M. Smith's and M. Sutherland's productions are deserving of praise. In faucy-work Mrs. Sternberg vinland grange display: T. B. Varaud Mrs. O. Shannon appear to excel.

Mrs. Penny's flowers were prettily arE. Elwell, Mrs. Mary Neil and J. W. rauged, and a word of praise is due to Mrs. Gardner's millinery display. Per-haps one of the most interesting articles in the hall was a pair of stockings, made out of cotton raised and spun within forty miles of Lawrence, by

is full of interest. The first thing that struck our eye was corn measuring sixteen feet, exhibited by J. C. Martin; close to it was an alanthus, one year old, of stupendous growth, by S. H. Ayers, of Johnson county. A good display of corn, some remarkably fine white, by Mr. Grant, of Wakarusa. Here we

saw some of the fluest wheat we ever gazed upon—a sample of Fullz from T. R. Bayne, Jefferson county, which he claims yielded forty-one bushels to the acre; and another of Centennial, exhibited by William Pardee, is deserviug of special notice. There was a great variety of seeds, castor beans, etc., and also some fine samples of tame grasses and clover, from the Griesa Brothers. Perhaps the boss exhibit in this department was Mrs. Manwaring's butter; it really looked too good

The A., T. & S. F. railway display is one of the nearest and at the same time completest exhibit of Kansas agricultural products that has ever been dis- products including the orchard, garden played. The following counties are and domestic manufactures, hereby epresented : Marion, Chase, Harvey, award the premiums as above marked. McPherson, Sedgwick, Reno, Rice, Barton, Pawnee, Edwards, Rush and Butler, and comparison, between them would be out of place, as each has its particular excellence. From Pawnee we saw a sample of oats said to be one hundred and eight bushels to the acre. From Harvey a splendid sample of barley, forty-eight bushels to the acre, and some fine samples of wheat, rye, etc.; Peerless, Early Rose, and White Neshanoc potatoes; also an abundant variety of fruit attracted the eye and 1st: John Rehrig 2d, Bull 2 and under 3, Thomas R. Payne 1st; E. called for much comment.

DEPARTMENT K-NATURAL HISTORY. We visited this department on Friday morning and found the superin-tendent, Mrs. Mary E. Apitz, busy answering the thousand and one questions with which she was plied by visitors. yet, notwithstanding this, she took time to give us some information concerning the natural history collection. To sum up briefly, we saw collections as follows, by Douglas county exhibitors: Miss. Smile beautiful grotto rockery, arranged by herself. J. M. Taylor, case of cor sand shells, specimens from the sea. Thus. Lucy Taylor had on exhibition, in a gat glass case specimens of her own be diwork, as follows: Bread and cake, la p-work and This collection attracted no dentistry. This collection aftracted no little attention from the lady visitors. Willie Spencer, Frank Prentiss and Arthur Barteaux, all young gentlemen of Lawrence, contributed seven cases of specimens in entomology. Mr. Alexander Rankin, collection of relics from the various tribes of Indians in

Kansas and the Indian territory. John T. Barnes, case of geological specimens, from Kansas and the mines of Colorado. J. T. Grant, collection in geology and speciment from the sea. Mr. A. G. Eidemiller exhibited a rustic basket, made by himself from different kinds

of Kansas grown wood.

The superintendent, Mrs. Apitz spared no pains to make the natural history department attractive, and she succeeded admirably; her own contributions to the collection were exten-

FARM AND ORCHARD PRODUCTS. One of the most interesting features of the fair was a display of farm and orchard products, by two of the largest and best granges in Douglas county, viz., Vinland and Douglas. These two granges occupied the east half of a large building, centrally located, and every foot of space allowed them was crowded full, and yet the arrangement of everything was neat and attractive. The lady members rendered valuable assistance in this enterprise. The judges appointed to examine these exhibits worked long and carefully in endeavoring to determine to which the blue ribbon should be given, and after all they could not see but what Douglas made just as good a display as Vinland and vice versa. The first premium was finally awarded to Viuland grange, because their exhibit contained a somewhat larger variety of articles. We give below a list of the articles that were put on exhibition by these granges (the figures following the name of each article indicate the number of varieties of each that were represented):

VINLAND GRANGE DISPLAY. Apples 60 varieties, peaches 6, crab apples 4, pears 20, grapes 7, plums 3, almond 1, chestnut 1, evergreens 10, cauned fruit 20, pickles 6, jellies 7, ple-butter 1, plum preserves 1, corn 9 on stalk, 10 in ear, sweet corn 6, popcorn, broom-corn, flower seeds 40, pumpkins, melous 10, dishrag gourds 6, wheat 7, oats 2, potatoes 4, onions 4 beets 6, cabbage 1, tomatoes 4, herbs 17, wild grasses 18, tame grasses 10, riety of silver goods. 17, wild grasses 18, tame grasses 10
The department under the care of grass seeds 5, timber seeds 9, buck wheat, castor beans, flax, hemp, tobac-co, hops, wool, cotton, peauuts, sor-ghum on stalk and sorghum, molasses. There were also numerous fancy arti-cles in needle-work and wax-work manufactured and contributed by the lady members of the grange.

To the following committee credit is

due for the neat arrangement of the Simmons.

DOUGLAS GRANGE DISPLAY. Radishes 5 varieties, parsnips 2, car rots 2, celery 1, rutabaga 1, cabbage 3 pepper 9, cotton 1, winter lettuce 1, swamp lily 1, slow plum 1, okra 1, within forty miles of Lawrence, by Mrs. Street, of Osage county.

DEPARTMENT H-FARM PRODUCTS, under the management of Henry Manwaring, next claims our attention and is full of interest. The first thing that struck our eye was corn measuring sixteen feet, exhibited by J. C. Martin; wild rye 1, hemp 1, corn 20, beets 8.

1, wild oats 1, apples 100, pears 14, peaches 5, canned fruits 55 kinds.

MRS. C. M. SEATON,

MRS. EMELINE NEAL,

MRS. NANCY J. SPERRY, MISS ROSE CHEVALIER, MR. JOHN MCFABLAND, MR. J J. MCGEE. MR. WM. TAYLOR.

Committee of Arrangements for Donglas Grange.

To Vinland grange, first premium Douglas grange, second premium. We, the committee to whom was as signed the awarding of the premiums offered by the Kansas Valley Fair association, for the best display of farm G. E. BIDWELL, A. N. SWITZER.

WILSON KEYS, Committee.

PREMIUM AWARDS. The following is a list of premiums awarded to exhibitors in the various departments:

DEPARTMENT A-CATTLE. Short-horns.

Bull 3 years old and over, W. H. H. Cundiff Bull 1 and under 2, W. H. H. Cundiff 1st;

Vm. G. Bayne 2d.
Bull calt, W. H. H. Cundiff 1st and 2d.
Cow 3 years and over, W. H. H. Cundiff 1st and 2d Cow 2 and under 3, W. H. H. Cundiff 1st. Cow 1 and under 2, W. H. H. Cundiff 1st; Chomas Bayne 2d.

Heifer calf, John Rehrig 1st; J. O'Neill &

Jell & Jerseys. 149 (1) Bull 2 years and over. E. A. Smith 1st. Heifer I year and under 2, E. A. Smith 1st

Bull calf, E. A. Smith 1st; C. E. Brown 2d. Cow 2 years and over, E. A. Smith 1st and 2d. Heifer calf, Wm. Brown 1st; E. A. Smith 2d. Grades and Crosses. Cow 3 years and over, W. H. H. Cundiff 1st;

Cow 3 years and over, W. H. H. Cundin 1st; John Rehrig 2d.
Cow 2 and under 3, Wm. Brown 1st.
Cow under 2, Wm. Roe 1st.
Rull calf, G. W. White 1st; James Means 2d.
Hetter calf, B. W. Holiday 1st; Wm. Roe 2d.
Herd of grades and crosses, Wm. Brown 1st;
Wm. Roe 2d. Sweepstakes.

Bull, John Rehrig Ist.
Cow, W. H. H. Cundiff Ist.
Five calves with sire, John Rehrig.
Herd any age or breed, all of one breed wheel by exhibitor (not less than 1 bull and cows), T. H. Cavabaugh 1st.
Heiter I year and under 2, T. R. Bayne 1st. DEPARTMENT B-HORSES

Trotters and Roudsters. Best stallion 4 years old, James Donnelly 1st; E. A. Smith 2d, Best stallion 3 and under 4, Ben Akers 1st; . A. Smith 2d. Best stallion 2 and under 3, G. W. Hopkins st; 2d rejected. Best mare 4 years old and over, E. A. Smith

Best mare 3 and under 4, E. A. Smith 1st Best filly 2 and under 3, E. A. Smith 1st Best suckling colt, R. B. Douglass 1st ; E. A.

Best suckling cont, is. D.
Smith 2d.
Best not less than 3 colts with sire, E. A.
Smith 1st; G. W. Hopkins 2d.
Best yearling colts, H. B. Norton 1st; Geo.
D. Norton 2d.
Horses of all Work.

Best 4 years old and over, E. A. Smith 1st; James Donnelly 2d. Best stallion 3 and under 4, G. W. Lewis 1st. Rest stallion 2 and under 3, Charles Reynolds st; O'Neill & Sons 2d.

Best mare 4 and over, G. W. Lewis 1st; E. Elam 2d

Best filly 3 and under 4, A. O. Lewis 1st st filly 2 and under 3, Jefferson Jack 1st; Best colt 1 and under 2, Mr. Davidson 1st.

Heavy Druft Horses. Best stallion 4 and over, William Finch 1st; G. W. Osborne 2d. Best stallion 3 and under 4, J. H. Sanders 1st; Bates & Swain Bros. 2d.

Best stallion 2 and under 3, J. F. Chevalier 1st. ier 1st. Best mare 4 and over, Bates & Swain Bros, 1st. Best colt 1 and under 2, James Towery 1st

and 2d. Matches and Single Horses. Best pair carriage horses, E. A. Smith 1st; Ed Canavan 2d. Best gelding for light barness, G. W. Os-borne 1st; John P. Ross 2d Best mare for light barness, E. A. Smith 1st

Saddle Horses. Best saddle horse, N. C. Johnson 1st. Mules and Asses. Best 2 and under 3, E. J. Duskins 1st; C.

DEPARTMENT C-SHEEP. Long Wools.

Ram over 1 year, O'Neill & Sons 1st and 2d.

Kam under I year; Bates & Swain Brow, Ist;
Isaac Paylor 2d.
Pen ewes over 1 year, Bates & Swain Bros.

Isane Paylor 2d Pen ewes under 1 year, T. W. Warren 1st. Crosses.

Pen of grade ewes over 1 year, T. W. War-Pen of grade ewes under 1 year, T. W. War-ren 1st and 2d. DEPARTMENT D_SWINE.

Berkshires. Boar 1 year and over, Solon Rogers 1st; W. & J. Roe 2d. Boar under 1 year, Solon Rogers 1st; J. F. Roe 2d. Roe 2d.
Lot shoats, J. F. Roe 1st; Solon Rogers 2d.
Sow and pigs under 3 months, Solon Rogers
1st; J. F. Roe 2d.
Berk-hire sow over 1 year, Solon Rogers 1st;
D. L. Hoadley 2d. D. L. Hoadley 2d.
Sow under 1 year, J. F. Roe 1st; D. L. Hoadley 2d.
WM. CRUICHFIELD,
WM. YATES,
FRANK SHERDY,
Judges of Berkshires.

Esgew.

Boar over 1 year, Reuben Randall 1st. Crosses.

Sow and pigs under 3 months, S. B. Norto 1st; O. D. Walker 2d. DEPARTMENT E-POULTRY. Trio Buff Cochins, Wm. M. Campbell diplo

Best Black Cochins, Wm. M. Campbell diplo Light Brahmas, C. L. Edwards diploma.
Dark Brahmas, C. L. Edwards diploma.
Plymouth Rocks, C. L. Edwards 1st; Geo.
Churchill diploma.

Churchill diploma.

Trie Dark Brahmas, Mrs. J. W. Junkins 1st,
Trie ducks, J. W. Junkins 1st; Eddie Ride-

Trio Checks, J. W., Judahan, J. F. Roe 1st.
Trio Light Brahmas, J. F. Roe 1st.
Trio Bantams, Eva Hoadley 1-t.
Best display poultry, C. L. Edwards 1st; Wm,
M. Campbell diploma. DEPARTMENT F-AGRICULTURAL IMPLE MENTS.

MENTS.

Best 2-horse and 4-horse plow (Kansas manuacture). Wilder & Palm 1st.

Wilder & Palm also took first premiums on the following plows: Single shovel, French plow, sulky plow, 2-horse stubble plow, 2-horse cultivator; and also on the following implements: Grain drill, 2-horse harrow (Kansas

plements: Grain Grin, 2-horse harrow (kanasa manufacture), sulky hay-rake, horse-power corn sheller, band sheller, straw and hay cut-ter, road scraper and stock cutter.

Fanning mill, T. H. Lescher 1st. Hay-stacker, W. T. Carothers, 1st. Sulky plow attachment, Geo. Rimball 1st. Double walking corn plow, Boswell & Co. 1st and 2d. Double combined corn plow, Boswell & Co

DEPARTMENT G-MECHANIC ARTS. Fruit drier, E. E. Perley Ist; R. B. Wads-

Sorghum-mill, Wilder & Palm 1st. Pump for well, J. W. Willy 1st., Rubber chain pump. Smith & Ross 1st, Steam cooker. H. Mastin 1st, Force pump, J. S. Gaylord 2d. Force pump. J. S.; Gaylord 2d. Selfadjasting stop-ladder, J. M. Greer 1st. Weather strip., James Blacker 1st. Portable engine., Wilder & Palm 1st. Two-horse wagon, Boswell & Co. 1st; Wilder & Palm 2d.

Wheelparrow, Wilder & Palm 1st. Two-horse wagon (Kansas made), Wilder & Palm 1st.

Palm 1st.
Spring wagon (Kansas made), M. Loesch,
Bunton & Sanders 1st.
Sulky (Kansas made) M. Loesch, Bunton &
Sanders 1st.
Churn, Wilder & Palm 1st.
Hot-air cooker, Mrs. M. J. McCullough, 1st.
Washing machine, V. L. Recce 1st.
Monument (white bronze), Ross & Montgomeric 1st.

erie 1-t. Medallion work, Ross & Montgomerie 1st. Samples of barbed wire, Southwestern Iron Fence company 1st.
All iron farm fence, Southwestern Iron Fence

company 1st. Pair hand made boots, McCurdy Bros. 1st. One-baifsack flour (May wheat), Thompson & cheese (Kansas manufacture), H. J. Sample Cuestion Colwell 1st. Ford's Special.

Ten pounds butter, Ester Manwaring 1st. Kansas Farmer Special. Ten pounds butter, C. E. Brown 1st. Mancellaneous.

Bag-holder, J. S. Gaylord 1st. DEPARTMENT H-FARM PRODUCTS. Sample white corn on stalk, J. T. Grant 1st, Hall bushel timothy seed, H. Manwaring 1st, Bushel rye, C. H. Taylor 1st; T. B. Pete-

Bushel winter wheat, A. R. Miller 1st; Wm Pardee 2d.
Bushel white corn, J. H. Moak 1st. Sample of oats. Bert Johnson 1st. Bushel yellow corn, Mrs. P. Vorhees 1st and

a. Sample yellow corn, Wm T. McNaish 1st. Display of cereals on straw or stalk, A. H. Griesa lat. Kentucky blue grass, timothy, clover and sample of buckwheat, John McFarland lat.

sample of buckwhear, John McFarland 1st.
Display seeds by grower, J. McFarland 1st.
Bushel white corn, Wm. Pardee 2d.
Collection of grass and field seeds, F. Barteldes & Co. diploma recommended. les & Co. diploma recommended.

Half bushel Early Rose potatoes, Geo. W. White 1st; Wm. Livery 2d.

Red turnip-beet, Henry Manwaring 1st.

Mangel-wurzel, Henry Manwaring 1st; J.

Collection of Irish potatoes, Robt Ridley 1st.
Display of sweet potatoes, J. W. Junkins
1st; H. C. Howlett 2d.
Hall bushel yellow Nansemond potatoes, H.

Half bushel yellow Mansender P.
Howlett Ist.
Half bushel long red beets, Wm. Miller 1st.
Sample Lima beans, W. T. McNaish 1st.
Sweet herbs, Mrs. F. J. Ecke 1st.
Kansas Furmer Special.
Half bushel wheat A, R. Miller, 1st.

Best collection grapes, Alex McCanless 1st.
Best 10 varieties ful apples, J. Pardee 1st. (
Best ½ bushel Ben Davis apples, J. Pardee 2d.
Best ½ bushel Missouri Pippins. J. Pardee 2d.
Best (10 varieties) apples, O. H. Aver 1st.
Best collection pears (3 varieties), O. H. Ayer
ist; J. Pardee 2d.
Best pollection full pears (3 varieties). O. H. DEPARTMENT I—HORTICULTURE Best collection fall pears (3 varieties), O. H.

st plate Bartlett pears, O. H. Ayer 1st; J. Best plate quinces, O: H. Ayer 1st; Mrs. Hel-

en Camphell 2d.
Best collection native grapes, O. H. Ayer 1st;
Mrs. Wm Bell 2d.
Best plates edding peaches, Alice Conant 1st;
O. H. Ayer 2d.
Best ½ bushel Willowtwig apples, C. E.
Brown 1st.
Best ½ bushel Willowtwig apples, C. E. Brown 1st.
Best ½ bushel Maiden's Blush apples, G. W.
White 2d.
Best ½ bushel yellow Bellflower apples, C. E.

Brown 1st.

Best ½ bushel Hubbardston's Nonsuch, C. Desktines 1st.

Best 1 bushel Jonathans, C. Deskins 1st.

Best collection apples (15 varieties), C. Des-

kines 1st.

Best currant jelly, Mrs. M. Morrow 1st,
Best peach iam, Mrs. M. Morrow ist.
Best grape jelly, Annie E. Vincent 1st; Ester Manwaring 2d.
Best blackberry jam, Mrs. M. Morrow 1st.
Best raspherry jam, Mrs. M. Morrow 1st.
Best raspherry jam, Mrs. M. Morrow 1st.
Best prom jelly, Alice Conant 1st; Annie E.
Vincent 2d.
Best apple jelly, Annie E. Vincent 2d. Best apple jelly, Annie E. Vincent 1st; Alice Conant 2d.

Conant 21.

Best collection jellies, Mrs. P. Vorhees 2d.
Best peach preserves, Mrs. M. Morrow 2d.
Best canned pears, Mrs. Wm. Bell 1st.
Best canned strawberries, Mrs. Wm. Bell 1st.
Best canned blackberries, Mrs. Wm. Bell 1st.
Best canned raspberries, Mrs. Wm. Bell 1st.
Best canned tomatoes, Mrs. Wm. Bell 1st.
Best collection canned fruits in glass, Mrs.
Wm. Bell 1st.
Best canned beaches, Miss P. Vorhees 1st.

Wm. Bell 1st.

Best canned peaches, Miss P. Vorhees 1st.
Best canned corn, Miss P. Vorhees, 1st.
Best display of ioliage plants, Mrs. W. F.
Penny 1st. DEPARTMENT J-FINE ARTS AND TEXTILE FABRICS. Musical Instruments.

Upright piano, G. A. Faas diploma; W. W. Fluke diploma.
Violin, violoncello, guitar, banjo, parlor organ, W. W. Fluke 1st. Painting, Drawing, etc.

Landscape in oil by Kansas artist, Miss Zelle Neill 1st.

Six pieces ornamental drawing and pen drawing, 6 pieces plain penmanship, Prot. H. W. McCaulay 1st.
Kansas landscape oil painting (fruit piece),

Miss Jennie Ricker 1st.

Cameo oil painting, Mrs. S. W. Sawyer 1st,
Stereoscopic views, J. W. Barr 1st
Display of photographs, W. H. Lamon 1st.
Landscape photography, J. R. Reddie 1st.
Silverware, E. P., Chester 1st. Household Fubrics.

Rag carpet, Mrs. L. T. Rench 1st. Home-made jeans, Mrs. N. E. Wade 1st.
Wool blankets, Mrs. N. E. Wade 1st.
Pair double knit mittens, Mrs. O. Wolcott 1st.
Pair men's socks, Mrs. O. Wolcott 1st.
Coverlets (home-made), Henry Adolph 1st.

they no to Display of Goode. 13 18 Display boots and shoes, McCurdy Bros. dioloma. Millinery and fancy goods, Mrs. Gardner di-

ioma. Merchanta' display, Steinberg Bres, diploma Merchants' display, F. W. Jaedicke, diplo Display of goods, Geo. Leis & Bro. diploma. Needle and Fancy-Work.
Four rugs, Reberca Wingert 1st.
Sample sewing, different stitches, Mrs. W.

F. Penny 1st. Linen collars and cuffs, Mrs. W. F. Penny, iploma. Hand-made calico dress, Mrs. M. A. Caroth-

ers diploma.
Counterpane, N. E. Wade 1st.
Set linen collars and cuffs, H. E. Wilhams diploma. Crochet tidies, Mattie Brawley 1st. Calico dress (machine made), Mrs. Wm. Evatt 1st. Handsomest made dress, Mrs. Wm. Evatt

diploma. Win. Wm. Evatt 1st. Hand-made calico dress, Mrs. Alice Conant

st.
Plain sewing, Mrs. Alice Conant diploma.
Shell-work, Mrs. O. Shannon 1st.
Apilique-work, Mrs. O. Shannon 1st.
Cotton quilt, Mrs. Sarah E. Frary 1st.
Fancy skirt, Mrs. Helen Campbell 1st.
Lace-work Mrs. O. Shannon 1st.
Hair-work, Mrs. W. O. Hubbell 1st.
Embroidery on Java canvass, Ella F. Cole, Hand-made calico dress, Miss M. Adams di-

Log-cabin quilt, Mrs. B. D. Palmer 1st. Embroidery handkerchief, Mrs. T. J. Stern-Hair-stitching Mexican lace, Mrs. T. J. Stern-

Silk quilt, Mrs. Alex Rankin 1st. Hand-made shirt and plain knitting, Mrs. A. Rottman 1st. Coverlet, M. J. Miller 1st.

Miscellaneous. Sewing machine, J. P. Richards 1st. Sewing machine, W. W. Fluke 1st. Recipe for horse powder, Carl Schmidt, di-DEPARTMENT K-NATURAL HISTORY.

Entomological collection, Willie Spencer di-Collection of geological and mineral speci-mens, J. T. Barnes 1st.
Collection illustrating Kansas botany, Miss

Collection of entomology of Ransas and col-lection insects injurious to fruits, Frank Pren-tis lat each. Collection entomology of Kansas, A. Bas-

Conjection encomology of Ransas, A. Bastean lat,
Cannel coal, J. H. Hook 1st.
Collection of insects injurious to fruits, illustrating encomology of Kansas. Mrs. Apitz and Mrs. Dr. Taylor should have diploma for geological, conchological and miscellaneous col-lection of corals, etc.

DEPARTMENT L—BOYS' AND GIRLS' DE-PARTMENT.

Bous and Girls under 15 years of age. Motto. Willie Evatt diploma. Motto, Willie Evatt diploma.
Rug. Annie Winger't 1st.
Rabbit-trap, George Ecke, 1st.
Kite, Eddie Warne 1st.
Loaf of hop yeast bread, Lauri O'Brien 1st.
Pop-corn, Frank Wade 1st.
Chicken-coop, Bertie Searl 1st.
Natural curiosities, G. S. Griffin 1st.
Prettiest device, Nettle Egelston diploma.
Display brackets and turniture Bartle Searl

Display brackets and turniture, Bertie Searl Piece of fancy-work, Fannie Carmean di-

ploma. Worthy of premium, Lillie V. Sherman. Kansas Farmer Special. Loaf hop yeast white bread, Mabel Richard-

Calico dress, Lillie Aver 1st. Lot chickens, Nellie Hoadley 1st. Colt, James T. White 1st. DEPARTMENT M-HONEY, BREAD, CAKE, PICKLES, ETC. Honey.

Box honey, J. T. Grant 1st, A. O'Neal 1st Pickles.

Mixed pickles, Mrs. L. T. Rench 1st. Bread, Cake, etc. Loaf bread (salt rising), C. E. Brown 1st;

Margaret Miller 2d. Loaf bread (hop yeast), M. J. Miller 1st, Mar-garet Miller 2d. Jelly cake, Mabel Richardson 1st. DEPARTMENT N-SPEED RING. Four-year-olds, 3 in 5, } Mile Heats.

H. H. Ludington. Kate Harris; Donnelly Bres. Elmo Pilot; E. A. Smith. Dalton; I. N. Van Haesen, Annie Allen. Dalton 1st (best time 1:30), Elmo Pilot 2d, Annie Allen 3 i. Pony-Race for Boys under 15 years of age.

Alta Cunnington, Annie; T. White, Dom edro. Annie 1st, Dom Pedro 2d. 2:40 Trotting, Race, 3 in 5, Mile Heats.

B. F. Akers, Belle Temple; A. D. Carson, Sam Patch; T. White, McGregor; R. C. Campbell, Little Jeff; E. H. Doty. Kentucky Chief. Sam Patch 1st (best time 2:45), McGregor 2d, Kentucky Chief 3d. Ladies' Riding.

Mary A. Clarke 1st, Etta Painter 2d, Lou Charlie Whitney 1st, Eddie Warne 2d. O.

3:00 Tretting-Race, 3 in 5, Mile Heats. E. Stimpson, Richard Ames; A. D. Carson, Billy Mouroe; E. A. Smith, Norwood. Billy Mouroe 1st (best time 2:4:1), Norwood 2d, Rich-ard Ames 3d.

Free for all, 8 in 5, Mile Heats.

E. A. Smith, Musette; T. White, McGregor; I. N. Van Hoesen, Toothpick; Wm. Cunning-ton, Hawk. McGregor 1st (best time 2:44), Toothpick 2d, Hawk 8d. Ladies' Driving.

Mrs. Wm. Cunnington 1st, Mary E. Apitz 2d, d. Robinson.

Girls' Riding, under 15 years of age.

Gracte Frank 1st. 2:50 Trot, 3 in 5, Mile Heats. Donnelly Bros., Dan Scully; A. D. Carson, Sam Patch; R. C. Campbell, Little Jeff; I. N. Van Hoesen, Gov. Hayes; E. A. Smith, NorWalking-Race, Farm Teams to Farm Wagons Watson Sperry 1st, T. B. Petelish 2d Sands' Special-Farm Team Trotting-Race.

Ten entries. J. M. Ham 1-t.

Kesting's Special—Fruit-Peddlers' Rass.

Five entries. Dr. Wm. Evatt 1st, J. Neal 2d.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS. LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1878.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

V. W. MAY, M. D., Physician & Surgeon.

Oving the Gives particular attention to

to Women.

Office in Chester's drug store, three doors south of Ludington house, opposite the Journal office, Lawrence, Kansas.

City and Vicinity.

LITTLE SETTIE, five-year-old daughter of Alexander and Eunice Marks, died at the home of her parents in this city on Sunday, the 1st inst., after an illness of only two days. She was a cheerful, intelligent little girl, and had come to be one of the brightest lights in the household from which she was so suddenly called. The parting leaves an aching void in the hearts of those who loved her that time cannot efface. Settle was attacked with malarial fever on Friday afternoon, and rapidly grew worse until brain fever set in, and resulted in death on Sunday. The funeral took place on the afternoon of the following Monday, from the family residence on Rhode Island street, Rev. J. S. Brown officiating.

Douglas County Horticultural Society. The monthly meeting of this society will be held at the residence of Newton Henshaw, mear Hesper, on Saturday, September 21st inst.

This meeting will be a joint session of Johnson and Douglas County Horticultural societies and a full attendance is very earnestly requested, that the comparative horticulture of the two sections, as to localities, soil and systems adopted, may be fully discussed and the results

Johnson county papers please copy. G. C. BRACKETT, President.

The United Order of Ancient Templars. This is a new total abstinence organization recently instituted and growing very rapidly Rev. Mr. Henning, speeches were made by a in Illinois, Iowa and other states. It is cooperative in its plan, and one which we think is far in advance of any temperance organization now in existence. It not only retains the principles and objects of all other temperance | the vast audience in deepest sympathy with all societies, but it affords pecuniary aid to its members when out of employment, cares for the sick, and, upon the death of a member, the heirs or assigns receive five hundred dollars. The cost of keeping up an insurance of \$500 in this organization will probably not exceed two or three dollars perapnum, which, barring all other privileges, is certainly a very cheap life insurance. No salaries are given in the organization. Each member deposits the sum of fifty cents, so that one thousand members in a state pay the \$500 upon a death. If there are will only be one Luther Benson, and though two thousand members in a state fifty cents from each will pay for two deaths, and so on. With ten thousand members in a state fifty er, never be forgotten while temperance is a cents from each would pay for ten deaths. The money belonging to this mortuary fund can be used for no other purpose, and must remain in the local treasury of each organization until a death occurs among the insured members in the state in good standing. A violation of the total abstinence obligation invalidates the insurance for at least three months.

This plan draws to it heads of families with their children for each other's good, and they remain with the organization. No one thinks of leaving the order. This is the great lack of other organizations, they do not hold their membership, while the Ancient Templars will continue to hold them,

Mr. J. B. Hill, of Streator, Illinois, is the supreme Templar of this organization. He is in the city and will gladly give full information home. Mr. Hill is a logician. No man makes of its plan and workings He proposes to introduce the order in Kansas, G. W. Calderwood, comparisons that brought the matter home to of Obio, who is a member, will assist him in the hearts of the people. Mr. Hill has been the work. They propose to organize the first laboring in the cause for fifteen years, and the temple in Lawrence. The organization has a very high character, and we trust our promiment temperance men and women will be of the first to commence a work for permanent good, in this direction, for the whole of Kansas. This city will be their headquarters for sixty days at least. They will be pleased to respond to calls for lectures or to organize, They were among the very best speakers at the late temperance camp meeting, and we understand they have already been engaged to efforts on Sunday fully confirm our opinion lecture and organize at quite a number of towns and cities in Kansas. They desire the earnest workers in other states to introduce the United Order of Ancient Templars.

We trust the people of Kansas will give them such encouragement they will remain in our

On Tuesday, September 3d, between Michigan Valley and Willow Springs, on the Santa Fe road, an overcost. A liberal reward up be paid to the finder if he will leave the coat

Money to Loan. Five-year loans on improved farms at 8 per cent. interest. Apply to John N. Noves-Lawrence, Kans.

The great jubiles closed Monday of chopped hay, straw, stalks, almost any kind of vegetables, Indian meal, bran, shorts, oats, rye, etc., cooked or uncooked, but better cooked if it can be done vithout too great expense of time and apparatus, contain all the elements of autrition requisite for putting fat upon attle designed for the market, and iving strength and heart to working attle, and an abundant flow of milk ich for butter or cheese making; but Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.

The spirit of Kansas, has the targest circulation of any paper in the State. It falso has a larger circulation of any paper in the State. It falso has a larger circulation of any paper in the state. It falso has a larger circulation of each kind of food that culation than any two papers in this city!

The first big day was Sunday, September 1st.
Col. St. John and E. H. Campbell made excellent speeches.
SUNDAY NIGHT

J. B. Hill made one of the grandest and most forcible arguments we ever listened to. Judge Surgery and to Diseases Peculiar Hanback, of Topeka, followed Mr. Hill in one of his brilliant efforts. The judge is an orator. Chancellor Marvin and Fanny Woodbury Mc-Cormick both made speeches with telling ef-

THURSDAY,

the 5th, was the biggest day of the meeting. Mr. G. W. Catderwood, of Ohio, originator of "Ca'derwood pledge," spoke in the forenoon. Mr. Calderwood is about thirty years old, but handles himself on the platform like a man of forty years' experience as a public speaker. He is earnest, pathetic, forcible, humorous, eloquent and learned. No one can mistake his position on the question of prohibition. He never repeats but constantly pours forth in a stream of loquence, which flows as readily as waters gush from an artesian well. Right in the midst of his speech he stopped long enough for a photographer to take his negative, together with the great crowd of people seated in the ampitheater. Mr. Calderwood, in his earnestness, takes off his coat and warms himself up to the work before him. He appears in the picture in his shirt sleeves.

In the afternoon, the children were addressed by Col. Reed, of Kansas City, Mo.

FRIDAY was Odd Fellows' day. A large body of the order was on the ground; and, besides the number of prominent Odd Fellows from dif-

ferent parts of the state. Mason Long, the reformed gambler of Indina, spoke for an hour and a quarter, holding he said. Mr. Long will certainly make his mark in the lecture field.

Following Mr. Long was that genius, Luther Benson. We will not mislead our readers by attempting to give them any idea of his power as a speaker. It can't be done. Neither paint. pen nor words will suffice to give a conception of his magnetism as an orator. He is indesribable, and so true is this assertion that no photographer can ever take a correct picture of him. His duplicate has not yet been molded. There he may rise and fall a thousand times the good he has done as a temperance lecturer will nev principle.

SATURDAY.

A. B. Campbell, the silver-tongued orator of Illinois, made the first speech of the day. A rain set in shortly after he begun, but he held his audience to the close. Mr. Campbell "has been there" and knows how to interest the people. He is a scholar, an orator and a most effective and earnest worker. During his speech the Craig rifles, ninety strong, from Kansas City, marched past the speaker's stand. This company remained till Sunday evening, when they took their departure for home. SUNDAY

last brought another large crowd to the ground. J. B. Hill was the first speaker; prohibition was his theme. Upon this the speaker is at more points. He illustrated his speech by way he sent in the home thrusts was a caution. While Mr. Hill was speaking the rain commenced to fall and he closed after having

talked forty minutes. Notwithstanding the rain poured down in torrents, Mr. Calderwood took the stand and made one of his charming speeches. He talked forty-five minutes, and held that vast audience united in the rain. We have said before that he is among the best speakers in the field and his His tributes to Luther Benson, who is yet a sufferer from rum, brought tears to the eyes of hundreds.

Gov. Anthony followed Mr. Calderwood and made an Anthony speech. The governor has long been known as a temperance man, and in making temperance speeches sacrifices nothing that will redound to his injury politically.

The next speaker was A. B. Campbell, For over an hour Mr. Campbell poured shot and shell into the enemy's camp. Mr. Campbell talks all over. He is in earnest; he knows how to handle the question, and when he rounded off his periods on prohibition, tremendous applause was sure to tollow. E. H. Campbell, Gen. Rice, Dr. Gibbons and

wood. Sam Patch 1st (best time 2:46), Dan The National Temperance Camp Meet-several others made seven-minute speeches in the evening On the e the evening. On MONDAY.

the last day, but few people assembled at the grounds. A meeting was held in the morning, when Mr. Campbell, of Illinois, made a few timely remarks on modes of action in this work. Nothing was done after Jinner.

We should have stated at the beginning that all of the morning and evening meetings were preceded by half-hour exercises in praying and

The result of the camp meeting was th bringing together of thousands of temperance people from all parts of America. It is true the committee perpetrated some grievous blunders by advertising cheap rates over roads they had no control over, and of reporting that "big guns" of the country were to be here, yet all passed off harmoniously.

The daily attandance was from 3,700 to 4,000. and perhaps there were 40,000 different faces shown during the twelve days.

It is a little out of our line to give space to local events of a specific nature, yet we wan our readers to know that we know somethin about the camp meeting which occurred righ under our nose. The grand stand, ampitheater, Chancellor Marvin and Fanny Woodbury McCormick both made speeches with telling effect. On MONDAY then we are done at felleve it is, there being a difference as to the mode of doing it. The National Bee-Keepers' association wants one of his soul-stirring addresses.

J. B. Hill made another powerful speech, which placed him at once in the first rank as a lecturer.

WEDNESDAY was Masons' day, and there was a good turnout of the order from various parts of the state. Sir M. Mennett was orator of the day.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY,

THE Connected with telling efficience as to the mode of doing it. Then we are done at the mode of doing it. Then we are done it then we a

Patrons, Look to your Interests. Buy the combined anvil and vise and you will get something that will be of no small value to you. The vise is just what every farmer needs in repairing broken machinery, harness, etc., and you can sharpen your own plowshares the anvil. We warrant the anvil and vise to stand all work the farmer may use them for.

The price of the combined anvil and vise is \$7, and they will save their cost to the farmer every year. I want a good canvasser in every grange and county to order from me direct. I will make it to their interest. Address

GEO. RHEINSCHILD, Lock Box 28, Lawrence, Kans.

Martin & Carothers' Improved Hay Stacker.

The above machine was on exhibition at our late fair and carried off the blue ribbon. This stacker works on an entirely new principle. The hay is received from the borse-rake directly on a platform, and elevated on to the stack on an inclined plane. The whole work is done by horse-power and is certainly a great saving of labor; besides, it is very cheaply built and can readily be drawn from place to place on the farm with a span of horses without having to load on a wagon. For particulars and price, address Martin & Carothers, Clarence, Shelby county, Mo.

Dr. W. S. Riley's Heart Oil, for the Hu-

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

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

Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas.

GRANGERS, you will remember that Geo. Lels & Bro., the popular druggists of our city, have moved to their new quarters of the corner, where you will find them busy as ever rolling out goods at less prices than before. Give them a call and tell your neighbors of their astonishing low prices.

Cut This Out

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

General Passenger Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

"The Investigation." Though the investigation of election frauds is still going on in Washington, the people of the great and prosperous West are not agitated very much over the title of Hayes to the presidency—what they want to know is where to go dufing the summer for recreation and pleasure—and as usual the old reliable Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad comes to the front and offers cheaper rates, close connections, and through cars from Missouri river to the principal places of interest in the North, South and East. Through day coaches and Pullman sleeping cars are run from Missouri river points to Chicago via Quincy (and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad), making close connections with all lines to the North and East, also with the different steamboat lines on the great lakes. This is the only line offering a through day coach and Pullman sleeping car, from Missouri river to Tolsdo, Ohio (via the Wabash), without change, making close connections with rail lines to all points East, direct connections made with boat for Put-in-Bay (the Saratoga of the West). This is also the only line offering a through day coach from Kansas City, to indian polis without change—making close connections with all lines East and South. Pleasure seekers, business men and the public generally should remember this fact and purchase their tickets accordingly; for sale at all offices in the West. For maps, time tables, rates, etc., call on or address.

Western Pass. Ag't, Hannibal, Mo. Though the investigation of election frauds is still going on/in Washington, the people of

THE LATEST MARKETS.

	Produce Markets.
	ST. LOUIS, September 10, 1878.
	Flour-Fall superfine \$3.40 @ 3.70
	XX 3.80 @ 4.00
	XXX 4.10 (0) 4.28
3	Family 4.30 @ 4.40
Ш	Wheet No 9 fell S04(0) 80
1	No. 8 red
1	Corn—No. 2. 341 3 341 Coats—No. 2. 19 @ 20
	Oats-No. 2. 19 @ 20
	Pork 9 20 00 9 25
8	Lard (20 00 1.09
	Butter-Dairy
9	Country
,	CHICAGO, September 10, 1878.
	Wheat-No. 2 winter 891@ 90
54	No. 2 spring 851@ 86
•	. 100 Sw No. 18
В	Corn
t	Children of the control of the contr
t	Fork
•	Lard
	Wheat—No. 2 fall
	No. 8 fall
8	
	No. 4
	Corn—No. 2 mixed 25 0 254 Oats 17 0 19
0	Rye-No. 211
t	[2] [1] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4
g	Live Stock Markets.
t	ST. LOUIS, September 10, 1878.
	Cattle-Prime to choice \$ 4 00@ 5.00

under our nose. The grand stand, ampitheater, etc., on the grounds must have a place, and then we are doreal felleve it is, there is a difference as to the mode of doing it. The National Bee-Keepers' association wants ongress to pass a law so that queens can be ent by mail, and while that is not much to ask, till it is easy to see that there is good reason by excluding them. Prof. Cook, in his manal, says, in giving directions bow to ship: "In Horse-Packers 12,000 & 3.00 and 12,000 and 12,000 & 3.00 and 12,000 a el Hogs-Packers In Kansas City leading articles of produce

are quoted as follows: Butter, choice, 13@15c.; fo cheese, prime Kansas, 71@ 8c.; eggs, 10@12c.; jo broom-corn, \$50@80 \$ ton; nay, bailed, per ton, \$5.00@6.50; chickens, live, per doz., \$1.75 @2.00; potatoes, 40@50c.; dried apples, \$ tb. 3@31c.; green apples, \$1.00@4.00% bbl.; peaches, \$ box, 15@50c.; tomatoes, \$ bush., 50@ 80c.; flax seed, \$ bush., \$1 10.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows Fancy brands, #8 sack, \$2.40@2.50; XXX \$2.00; XX, \$1.75. Rye flour, \$1.75. Corn

meal, \$ cwt., 75c.

Our quotations are from two to ten cents lower for the various grades of wheat than last week. The Kansas City Journal says: "Those who have been entertaining the delusive hope that wheat had got down to hard pan were subjected to further disappointment vester day. In common parlance the market received 'a black eye,' and was quite sick, and values in sympathy with a further decline from Chicago ruled lower all round." The "visible supply" in the various markets in the United States is ncreasing with almost unprecedented rapidity, having gained a million bushels in the last week and nearly two millions the week previous. It is nearly three times what it was a

year ago. For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis s quoted at 85%c. September, 87c. October and 8ac. November. In Chicago No. 2 is 85ac. September, 861c. October, and 861c. the year. In Kansas City, No. 2 is 71 to 711c. September, 731c. October. No. 8 is 681 to 69c. September, 71c. October.

Corn and other grain have not changed mate-

rially. Cattle have improved a little in demand. The rain has increased the demand for stock eattle and feeders.

Hogs and pork have declined, the latter 25

per cent. Gold opened and closed in New York yes terday at 1.00%. Money was quoted at 2 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 31@5 per cent. The stock market opened strong, with an advance of 1@17 per cent. Government bonds generally steady; railroad bonds weak; state securities quiet. Clearances for the day were \$7,397,000.

The agricultural returns for Great Britain show a small increase over last year in wheat and barley and a decrease in oats. The extent under wheat has increased 50.000 acres. Estimating Ireland at a little over last year, the total area in wheat in the United Kingdom will be nearly 3,400,000 acres. The average yield per acre is about double that of the United States, but we have ten times as many acre annually sown.

There is an advance on refined sugars of &c per pound. The amount of sugar consumed in the United States is enormous as compared with other countries, and it is increasing an nually faster than the increase of population

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES.

The only route through Canada unde

American management.

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

Direct connections made at Detroit and Toledo with all RAILROAD TRAINS from West, North and South.

ctions made at Buffalo and Niagara Falls with FEW YORK CENTRAL and ERIE BAILWAYS.

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars On all Trains to Principal Points East.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN is one of the best constructed and equipped roads on the continent and its fast increasing business is evidence that it superiority over its competitors is acknowledge and appreciated by the traveling public.

Any information as to tickets, connections sleeping car accommodations, etc., cheerfully given on application to the undersigned. PRANKE BROW. Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Ag't, Darnot:

The quickest, safest and most reliable route to all points East of 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 Leayenworth with all the great through routes for all points East, North and South. The isvorite 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 connectionsmade 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 fast ireight express makes the best time and affords the most rupid transit of freight between the Missouri river and all principal points in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, San Juan and Arizons. The quickest, safest and most reliable route all points East or West is via the Kansas Pa-

"The Golden Belt" Route.

izona.

For information concerning rates, maps, guides, pamphlets, etc., call upon or address, D. E. CORNELL, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

JOHN MUIR: Gen I Fr't Ag't.

T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Sup't.

Kansas City.

SPECIAL NOTICE!



THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Takes pleasure in announcing that the sales of their

GENUINE SINGER

SEWING MACHINES

During the months of January, February, March and April, 1878, were

60 PER CENT. GREATER

than during the corresponding months of last year. Could there be stronger evidence of the hold these incomparable machines have taken upon the public esteem?

DON'T

WASTE MONEY Inferior Counterfeit!

Beware of Bogus Agents and Spurious Ma

McCurdy Brothers,

THE OLDEST

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

In Lawrence, Established in 1865,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES



Patentees and Man-ufacturers of the CENTENNIAL Patent Buckle PLOW SHOE. This is absolutely the Best Plow Shoe made.

All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

FOR SPOT CASH we will make prices that defy

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

oor north of Simpson's bank

Horticultural Department.

Small fruits of all kinds are easily raised in Kansas, and every farme ought to have an abundance for family use. Set out small fruits.

Secretary C. W. Garfield, of the Michigan Pomological society, is authority for the statement that Michigan apples ean be marketed in London at a cost of \$1.50 per barrel, including freight and commission.

Pear Culture.

There was a communication in the Rural World of August 21st from Tennessee, in which the writer says that in his latitude, the Duchesse d'Angouleme has stood the test for a number of years. I am glad to hear it, as the above variety blighted badly with me last year and also the year before. This season, with all the terrible heat, not a single twig on all my trees has, up to this moment, shown the least sign of blight, and the reason is surely to be found in the mildress of last winter. If any sap remained in the young shoots the thermometer did not go low enough the thermometer did not go low enough for it to freeze, and, consequently now, in August and September, the most trying time on pear trees, they remain free of disease. And here let me say (and it is not the first time), that a pear orchard planted on soil just rich enough orchard planted on soil just rich enough for the trees to make a fair, healthy growth, will be very little troubled with blight. No manure, whatever, and but very little culture after the third year, and all but the Duchesse and, may be, one or two more varieties, should be grown as standards. They are much more durable and far less subject to disease. From actual experience, I find pear culture—notwithstanding the blight much more remunerative than peaches, which are subject to rot, cold winters, late spring frosts and, last, but not least, to the ravages of the curculio, to say nothing about them being blown down by every storm.—H. S., in Rural World.

Forestry.

There are few subjects of more interest to horticulturists of these prairie states than that of the planting and the cultivation of forests. All seem to recognize that it is a good thing to plant, not only fruit trees, but also forest trees. We shall want the timber, besides the shade and protection, and increased money value it gives the

The following good words upon the subject are timely and worthy of in-

the production of crops for the sustenance of man and beast. Take, for instance, Egypt, portions of Persia, and the valley of the Euphrates and Tigris rivers, in Asiatic Turkey. The very site of the famous Garden of Eden is now nothing but barren sands, looking as if no green thing ever existed there. The wholesale destruction of forests and trees has but one result, to make and trees has but one result, to m land sterile and unproductive-which will gradually drive away population, until whole regions are abandoned and until whole regions are abandoued and given up to the ravages of time. This consummation is, in many large expanses of territory, to be seen in the older continents of Asia and Africa, and will overwhelm any land denuded of forests in the course of time. It is true this may be only a hundred or a thousand years, but it will come inevents but a minute fraction of the true this may be only a hundred or a thousand years, but it will come inev-itably where trees are constantly de-stroyed, and none planted to take their

There was no greater mistake than to cut down the plots of woods to be formerly found upon almost every farm, and where fruit and shade trees

railroad companies to plant trees along their lines, and thus raise enough tim-ber to supply their own enormous wants for ties, and, besides, to provide a grateful shade for their passenger trains. There are some varieties of wood that grow rapidly and of an enduring nature, as the catalpa, cotton-wood, etc.; and it is upon these mainly that the country must rely for their fu-ture supply of timber.

But it must be borne in mind that

farmers, great and small, should join in, at this crisis, in producing their share of timber trees, some of which may be fruit trees, as the cherry, the walnut, chestnut, etc. These small patches of forest should be found on every farm; and as they are countless in numbers, the aggregate would have a most important influence upon the general relationed.

sult which we have in view.

Farmers and land owners should bauish from their minds the idea that they may not live to enjoy the profit of the tree planting; they probably will, as from twenty to thirty years may realize the most liberal hopes of success; at least it will add greatly to the value of the farm from the very facts we have named. In support of this, there is not a farm nowadays offered for sale in a difference as to the mode of doing it. which the woodland, if any, is not he National Bee-Keepers' association wants sparticularly referred to, as well as anyongress to pass a law so that queens can be "never-failing spring" or stream uponent by mail, and while that is not much to ask, till it is easy to see that there is good reason the premises.

There is nothing done on the farmal, says, ingiving directions how to ship: "In which goes further to show enterprischis (the shipping box) should be inserted and wise forethought than the judicious piece of capped honey." Now, while we planting of both fruit and forest trees ress to send chunks of honey by mail; we done on the farm to increase its moneyers and authors how queens can be shipped value more rapidly, at so small an exwithout pieces of comb-honey. Until that its both facts by a little cape, the line that is not more to both facts by a little cape, the line that is not more approaches. may not live to enjoy the profit of the

this as the planting time approaches.

Birds as Friends.

The soft billed birds are especially the friend of the gardener. Pomologists are somewhat divided as to the benefits or injury derived from them. The robin, especially, comes in for a good share of reprobation during the good share of reprobation during the season of small fruits, and many well bodies? and why do women who are informed persons consider this bird an neither young nor pretty make themenemy to the fraternity. Nevertheless, we see no reason to doubt the value even of this fruit-loving bird, if proper means are taken to protect the fruit during its ripening. A little shooting goes along way. To all others—garden-ers, florists, and especially to the farmer—even the robin is worthy of careful protection. The hard billed birds naturally live on grain and seeds, yet in the summer season, especially while raising young, they devour many insects, and especially their eggs. The grouse, partridge, and especially the quall, feed almost exclusively upon insection. sect life during the whole early part of the season and until harvest. The farmer can well afford them a ration of grain at this season.

Particular families of birds are confined in their hunt for food within cersertion here. They are from the Germantown Telegraph:

It is a well settled fact that forests produce moisture, and shade trees assist in enriching the soil, fitting it for the production of crops for the sustenance of man and heast. Take for inmost beneficial birds we have in the destruction of mice and other vermin, and the much abused crow, if exterminated, would be followed by an increase in noxious life that would cause represents but a minute fraction of the

benefit it does. For ourselves we have always made the birds friends. In the autumn, by throwing some favorite food near their haunts, they will gather in great numbers and pay their way by the insects killed. And with the return of spring they will not forget the favors shown them. As a rule those who complain

The Household.

To Our Lady Readers. . We long ago gave this column for their gareport of his apiaries for this sea-exclusive use of our lady readers. For an, and wanting to be put in commusometime they manifested a lively in-lication with a practical bee-keeper to terest in it and kept it full, but for some-keeper go one of his apiaries on time past our lady friends have entirely ares; a hard worker wanted. Also a neglected to use the space set apart for amunication from Charles Dadant, them. We hope this reminder will be linois, on honey as a medicine, and sufficient and that hereafter this col-dulteration. And from James Hedumn will be kept full by the ladies.

This is the time of year when the not topics in bee-keeping.

children, especially the little ones, need a watchful care. If the weather grows a seed, and the following committee suddenly cool, put on warmer garments.

D'S DRUG HOUSE,

BE KNOWN THROUGHOUF KANSAS AND assed, and the following committee at AS THE. at once.

Fashion's Follies.

The London Queen very sensibly calls attention to the fact that few ladies

to both facts by a little cape, the line of which is carried from shoulder to shoulder, cutting the body in two, and increasing the effect of the roundness of the back? Why, again, do women from whom the slenderness of girlhood has passed away, or who, perhaps, have never possessed it, persist in wearing garments fastened tightly round their selves objects of remark by imitating the duchess of Devonshire in her hat, seeing that they can rival her in nothing else? Why do women, old and young, disfigure themselves by wearing a little scrap of net across the upper half of their faces, which neither softens nor protects the face, but only makes it look patchy? To all these questions we pause for a reply.'''

The simple answer is that many pre-fer to follow the dictates of fashion

rather than of good taste.

Useful Recipes.

ONE WAY TO MAKE TOMATO CATwith salt to extract the juice. Stew it down until quite thick, and after strain ing through a colander, add sugar, a few cloves, and pepper, mace and vine-gar to your taste. Bottle it, and wax

RISEN FLANNEL CAKES .- Into one quart of flour put two teaspoonfuls of salt. Beat two whole eggs, and pour in a quart of milk, first boiled and cooled to prevent its souring. Beat the batter quite light; then add three tablespoonfuls of yeast; beat again, and set to rise until morning. Bake on a

HOE CAKE. Take a piece off your light bread dough early in the morning, and make it into a thin batter with in, and serve quite hot.

PLUM PUDDING, No. 2.—This plum pudding, although simple and wholesome, makes as handsome a dish as any, constructed however elaborately. One and a half pounds of raisins (stoned, of of bread crumbs, eight eggs, haif a pound of butter, and one teacupful of brown sugar. Beat the eggs separately; add sugar to the yolks; then beat in the whites. Cream the butter, add to this the eggs, then stir in the bread crumbs. Flour the plums well, and

bornerly found upon almost every farm, and where fruit and shade trees been and pay their way by the inserties, the work was the third place to remain unrestored. Frequently, in the even of the place to remain unrestored. Frequently, in the even of the work of the place to remain unrestored. Frequently, in the even of the place was the place of the place

IT IS 21 LONG YEARS THAT GEO: LEIS

rnardo, San Diego county, Cal., giv- ECTED WITH THE on, Dowagiac, Mich., entitled, "Stray

LY 16 YEARS

Of the Kansas valley—a house that the people believe in and patronize because it subserves

WE HAVE REMOVED OUR ENTIRE STOCK

And are now in full blast in the splendid brick store building on the corner of Massachusetts and Henry streets, known as

SIMPSON BANK BUILDING. THUE

OUR SUMMER STOCK OF

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c., &c.,

Comprises everything staple, and includes thousands of articles impossible to detail—Linseed oil, Turpentine, Varnishes, White Lead, Mixed Paints and Paint Brushes, at away down prices.

10,000 MEMORANDUM BOOKS AND ALMANACS TO GIVE AWAY. Remember where to find us-ON THE CORNER. Everybody made welcome. Come and GEO. LEIS & BRO.

THE TWENTY-SECOND

Edition of our DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST, for the fall of 1878, is NOW READY. It is the most mplete work we ever published. Contains descriptions and prices of all classes of goods, such as

Dry Goods, Gloves, Hoisery, Notions, Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Cutlery, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Trunks, Traveling-Bags, Pipes, Tobaccos, Cigars, Teas, etc.

We also issue supplements containing prices of GROCERIES. These Price Lists are almost indispensable to those desiring to purchase any class of goods for Personal or Family use. FLEE to

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

NEW FALL STYLES FOR 1878!

Just received at

MRS. GARDNER & CO.'S,

N. B .- Ladies, when you visit the city call at Mrs. Gardner's first and leave your orders, so that your goods may be ready when you wish to return.

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

AVERY PLOWS!



ket facilities for the sale of wool and Undoubtedly, from good books, good mutton being taken into consideration, agricultural papers, and the reports of a better condition of things for success experienced farmers, there may be dein sheep raising than in Kansas. Mut-duced general principles which will be ton as an article of food must, from its of much practical use in feeding stock; already well established reputation, but the diversified methods, the varifind a ready market and command a ous ways in which these principles are good price. Wool will always be in to be applied must, in order to obtain demand, and when our superior advan- the best results, be left to the practical tages of water-power shall have been good sense of the individual stock-raisdeveloped and put into use for the pur- er. He must thoroughly understand pose of manufacturing wool into the the character and condition of his stock, various fabrics demanded by a prosperous people, it will find a quick and at, and then apply all the resources of remunerating cash sale.

good knowledge of the business-the he labors. utilizing both the wool and carcass, lished as easily and cheaply in Kansas ed, will not pay. No, it will not. as in any other state, and we think our good soil, our healthy climate, and Kansas State Bre-Keepers' Association above all the character of our people for sobriety, industry and a fostering care for education will serve as a pressing invitation and a standing advering invitation and a standing advertisement, for all those who appreciate ident, N. Cameron. such favorable conditions of life, to come among us and bring their flocks with them.

Feeding and Fattening of Stock a

Study. Cattle, if left to themselves to browse round in large pastures, will feed on a tendered by the association, as folvariety of herbage. They do not confine themselves exclusively to the different kinds of grasses, but will eat freely many sorts of weeds and the tender branches of various kinds of trees. If farmers would take a hint from the natural habits and tastes of animals in regard to the selection of food, they would utilize much fodder which is now wasted and keep their stock in a better condition of health and flesh. There are yet many things to learn in regard to economy in feeding, such economy as will promote not only the health, thrift and comfort of stock in general, but save expense to the farmer and put money in his pocket. In our personal part we had put money in his pocket. In our personal part we had part we had part we had part to induce others to enter the business. It is destructive of the best interests of the apiary, to induce others to enter the business. It is destructive of the best interests of the new regards and patent vended that all leach the new regards and patent vended that all leach the new regards and patent vended that will catch the new regards and patent vended that will catch the new regards and patent vended that will catch the new regards and patent vended that this association has not held a regular meeting for our years, the calling of the meeting that this association has not beld a regular meeting for our years, the calling of the meeting that this association has not beld a regular meeting for our years, the calling of the meeting that this association has not beld a regular meeting for our years, the calling of the meeting that this association has not beld a regular meeting for our years, the calling of the meeting for our years, the callin fine themselves exclusively to the differand put money in his pocket. In our state, where land is cheap and the natural grasses on the prairie are so abundant, hay, for some years to come, will be chiefly used for keeping stock in winter. It contains nearly all of the more essential elements of nutrition

more essential elements of nutrition combined in proper proportions, and is, perhaps, upon the whole, the most economical food for general use.

But working animals, milch cows, and such stock as is to be prepared for market and sold as beef, require food containing more nutriment in smaller bulk and susceptible of easier and quicker digestion; and precisely upon this point all the skill, knowledge and practical good sense of the farmer are to be brought into requisition and carefully applied. We do not believe that any definite rules can be given for feeding

ter in large flocks, but because as a gen- nutrition requisite for putting fat upon eral rule they receive more attention cattle designed for the market, and and are more cheaply provided for giving strength and heart to working when their numbers are large. Sheep cattle, and an abundant flow of milk when their numbers are large. Sheep raising in this state, so far as we can learn, has proved a failure when entered upon by those who have had no previous experience, in the business.

We should expect such a result. We mever look for a finished picture from one who has never studied and practiced the art of painting. We should never employ a novice in brick-laying to build us a house; we never expect finished and durable work from those who have never served an apprenticeship at their trade. We see no reason why a man should be successful in raising sheep who has had no experience and no knowledge of the business.

But to the man who has had experience, and who has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the business, we do not believe there can be found the world over soil, climate and market facilities for the sale of wool and raising in this state, so far as we can rich for butter or cheese making; but see clearly the ends which he is aiming his wit, skill, reason and judgment to The success of sheep husbandry in meet the requirements of those condithe future of Kansas will be based on a tions and to secure the ends for which

We have often made the remark, and and the selection of such a breed of we believe it strictly true, that in this sheep as will best develop this two-fold age of progress the farmer who does purpose. Our native grasses are so not study, think, watch, observe, labor good and nutritious; our facilities for and pray; who does not put every inch raising such crops as will be eaten fresh of his manhood, his brain, heart and and green through our short , winters, hand into his work; who is slack in and also for growing such herbage as his promises and slack in his performwill start early in the spring, will pre- ances, may as well quit his business and sent advantages to those who are desir- become a lawyer, a doctor, a clergyous of entering upon this branch of man, or enter upon any other honest farming, such as they will gladly ac- pursuit by which he can get a decent cept if they have any eye to the main living; for surely farming, to such as chance. Sheep ranches can be estab- are slothful and stupid and thick skull-

> This association assembled in annual convention at the court-house in this

On motion, O. W. Carpenter was elected secretary. Minutes of last meeting read and ap-

proved. The president then delivered his address, for which a vote of thanks was

lows: Gentlemen of the Convention :- I see by the re-

sheep Husbandry.

The attainment of any marked success in sheep husbandry requires considerable knowledge of the characteristics, habits and management of sheep in large flocks. Not that sheep do better in large flocks, but because as a general terms that mixtures of chopped hay, straw, stalks, almost any kind of vegetables, Indian meal, bran, shorts, oats, rye, etc., cooked or uncooked, but better cooked if it can be done without too great expense of time and apparatus, contain all the elements of untrition requisite for putting fat upon it is to enable them to make a correct estimate it is to enable them to make a correct estimate it is to enable them to make a correct estimate. it is to enable them to make a correct estimate as to how much to take for transportation, so as to leave enough to keep the producer from starving, otherwise they might starve out production altogether and thus injure their own business.

And while I am on this subject of railroads, that effect our husiness as well as all other

ers and authors how queens can be shipped without pieces of comb-honey. Until that time I doubt whether it would be prudent to open the mails for the transportation of honey. It seems to me that this blunder of Prof. Cook's It seems to me that this blunder of Prof. Cook's has indefinitely postponed the day for obtaining such legislation. It would be useless to go before congress with a queen cage that would not be liable to soil the mail, when we would be met with the question, "What assurance can you give that queens would not be sent as per directions in Cook's manual?"

Again, our National grange, supposed to represent the agricultural interests of the courty, in considering this question of fostering

try, in considering this question of fostering industry, concluded to ask for a secretary of agriculture; and I have no doubt that the asking will be successful in this case. But the success will be like the success of the frogs in Æsop's fables in getting a king that had some life in him. The creation of a sinecure filled by a politician is a departure in the fostering business that is not visible to ordinary individuals. It we have nothing to ask of government than secretaries and boards, and statistics of agriculture without ordinary individuals. secretaries and boards, and statistics of agriculture which are of the stork kind of aid, we must be a very contented people. It would seem that we have had sufficient experience to teach us that relief does not come through the fostering of parasites on the industries of the country, but the very reverse; and now we should begin to shake them off—the blg ones first. Trausportation monopolies and money monopolies wiped out, our railroad lines and our water courses equally free for traffic, and our national bonds converted into a non-interest currency is what we should demand first. It would help us more than a million secretaries of agriculture would injure us. I say injure because we certainly would be injured to the amount of his salary.

But there is another thing that I wish to call your attention to that we can be working at in the meantime, that is, the adulteration of honey and syrups. The extent to which this

honey and syrups. The extent to which this is carried on is really alarming, especially when it is known that the adulterations are poisonous, not only ruining our business as honey producers and sorghum producers, but it is a deception and fraud, injurious both to legitimate business and health. In this we should demand at once the vigorous interfer-ence of the law. Glogose, with which honey and syrups are adulterated, is made of sulphuand syrups are additionally in made of surphuric acid, time and corn starch; and it is said that rags answer the same purpose as the corn starch to give the syrup body, the color of the syrup being regulated by the cleanliness of the rags. Is it not time that the people knew that they were eating old rags, dissolved in sulphuric acid and lime, made into dops to poison our people? I say dope because I don't like to dignify it with the word syrup. And it is not dignify it with the word syrup. And it is not only mixed with honey and syrups but it is actually sold without mixture, in all its filthiness, to the unsuspecting. And right here in the city of Lawrence there are twenty-barrels of this "damned dirt" sold to one of pure syrup; in fact, it is almost impossible to find a pure article of syrup on the market here, and we should demand that this infamous traffic be stopped for our health as well as our other interests. And I would recommend the appointment of a committee to take this matter in charge and bring it before the legislature in a ment of a committee to take this matter in charge and bring it before the legislature in a bill. Some states have already taken action in this matter. This stuff is sold under all sorts of brands, such as silver drips, golden syrup, sugar-house molasses, New Orleans molasses, plantation molasses, cut-loaf syrup, etc.; but in no case will you see the name and locality of the manufactory. They know that they are in a nefarious business; under no other supposition would a manufacturer send out his goods without his brand. The stuff however is made in East St. Louis and comes to ever is made in East St. Louis and comes to Lawrence by the car load.

Such questions as this should engage our attention rather than the discussion of abstract

Such questions as this should engage our attention rather than the discussion of abstract theories and disputed points in apiculture, from which we'derive really no practical benefit. What does it matter to us whether the drone progeny of a queen is affected by the tertilization of the queen? What matter to us what particular marks are regarded as a designation of purity in an Italian queen? What matter to us whether honey-dew is an exuitation from the leaves or lice that live upon them? All these questions can be scientifically proven on both sides, so that it leaves the ordinary apiarian as much in the dark as ever, as far as a solution is concerned. Real progress in apiculture is slow. Many things we think new are in reality old, but being new to us, it is our business to note them down and put them on record for posterity. It is for us to take such action as will be tor our material interest, and for the welfare of all. And may our meeting be harmonious and profitable is the heartteft wish of your humble servant.

the heartiest wish of your humble servant.

The secretary then read communications to the association as follows:
From I. P. Watt, Duck Creek, Ill., asking various questions as to what part of Kansas is best adapted to beekeeping, and what honey plants succeed best. There was none that could give much encouragement to go into beekeeping as an exclusive business.

The communication was turned over to the president to answer. Next, a selected thoroughbred sire. This will give him grades of excellent feeding quality. He can also make selections of the best calves for raising—at least he should discard all puny ones, and especially mincing eaters. He needs animals of strong appetite and vigorous digestion. These calves are kept for the production of meat, and it is merely a waste of time and food to attempt to coddle a physically-defectively organized calf.

Second—These calves may be raised largely on food which is not otherwise turned to so good an account. It is

communication from G. F. Merriam, Bernardo, San Diego county, Cal., giving a report of his apiaries for this season, and wanting to be put in communication with a practical bee-keeper to to cash, or saving the expenditure of communication from Charles Dadant, Illinois, on honey as a medicine, and adulteration. And from James Heddon, Dowagiac, Mich., entitled, "Stray Thoughts," touching various imporant topics in bee-keeping.

The subject of adulteration was discussed, and the following committee was appointed to prepare a bill to prethe legislature next winter. Committee-N. Cameron, M. A. O'Neill and S. M. Allen.

There was on exhibition comb foundation machines and white clover honey by F. J. Farr, Independence, Mo .: hives, honey, comb foundation and section-boxes by P. Underwood, North honey extracter, sample of honey-dew, honey and bellows smoked by N. Cameron, Cook's manual by T. G. Newman, Chicago, Ill.

After a vote of thanks to Judge Smith for the use of his room, meeting ad-O. W. CARPENTER. journed. Secretary.

Breeding vs. Buying Cattle.

The economy on the farm does no differ materially from the true political economy of a nation. The most prosperous natious produce at home all that their resources will permit, and sell all the surplus their industry can produce; or, in other words, they buy only what they must, and sell all they can. So with the farmer, he should study his resources, and purchase only such things as he cannot produce so cheaply at home. All farming operations must now be carried on with a small margin of profit; and he who does not study closely his expenditures, and the product to be expected from them, will find his labor brings only disappointment and loss.

The beef producer fluds the price of his cattle, finished for market, but little more than the cost of food and attendance in growing them. He relies principally upon the purchase of store cattle for feeding, "because," he says, "I could not afford to raise steers for the price I pay." This opinion is usually based simply on the price per head he pays in the market, and not up-

on the quality of the animals.

The considerations in favor of home-breeding are many. The mere price paid for the young cattle cannot decide it. The capacity of the digestive system to digest and assimilate food, together with the form and thrifty condition of the animal, must all be taken into account in determining the real feeding value of a two or three-yearold steer. Lean steers, that have made a very slow growth up to two or two and a half years, will require double the amount of food to put on 100 lbs. live weight that those do that have been thrifty, good feeders from calfhood. It not unfrequently costs the whole value of a leau, poorly kept steer to put it in condition for the market. Such steers are dear at any price. It is owing to the purchase of many such young cattle by feeders that the profits are so often small, or wholly wanting. These young cattle have been kept upon food so deficient in quality, that the digestive system has remained unde-veloped, and this must be developed by the new feeder before the steers be gotten into a growing and fattening condition. But that stunt from the early feeding can never be fully over-

Feeders who provide a warm stable for comfortable and profitable winter feeding, find a difficulty in taking wild steers which have been raised without handling and without shelter. They do not take kindly to confinement in a stable, and often make less progres under this in proved system than if fed in the open air. Animals do not relish a change of habits more than men. All these are obstacles to making profit on store steers found in the market. We have heard of a lot of wild Texas steers that submitted to being tied up in a comfortable stable, and fed in a civilized way, making an excellent gain in five mouths, but this is more frequently reversed.

Now let us sum up some of the ad-vantages of home-bred sleers over those purchased in the market:

First—The farmer can select his breeding stock. He can select the best cows from common stock, both as to form and milking qualities, and a well selected thoroughbred sire. This will

not necessary to feed them new milk more than two or three weeks, when they may be profitably fed on refuse milk, grass, bran, oil-cake and grain. It is turning a large amount of food intake charge of one of his apiaries on shares; a hard worker wanted. Also a communication from Charles Desarts ly market.

Third-These calves will be handled and made familiar with the system practiced by the breeder. They will be ready for full feeding from the first to the last day of their lives. There need be no such final fattening period as in the case with market steers, because they are carried forward with good appetite and flesh from the beginning, and with them food will produce its vent and punish adulterators of food best results. It is not extravagant to and to urge it upon the attention of say, that these home-bred steers, on the average, will be worth double those purchasable at the same age. The system of feeding can only be complete when it starts with the animal at birth, and carries it along under the best sys-tem until ready for market. And now that we are supplying at a new and more critical market in Europe, we must adopt the system that gives the feeder perfect control of the animal ev-Lawrence; section-box by J. Heddon; ery day of its life.—Live-Stock Jour-

Preparing for Wheat. The excellent crop of wheat which has just been harvested will, no doubt. stimulate nearly every farmer to sow an increased acreage this fall. There is no good reason why, with proper care in the selection of soils, a crop of winter wheat may not, with almost absolute certainty, be produced south of the 40th degree of latitude every year. The requisites for a good yield are: 1, a dry soil; 2, a moderately rich soil; 3, thorough preparation by deep plowing and continuous harrowing until the surface is fine; 4, planting the seed in drills, and at a sufficient depth; 5, rolling the surface after the seed has been planted, in order to pack the soil; 6, a sufficiently wet and cool fall, a heavy fall of snow, an open winter, and a moist, cool spring. These conditions will most certainly insure a good crop. The drawbacks are the Hessian fly, a hot, dry autumn, a winter alternating with freezing and thawing weather, and a hot, dry spring, with an occa-sional raid from chiuch bugs. There is one thing that should be continually in the farmers' mind, viz., never sow wheat on soil that is wet, or where water stands - Chicago Tribune.

GILBERT & SEGUR,

General Commission

MERCHANTS,

And dealers in all kinds of

FARM PRODUCE.

Grain Sold on Commission,

And prompt returns made.

ALL KINDS OF SEEDS

On hand and will be sold as cheap as at any other house in the country.

Advances Made on Consignments.

Patronage solicited and satisfaction guaran-

180 MASS. ST., - - LAWRENCE, KANS.

G. H. MURDOCK.

WATCHMAKER

ENGRAVER, PICKETT'S DRUG STORE

- Lawrence, Kans. 15 Mass. Street.

Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.



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

These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as cocolds, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, gleet, indigestion and all derangements of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling

A friend of mine had a horse taken with a very odd disorder three days ago. He was put in the stable at night as well as ever (is kept as a farm-horse); in the morning he was covered all over with a pitchy substance oozing out of his skin. The matter comes from him his skin. The matter comes from him all the time, like sweat, but thick, like gummy oil; smells badly; breast and belly badly swollen, but the swelling is better, but not all down yet. The matter has stopped running from his neck, and the skin seems very rough, all cracked, and all over him. It is opened in some places two inches long; patches of skin drop off; no bleeding, but he seems sore: appetite good, and well seems sore; appetite good, and well otherwise. Has had a physic-ball and has been washed with castile soap-suds.

If you can understand his trouble and give a remedy you will greatly oblige.

Answer.—This form of eczema is, in our opinion, an effort of nature to eliminate by the skin some effete materials collected either from the blood or as broken down tissue. or as broken down tissué. Treatment: Give a cathartic; change his tood to grass if possible, and, after the cathartic has acted, give half an ounce of sul-phite of soda daily in his feed; wash the parts often, and dust a little finely powdered sulphate of copper in or on the exceriated surfaces till they assume a healthy appearance; then take one part of olive oil to twenty of carbolic acid crystals, mixed and applied once

Cramp of Stiffe.

I have a well bred stud, three years old. About seven months ago I noticed one morning on going to the stable that he could not draw his hind leg forward, and when forced to do so the stiffe snapped and he could walk as well as ever. It has been so often since, and when standing or going down grade he often drops in one or the other hip, as though his stifle slipped out. It does not lame him; only makes him misstep; it does not swell. By placing front finger on inside of stifle and thumb on outside you can feel a small bone slip and out; by pressing first with in and out; by pressing first with thumb and then with finger it will slip back. He eats well, fattens well, and feels good. I keep him in a box stall, 12x14; ground floor, plenty of ryestraw, floor is a little damp. He runs loose night and day, only when driven. First, let me know what is the matter. Second, can he be cured? Third, how? Fourth, how shall I arrange his stall, or is it right? ANSWER.-The horse is subject to

eramp of the stifle (muscular contrac-tion), the symptoms of which are very similar to dislocation of the patella, similar to dislocation of the patella, viz., the leg being distended, and fixed to the stable floor with an utter mability on the part of the animal to bring it forward till the contraction has relaxed, when he will travel without any inconvenience until a renewed attack takes place. It is the result of perverted nutrition, due to taking cold, standing in badly ventilated stables, etc. It is rarely seen except in young and growing animals. Treatment: When the cramp is present foment the leg from the hip down to the foot with warm water, with a little tincture of opium in it, till the muscles relax; prepare him by feeding upon bran mashes for two days, then administer a purgafor two days, then administer a purgative composed of Barbadoes aloes, six; ground ginger, one drachm, made into a ball, and given before feeding. If it does not act, repeat in forty-eight hours. After it has acted give one of the following powders every morning in his feed: Take gentian root, pulverized, two; cinchona bark, pulverized, and pimento, of each one ounce, mixed, made into eight powders and given in his feed, which should be changed often. He should have a sun bath daily and be kept in a dry and well ventilated stable.—Turf, Field

and Farm.

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

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

REFERENCE—The Mastin Bank.

WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING Sands' Genuine all Wool HORSE COLLARS.

All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented. BIG STOCK OF **SADDLES & HARNESS**



We manufacture and keep on hand a full and fine absortment of

AND CASKETS! COFFINS, CASES

Of superior quality at moderate prices. Our Warerooms are at the

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

HILL & MENDENHALL.

ELMENDARO HERD.

LEVI DUMBAULD

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas,

BREEDER OF THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE. 17,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.

ROBERT COOK Iola, Allen county, Kans., Importer, Breeder and Shipper of PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

-AND-

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

Eight weeks old. \$22.00

Three to five months old . 32.00

Five to seven months old . 42.00

Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.

THE WHITE



This machine possesses more advantages and satisfies those who use it better than any other ma-chine on the market. We beg to call your at entior to a tew of the many advantages combined in it; First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine.

machine.
Second—It has more capacity and power than any other family sewing machine.
Third—It is not complicated with cog-gears nor three capacity. arge cams.
Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed

machine.

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

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

Seventh—Its shuftle is comparatively self-thread

& Co.'s, Lawrence, Kans. WE DESIRE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO

The Latest New Improvements

Just added to the popular DAUNTLESS SEWING - MACHINE.

Thousands are now in use, all giving perfect

All the working parts of STEEL, securing durbility and finish
Best HOBBIN WINDER used, without running he machine or removing the work.

Best TENSION and TAKE UP, only the needle Best TENSION and Land the Best TENSION and Land the easiest managed, no holes or slots to thread. In fact it can be threaded in the dark. Its bobbin holding more thread than any other.

New TREADLE, neat in appearance, perfect in

shape.

Best HINGES, giving solid support and perfect Best HINGES, giving solid support and perices insulation.

The universal expression of all who have seen and tested the Daintless is, that beyond doubt it is "THE BEST IN THE MARKET." We shall be pleased to have your orders, feeling confident our machine will render perfect satisfaction.

Agents wanted. Special inducements and lowest factory prices given.

Bauntless Hanufacturing Co...

Norwalk, Ohio.

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 recipic 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 KEV. JOEPH T INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

GEO. INNES & CO.

Second Week of our Keen Cutting Sale!

TERRIFIC BARGAINS!

IRRESISTIBLE INDUCEMENTS!

We open this morning— A choice line of prints at 4c.

A choice line of ginghams at 7½c. The prettiest and best prints at 5c.

GREAT TEMPTATION IN MUSLINS: Wamsutta bleached 10c. Utica nonpareil 10c. New York mills 10c. Backstone 7c

GREAT REDUCTION IN BROWN MUSLINS: 50 pieces of 4-4 brown at 5c. 75 pieces of extra heavy at 6c.

KID GLOVES.
Beautiful shades in kid gloves at 50c.
Those gloves are as good as any in the market at 75c.

Genuine Turkey red damasks at 50c.
Great reduction in table linens, napkins and towels. 25 dozen of 2-button kids at 85c.

BARGAINS IN SILKS.

We offer special bargains in summer silks at 50... 60c... 65c. and 75c. Good black gros grain silks at 62 c... 65c... 75c. and \$1.00. Our special dress silks at \$1.25, \$1 40 and \$1.50 are the best bargains ever seen in this market. RUCHINGS-NEW STYLES.

We have just received the prettiest crepe leisse ruchings in white, tinted and black-per-

A RATTLING BARGAIN. 100 pieces choice percales, yard wide, for 61c. a yard, cheap at 12c.

We are making fearfully low prices on all goods. We extend a cordial invitation to calland examine our goods and prices. GEO. INNES & CO.

J. P. ROSS.

W. J. A. MONTGOMERIE.

BEAUTIFUL WHITE BRONZE MONUMENTS!

which has only been years, 4

most cursory inspection

ROSS & MONTGOMERIE

General Agents, No. 51 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

Call and see the Beautiful Monument. .

WILDER & PALM,

Manufacturers and Dealers in



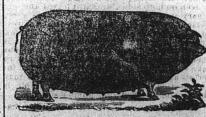
-AND-

A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS For this season's trade.

HENRY MIEBACH, Address

Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas

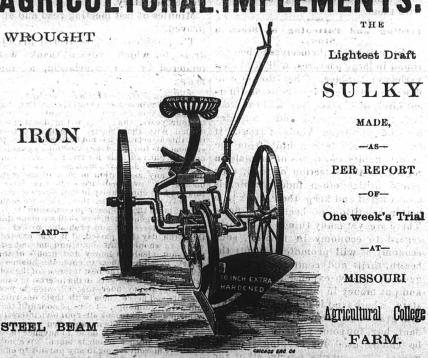
RIVERSIDE HERD, NO. 1 (Established in 1868.)



I am now offering for sale a choice lot of No. 1

Poland-China and Berkshire Pigs (recorded stock) at reasonable figures. Parties wishing to purchase will call on or address me All rigs warranted first-class, and shipped G.O.D. J. V. RANDOLPH, Emports, Lyon county, Kansas.

One hundred head of stock sheep, in good health and condition. For particulars inquire at The Spirit office or at the farm of the undersigned; eight miles west of Hawrence; on the California road. WM, M. INGORSOLL.



The Star Corn Planter, with Barnes' Wire Check-Rower, warranted to check more accurate than can be done by hand. Good Hand Planters.

Buckeye Self Binders, Harvesters, Table Rakes and Mowers.

1,00,000 extra good Hedge Plants.

Sandwich Power and Hand Shellers. Avery Stalk Cutters, Railroad Plows and Scrayers.

The best Steel and Wood Beam Plows, Riding and Walking Cultivators.

Wilder & Palm Wagon, with patent rub iron.

Call at 116 Massachusetts street for anything wanted for the farm. W. A. ROGERS. H. D. ROGERS.

bolk and successfully of ospiculated quick- [ish hearests mansh

applied. We do not believe that any tent KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS