

# THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. VII.—NO. 25.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 333.

### THE KINGS OF THE SOIL.

Black sin may nestle below a crest,  
And crime below a crown;  
As good hearts 'neath a fustian vest,  
As under a silken gown.  
Shall tales be told of the chiefs who sold  
Their sinews to crush and kill,  
And never a word be sung or heard  
Of the men who reap and till?

I bow in thanks to the sturdy throng  
Who greet the young morn with toil;  
And the burden I give my earnest song  
Shall be this—the *kings of the soil*!  
Then sing for the kings who have no crown—  
But the blue sky over their head—  
Never sultan or dey had such power as they,  
To withhold or to offer bread.

Proud ships may hold both silver and gold,  
The wealth of a distant strand;  
But ships would rot, and be valued not,  
Were there none to till the land.  
The wildest heath, and the wildest brake,  
Are rich as the richest fleet,  
For they gladden the wild birds when they wake,  
And give them food to eat.

And with willing hand, and spade and plow,  
The gladdening hour shall come,  
When that which is called the "waste land"  
Now,  
Shall ring with the "Harvest Hopes!"  
Then sing for the kings who have no crown  
But the blue sky o'er their head—  
Never sultan or dey had such power as they,  
To withhold or offer bread.

For the Spirit of Kansas.

A CHAPTER FROM REV. ADONIJAH.

BY L. A. B. STEELE.

Rev. Adonijah was in his barn shelling corn. His first sermon for the ensuing Sabbath was but half done, but he had his heart set on bringing the young stock he had purchased during the summer and fall through the winter in a little better than a fair condition, certain that, if he could do so, they would yield him a little better—perhaps a great deal better—than ordinary profit. He had raised some corn and taken considerable on subscription; taking it in that way he had got it at the lowest rates. He was by no means one of those meek ministers who will take what the parishioners offer them, without so much as asking what is the regular market price, and he felt that he was in a fair way to make a large profit if he managed right.

He had taken the three-pail kettle Paulina used for soap making and dyeing purposes and fixed it over a sort of rude furnace, built of rough stones, and situated in a little hollow back of the barn, where it would be sheltered from the wind and convenient to the spring, which supplied water for his stock. He calculated that a small quantity of corn boiled, or at least steamed until it was soft, would go much further toward keeping the calves in good condition than if fed to them without cooking. He might have cooked it on the cob, but they would waste a good deal in eating it that way, and then the cobs would make a large share of the necessary fuel. It was cold, slow work, shelling corn by hand there in the barn, and he thought if that largest steer sold for as much in the spring as he meant to have it he would buy a patent corn-sheller before another winter; and if the rest of them turned out well, he would build a range of new, warm cattle sheds. To be sure, he had a tolerably fair shelter for his stock now, but nothing like what he would like to have. Then he fell to estimating the probable weight of each animal in the spring, judging from its present appearance, and what he meant to do for it. From that the transition was easy to the amount of solid cash they might bring into his pockets.

He thought all this time that he was planning the second sermon for the next Sabbath; but if he had preached what he was then planning it would have been such a sermon as was never heard since the day when Aaron, pointing to his own handiwork, cried to the rebellious crowd in the awful shadow of Sinai, "These be thy gods, oh Israel!"

The thought that, in accordance with the scriptural injunction, to "do with thy might whatsoever thy hand findeth to do," Parson Story would have done better when he undertook to pack pork if he had paid attention enough to know whether he was putting on salt enough to keep it from spoiling or not; still, it was better for his people that he so loved his work that nothing could turn his mind from its soul-stirring themes. Whereas, it was becoming painfully apparent to the people of Rev. Adonijah's charge that the calves and corn, potatoes and dried apples were weighing down his sermons to the level of a dead formalism, rendered still worse by a peculiar common-

placeness of style which would hardly have been tolerated in a country newspaper.

Bill White came into the barn and at once began to criticize his reverend brother-in-law's proceedings, declaring that it was worse than a waste of time to shell the corn, for the critters would eat the cobs, and they needed 'em for roughness in their feed.

Rev. Adonijah retorted, with considerable spirit, that the hay and corn fodder made roughness enough, and that it would be a waste of time and fuel to cook all the corn they wanted on the cobs.

So they argued, back and forth, until Bill put in a clincher by declaring, "Wal, if you did but know it, you'd a sight better put that extra time into your sermons;" when the barn door opened, and Paulina appeared, with flushed face and tearful eyes.

"Joe King has just been here; says his mother is dying and wants to see you. I told him you'd come right away, and he run right off. Poor boy," added Paulina, her voice thick with tears, "I didn't think he could cry so."

The shocked minister rose to his feet. "I must change my clothes," he faltered, hardly knowing what he said. "I'll harness your horse," volunteered Bill; and the minister was well on his way to Roger King's house before he could settle his mind into anything like a suitable frame for his work. In the meantime Rhoda was talking in faint but earnest tones to her husband:

"You will let Laura have all my things, won't you?"

"Anything you say, of course," replied Roger, in a stifled voice.

There was a terrible contraction about his throat just then.

"I mean," she went on, "my clothes, and the little keepsakes I had when I was a girl. My beds and china of course ought to go to Joe, but I would like Laura to have the little blue china cups and saucers that were my grandmother's."

"Yes."

"And you'll always befriend her, won't you?"

"Of course I will."

"And you'll remember that you must be father and mother both to Joe, now. You can get married again, and be just as well suited, but Joe's too big ever to feel as though any other woman was his mother. You'll remember that won't you?"

"Yes, yes! But don't talk as if any other woman could fill your place to me," choked Roger. "I haven't done as well by you as I might, but I've always loved you, Rhoda."

Something like a wan smile passed over the face of the dying woman.

"You've done as well as you could, and now I want you to promise that you'll meet me in heaven—you and Joe. You'll try, won't you, Joe?"

"Yes," sobbed Joe.

The poor woman closed her eyes as if glad that her earthly work was done. She said nothing to Laura. Only the night before the young girl had been her sole watcher, so little apprehension had there been of any danger, and she had talked long and freely with her, saying all that was in her heart to say.

In the meantime the minister was coming, trying, as he rode along, to think of suitable texts and gospel consolations for the parting spirit and the sorrowing friends. It seemed like a long time since he had sat down, in the land of Beulah, to talk to Grandma Ellsmere. The grass was thick on her grave before the autumn frost had fallen, but he remembered the triumphant light in her dying eye, and the rapturous tones and outstretched arms which had welcomed the coming of the conveying angels to bear her home.

He missed, too, the influence of those long talks with Alfred, who had taught him in the very meekness and singleness of his spirit so much more than he had ever learned from him. Alfred was pursuing his studies in the preparatory department of a distant college, looking with calm, serious and sometimes astonished eyes at the developments of student life, but never allowing anything to turn his aims aside from the mark of his high calling. It is a sad thing to say, but in all that large parish the feeble old woman and the bashful boy were the only two who had brought any influence to bear upon the religious growth of their young minister; all the rest interested themselves mainly in helping on his schemes for the financial prosperity of the church and adding to his own temporal comfort. The "business talent," which needed no development, was completely overshadowing the somewhat stunted and one-sided growth of grace

in his heart, and, although grace must ultimately win, there was a terrible pruning in store for Rev. Adonijah.

He reached the house of mourning, gave utterance to conventional consolations and prayers, saw the quiet features settle to their last repose, and drove back to his corn-shelling and to plan a funeral sermon in place of the one which had occupied his thoughts during the morning. Aunt Jemima, Aunt Susanna and other aunts and cousins were there, doing all that was needful and saying a great deal more than was needful. Deacon Green and one or two others sat in the kitchen with the bereaved husband, looking silently into the fire, as he did, or talking a little in low tones to one another.

We will not stop to describe what must take place in every mourning household, nor will we reproach the dead; custom and feeling alike would cry out against us if we should. But we may consider a little what is often so sad a thing to consider—the "might have been." We may fancy, standing by the bedside, a mildly accusing angel, holding in his hands the moldy napkin in which the brightest and best of Rhoda King's talent had long lain buried; and speaking to the spirit, unfolding its yet untired wings something like this:

"See what you have done; you married Roger King with elevated and somewhat romantic ideas of mental and spiritual sympathy, and you were stunned and mortified beyond description to discover how much of your new life must be given up to purely and, it seemed to you, grossly physical considerations. When you saw how quickly and entirely the light of love in your husband's eye and the tender tones in his voice could be quenched and driven out by a late breakfast, an underdone potato or a missing button, you concluded at once and in bitterness of spirit that the promotion of his bodily comfort was all he had sought for; and then you went on to make a still worse mistake, to do yourself and him a grievous wrong. You stifled, crushed, rolled up and buried, not only out of his sight but out of your own, all thought of anything higher, or better, so far as this life is concerned, than the petty but wearing details of housekeeping, and you stood on the treadmill and lifted your weary feet in the endless round until your physical strength gave way and you had no courage, drawn from higher sources of thought and feeling, to try and recuperate. Religion has been to you simply a preparation for heaven—something to be enjoyed in heaven—and you were glad to think of getting there. You were glad, too, to think that of all the children you have borne but one was left to mourn your loss. You worked so hard that you deprived them, before their birth, of the constitutional vigor needful to live; and then, when they went before you, in their early infancy, you meekly accepted the minister's saying—that it was a mysterious dispensation of providence—and never thought that you were to blame, and they might reproach you to all eternity that they had gone there with a record of uncompleted lives and work not ever begun. You buried your talents out of sight, but you could not help transmitting them to your son, and with them, from the manner in which you accepted what you concluded to be your position, you gave him a morbid sensitiveness, a moody, desponding habit of thought, which is so well concealed by his habitually rude and heedless manner that you, his mother, have never suspected it or taken any steps toward remedying the evil. You thought he was 'just like his father'; and you smiled incredulously, with the very shadow of death upon your brow, at the idea that you had been anything more to your husband than any other woman could be who could cook and sew, and you were right. Therein lies the most grievous wrong of all the wrongs you have done. Not only are you going into eternity with your own spirit dwarfed and deformed by the pressure to which you have subjected it, but you are leaving behind you a soul in which, under the rough and careless exterior, were germs which needed the influence you were able to exert to develop into a noble christian manhood a power in the church and community; and you never sought to know what you could do. You petulantly lowered yourself to what you imagined was his standard and thereby did a wrong eternity cannot undo. Of the influence which you might have exerted in a community where gossip, slander, backbiting and quarreling are suffered to usurp the place in a great measure of all christian love and charity, had you chosen to try, instead of withdrawing your disdainful soul into your shell of exclusiveness, it is worse than useless to speak. Take your wasted talents; go and present them to your Judge, and make what excuse for yourself you can."

If anything could bring back the spirits of the departed to earth it would certainly require no darkened "cabinet" or juggling "seance" to call the mother to the side of her doubly orphaned daughter, weeping, in the utter desolation of her grief, at the foot of the bed; and we may fancy the reproving angel thus addressing the plying spirit:

"And you, Laura, have you been dwelling in the light of eternity long enough to realize the fearful mistake that cut off your life and left your child so cruelly and needlessly to suffer the sorrows of orphanage? You had a kind and careful husband—one able and willing to spare you all unnecessary labor, and who delighted in the tasteful surroundings you brought into his home, and loved to follow with you in all the leisure he could command in the pleasant ways where a refined and cultivated taste would lead. You laid with him many plans as to the spiritual and mental welfare of your child, and fully intended to carry them all out; but, like a blight upon all your plans and prospects, came the power of Aunt Jemima's tongue, and you let it come. It did no good for you to work beyond your strength and attempt that for which you were in no wise fitted, in order that Aunt Jemima might not call you 'trifling'; it was utter folly for you to crush down the delicate taste, that was yours in dress and home surroundings, that she might not call you 'stuck up' and 'proud.' Her tongue ran on, just the same, while you lowered the tone of your thought and life in the vain attempt to meet her ideas; rendered yourself unhappy, discouraged your husband, and had not power which a happier life might have given to resist disease when it came upon you, and so your child was left an orphan, and you have the record of a wasted life and perverted talents to lay before your Judge."

Rev. Adonijah shelled his corn and planned his funeral sermon in the intervals of more worldly planning. He had for his text those gracious words, "She hath done what she could;" and not one among his hearers suspected that there was any mistake in the matter when he applied them to Rhoda King. He talked feelingly of the faithful wife, the loving mother, the kind neighbor, the beloved sister whose church and his hearers sighed and wept and went back to their round of work and gossip without any aspiration for anything better than perhaps to pay a little more attention to those duties which are to mark for them the road to heaven.

These wives and mothers were the degenerate daughters of those strong New England women who spun and wove their own garments and studied by their own broad hearthstones the theology and politics of their own stirring times, as well as the history of other times; who watched with intelligent eyes and counseled with wise tongues the men who were guiding the bark of church and state down the stream, narrow in its channel, perhaps, but deep in its bed and mighty in its volume, which was bearing them on to a glorious future. Not only did they read and ponder for themselves, but by those same broad hearthstones, they inspired their children to such intellectual achievements as have made New England's sons and daughters, home-punished as they were, known and honored over the whole world. Degenerate, I said!

The time had been when the region of which I write, and this sister state, was a new country, settled by emigrants from New England, who had not fled as had their ancestors from either political or religious persecution, but had sought broader room and a better chance for worldly prosperity. Not having been obliged to fight for civil and religious privileges they did not hold on to them with the same firm grasp, nor felt the necessity for every vigorous teaching of their principles by every hearthstone, but their chief attention had been given to the acquisition of wealth, with the usual sordid result; still, the old virtues had been seen the light in that region, had their day and died out, while some have remained to curse and some to bless.

The joy when work in its lowest sense—the simple catering of the hands to the physical needs of every-day life—as held to be the only sphere of the farmer's wife and daughter is forever past; and past, too, we hope forever, is the day when she must break away from the farm if she would have any chance to "call her soul her own."

The grange is helping grandly in this inevitable outgrowth of our republican institutions. It is teaching the "rustic maiden," that she may think and read and write, and even "see herself in print," and still remain the freest, most joyous specimen of girlhood to be found in civilized existence—a farmer's daughter. The farmers' children are learning that their calling is an art, a science, a prosperity, if you will, in which is to be found ample scope for using all the knowledge the schools can give.

In nothing else is there a broader field for thought and action than in agriculture and its kindred calling; and the highest intellectual culture, as well as its most perfect application to practical life, will have its origin in the future as in the remote past, around the farmer's hearthstone.

Even as Rev. Adonijah shelled his corn and fed his calves, the stream which had settled into such a sluggish flow around him was beginning to answer to the action of natural laws and cutting out a channel, through which it must presently rush, with all the old time strength, in deeper and much broader volume. That it might sweep him off his feet seemed very probable. That he would have a desperate struggle before he could ride smoothly on its current, was inevitable; but, with a happy lack of prescience in regard to his own future, he shelled his corn, packed his dried apples, sorted his potatoes and counted his gains, preaching in every-day style the taken-for-granted ideas he could cull in Saturday evening haste from his commentaries, until his people yawned in superlative dulness and the day of awakening drew nearer and nearer.

### Young Folks' Column.

DEAR LITTLE FRIENDS:—I have been reading all your letters and thought Susie Stephenson wrote a very nice letter, but when we read our last SPIRIT we laughed outright, since some one out of a spirit of mischief forged a young lady's name and wrote of her father giving her such a nice little gift—a pig. That was all funny and no harm done, but, little folks, don't make a practice of such things (not that I think any of our "little folks" did it—I think some older head is responsible for that joke) for it is not always a pleasant surprise to read an article with your name to it that you did not write. One word more about Susie's own letter. Do you really mean to insinuate that Bro. Stevens did in any way impair or weaken the springs in your buggy? I am astonished! That diminutive editor? Would suggest a heavy valise, full pockets, heavy overcoat—not the *was* editor of THE SPIRIT. As the editor is not supposed to read the children's column he will never know of any remarks about him in it. We imagined we could see Alice Roser wishing to speak yet not speaking. The next time get some older friend to introduce you and we will guarantee that Bro. Stevens will be pleased to talk to a little girl that writes such good letters for his paper.

AUNT MARGERY.

JUNE 12, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have not written for THE SPIRIT I thought I would try. I am a little girl ten years old. I go to school. I study the fifth reader, spelling, third part arithmetic and second part geography. Our teacher's name is Miss Lilly Dale Bronaugh; I like her very much. I have two sisters and one brother. My pa and grandma and Aunt Eliza are grangers. For fear my letter is getting too long I will quit. Excuse all mistakes and bad writing.

MARY ANN BARNETT.

OLATHE, Kan., June 12, 1878.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—As I have never written for any paper I thought I would try and write a letter for your "Young Folks' Column." I am ten years old. I attend school and study reading, arithmetic, geography, grammar, spelling and writing. Our school had a May party; I was chosen queen of the party; we had a very pleasant time. I did live in town, but I live in the country now on a farm; I like it very much here. But I will not write any more this time.

Yours, C. E. PEARLE DYMOND.

LEXINGTON, Iowa, June 9, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have never written for your paper, and as I see so many little folks writing, I thought I would write. We take your paper; I like the first page best. I wonder what has become of Alice Roser and the rest who used to write so many interesting letters; and what's become of Katie Oebel, who promised she would write again if her letter was published? The answer to Minta Victoria Moon's charade (and the name of their old cat) is Mary Ann. Louie Moon wanted some of the little folks to tell him what noted man was fifty-five on his last birthday; it was U. S. Grant. I am some months over eleven years old.

With my best wishes,

ELLA ROGERS.

PRAIRIE CENTER, Kans., June 13, 1878.

DEAR EDITOR:—As I have not seen any letters from our little town (Hesper) I thought I would write one. I am a little girl eight years old and love to read the children's letters in your paper. I have been going to school for seven months with but two weeks' vacation; our teacher is Sam Davis, of Hesper. I have one sister and two brothers; my sister went to school with me. Our school was out last week; we had a good time the last day. My oldest brother is going to school in Iowa; my younger brother staid at home this summer to help pa farm. They have fifty acres of corn, fifteen acres of wheat and twenty of oats. Pa is a granger. I went to the grange once with him and when they have big dinners I always go. Pa has five little calves and two little pigs; ma has lots of little turkeys and chickens; I have one little kitten. I must quit for fear my letter is too long. If I see this in print I will write again.

CORA ALICE BAILEY.

HESPER, Kans., June 11, 1878.

"Is a person that books things a thief?" asked a little girl, four years of age, of her father. "Yes, my pet," was his reply. "Well, then," said Pet, "Aunt Susy is a thief, for she hooked my dress this morning."

When is a small fish-pond like a bird-cage? When there is a perch in it.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1878.

## Patrons' Department.

## OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—Samuel B. Adams, Minnesota.  
 Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky.  
 Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.  
 Executive Committee.  
 Alonzo Golder, Rock Falls, Illinois.  
 D. Wyatt Allen, Cokesbury, S. C.  
 E. R. Shankland, Dubuque, 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. Willis, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.  
 Lecturer—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.  
 Steward—W. D. Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.  
 Assistant Steward—S. W. Fisher, Mitchell county.  
 Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka, Shawnee county.  
 Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.  
 Chaplain—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.  
 Gate-keeper—Geo. Amey, Bolton county.  
 Pomona—Mrs. H. M. Barnes, Manhattan, Riley county.  
 Ceres—Mrs. H. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.  
 Flora—Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee county.  
 Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. Amanda Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.

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

## DEPUTIES

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

The Patrons of Husbandry of the counties of Monroe, Orleans, Genesee, Yates, Ontario, Wayne and Seneca, in the state of New York, held a union grange picnic on Tuesday, the 18th inst., about seven miles from Rochester. Special trains were run on the railroads to accommodate those from a distance. We have seen no account of the proceedings of the day, but, gathering as they did from so many counties, this could not have been other than a grand and profitable day for the Patrons participating.

## Another Co-operative Store in Kansas.

The Patrons of McPherson county have fallen into the line of those progressive members of the order who are traveling on the road to prosperity; in other words, those McPherson brethren have established a co-operative store, and, we are informed through private correspondence, that the institution is doing well. The following item concerning this grange store appeared in a recent issue of the McPherson Independent:

Without much notice, great talk or flourish of trumpets, the Patrons' Co-operative society has opened a grocery and general merchandise store in this place. The officers of the society are as follows: M. L. Drake, president; S. C. Wright, treasurer; L. W. Ruth, secretary; G. M. Summerville, G. C. Spencer, Wm. Beam and D. H. Hodge, directors; J. N. Milliken, agent. We visited their store and found it in shape, stocked with a good quality of groceries, etc. Mr. Milliken is energetic and economical, and we believe will make it go.

## A Faithful and Earnest Grange.

A member of Nodaway grange, Tyler county, Iowa, writes to the *Patron's Helper* as follows:

Our grange was organized April, 1872, and I believe I can safely say, we have not missed a regular meeting in six years. I think we have no record minutes of every month in that time. We meet on Saturday afternoon, on or after the full moon of each month. Our number is small at the present time, but it formerly was, yet we never tire of well doing. We know the work to be a noble one, and worthy our attention.

I believe our present members (or the most of them) are charter members, who have faithfully lived up to their obligations and maintained their chart without wavering, while our neighboring granges on all sides have surrendered theirs. Our motto inward. We have no intention of giving up the battle until the victory is won. We feel the necessity of maintaining our position, to be as great or greater to-day than it was at the beginning. We have a punctual and active master, who, with the rest of the officers, is faithfully working for the good of the order. It is encouraging to read of the success of other granges in different parts of the world.

## PERSEVERING PATRONS.

District Lecturer Martin and Bro. J. S. Payne's Work in Linn County—Increase of Trade Necessitates the Building of a Larger Co-operative Store—Grange Hall Dedicated by Worthy Master Sims—The Order Flourishing.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Some time ago I read an article in your valuable paper urging the officers of the state grange to write articles of interest to the order and you would publish them in THE SPIRIT. I think, Mr. Editor, this is a fair proposition, and if the officers of the state grange have anything that would interest or encourage the membership at large they ought to write it, so that all may be benefited.

J. H. Martin commenced his work as district lecturer in this county (Linn) January 15, 1878, at Ewing's school-house. The house was well filled, and the lecture listened to with marked attention. I noticed some ancient Patrons giving such close attention that it seemed to me they were sorry they left the grange. Brother Martin referred to ancient history, showing that in all ages of the world and at different periods of time labor had been oppressed, and in our boasted land of freedom history was about to be repeated, and the only way to prevent it would be in organization; also urged the farmers to organize and quoted as a reason, "Monopolies abound and their giant hands already clutch the tillers of the soil." Brothers, is it not true their hands are upon us? and I ask is not the spirit of manhood to some extent crushed out already?

Do not farmers and laboring men say, when asked to organize, "Why, what can we do? we are discouraged, money will rule." There is a giving away to the giant hand—a giving up. Oh, brother laborers, let us straighten up once more. We do not know our strength; we must remember that one dollar from a million men rightly used is equal to a million dollars from one man, and how much more so when the one million dollars is supported by one million men. When the one million dollars is expended in an enterprise by one man it often takes a long time to secure the custom of the many; money expended by the many secures support at once, or ought to.

Pardon me, Mr. Editor, I was going to tell you about Linn county's success.

January 17 Bro. Martin and myself attended a meeting of Valley grange for the purpose of installing their officers; after the lecture a supper was prepared and we all forgot hard times for a little while and did justice to the rich and palatable viands set before us; after supper the officers were duly installed. Wm. Shattuck, master; post-office address, Blooming Grove. Valley grange is small in numbers but determined to succeed. They have not as yet co-operated to any extent. Some goods were bought by wholesale and distributed at wholesale prices plus the freight. Think they have saved some money by so doing.

January 18 went to Pleasanton; met a few Patrons on the platform of a Methodist church, who talked about a certain key that could not be found, or was not found. The key was like the Irishman's key—when he put his hand on it it was not there. Brother Babb invited us to his house. In the evening we met a few Patrons and gave them all the encouragement we could. They are a determined set of fellows at Pleasanton and will surely succeed. They have bought some goods and tasted the sweets of co-operation.

January 21 we had planned to go into Franklin county, the weather proving unfavorable we turned southward into Linn county and appointed a meeting at North Sugar Creek grange, No. 359. January 22, we found this grange dormant, but by the united effort of a few good Patrons, seconded by the sisters, the grange was revived after making three efforts and I understand they are increasing their membership. The officers are as follows: John Bordue, Master; Henry Scott, Overseer; Thomas Cottle, Steward; Wm. Hendrix, Assistant Steward; Wm. Colwell, Lecturer; John Alexander, Treasurer; John Walker, Gate-keeper; Hannah Scott, Ceres; John Cottle, Pomona; Rebecca Huff, Flora.

January 23 we spoke to a few farmers at Pleasant Valley school-house; but before closing we made arrangements for a meeting on the 25th, with the assurance that we should have a well filled house.

January 24 we went to Blue Mound school-house and had a very interesting meeting on account of the opposition we met. Strange to say, farmers in some localities fight the order.

January 25 we came back to Washington grange, Cemetery school-house; found the house well filled with farmers. Here Bro. Martin made one of his happiest efforts. I did the best I could, resulting in bringing to active life Washington grange. Several members from other dormant granges joined with them by dimits. Arrangements were then made for the election and installation of officers January 30th.

January 26 we went back to Flora school-house; had no meeting on account of rain, but arranged meeting for installation as I have stated.

January 28 we filled our appointment at No. 9. Here was once a flourishing grange but now nearly dead; cause best known to those who live there.

January 29 Brother Martin left for home, on account of bad weather and bad roads. I went on to Washington school-house, but no one came out on account of bad weather.

January 30 went to Cemetery, called Washington grange, installed their officers. Brother Asa Wright, master; post-office, Oakwood.

January 31 went back to Flora school-house and installed their officers. Thus you see, Mr. Editor, by great effort and nearly two weeks' time, two granges were revived. Since that time Cemetery or Washington grange has bought what is known as the township cheese factory, a building 24x40, two stories high,

lower floor to be used as a grange store and upper floor as a grange hall. The good brethren tell me their membership is increasing rapidly.

Permit me to say to my brother laborers there is no use of our running over the country making short speeches; we must visit the farmers' homes, sit down in their houses and talk to them about their duty; stay in each neighborhood until an organization is effected.

But this is not all. While I have been gone, helping others, we have not neglected our home interests. Our little store has increased so fast the past year we found it necessary to increase our capacity for doing business, so by great labor and expense we have erected a store building 20x32, two stories high, grange hall over store. On the 30th day of May our hall was formally dedicated, Worthy Master Sims officiating. Although the 30th was a busy day with the farmers yet at an early hour the roads leading to the building were thronged with a living, moving mass of people, all anxious to hear the master of the state grange speak and to see what Elm Grove grange had done. Speaking was to have commenced at 11 o'clock, but Brother Sims not having arrived at that time the people were well entertained by the string band and organ, the choir singing some of our most familiar grange songs. Then came our greatest disappointment. Brother Woodfall came from La Cygne without the worthy master, Brother Martin was invited to the stand, and, after expressing his disappointment, commenced to talk to us in his frank, honest manner, getting warmer and more interested until he threw his coat and got after us farmers with such arguments and oratory we all felt it our duty to join the grange at the first opportunity. People were well pleased. Then came a burst of song and music that filled us all with delight. Brother O. D. Harmon in the meantime was selling tickets for dinner, which our good sisters had provided in the hall above. Then we heard, ringing out in clear tones, "Come right here, gentlemen and ladies, and buy nice cool lemonade, candy for the babies, cigars for the boys and all sorts of things for everybody." Then from above came a sweet voice saying, "Dinner is ready." A rush was made for the hall door, but Brother Kirtland was there, cool and quiet, determined not to let any one pass without delivering their ticket. When the three long tables were filled the door was promptly closed and I am sure, Mr. Editor, those that had gone above were having a glorious time. An old lady, when she came back from that good place, said it was the prettiest and best table she ever sat down to. The hall itself is beautiful; it was tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers; pictures and mottoes were in abundance on the walls.

Now, Mr. Editor, about the third table full found your humble servant there and, sir, I don't think it was very nice. Just look over the table with me! Carcasses of animals, bones and pieces of dead chicken, decapitated ginger bread, juice of pies, cold water, tumblers, empty plates, and sauerkraut was the order; it was awful. When I came down and looked at the people that had preceded me in that hall I divined the reason of the looks of that table. How straight, how full they are; how they smile; how rich they feel; how good, how kind; and yet there was enough for us all and the fragments carefully saved ambunted to many baskets.

Now a voice cries out, "Who is that?" and is answered, "Worthy Master Sims, from Topeka, has come at last." Now for seats; all ready, and Brother Sims commences his address. He was listened to with profound attention. At the close of the address the hall was speedily cleared, seats arranged and the hall was then formally dedicated.

An appointment was made for a grange meeting at night. Brother Sims, at our night meeting, gave us a good talk on co-operation, after which he exemplified the unwritten work of the order. I will say, in conclusion, that Linn county was well represented; Patrons from nearly every part were here. Some remained all night and were well entertained by Brother Sims. I think our meeting did a great deal of good. The order is in a flourishing condition and I am happy in our success.

Yours truly, J. S. PAYNE.  
 CADMUS, Kans., June 12, 1878.

## Country Among Patrons.

Hospitality, if not a virtue in itself, is the offshoot of the better elements of the human heart. To foster mutual respect among Patrons, to develop those kindly feelings which make humanity better and happier, is the cardinal object of the grange. Therefore, when we regard in full scope the principles of our order, we cannot believe that any one fully within their influence would be neglectful of such a duty as hospitality, or fail to exercise that courtesy which one Patron should rightfully bestow upon another. That as there is no compulsion in this respect, so much the stronger is the obligation.

When we meet a Patron in a strange section we have those claims upon him which the brotherhood has established, and if he does not recognize by his conduct the bonds which unite us, he is unfaithful to the order. Do not pass by your brother on the other side like "the priest and Levite," nor after a handshake and "how do do" leave him to his own resources. Make him welcome. By so doing prove yourself a true Patron, and he certainly will show himself your brother by not trespassing upon your kindness. If you accept courtesy, do it graciously, and not in a spirit of arrogance, or in a patronizing way. Don't take occasion when in the hall of a remote and perhaps struggling grange, to brag about the superiority of the accommodations of your home grange, and thus cause unpleasant feelings by your ill-timed contrasts. If you have enjoyed the order under the most favorable circumstances, try in a genial, kindly way to encourage those who have embraced the order under obstacles which you have not experienced and cannot appreciate. The seed which you can sow on such occasions, if it is of the right kind, will find a fertile soil, and will bring forth the best fruits.—*Farmer's Friend.*

## From Coffey County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Seeing the few lines from Bro. Spurgeon, of this county, where he speaks of crops, don't fit this part of the county, I thought I would write a few lines and let the Patrons know what the west side of the county is doing. As grangers we are still alive to the work around here. We have one grange not far distant that is almost dead, with a goodly membership; but, notwithstanding that, we have some live, energetic working granges and their members are not tired of the order nor ashamed to own that they belong to the Patrons of Husbandry. As for Indian Hill, Eagle Creek and Union granges there need be no fears. We would be very glad if some of our state officers could pay us a visit.

Crops in this part are fine—wheat good and partly cut; oats look fine; rye good; corn a fine prospect; peaches, grapes and blackberries the like was never known in this part of the county; of apples a tolerably fair crop is expected. Stock of all kinds in good condition and doing fine; in fact, everything is promising except a fair price for what surplus produce we have to sell.

With the prospect before us let me again say to the Patrons, don't forget the order; don't let the busy cares of life keep you from your grange meetings for now is the time of the year when we should not forget our grange. In my judgment the meetings are as interesting at this season of the year as in the fall or winter, and it is necessary that they should be kept in running order and ready for all business; by so doing we will keep ourselves better posted and will always be ready for work in the order.

Fraternalty yours, D. A. YOUNG,  
 Secretary Indian Hill Grange, No. 720.  
 HARTFORD, Kans., June 9, 1878.

## From Pottawatomie County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In your issue of the 5th inst. you ask Patrons to write a few lines for publication—tell what they are doing, etc.—and, feeling in a communicative mood, I will drop you a few lines.

We had our semi-annual feast yesterday, and a very enjoyable one it was too; although it was raining all present seemed to feel it was good to be there. We had to dispense with the grange exercises or be obliged to turn some out in the rain who were not members. Right here I will ask a question. Would it not be productive of good, add strength to the order and be a benefit in every way to hold an occasional open session of the grange, leaving out the opening and closing ceremony and invite persons who would make desirable Patrons to such meetings, where there could be essays read or discussions held on practical questions? I for one favor so doing although the idea is not a new one. Let us have the views of others on the subject.

Our grange has met regularly since it was organized in 1873, except a few times when the weather was inclement. The members are alive to the necessity of the organization. Prospect good for an increase of members soon. The co-operative store at Manhattan progresses.

Westmoreland grange, revived, consolidated and set going by Bro. J. G. Otis last winter, I am informed is doing well.

The sunshine and showers, with good cultivation, give promise of rich harvests to the husbandman. Yours fraternally,  
 THOS. HAYS.

PENROSE GRANGE, No. 779, June 9, 1878.

## St. Louis County Grange Resolutions.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted by the St. Louis county (Mo.) grange, June 1, 1878, to wit:

WHEREAS, The wealth, prosperity and happiness of the American people depend largely upon the success and extent of agriculture; and

WHEREAS, The vast basins drained by the Missouri and Mississippi rivers are unequalled in fertility and extent; and

WHEREAS, Even now, an immense surplus is produced, which must find a foreign market, or remain a useless waste in the hands of producers; and

WHEREAS, Railroad transportation is so costly as to leave but little profit to producers, while it unduly enhances cost to the consumers; and

WHEREAS, Nature has provided a great highway to the ocean in the above named rivers, which, if properly improved, would put producers and consumers in easy communication, for their mutual advantage and to the general good and increased prosperity of the whole country; and

WHEREAS, There is no object more legitimately or properly claiming governmental expenditure and control; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the St. Louis county grange, in connection with other granges which have taken action upon this subject, That it is the imperative duty of the government to adopt some plan or system for the speedy improvement of these rivers, throughout their whole navigable extent, so that they will be practically an unobstructed highway, for the commerce of these great valleys.

Resolved, That this action be published in the agricultural and other papers of St. Louis which may favor this object, so vital to its interest and to the interest of the whole West.

## The Grange in New Hampshire.

The concord correspondent of the Boston Journal says: "The progress of the granges established by farmers in this state has been wonderful in numbers and influence. The latest organizations at Plymouth and Campton make the total number of granges in New Hampshire ninety-three. From what we learn of these granges, we are convinced that they are conferring great advantages upon the farmers of our state, and are worthy of the fostering care of our agricultural people. Whoever travels through the rural sections of New Hampshire, will find that well cultivated acres, intelligent men and women, thrifty farms, as well as efficient schools and good religious training, are almost inseparably connected with a flourishing grange. The organizations have not only a very pleasant and useful social and intellectual character, but they stimulate our farmers and their families to be ambitious in whatever goes toward the noblest development of mind and character. The granges in the hands of good men and women, as we believe they are in New Hampshire, will open fields of extended and ever widening usefulness."

## A Weak Objection.

The objection has sometimes been made to the order that its power to dispel the toginess of farmers, which power its founders and supporters think is its chief virtue, is likely to prove its greatest defect. There is a possibility, and even a probability, say they—who urge this objection, that the order will awaken farmers to imperfections and deficiencies in their present manner of living of which they are not yet aware; and long before they shall have been sufficiently educated to know how to improve their condition they will be made dissatisfied with the life they lead now, and will long and labor for a change, and yet will not be able to avoid the commission of much folly in their efforts to secure a change.

It is customary to illustrate this position by references to the trades-unions. While these associations have been beneficial in some respects to workmen, yet they have, it is said, done incalculable injury in that they have brought men to a realization of their hardships and burdens without teaching them to bear them patiently, or how to get rid of them. On the contrary, they have left the workman as ignorant as they found him, and infinitely more dissatisfied, and therefore have little trouble in inducing him to disregard the rights of others in order to secure his own, and to revenge the scantiness of his own possessions by depriving other people of theirs.

We have never been able to discover much in this argument, for there is no more analogy between the order of Patrons and the trades-unions than there is between the order of Patrons and congress, and there is little resemblance between the workmen as a class and farmers as a class. In the first place, farmers, while they have less of that wisdom which comes from contact with the world than workmen have, are vastly more intelligent. They may be the ready dupes of every swindling peddler that comes along, but still they are not easily led. They are very poor material for political demagogues to work upon, for they do a good deal of quiet thinking, and they want everything explained. They are, moreover, a property-holding class, which workmen are not, and they appreciate the value of security in the possession of property. They will not lend their support to movements which contemplate the burning of shops, the tearing up of railroads and the destruction of commodities, and the grange can never work such a change in them that they will, so long as they have houses and barns and implements and stores of grain of their own.

But, not only are farmers a very different class of people from workmen, the grange is a very different organization from a trades-union. It is chiefly an educational association whereas trades-unions are solely benevolent and "protective." These latter do indeed excite discontent with what all conclude as to be collected. The grange proceeds on precisely the opposite principle. It seeks to instruct its members, not to make them dissatisfied; and where it is operated in accordance with the intentions of its designers and leading members it tends to make the members more capable, efficient members of society, impressing upon him the healthy doctrine that as his capacity for doing good work increases his position in society will improve. This is certainly a striking contrast with the trades-unions, and destroys the value of all conclusions as to the effect of the order on the farming class, if the conclusions based on a supposed similarity of working between the order and a trades-union.—*Grange Bulletin.*

## The New Birth of the Grange.

It will be seen from the numerous communications from members of the order that the Patrons of Husbandry have a higher appreciation of the intrinsic value of the grange than ever before, and that it is springing into new life through their hope and enthusiasm. The most striking evidence of progress is the almost constantly made to the increased attention which the educational and social features of the grange are receiving in all sections of the country. Although we have numerous proofs of the advantages which Patrons are deriving from the co-operative and business policy of the grange, we are glad that as a general thing its material benefits, considerable and important though they be, are taking a secondary position in comparison with the moral, social and intellectual advancement which the principles of the order, when properly understood, tend so largely to promote. Many decayed branches are falling off, but new and vigorous limbs are shooting out to take their places. More scrutiny is observed than formerly as to the admission of members. Only such as are admitted by a vote of the grange breathe the pure atmosphere of the grange. Bigots, drones or parasites must find congeniality elsewhere. The culling process which for some time has been in active operation, has done its work, and only members of the right stamp are left; hence the pending seasons of the grange have arisen in a more capacious and high purposes, which have sprung from the hearts and minds of the best farmers in the land. The order is now in a position better than ever before to accomplish its objects. The winds may blow and the waters dash against the grange, but it will stand firm, because it is founded upon a rock.

Many of the granges are making a specialty of open meetings for addresses and discussion, to which the public is invited. Some granges continue their meetings for two or three days, the members bringing the books with them, and uniting pleasure with business. Grange libraries are growing, and farmers' institutes under its auspices are rising into existence. Thus is the order becoming as a light upon a hill, which sheds its rays to the uttermost verge of society.—*Farmer's Friend.*

## Highland Grange.

We find the following in the Burlington (Osage county) *Chronicle* of the 18th: "We are informed by Geo. Brock that Highland grange held a harvest picnic in its neighborhood on Monday last. That organization is making an effort to erect a building for the use of the grange, and has had the use of a piece of land tendered them to raise crops upon for that purpose. This year the land was sown in wheat, and on Monday they met for the purpose of harvesting their crop. They succeeded in cutting sixteen acres of as fine wheat as can be found in the county, and have nine acres more to cut. The ladies were also there in force and filled two long tables with the good things of earth for the refreshment of the laborers. This grange is to be commended for the earnest manner in which they are laboring to secure the erection of a hall, and we hope they may soon be able to commence building."

The Patrons' co-operative store of McDade county, Tex., also, state that co-operation pays in that section. It commenced business October, 1876. One year later the directors declared a dividend of 44 per cent. In October, 1877, the dividend was 24 per cent. In March, 1878, the assets were \$5,355.84, and liabilities \$4,497.16. The liabilities cover all dividends, paid up stock and investments. This shows a gain of \$858.70 for the last six months.

The Virginia Patron reports the cause is making good progress in that state. Co-operative stores are in successful operation in Berryville and Charlestown.



**Harvest Finished.**

[Neosho Journal.]

From E. Cravens, who returned Saturday last from a trip west, we learn that wheat harvest is about over in Wilson, Greenwood, Butler and Marion counties, and that the crop is heavy and of very fine quality.

**Wheat in Saline County.**

[Saline Journal.]

The farmers are now working day and night harvesting the finest lot of wheat ever raised in the state. The wheat this year will certainly grade much higher than that of last year, and there is no question but the yield will average five to ten bushels more per acre.

**Frightful Accident in a Wheat Field.**

[Atchison Champion.]

A colored man, whose name we were unable to learn, but who is employed on the farm of Mr. McDuff, living near Good Intent, met with a frightful accident yesterday. He was driving a harrow in the wheat field, and from some cause, either dizziness or an attack of sun-stroke, fell under the harrow, and was shockingly cut up and mangled. He is still living, however.

**Crop Prospects in Sumner County.**

[Osford Independent.]

Farmers are harvesting, and the yield per acre will exceed all former estimates. Corn looks splendid. We will have a fair crop of peaches this year, with blackberries and raspberries with lots of cream. The farmers will begin to live as they lived back East. If that blockhead Russia and England will commence to burn powder the farmers and everybody else in Kansas will have plenty of the "dollars of our daddies."

**A Lady Farmer.**

[Dickinson County Chronicle.]

Chapman has a young lady worth to the country more than a regiment of loafers who adorn dry goods boxes. She farms in summer and attends school in the winter. She does her own plowing—usually a sulky plow—and in fact does nearly all the work herself. This year she has one hundred acres of fine wheat, and will cut and bind it herself—using a self-binder. If we were only single, Sunday afternoon would find us on the road to Chapman.

**Milk Culture in Kansas.**

[Clay County Dispatch.]

Dr. Whigg has brought in some sample silk cocoons, as the result of his experiment in silk culture. Some time last spring he purchased one dollar's worth of eggs, and about half of them hatched. A part of the worms were fed on osage orange, and others on white mulberry leaves. He has now about half a bushel of cocoons. He finds those fed on mulberry leaves to be far superior to the others. We understand C. Holzgang is enthusiastic on silk culture, and will plant several thousand mulberry trees, with a view of going into the business extensively.

**Under a Reaper.**

[Salina Valley Register.]

What might have been a fatal accident, happened to a little four-year-old son of Mr. Dowd, living near Vesper, on Friday last. Mr. D. was cutting wheat with a reaper, and the little fellow, who was playing about, lay down at one of the turns and fell asleep. When the machine came around, his father not being able to see ahead for the canvas, the large wheel of the machine passed entirely over the little fellow's head and face, crushing it completely into the soft ground. He was picked up and carried into the house and Dr. Bryant sent for, who made an examination and found that he had sustained no serious injury. The soft ground saved him, but it was a narrow escape.

**Killed in a Saw-Mill.**

[Chautauque Journal.]

Last Saturday morning, while off-bearing lumber from J. H. Aust's mill near Newton, Mr. Reynolds in some way stumbled and fell upon the circular saw, running at full speed. In an instant his leg was sawed off at the knee, also some of the toes of the same foot, the left leg and hip badly cut, besides wounds in other places. Dr. Crandall, who resides at Newton, was called, when he sent for Doctors Endicott and Shook of this place. One leg was amputated, and the other wounds dressed and sewed up. The patient suffered intensely until about seven o'clock of the same evening, when his sufferings were ended by death. Mr. Reynolds was about sixty-three years of age and a good quiet citizen. He leaves an aged wife and some grown children.

**Greenwood County Wheat.**

[Eureka Herald.]

The wheat harvest is at the closing out point in this county. The anticipations raised by the first reports of the product are well sustained throughout the greater part of the country. The head, as a rule, seems to be not very large but well filled, and many farmers say they have never seen a finer developed kernel than their wheat crop this year shows. It is difficult to estimate the yield as yet of any given piece. The straw is very heavy, and one may be deceived by handling it in supposing the extra weight was owing to the superior grain. The lowest estimate we have heard of any given field is fifteen bushels to the acre; this where the grain had been injured by hail. Where there has been no injury to the crop, estimates run from twenty-five to forty bushels to the acre. Doubtless many of these are mere guesses, and will not be verified by the actual weight.

**A Watch once Owned by George Washington.**

[Fort Scott Monitor.]

While on a recent visit to Ottawa we had the pleasure of seeing and handling a silver watch once the property of Gen. George Washington. The watch bears unmistakable evidence of its antiquity. The face is about three inches in diameter, and the back has a curious device with the initials G. W. underneath. Attached to the stem is an exceedingly curious old-fashioned silver chain. The works were evidently made by hand, and although now much the worse for wear, show very plainly the character of the workmanship. The watch is now owned by brothers E. D. and P. E. Miller, of Ottawa, who received it from their father, to whom it was presented by Gen. Lewis Cass, who obtained it from Gen. Atkins, aide-de-camp and private secretary to General Washington. The history of the watch is thoroughly vouched for, which makes it one of the most valuable, if not the most valuable, memento of the father of his country now in existence.

**Attempted Suicide.**

[Neosho Free Press.]

From the Rev. Bowker we learn that Jos. Grant, a farmer of Newark, living about six miles east of here, attempted suicide last Thursday morning by cutting his throat. He was found early Thursday morning laying on his bed with a gash cut in his throat about two inches long, but still alive and sensible. Mr. Bowker says that no immediate danger is anticipated from the wound.

LATER.—Mr. McCartney informs us that the wounds are more dangerous than was first anticipated and that it will take careful nursing to save his life. His throat was cut from ear to ear, but fortunately not deep enough to sever the artery. He also cut gashes across each wrist and two gashes on each leg between the knee and hip, which also were not quite deep enough. He evidently meant to destroy his life the way he went at it. The cause of this rash act on his part is attributed to temporary insanity caused by the death of his wife.

**Crops in Ford County.**

[Cor. Ford County Globe.]

Thinking that some of your many readers might like to know something concerning the crops of this county, I will try and satisfy them as far as this locality is concerned. As far as I have seen wheat is good, and I think it will average twenty-five bushels to the acre, and some pieces go as high as thirty-five or forty bushels. I have one piece of wheat of fifteen acres I think will go thirty bushels to the acre, and it is free of smut. Most of the barley looks fine, and oats are promising good; corn on old ground is looking well, and gardens are as fine as can be found in the East. I have new potatoes as large as goose eggs and have been using them ever since the 15th of May. I have plenty of turnips and radishes, and, in fact, everything that can be raised in a garden. If loud old croakers should say we cannot raise anything in Ford county, tell them to come to my house and I will stuff their hides so full of Ford county productions that they won't croak any more for quite a spell at least.

**Found Drowned.**

[Topeka Commonwealth.]

Nicholas Fritzes, a man fifty-six years of age, who has been living since last August with Mr. J. Henrietta in Dover township, was found drowned in Mission creek, Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The circumstances as we received them from Mr. Henrietta are as follows: Fritzes was in poor health, and had been in the habit of doing odd chores about the farm for his keeping. Thursday evening he went off, as he frequently did, on a pony, and although he did not return when he began to grow late, no alarm was felt, as he often stayed late. He crossed the creek, and went after some cattle on the other side, and it is presumed did not notice in the darkness that the stream had swollen in his absence so as to be a torrent when he attempted to recross it. Friday morning the pony he had ridden off was found in a field near by, but the body was not found until later in the day, although the search was taken part in by a number of gentlemen. The body was brought into town yesterday and interred at the expense of the county, the dead man having few or no effects of value. Fritzes was a German, had served three years in the army, and lived with Mike Waggoner in Topeka a short time.

**Mysterious Death Near Hays City.**

[Topeka Commonwealth.]

Our readers will remember reading a telegram in the Commonwealth of Wednesday, from Hays City, asking if we had a chemical expert in Topeka. The sequel to that dispatch is furnished by Dr. Geo. B. Snyder, of Hays City, and coroner of Ellis county, who has brought to this city the stomach of Mr. Carl Plath, who died suddenly on Friday last, being a healthy, vigorous man, and resided with his wife and child about eight miles from Hays City. The family lately moved into Ellis county from Wisconsin. It is suspected that Plath died from the effects of poison, administered by his wife, and the evidence at the coroner's inquest elicited the following facts: Mrs. Plath, a few days previous to the death of her husband, endeavored to purchase some arsenic at a drug store in Hays City, but the clerk mistrusted, from her actions, that all was not right and gave her some plaster of paris. Subsequently she requested her husband to procure some arsenic for a neighbor, who wished to poison some wolves, remarking that she would take it over to him when he got it. Mr. Plath did as she requested, and soon after was taken suddenly ill and died within a few hours. One of the witnesses testified that Mr. Plath had said he was afraid his wife would poison him, as they lived unhappily together. Another witness, a young lady seventeen years of age, testified that Mrs. Plath had asked her about the effects of poison, and when questioned as to what she wanted to learn, she said some of her chickens had died and she suspected they had been poisoned. Mrs. Plath, when arrested, wanted to know if they had found poison in her husband. Mrs. Plath is now in jail in Hays City, awaiting the result of the coroner's inquest. The stomach will be chemically analyzed by Dr. Barnes, of Stringham & Barnes, of this city, and the result will be made known in a day or two.

**A Man Shot for Committing a Rape on a Little Girl.**

[Smith County Pioneer.]

On Tuesday afternoon last Mr. Charles McKinney, an old and prominent citizen of Beaver township, came into town and delivered himself up to Justice Axton, saying that he had shot Irving Stevenson, of Beaver township, at noon that day. The particulars briefly stated, as related to us by Mr. McKinney, are these:

About three months ago Mr. McKinney was absent at Hastings, leaving his only child and daughter, a girl thirteen years old in charge of the household affairs. The girl would do the chores in the morning and evening and then go to a near neighbor's to stay all night. Before Mr. McKinney had returned, young Stevenson, who is about twenty-one years of age, went to the house one evening and detained the girl until after dark, and entreated the girl to yield to his selfish lust. This she refused to do, when Stevenson caught her and by brute force committed the most dastardly and cowardly of all crimes—rape. Stevenson then informed the girl that if she ever told of the affair he would kill her. Being thus intimidated, the affair was kept a secret, until last week, when the girl could no longer bear the suspense, and communicated the whole transaction to a neighbor woman. (The girl is motherless, her mother having died when she was two years old.) Her father, who is an old man about seventy years of age, then soon

**learned of the affair, and with feelings that only a parent in like circumstances could experience, resolved to avenge the crime at the earliest opportunity.**

On Tuesday last, Stevenson, in company with one of the Womer boys, rode up to McKinney's house, and after dismounting, Stevenson started to enter the house, when he was confronted by McKinney, who told him in a few short words that he was aware of the outrage upon his daughter, and ordered him to stand back. When about eight feet distant Mr. McKinney raised his shot-gun and fired, the contents entering just below the left eye. Mr. McKinney then mounted his horse and came to town. At last accounts Stevenson was yet alive, and it is thought that with proper surgical care he will yet live. Mr. McKinney waived examination and was bound over in the sum of three thousand dollars for his appearance before the district court in this county in October.

**HARDWARE AT THE OLD DUNCAN STAND.**

M. Morrow keeps the

Largest and Most Complete Stock

—OF—

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

In Lawrence.

IRON, STEEL, NAILS

—AND—

Mechanical Tools of all Kinds.

Also a complete stock of

WAGON MATERIAL.

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

THE OLD DUNCAN STAND,

No. 107 Mass. street.

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

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

McCurdy Brothers,

THE OLDEST

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

In Lawrence, Established in 1855,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Patentees and Manufacturers 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 competition.

WINDSOR HOUSE.

Patronized by Farmers, Grangers and the traveling public.

Endorsed by Lyon County Council.

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

J. GARDINER - - - EMPORIA.

A. H. ANDREWS &amp; CO.,

213 Wabash Ave., Chicago,

Largest manufacturers of

SCHOOL, CHURCH

OFFICE FURNITURE,

GLOBES, MAPS AND APPA-

RATUS.

Send for Catalogues and Guide

to Church Furnishing.

Everything fully warranted.

**REDUCTION SALE**

—BY—

L. BULLENE &amp; CO.

IN ORDER TO GREATLY REDUCE OUR LARGE STOCK OF

**DRY GOODS AND CARPETS,**

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

**Goods at Extremely Low Prices for Cash.**

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

**THE BEST AND MOST DESIRABLE GOODS,**

SUCH AS EVERYBODY NEEDS TO BUY,

AT PRICES REALLY UNDER THEIR VALUE.

OUR STOCK, AS IS WELL KNOWN, IS THE

**MOST COMPLETE AND EXTENSIVE**

OF ANY IN THIS PART OF THE STATE. WE WILL MAKE IT

AN INDUCEMENT FOR PEOPLE LIVING AT A DISTANCE

—TO—

**Come to Lawrence to Buy Goods of us.**

WE SHALL, DURING THE CONTINUANCE OF THIS SALE, SELL

MANY LINES OF GOODS LOWER

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

WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

L. BULLENE &amp; CO.

LAWRENCE, Kans., May 30, 1878.

**FARMERS, ATTENTION!**

SAVE YOUR MONEY BY BUYING YOUR

**MACHINE OILS AT HEADQUARTERS,**

WHICH IS THE MAMMOTH

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUG HOUSE

—OF—

**B. W. WOODWARD & CO.,**

AT THE WELL KNOWN

**"ROUND CORNER" BUILDING.**

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

THIS STANDS TO REASON.

OF COURSE YOU NEVER THINK OF BUYING A BILL OF

**LEAD AND LINSEED OILS OR MIXED PAINTS**

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

WHEN YOU WANT MEDICINES,

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

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS.

**ROGERS & ROGERS,****KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.**



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1878.

## THE INVINCIBLE KANSAN.

An Eastern man visiting our state, while in conversation with a subscriber of THE SPIRIT the other day, gave the following as the result of his observations among the men of Kansas. Said he:

A Kansas man will survive more kicking and banging around generally than any individual of a like kind in the republic; you may take all he has from season to season, call him beggar and swindler, knock him down, kick him in the ribs and go away leaving him for dead, so to speak, and yet he will get up, flap his wings and crow, and be ready for just such another experience. You can't keep a Kansas man down, my friend; it's impossible.

The visitor's expressions are more forcible than elegant and yet his convictions are in the right direction. A true Kansan is hard to keep down. He will surmount an astonishing number of obstacles ere he is ready to "lay down the shovel and the hoe."

## HARD TIMES—ONE GOOD RESULT.

The long continued hard times and all-attendant elements that have been at work, mixing and perplexing everything in the way of business, if they have brought about a severe experience and occasioned no small amount of misery in the country, they have at the same time been the means of arousing to activity and life the minds of those great masses in our country (the working classes) and set them to thinking more for themselves and more as to what they have or ought to have to do in matters pertaining to the government of their country. These millions of producers are beginning to understand that they amount to something and that it is about time for them to look a little more into the business management of national affairs if they hope for permanent relief. They acknowledge their former ignorance and realize that they might have had intelligence. There is a brightening up of minds going on, an inquiry after important matters heretofore neglected; the reason why things are as they are is sought after. Hence we say the hard times as they have rolled over the land have thrown out here and there a spark of good.

## WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

The venerable poet, civilian and editor, William Cullen Bryant, has just passed away; he died at the advanced age of eighty-four. He was beloved and respected by all who knew him. He was pure and upright in character and exerted a wide-spread influence on society for good. He was for half a century editor of the New York *Evening Post*, a paper of somewhat limited circulation, but possessing a vast moral, social and political influence. Probably no paper that was ever published had a stronger hold on the affections and judgment of its patrons than the *Post*. The editor stood in the relation of a personal friend, a wise counselor, a just critic and a sure guide to the readers of his paper. The *Post* was a pure paper; it could be trusted in the family circle. It was a safe paper, always truthful and reliable in political matters; it was quoted largely by other papers and became a kind of standard of political wisdom and worth. It was a successful paper in every sense of the word, and its editor was a successful man—not by luck, not by any stroke of good fortune—but successful by patient industry; by work faithfully and honestly performed; by directness of purpose and aim; by integrity of character; by an unselfish pursuit of the right; by a firm adherence to principle; by a steadfast love of humanity, and by a serene faith in the Highest. It was by the faithful use of all these instrumentalities that he won the victory. His memory will be cherished by coming generations and his influence will be felt through the ages.

## PUT THE QUESTION TO OUR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

The department of agriculture with a cabinet officer at its head must not be forgotten by the Patrons and farmers of our country. This measure, pushed to its consummation, will be a public recognition of the importance of the farming interests. Congress will adjourn without taking any active measures for the establishment of this department. Our representatives and senators in congress will soon return to their homes, mingle with their constituents (the people) and learn their wishes in this matter. It is a favorable moment for our agricultural papers to agitate the subject; it is a favora-

ble time for the grange to discuss it. Our farmers generally and all those who have at heart the best interests of agriculture must let their light now shine. We hope there will be such a general movement, such a unanimity of thought and action among the farmers and others favorable to the plan that the members of congress will be convinced that we are thoroughly in earnest and mean business, and shall not relax our efforts till they legislate on the subject and take all the necessary steps to carry into effect this measure, so just and so necessary to the best interests of the country.

It will be well for the farmers of this state and of each state in the Union to put the question direct to the candidates of each representative district, whether they are in favor of and will vote for the establishment of this agricultural department, with a cabinet officer at its head. This will put this matter in such a practical shape that it cannot be evaded or compromised by our representatives in congress.

## Co-operation a Remedy for Evils.

EDITOR SPIRIT—When I think of the monstrous evils that have crept into the legislation of the United States during the last eighteen years, I am almost tempted to doubt whether the American people are really qualified to assume the duties of self-government; at least one cannot refrain from asking the question whether the people as a mass realize the grave responsibility attached to the exercise of the privilege of the ballot. The indifference, negligence, or, shall I say, the ignorance of those who, while possessing the sovereign power of the realm, have permitted the enemies of liberty to take the scepter out of the hands of its rightful owners almost without a struggle and allowed gigantic banking monopolies and overgrown railroad corporations to obtain supreme control over the legislative and executive branches of the government, and consequently to absorb the productions of labor and leave the toilers with a pittance so small as to scarce suffice for the bare necessities of life, shows a weakness somewhere and is evidence at least that our people have not sufficiently appreciated the force of the maxim that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

What truth in the cynicism of Thos. Carlyle: "If of ten men nine are recognized as fools, how, in the name of wonder, will you ever get a ballot-box to grind out a wisdom from the votes of these ten men?" And when, as has been the case to a great extent in this country of late years, your wise tenth man stays away from the polls in disgust, and his influence is thereby lost the position is certainly not improved, and in thus failing to fulfill perhaps the most important duty of a citizen we think he comes down to the plane of the other nine. But as we cannot by sharp criticism transform the masses at once into what we could wish them to be, we must endeavor to make the best of present conditions and by all possible means diffuse knowledge as rapidly as possible; and it is evidently the duty of the press to clear their eyes of party prejudices and to speak boldly and conscientiously on the present grave issues. Their influence is vast, so is their power to direct the popular mind into those channels of thought which shall lead to a satisfactory settlement of the present troubles between labor and capital.

It behooves us as a people to come out of the ruts of partisanship and show to other nations that we desire to conduct our affairs on the principle of justice to all men, rich and poor alike. Then shall the prediction of Lord Macaulay, that we will eventually degenerate into communists, fall to the ground for lack of foundation. This same justice shall be the anchor that will hold us fast to our glorious constitution, and both the spoliation of the rich and the impoverishment of the poor be prevented, until we eventually get to the still higher plane where shall be found none who are immensely wealthy and none who are poverty-stricken; and this, with the aid of the great process of leveling which we find in all nature, will be when men have learned the true principles of co-operation or the brotherhood of man.

Fraternally yours,  
WALLACE H. YATES.

RISLEY, Kans., June 10, 1878.

## LETTER FROM CRAWFORD COUNTY.

The Greenback Party Not to be Given up—Crop Prospects—A Kind Farewell to Gov. Robinson.

EDITOR SPIRIT—I have been anxiously watching the columns of THE SPIRIT to see if any one would reply to Gov. Robinson's letter from this county. It seems his proposition is for the Greenback party to disband and each one again affiliate with one of the old parties. While I will not attempt to offer much in the way of argument, it does seem to me as being

somewhat out of the line of good policy to abandon our party organization now, just as we are on the eve of success, and run the risk of controlling either of the old parties in our interest, when the leaders of both and their declared principles upon the financial question are directly opposed to us.

It was to be expected that concessions would be made on both sides, or from both the old parties, when the Greenback party had developed sufficient strength to cause an alarm in the enemy's camp; but I cannot see that such concessions, made purposely to prevent the disruption of the old parties, is any reason why we should lay down our arms, spike our guns, and march into the enemy's camp.

It is a fact that the Eastern press and a large proportion of the Western, of both parties, are opposed to the principles advocated by the Greenback party, except so far as their advocacy will prevent the breaking up of the old parties. There seems to be great fear that a new political party will come up from the people and claim a hearing. Rest assured that no concessions would ever have been made had not the Greenback party developed a strength to be feared politically as well as courted. It seems to me that facts in connection with our last presidential election, and subsequent action by both the old parties, furnish sufficient evidence of the necessity for the quiet setting aside of the men whose greatest ambition seems to be to bandy recriminations and charges of fraud, instead of working for the good of the country or their constituents. The people don't care to hear any more evidence over the "lost cause," or presidential question; like the "Beecher business" it has become stale. It is present and future needs that we need to attend to.

So far as I can learn, the sentiment of the Greenback men here is decidedly against giving up our party organization. Osage Greenback club, No. 121 was organized March 12th with eight charter members; we now have a membership of thirty-one. At our last meeting (June 8th) the question of disbanding our party organization was brought up and a vote taken. Not one voted in favor of the proposition. I think Greenback men in other parts of the county are just as much opposed as we.

Crop prospects are not very flattering. A severe hail-storm on Saturday night very seriously damaged the crops in this vicinity. The spring has been very wet and farm work has been kept behind. Fruit, so far, promises well; the hail was not large enough to cut off very much. Our county is improving and fast filling up with settlers from the East.

In conclusion would say: We are sorry to lose Gov. Robinson from our ranks, but believe he is acting conscientiously, and therefore hope he will receive a warm welcome within the lines of the party where he was wont in former times to work.

Respectfully,  
P. S.—Perhaps I ought to add, you are making a good paper of THE SPIRIT and every farmer in Kansas ought to be a subscriber. Will send in a renewal of my subscription in a short time.  
E. HOLT.

MONMOUTH, Kans., June 10, 1878.

## Forney Shows the Difference.

John W. Forney, of Philadelphia, now in Paris, contrasts the American and French exhibitions. He says:

Gradually the exhibition itself is revealing its fine proportions; but fine as they are, they do not equal the grandeur of the Centennial. The palace of the Champ de Mars, vast as it is and larger than the main building, is dwarfed, because it has not the superb perspective of the latter. Each country is walled away to itself, and you cannot look, as was the case of the main building, along the sweeping aisles of the whole temple. The machinery is scattered and diffuse, not as it was in the American machinery hall, that microcosm of wonders, with its Corliss engine, like a huge titanic colossus, lighting the fires and moving the nerves of the other iron giants of that unforgettably triumph of modern brains. There are no such character groups as the Kansas and Colorado houses; no such memorials as our educational hall; no such city of nations as the residences of the foreign officers; no single photograph depository; no government quarters, showing the growth of the nation in science, arms and states; above all, no such stretch of natural scenery, embellished by the wealth and taste of a new people. The Universelle exhibition pale; not because it is not curious and instructive, rich and rare, but because it is chiefly a combination, familiar to all of them and therefore not so full of inspiration as that of our younger country. Good will no doubt come of, but the seed will not produce so luxuriant a crop as that we are still gathering from the American exhibition of 1876. That has been prolific not only in practical works, but also in useful moral and political ideas. The Paris exhibition of 1878 resembles that of America, however, in one thing most suspiciously. It is the first Republican display of the kind in the old world, and may be the leader of many more.

## General News.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 18.—A fire at Akron, Ohio, early this morning, destroyed the academy of music building and the commercial block. Loss estimated between \$150,000 and \$200,000. The fire originated in J. P. Sebring's store at 1 a. m. An explosion, it is thought of gas, was heard, immediately after which the fire was discovered blazing out of the front windows. The commercial block cost \$68,000; insurance \$33,000. The academy of music building cost about 150,000.

FORT SCOTT, June 15.—The wheat in Southeastern Kansas is principally harvested, and will average from twenty to thirty-five bushels to the acre. The grain is plump and ripe, and is altogether one of the best crops known to the history of this part of the state. The acreage of corn is much larger than ever before, and promises magnificently. Most of the corn is three feet high, and presents a splendid stand. Farmers are jubilant over their prospects, and immigration in a steady stream is pouring in upon us.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—A Winemucca dispatch says: "Three or four settlements in White Horse Meadows, Oregon, are threatened by a strong force of hostile Bannocks. Winnemucca volunteers will start to reinforce the White Horse Meadows settlers. Our county officials will try to send more men from here to-morrow."

A Boise City dispatch says: "Major Deming who was on the way with his command to the sheep ranch, has received orders to return to Fort Harvey, in consequence of information received that Egar, a Plute chief, was at the head of 400 warriors, and was resolved to go on the war path. His band is composed of the Indians who left the Matthews agency. Some of the military officers here have recently interviewed Tambiogo, an Indian now under sentence of death for the murder of Alex. Rhodes. Tambiogo says that the Bannocks are led by Buffalo Horse and two other Indians, and their plan was to rendezvous at Juniper mountain and at the sheep ranches, get the Plutes to join them, and then proceed north to Salmon river. Tambiogo has been in confinement for several months. His story is corroborated by other statements, and proves the outbreak to have been long contemplated. The settlers of Brumleau and the adjacent vicinity have abandoned their houses and come to this place for safety. Settlers on the Boise City stage road to Baker, Oregon, a distance of fifty miles, have left their houses and sought places of safety."

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—The *Times* this morning has an article regarding the general strike which, it has been alleged, would be inaugurated throughout the country, and says there are no indications here either among railroad employees or other mechanics or laboring men of such movement, and that none is apprehended by employers of labor. It also says: "The police and municipal authorities have, however, been on the alert, and are fully prepared to meet at once any emergency that may arise. Besides having local militia well in hand and ready for immediate action, an arrangement has been made with the proper authorities at Washington for prompt assistance of the military force now at the United States arsenal in this city, should their aid be deemed necessary." The article also says: "Among recent developments is that of a thorough organization among the tramps and wandering harvesters. Those of this class who have stopped in this city, or passed through, within the past fortnight, have almost without exception worn on the left breast a little scrap of red dannel pinned or sewed to the clothing. Inquiry among them shows that it is their badge, by which they recognize each other. They have signs and grips, and talk mysteriously of trouble to come during the heated term. Their part, they say, will not be to start the revolution, but act as auxiliaries. They wait for the initiative to be taken by railroad men, and when the strike commences the country will discover the tramps' power in the immediate cutting off of all telegraphic communication."

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The president and secretary of war were in consultation to-day upon the subject of the Indian troubles in the Northwest. Secretary McCrary read to the president a telegram received by him to-day from the governor of Oregon, stating that the Indians were committing hostilities on the eastern border of that state, that the settlers are unprovided with arms and ammunition for the purpose of their protection, and asking the government to furnish them with supplies. The request will be granted.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The senate committee on appropriations have completed consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bills. There are about 200 amendments, increasing its total from \$16,847,775, as granted by the house, to nearly \$21,000,000. The additional amount is made up chiefly of items aggregating \$2,200,000 for deficiencies in appropriations of former years, and of an increase of about \$1,150,000 in the amounts voted by the house for continuing the work on public buildings throughout the country.

The senate committee on privileges and elections to-day postponed till the next session of congress the consideration of the claim of D. T. Corbin to the seat occupied by M. C. Butler.

Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, of the sub-committee to examine the subject, submitted a report in writing to the ef-

fect that Corbin was entitled to the seat.

Mr. Hill, another member of the sub-committee, stated that he had arrived at exactly the opposite conclusion, but was not ready to submit a written report.

Among the amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill agreed upon by the senate committee to-day are the following amendments for public buildings, in addition to the sums voted by the house: For expenditures at Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, \$100,000 each; Topeka, Kans., \$50,000; Evansville, Ind., \$35,000; to commence the north wing of the partially completed building for state, war and navy departments, \$400,000; for the purchase of the Freedman's bank building, Washington, to accommodate the department of justice and court of claims, \$275,000; to erect a building for the bureau of printing and engraving, \$327,800. Deficiencies in the post-office department: Compensation of postmasters, \$150,000; other deficiencies, \$500,000. Expenses of United States courts, \$250,000. Chickasaw interest claim, \$222,000. To continue the Hot Springs commission, \$37,500. To reimburse state expenditures in equipping and transporting volunteers for service during the war of the rebellion, \$250,000. Cost of the United States building, etc., at the Paris exposition, \$40,000.

The third committee of conference on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill has reached an agreement. It provides that the house shall recede from its proposed abolition of the offices of fourth and fifth auditors of the treasury, and from its reduction of the pay of senate employees; while the senate is to recede from its disagreement to the house provision reducing the grades and pay of clerks in the executive departments, so far as they affect about half of the clerks' grades, and the others are to be left unchanged.

## THE LATEST MARKETS.

## Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, June 18, 1878.	
Flour—Fall superfine.....	\$3.20 @ 3.55
XX.....	3.80 @ 4.25
XXX.....	4.50 @ 4.60
Wheat—No. 3 fall.....	94 @ 96
No. 4 red.....	83 @ 84
Corn—No. 2.....	33 1/2 @ 33 3/4
Oats—No. 2.....	24 1/2 @ 25 1/4
Rye—No. 2.....	50 @ 53
Barley—No. 2.....	@
Pork.....	9.40 @ 9.50
Lard.....	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Butter—Dairy.....	11 @ 14
Country.....	6 @ 10

## CHICAGO, June 18, 1878.

Wheat—No. 2 spring.....	94 @ 94 1/2
No. 3.....	82 @ 83
Corn.....	23 @ 23 1/2
Oats.....	23 @ 23 1/2
Pork.....	8.75 @ 8.80
Bulk meats.....	3 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Lard.....	6.00 @ 6.6 1/2

## KANSAS CITY, June 18, 1878.

Wheat—No. 3 red fall.....	88 @ 88 1/2
No. 4 fall.....	74 @ 75
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	25 @ 26
Oats.....	18 @ 22
Rye—No. 2.....	35 @ 38

## Live Stock Markets.

## ST. LOUIS, June 18, 1878.

Cattle—Prime to choice.....	\$ 4.25 @ 5.20
Poorer grades.....	3.00 @ 4.00
Hogs.....	3.10 @ 3.50

## CHICAGO, June 18, 1878.

Cattle—Good steers.....	4.00 @ 5.00
Hogs—Packers.....	3.25 @ 3.50

## KANSAS CITY, June 18, 1878.

Cattle—Choice native shippers.....	4.00 @ 4.65
Good to choice, do.....	3.50 @ 4.00
Native butcher steers.....	3.25 @ 4.00
Stockers.....	2.60 @ 3.50
Fair to choice fat cows.....	2.25 @ 3.50
Hogs—Packers.....	2.65 @ 2.75

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 9@10c; medium 6@7c; lower grades about 4@5c; cheese, 6@7c; eggs, 7@7 1/2c; beans, 1@1 1/2c; hand-picked, \$2.00 @ \$2.20; broom-corn \$40 @ \$50; hay, baled, per ton, \$8.00 @ \$9.00; chickens, live, per doz., \$1.50 @ \$2.25; potatoes, 40 @ 50c; feathers, live geese, 48 @ 45c; dried apples, per lb., 31 @ 40c; apples, 40 @ 50c; box; hides, dry flint, 14 @ 15c; dry salt, 10 @ 11c; green salt, 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4c; green, 4 to 5c; calf, 9c; sheep skins, 8 to 10c; per lb.; green pelts, fresh, 80 to 90c; tallow, 6c; honey, strained, 9@10c; linseed oil, raw, 60c. per gallon; wool, fine unwashed, 12 @ 17c. per lb.; tub washed 20 @ 25c., Colorado and Mexican, 12 @ 16c.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, \$2.45 @ \$2.50; XXX, \$1.80. Rye flour, \$1.80. Corn meal, 3 cwt., 75c.

Wheat has fluctuated a little but the figures now are about 4 cents lower than in our last issue.

For future delivery, No. 3 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at 93 to 94 1/2c, June, and 89 to 90c, July. In Chicago No. 2 spring is 87 to 94c, June, 92 to 93c, July and 86 to 87c, August. In Kansas City, No. 3, 88 to 89c, asked for June; 73 to 74c, July; none offered and no bids for August. No. 2 wheat offered for August at 85c. Futures are lower than last week.

Corn in New York is 42c. for steamer; round yellow is 50c.

In cattle there is no material change. The highest price paid yesterday at Kansas City was \$4.65 for a lot of steers that averaged 1,454 pounds.

Hogs have not risen any this week.

A Boston paper says: "Money is still accumulating, and rates are generally low and unsatisfactory. Rates are low because of the abundance of money. Floating funds are abundant because business men generally cannot discover any opening at present for the profitable use of money."

There is complaint in many parts of the United States of a poor stand of corn, but wheat seems to be almost universally good.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1878.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.  
 Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00;  
 one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$20.  
 The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation  
 of any paper in the State. It also has a larger cir-  
 culation than any two papers in this city.

## City and Vicinity.

Mr. J. T. RICHY has moved his stock of  
 sewing machines to No. 110 Massachusetts  
 street, opposite Geo. Innes & Co.'s store.

The next regular monthly meeting of the  
 Douglas county Pomona grange will be held at  
 Miller's hall in this city on Wednesday, July  
 10th, at 1 o'clock p. m. Business of importance  
 will come before the grange at this meeting and  
 a full attendance of the delegates is desired.

Mr. ISAAC HEMPHILL brought into our of-  
 fice on Monday morning a sample of Fultz  
 wheat, grown on his farm near Vinland, that  
 measured six feet and one-half inch in length.  
 The heads were of good size and were well  
 filled with plump, healthy kernels. Who can  
 beat this for wheat.

Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE, of Brooklyn,  
 N. Y., universally recognized as one of the  
 ablest divines in the country, and whose ser-  
 mons and lectures are read from ocean to ocean  
 with deepest interest, will lecture before a  
 Lawrence audience at Liberty hall on Satur-  
 day night of this week. His subject is "Bright  
 side of things." Tickets, 50 cents; for sale at  
 Chester's drug store. No extra charge for re-  
 served seats.

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

Fourth of July at Vinland.  
 While other localities have been discussing  
 the policy of celebrating the Fourth of July,  
 the good people of Vinland have taken the in-  
 itiative and have resolved to meet in the beau-  
 tiful grove east of William Roe's and celebrate  
 the day as becomes all good American citizens.  
 Gov. Robinson, Judge Emery and J. T. Stevens  
 have been invited and are expected to be present  
 and make appropriate addresses. Come,  
 everybody, and remember the basket and the  
 goodies. The celebration will be under the  
 auspices of Vinland grange.

At the Baptist church Sunday morning Rev.  
 A. C. Peck preached a powerful sermon on the  
 subject of education. His object was to im-  
 press upon his people the needs of Ottawa  
 university (which is the denominational school  
 of this state), and more particularly the neces-  
 sity of retaining Prof. P. J. Williams, D. D.,  
 as president. He has had urgent calls else-  
 where, but the Baptists of Kansas will do well  
 to rally around him and render him such sup-  
 port that he can remain. He is one of the  
 ablest educators in the state. Ottawa is a cen-  
 tral point where a university should be built  
 up that will be an honor to the denomination  
 and the state.

## Personal.

Mrs. Wm. H. JENKINS, of Topeka, is in the  
 city visiting friends.

JOHN CHARLTON, Esq., left on Friday last  
 for New York. He will be absent about a fort-  
 night.

EX-SENATOR S. C. POMEROY, of Atchison,  
 spent last Sabbath in the "historic city." He  
 went to Topeka on Monday.

Mr. J. J. HADLEY, representing U. F. Sar-  
 gent's (Kansas City, Kansas) Greenback paper,  
 has been canvassing our city during the past  
 week. He found a host of Greenbackers in  
 Lawrence.

Messrs. Sam Anderson and John Usher  
 boarded a prairie schooner, drew the reins  
 over a team of hardy looking mules, and started  
 for the mountains of Colorado on Tuesday last.  
 They are well provided with guns, ammunition  
 and other provisions for camp life and expect  
 to make a summer trip of it, returning to Law-  
 rence in the fall. We wish the boys a pleasant  
 journey and a safe return.

## Twelfth Catalogue of our University.

We have just received the twelfth annual  
 catalogue of the officers and students of the  
 university of Kansas. We judge not only  
 from this catalogue, but from other indepen-  
 dent sources, that the university is as prosper-  
 ous and doing just as good work in the in-  
 terest of education as its friends could expect  
 or hope. The aggregate number of students  
 who have been in attendance during the past  
 year has been 361. These students have been  
 gathered from forty-one counties in the state;  
 twelve other states in the Union have also been  
 represented by one or more students. This is  
 a very encouraging show of numbers. The  
 corps of professors and teachers, and the cur-  
 riculum of studies in the several courses of  
 the collegiate department, seem to be so effi-  
 cient and well chosen that they inspire the  
 best hopes for the future.

In no state of the Union has an institution so  
 young attained a better eminence or achieved  
 a nobler shop or acquired a wider or more solid  
 reputation. The university is the pride of  
 our state and the pride of our city, and under  
 the supervision of such a board of regents as  
 the present, and under the management of a  
 president so cautious and clear-headed as Dr.

## THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN TOWN

TO BUY

## BOOTS AND SHOES

IS AT

## THE CITY SHOE STORE.

SOME GOODS THAT WE SELL AWAY DOWN.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

Ladies' button serge	-	-	-	\$1 50	cost	\$2 50
Ladies' side lace serge	-	-	-	1 50	cost	2 50
Ladies' front lace serge	-	-	-	1 25	cost	2 00
Misses' button serge	-	-	-	1 50	cost	2 75
Misses' side lace foxed	-	-	-	1 25	cost	2 00
Misses' front lace serge	-	-	-	1 00	cost	1 65

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

H. C. RAUGH &amp; CO.

Marvin, and with a corps of teachers so full  
 of energy and enthusiasm, our people have the  
 best reason in the world to cherish its inter-  
 ests, and bid it a "Godspeed," all which they  
 do with great heartiness.

## Death in a Harvest Field.

One of the saddest accidents that has been  
 our duty to chronicle occurred on Saturday  
 afternoon, last, in a harvest field, on the farm  
 of Mr. Henry Hurd, about eight miles west of  
 this city. The particulars as we learn them  
 are about as follows: A force of men were  
 harvesting a field of wheat, and the time hav-  
 ing arrived to put a fresh team in the harvest-  
 ing machine, Mr. Henry Hurd hitched in a  
 team belonging to himself; as they were full  
 of life and being unused to such work Mr.  
 Hurd stood at their heads to hold them until  
 the driver could take his position on the ma-  
 chine. Just at that time the horses became  
 frightened at something and Mr. Hurd seeing  
 that he could not control them endeavored to  
 jump out of the way, but was overtaken and  
 struck a terrible blow on the head by the grain  
 reel on the machine. He fell in front of the  
 sickle and was badly cut about the legs, and  
 when assistance reached him life was extinct.

Mr. Hurd came to Kansas twenty-three years  
 ago; he was an honest and industrious farmer  
 and his friends all over the county will feel  
 that in his death they have sustained a great  
 loss. He was about fifty years old and a bach-  
 elor.

The funeral took place on Sunday; the re-  
 mains were interred on the farm.

## Dobbins' Electric Soap.

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

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

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

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.  
 Dobbins' soap cannot be too highly recom-  
 mended. With it washing is all its horror.  
 Boiling the clothes is entirely unnecessary and  
 no rubbing is needed. It is the best I have  
 ever used. MRS. A. G. DAVIS.

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

## Cut This Out.

And send it to your friends in the East ad-  
 vising them, when they visit Colorado, New  
 Mexico, Arizona, or the San Juan mines, to  
 take the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe rail-  
 road, the new Southern route through Kansas,  
 and the Arkansas valley to Pueblo, making di-  
 rect connection with the Denver and Rio Grande  
 railway for Colorado Springs, Denver, and all  
 points in Northern Colorado, Canon City, Gar-  
 land, Del Norte, Lake City, El Moro, Las  
 Vegas and Santa Fe. Trains leave Kansas City  
 and Atchison every day in the year, with Pull-  
 man sleeping cars attached, and passenger  
 trains equipped with all the modern improve-  
 ments. For maps, circulars and detailed in-  
 formation ask them to send to  
 T. J. ANDERSON,  
 General Passenger Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

## Fruit Growers' Attention.

The undersigned is agent for Douglas county  
 for Zimmermann's patent fruit dryer and baker.  
 One of the machines may be seen at George  
 Ford's grocery in Lawrence, or at my resi-  
 dence near Holling, Palmyra township. Cir-  
 culars can be had on application.  
 R. B. WADSWORTH,  
 Holling, Douglas county, Kansas.

## A Card.

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

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

## "The Golden Belt" Route.

The quickest, safest and most reliable route to  
 all points East or West is via the Kansas Pa-  
 cific railway, through the famous "Golden  
 Belt" (the finest wheat region in the world).  
 Passengers for Denver and the Rocky moun-  
 tains should remember that this is 120 miles the  
 shortest, 28 hours the quickest, and the only  
 line running through to Denver without change  
 of cars. Going east, close connections are made  
 at Kansas City and Leavenworth with all the  
 great through routes for all points East, North  
 and South. The favorite line to the San Juan  
 mines, improved automatic air brake. Freight  
 shippers, attention! The Kansas Pacific fast  
 freight express makes the best time and affords  
 the most rapid transit of freight between the  
 Missouri river and all principal points in Kan-  
 sas, Colorado, New Mexico, San Juan and Ar-  
 izona.

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

## What of the Future?

This subject is now absorbing the attention  
 of the civilized world. For ages thinking peo-  
 ple have been divided upon the point as to a  
 final hell, some contending there is a big one,  
 to which railroad men and editors are rapidly  
 traveling, others affirming there is only a little  
 one, a sort of pocket edition, which is carried  
 with us daily in our hearts; while others claim  
 there is none at all, and only as our actions in  
 this world are guided by pure motives and wise  
 counsels, will we find peace and happiness here-  
 after. Therefore, in the future, as in the past,  
 people will continue to be divided upon these  
 points. But there is one point upon which all  
 agree, and the testimony comes from the East,  
 West, North and South, and that is that the  
 Old Reliable Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad  
 is still the people's favorite. Remember this  
 is the only line that can offer through this  
 city daily for Chicago via the Chicago, Burling-  
 ton and Quincy railroad, and through day  
 and Pullman sleeping cars leaving Kansas City,  
 Atchison and St. Jo. daily for Toledo, Ohio,  
 via the Washab railway, without change.  
 Important! The train leaving Kansas City  
 at 5:30 p. m., takes a through day coach to In-  
 dianapolis, daily, (except Saturday) via the  
 Washab and I. B. & W. railways, without  
 change. CLAYTON, G. P. & T. A.,  
 G. N. CLAYTON, Hannibal, Mo.  
 Western Pass. Ag't, Kansas City.

WHITEWASH brushes and paint brushes  
 in abundance at Leis' drug store.

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

**WOMAN AND MARRIAGE**  
 Two interesting works of 475 pages, beautifully illus-  
 trated, containing a complete and up-to-date  
 history of marriage and its various phases,  
 from the earliest times to the present day.  
 Sent to any address on receipt of 75 cts. by  
 DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th street, St. Louis, Mo.

**PIANOS AND ORGANS** sent out of our NEW  
 PLAN of retailing organs and pianos at net  
 wholesale prices. A seven and a third octave new  
 piano, listed at \$650, for \$190 in Kansas City, or  
 \$175 if sent direct from New York. Address GEO.  
 OWER BROS., 615 Main street, general agents  
 for "STEINWAY & SONS," and "HAINES"  
 pianos, "TAYLOR & FARLEY" and "NEW  
 ENGLAND ORGAN CO.'S" ORGANS. Music  
 and all kinds of musical merchandise.

## THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY

The only route through Canada under  
 American management.

## THE SHORT &amp; QUICK

LINE TO THE EAST VIA  
 Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

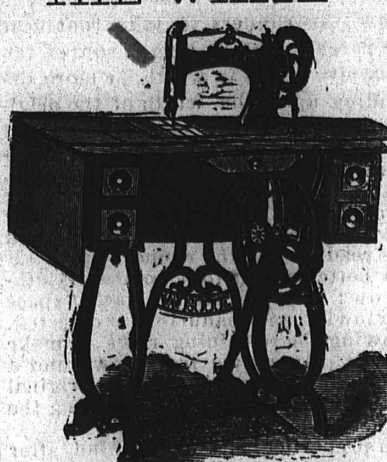
Direct connections made at Detroit and Toledo  
 with all RAILROAD TRAINS from  
 West, North and South.  
 Connections made at Buffalo and Niagara Falls  
 with NEW YORK CENTRAL and  
 ERIE RAILWAYS.

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 its  
 superiority over its competitors is acknowledged  
 and appreciated by the traveling public.  
 Any information as to tickets, connections,  
 sleeping car accommodations, etc., cheerfully  
 given on application to the undersigned.

FRANK E. SNOW,  
 Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, DETROIT.

## THE WHITE



## SEWING MACHINE.

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 attention  
 to a few of the many advantages combined in it:  
 First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing  
 machine.  
 Second—It has more capacity and power than any  
 other family sewing machine.  
 Third—It is not complicated with cog-gears nor  
 large cams.  
 Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed  
 machine.  
 Fifth—Its working parts are case-hardened iron  
 or steel, and so arranged that any wear can be  
 taken up simply by the turn of a screw.  
 Sixth—It has a steel feed on both sides of the  
 needle.  
 Seventh—Its shuttle is comparatively self-thread-  
 ing, made of solid steel, and carries a larger bob-  
 bin than almost any other family sewing machine.  
 Eighth—Its works are all enclosed and free from  
 dust, and so arranged that neither the garment be-  
 ing sewed nor the operator will become soiled.  
 Ninth—It has a device by which bobbins can be  
 filled without running the entire machine, thereby  
 relieving it from wear for this purpose, as also re-  
 lieving the operator of the necessity of removing  
 the work or attachments, as is the case in nearly  
 all other machines.  
 Tenth—It is elegantly ornamented and finished,  
 and its cabinet work is unsurpassed.  
 The result of this combination is the "WHITE,"  
 the most durable, the cheapest, best and largest  
 family sewing machine in the world.  
 If you need a machine try it. You will like it  
 and buy it. Agents wanted.  
 Needles and supplies for all machines. Singer  
 sewing machine at \$20.  
 J. T. RICHY, Agent,  
 No. 64 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

45,000 ACRES  
UNIVERSITY LANDS.

## FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

These lands belong to the university of Kansas.  
 They comprise some of the richest farming lands  
 in the state, and are located in the following named  
 counties: Woodson, Anderson, Coffey, Lyon,  
 Wabunsee and Allen. They have been appraised  
 by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$3  
 per acre, according to quality and nearness to  
 railroad stations. Terms, one-tenth down and  
 remainder in nine equal annual installments with  
 interest.  
 For further information apply to V. P. WILSON,  
 Agent University Lands, Enterprise, Kansas.

## THE NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

## UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

## COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in  
sums to suit.

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

WE WILL PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET  
 price for all of the following articles, or we  
 will sell them for you on (five per cent.) commis-  
 sion:  
 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 consign-  
 ments of staple articles.  
 Farmers, shippers and dealers in general mer-  
 chandise 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 & 248 N. Water street, Phila., Penn.

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

## JAS. G. SANDS.

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

BIG STOCK OF  
 SADDLES & HARNESS  
 FOR  
 SPRING TRADE

JAS. G. SANDS.  
 (Established in 1855.)

## GRAND



## The BEST of All

Unrivalled in Appearance.  
 Unparalleled in Simplicity.  
 Unsurpassed in Construction.  
 Unprecedented in Durability.  
 Unexcelled in Economy of Fuel.

Undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the  
 VERY BEST OPERATING,  
 QUICKEST SELLING,  
 HANDSOMEST AND

## MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE

Ever offered to the public.

MADE ONLY BY

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO.



## THE ORIGINAL &amp; ONLY GENUINE

"Vibrator" Threshers,

WITH IMPROVED

MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,

And Steam Thresher Engines,  
 Made only by

NICHOLS, SHEPARD &amp; CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



## THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-

Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and

generation. Beyond all rivalry for Rapid Work, Per-

fect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the

enormous wastage of grain &amp; the inferior work done by

the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses

(not often 1/2 the time that amount) can be made by

the Extra Grain SAVED by these improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Sepa-

rator. Entirely free from Messing, Pickers, and

all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complica-

tions. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of

Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Round.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat,

Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the only suc-

cessful Thresher in France, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and

like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilt" to

change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts,

being less than one-half the usual weight and less

Makes no Littering or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, rang-

ing from six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of

Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty.

A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivalled Steam Thresher En-

gines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive

Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant

Finish, Perfection of Parts, completeness of Equipment,

etc., our "Vibrator" Threshers greatly excel all competitors.

SEE Particulars, call on our Dealers

For write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

## GRAY HAIR Dyed instantly black or brown with

Gray's New Hair Color. No hair needed. No staining the skin. No mineral

or poison. Convenient for ladies. One-third the

price of other dyes. Circular free. FRANKS

BALLARD &amp; CO., 53 North Clark St., Chicago.

## Order to Show Cause.

In the matter of the application of Joseph Cham-  
 berlain, administrator with the will annexed of  
 the estate of Catherine E. Meyer, deceased, for  
 an order of sale to sell real estate to pay debts and  
 legacies.

NOW COMES JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, AD-  
 ministrator with the will annexed of the es-  
 tate of Catherine E. Meyer, deceased, and presents  
 to the court his petition, praying for an order for  
 the sale of the following described real estate, be-  
 longing to the estate of said deceased, to wit: The  
 northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of sec-  
 tion number twenty-seven (27), in township num-  
 ber fourteen (14) and range number twenty (20),  
 in Douglas county, Kansas; also lots numbered  
 twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), thirty (30),  
 thirty-one (31), thirty-two (32) and thirty-three  
 (33), on Sixth street, in the town of Baldwin City,  
 in the county and state aforesaid, to pay the costs  
 of administration, debts and legacies due by said  
 estate and unpaid for want of sufficient personal  
 assets



## Horticultural Department.

## The Catalpa.

Prof. F. J. Burrill, of the Illinois Industrial university, says the catalpa possesses great advantages as a timber tree, being the cheapest and easiest grown of all the forest trees, native or introduced, and also the most rapid in its growth. On the same ground it has outgrown the white or American elm, white ash, European larch, orange or orange, black walnut, etc. It is not attacked by insects, and is free from disease. A board sawed from a catalpa log which had lain on the ground for one hundred years was found to be perfectly sound and strong, and susceptible of a fair polish.

## Grape Culture.

In the proceedings of the American Chemical society of last year, Prof. C. A. Goessmann gives a detailed account of a series of experiments made by him on grape vines to test the effect of girdling. He had a number of vines girdled during the first week in August, about the time when in the berries of the Concord grape the free acid had attained its highest development and the grape sugar was beginning slowly to increase. Entire vines as well as large branches served for the trial. Two incisions from one-eighth to one-quarter of an inch apart were made through the bark and the cambium layer, and the mass between these cuts down to the wood carefully removed. A marked difference in the degree of growth was soon perceived, which persisted the entire season, until the grapes on the girdled branches had just become ripe. The tests made at this point with both the grapes of the girdled and ungirdled branches, grown on the same vine, showed a remarkable difference in the quality of the entire grape and its relative degree of development. In some instances the girdled branches were two to three weeks in advance of the others. At the close of the season the girdled vines did not show the slightest difference from the ungirdled ones, the place where the bark had been removed being grown over. This hint may be of service to some of our grape growers and enable them to get their grapes into market two weeks earlier than usual.

## Blight, Rust and Mildew.

The rust is apt to invade wheat and oats just as the grain is in the milky state. When the stalk and leaves are attacked by smut, rust and mildew the flow of the juices of the plant is arrested and the seed immediately begins to shrink for the want of nutriment. Thousands of farmers are disappointed in their hopes when they were just about to be realized, as they thought, in a large crop of twenty-five, thirty or forty bushels to the acre; instead of this large crop they find their final yield at harvest time amounts only to a third or fourth of the anticipated result.

The fruit grower is liable to have his profits diminished from the same cause. Blight attacks his apple and pear trees and they fail to yield their accustomed fruit. The "yellows" seizes upon his peach trees, and blackberries and raspberries are infected with a mildew or rust upon their leaves which greatly diminishes the quantity of their fruit. Even strawberries have recently been injured by a rust causing the leaves to turn black and die.

The New York Sun, in view of the many diseases of plants with which our farmers and gardeners have to contend, says the road to success is none too smooth for pleasure or profit, and further adds that these evils may be all for the best, and that if there were no enemies or drawbacks the production would so far exceed the consumption and demand as to make matters worse than they are at present. There is, however, need of a far more thorough investigation into the causes of the diseases of plants than has yet been made, and our young scientists who are seeking new fields of discovery can find one here wide enough for the employment of all their leisure hours and talents. The subject is a practical one, and the benefits likely to result from the discovery of remedies and preventives can scarcely be reckoned in dollars and cents. Here is a grand field for investigation, and the presidents and professors of our agricultural colleges will achieve honor if not wealth in its thorough exploration.

## Cultivating the Same Plot of Strawberries Another Year.

There are various dispositions in this respect; that of the least trouble is, to allow the runners to take root near the parent plant, making a row of ten or twelve inches in width, or more, depending upon the width of the original rows. Another is to run a small plow between the rows, making a furrow large enough to receive manure, without throwing the dirt over your plants. Fill the same with compost or cow manure, level the dirt over it, and it is ready to lay the runners upon.

A better way is to remove every other row; then prepare the vacant space by plowing and manuring, as directed, allowing the remaining rows to make beds of plants, two feet or two and a half wide, according to the original width, by laying or distributing the runners over it or laying them in.

In preparing beds of this kind, after the new plants were well rooted, you are to take out the old plants, while the space occupied by them, serves as a path between the new ones. It is always well to remove the old plants, after they have served the purpose of making new ones.

If, as before proposed, the original rows were two, or two and a half feet apart, and well manured for winter, if you prefer, you may fork the manure in between the rows, allowing the new plants to occupy the new space, the same as when running the furrow and manuring.

Of the two plans I much prefer the latter for small beds; having adopted this one for the last few years, and found it very successful. By keeping the rows very narrow, almost to a single row, you may continue in this way for years, manuring between the rows for winter, and using bone dust as before advised.

Yet when cultivators prefer, as I do, the largest berries, it is better to use new ground each year, making the bed as at first proposed, one year in advance, and setting single rows.

This plan I should invariably pursue if I had facilities for so doing, as the ground is left in superb condition for anything, and you may return to it in a year or two, if properly treated, with every prospect of success.

## One objection and a very serious one is that grounds occupied by strawberries, year after year, are liable to be infested with the grub, or insects peculiar to the plant, destroying them to such an extent as to seriously interfere and sometimes, as in cases of severe drought, ruin the whole bed. For which reason, and the unfavorable action of new ground, I prefer a new bed each year.—E. W. Durand.

## Budding Fruit Trees.

P. T. Quinn, in *Scribner's*, gives these directions for budding orchard trees:

The proper time for budding extends from the middle of July until the first of September. Whenever the bark separates easily from the wood, the buds may be set with a fair chance of success. The outfit for budding consists of some narrow strips of bass matting, such as comes on the inside of coffee bags, and a pocket knife with a single blade, with a small piece of ivory fastened in the end of the handle. When the incision is made, the ivory is used to raise the bark up on either side, so the bud may be pressed into place. The buds to be inserted should be cut from young, healthy trees, and always of the present year's growth, those that are most natural being selected. The leaves may then be clipped off the branch of buds, leaving, say, half an inch of the leaf stalk attached to the bud. Then, with a keen edged knife, cut off each bud separately, from a half to three-quarters of an inch in length, leaving a thin slice of wood back of the eye or bud. These should be kept moist and protected from the sun or air until set; exposure, even for a short time, may prove fatal.

When the whole top or any part of it is to be budded over, select the spot for each bud in a smooth part of the limb, not too large, say from one to two inches in diameter. On this part make an incision through the bark in the form of the capital letter T, and raise or separate the bark from the wood with the ivory on the handle of the knife. The bud may then be pressed into place. Cut off square the portion that goes above the cross incision. Then, with a strip of the bass matting, wrap firmly around the branch, above and below the eye, fastening the end of the strip by a slip-knot.

## Cultivation of Apples.

The following valuable suggestions are from an essay by Prof. Beal, of the Michigan agricultural college:

The young tree must be treated very much as you would treat a hill of corn. Hoed crops will answer in a young orchard. Sowed crops will do much harm to young trees. It is a good plan to keep young trees mulched. It prevents the rapid evaporation of moisture from the soil, keeps the surface mellow, prevents the soil from freezing and thawing in winter, and becoming overheated in summer. Whether to cultivate or not can be told by the looks of the trees: If the color of the leaves is good and the growth all right, and the trees bear well of fine fruit, they are doing well enough even in grass. To judge of the condition of an apple tree is much like judging of the condition of sheep in a pasture.

## The Household.

## The Table.

Nothing is a surer indication of refinement, taste and culture in a family than a carefully arranged table for meals. The table is as good a test of the character of the family that gathers around it as can possibly be found. Some tables bear the incontestable marks of coarseness, rudeness, disorder and low animal life. They are supplied with gross, ill-cooked, unpalatable and indigestible food, heaped up without order or taste in arrangement, in dishes of the rudest kind, dirty in appearance, ill-assorted both in material and color; and around them gather in rude haste and confusion a ragged and uncouth rabble of men, women and children, with a terribly lean and hungry look. No poverty, however pinching, is an excuse for such barbarism. Here we see the lowest and most degraded type of humanity, approaching as nearly to mere animal life as can possibly be found. There are very few families either East or West so debased as to answer this description.

But there are other tables, set among a class of people of a somewhat higher grade, that are still sadly lacking in grace and comeliness which are exponents of a civilization neither attractive nor far advanced. The table cloth, being washed only once a week and imperfectly ironed, is carelessly thrown over the table; the knives and forks are corroded with rust; the tea-set is made up of cups and saucers of various sizes and patterns, cracked perhaps and begrimed with long use, and the whole appearance of things is disorderly and offensive to a cultivated taste; every arrangement lacks symmetry and indicates a want not so much of money as of orderly habits and close attention.

It is not wonderful that an operation that has to be gone through three times a day should at length become irksome and be performed in a careless, slipshod manner, but a repetition of the same act should never be permitted to dull the senses or induce a careless and inattentive habit. We should put our heart into every work which we are called upon to do. It is the discipline of life and may be made a means of culture to ourselves and children just as much as the reading of a poem or the cultivation of flowers. Cooking, preparing food for the family and arranging the table is a science and an art and may be made instrumental in improving the taste, the mind and the heart just as much as the study of chemistry or the arrangement of a flower garden. We must learn the lesson that there is nothing in this work of life that is common or unclean. Everything that we do, if done in the best possible way, is the means of culture, the path of progress and improvement, and the way of life to them that walk therein.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN.  
J. K. DAVIDSON.  
WEBB WITHERS.

ESTABLISHED  
1866.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

CRYSTAL PALACE

BARBER SHOP,

Under the First National Bank.

All Work Done in the Latest Style.

PRICES REASONABLE.

Customers all Treated Alike.

MITCHELL & HORN, Proprietors.

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

PICKETT'S DRUG STORE,

75 Mass. Street, - - Lawrence, Kans.

Formerly with H. J. Bushmer.

## GOOD NEWS!

## GOOD NEWS!!

THE

SIMPSON BANK BUILDING

To be occupied by

GEO. LEIS & BRO.'S

DRUG HOUSE.

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

HEAVY GOODS

—AT—

REDUCED PRICES

To save moving to our

NEW STORE.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY CHEAP,

As the opportunity will not last but a few days:

5 BARRELS LARD OIL.

8 BARRELS GOLDEN MACHINE OIL.

3 BARRELS FISH OIL.

2 BARRELS NEATS-FOOT OIL.

5 BARRELS CASTOR OIL.

20 BARRELS CALCIUM OIL.

10 BARRELS LINSEED OIL, RAW.

18 BARRELS LINSEED OIL, BOILED.

5 BARRELS SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

6,000 POUNDS STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD.

500 GALLONS MIXED PAINTS, ALL SHADES.

5 BARRELS ENGLISH WHITING.

5 BARRELS GILDER'S WHITING.

3 BARRELS PARIS WHITE.

1 BARREL CHALK.

2 BARRELS PUTTY.

15 BARRELS DRY PAINTS OF ALL COLORS.

5 BARRELS ROOFING PAINT.

5 BARRELS FLOUR SULPHUR.

Remember, these prices are

Only good for 15 days from date,

On above named articles.

GEO. LEIS & BRO.

READ, EVERYBODY!

ROBERTS & BILLINGS'

STRICTLY PURE

MIXED PAINTS

Are more than satisfying all who use them.

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE COLORS

Of the very best materials, viz.:

Strictly Pure White Lead,

ZINC AND LINSEED OIL.

OLD PAINTERS USE IT,

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

Give these Paints a Trial

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

ROBERTS & BILLINGS,

Lawrence, Kansas,

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

## CONTINENTAL

Fire

Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK.

100 AND 102 BROADWAY.

STATEMENT, JAN. 1, 1878.  
Capital paid in cash.....\$1,000,000 00  
Net surplus.....968,501 03  
Reserve for reinsurance of outstanding risks.....983,000 21  
Reserve for reported losses, unclaimed dividends, etc.....194,863 07  
Reserve for contingencies.....30,000 00  
Total assets.....\$3,173,924 31

Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns.

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

JOHN CHARLTON,  
Agent for Douglas County.

E. A. SMITH,

Norwood Stock Farm

Lawrence, Kansas,

BREEDER OF

FINE TROTTER HORSES

Thoroughbred Jersey Cattle,

BERKSHIRE HOGS AND FANCY CHICKENS.

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

CREW & HADLEY

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

WALL PAPER,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

WINDOW SHADES,

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

CROQUET SETS,

BABY WAGONS.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF

PICTURES,

PICTURE FRAMES

AND NOTIONS.

Next door north of Simpson's bank.

TO TREE PLANTERS!

21st Year—11th Year in Kansas.

KANSAS

HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1878

HOME GROWN

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR

—AND—

CHERRY TREES,

QUINCES,

SMALL FRUITS,

GRAPE VINES,

EVERGREENS,

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All of the above stock is warranted true to name. The fruit trees were propagated from bearing trees of varieties duly tested for this climate. Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for prices. Note the following: Apple trees two years old, four feet, straight trees, per hundred \$5; per thousand \$45; five to six feet, good heads, per hundred \$10, per thousand \$80. Other trees in proportion. Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.

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

HENDRY & NOYES,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

—AND—

Real Estate Agents,

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

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

JOHN S. WILSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

No. 57 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kans.

Land Litigation, Indian and Tax Titles made a specialty.



## Farm and Stock.

## Production of Honey.

There was lately held in New York a convention of bee-masters, from all parts of the United States, for the purpose of advancing the interests of the important industry with which they are identified. Among the papers read at this convention was one by Mr. F. B. Thurber, in which the commercial history of honey was given with considerable detail. The use of honey antedates that of sugar, going back many centuries before the Christian era, while the general use of sugar is of comparatively recent date. It is hard to say why the production of honey should have fallen so far behind the production of sugar. It is in the highest degree healthful and palatable, and its sources are as plentiful and as sure as those of sugar. In America, within the last few years, a wonderful advance has been made in the production of honey as regards both quality and quantity.

## Clover Seed.

Clover in the Western states is coming into almost universal use and is now considered as an indispensable adjunct of good farming. One great reason why this product has been so slow in taking the first rank in pasture and meadow as a forage crop has been, the high price at which the seed was held and the consequent difficulty in obtaining it in sufficient quantities to stock the farm. The seed is so easy to raise that the farmer should be no longer dependent on four or five Eastern states for his supply. He cannot afford to send abroad for it and pay the enormous price at which it has been held. He must raise his own seed. This he can do cheaper than he can buy it, even if he has to resort to the hand scythe and the old-fashioned flail to procure it. But this is not necessary. The members of a grange might unite, by each contributing a small sum, and purchase all the machinery necessary for threshing, hulling and preparing the seed.

We hope our farmers will look to this matter of saving seed this current season. It is poor policy to send out of the state thousands of dollars for an article of seed which our broad fertile acres can produce at much less cost.

## Uses of Castor Oil.

Castor oil was formerly employed only as a medicinal agent, but now its uses in the arts are manifold and its manufacture has come to be a considerable industry. St. Louis is the center of this industry in the United States, and nearly all the castor beans grown in this country are produced within a circle of about two hundred miles south and southwest of that city. The chief uses of castor oil in the arts are, according to the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, as a lubricator for coach and carriage axles; in manufacture of the best shoe-blackening; as a dressing for calf skins; for treeing boots; as a substitute for neat's-foot oil; and keeping leather soft, mellow and pliable. Crude castor oil is used largely in the manufacture of morocco. It will not "fry" or "gum," and imparts softness and weight, and leather prepared with it remains mellow and pliable.

Last year a firm in St. Louis made, from 125,000 bushels of beans, 7,000 barrels (47 gallons each) of crude castor oil. The demand for this product will be continually increasing, and when the farmer enters upon the business of raising the castor bean, and pursues it year after year, he will find it a remunerating crop. The soil and climate of Kansas are well adapted to the raising of the castor bean.

## Rules for the Care of Sheep.

1. Keep the sheep dry underfoot with clean litter. This is more necessary than roofing them. Never let them stand in the mud or snow.
2. If a ewe loses her lamb milk her daily for a few days and mix a little alum with her salt.
3. Never frighten sheep if possible to avoid it.
4. Separate all weak, thin and sick sheep in the fall from those that are strong and give them special care.
5. If any sheep is hurt catch it at once and wash the wound with a healing lotion.
6. If a leg is broken bind it with splinters tightly, loosening as the limb swells.
6. If a sheep is lame examine its foot, clean out between the hoofs; if unsound apply tobacco with blue vitriol boiled in a little water.
7. Shear at once any sheep commencing to shed its wool, unless the weather is too severe. Keep none but the best, and see that they are properly attended to.

## John Brown on Preparing Wool.

The following, from the pen of old John Brown, of Osawatimie, whose name is forever inseparable from the history of the downfall of slavery, deserves to be kept "marching on." It was written over 30 years ago (1847), but is good enough to be reprinted:

The best mode of preparing wool for market is as follows: First, before washing, remove carefully with the shears all locks containing dirt in a hardened shape, then wet the sheep in every part, and then let them stand crowded together for an hour or two. They should be taken out of the water (when first put in for wetting) as quickly as may be after the wool is fairly wet, in order to retain a soapy substance the wool contains, which acts upon the dirt and gum in the wool while the sheep stand before washing. This soapy substance is the first thing to escape as washing is commonly done. The best mode of washing is to use a fall of three feet or over, turning the sheep in different ways under the fall, till the action of the water brings every part of the fleece to an almost snowy whiteness. A much less fall will answer as well, if the sheet of water is 8 or 10 inches deep. If the water under the fall is not deep enough to remain clear while the sheep are in, a plank bottom should be provided, to prevent any sand or earthy substance from getting into the wool by stirring up the water. A clean rock bottom is just as good. When a fall cannot be had, a clear running stream should be found, and the dirt worked out perfectly from all parts of the fleece with the hands, after first soaking the sheep as before. To wash sheep immediately after a soaking rain will answer very well instead of a wetting as above.

After the fleeces are taken off, they should be placed on a smooth, clean floor or table, with the outer ends upwards, and be carefully examined all over by patting with the hands to find every burr, which should be taken out without fail. The fleeces should then be rolled up snugly, and tied with a small twine.

Our farmers have generally no idea of the injury they suffer by a neglect of these matters, together with the shameful, dishonest practice of tying up their fleeces with ten and even twenty feet of small rope, or with strips of bark two or three inches wide, instead of two or three feet of small twine; wrapping up coarse and unwashed wool inside of some of the finest fleeces; putting in dirt balls, dirty sweepings of barn floors; doing up their fleeces wet, so that they often mold.

The whole put up in first-rate order, and stowed away in a clean, secure place, the next thing is for the holder to become informed in regard to its value.—*National Live-Stock Journal*.

## Experiments in Agriculture.

In his report to the board of regents for the years 1877-8, and under the head of "Experiments," E. M. Shelton, professor of practical agriculture in the Kansas state agricultural college, says:

In the fall of 1877 twenty-four experimental plots were laid off in field No. 4 of the college farm and sowed to winter wheat, for the purpose chiefly of testing upon this crop the value of farm-yard manure, ashes, and gypsum, and gypsum alone. Four of these plots were devoted to as many kinds of wheat and rye received from the department at Washington. In this experiment, for the purpose of comparison, every alternate plot receives no special treatment; the remaining plots are treated with fertilizers in a regular order. The experiment is a very interesting, and at this time a very promising one. I hope to make full report in due time.

The experiment with potatoes, begun two years ago, has been continued the past season, eighty odd varieties having been used. These it will be remembered, are mostly Eastern sorts sent me by Prof. W. J. Beal, of the Michigan agricultural college. The varieties giving the largest yield, naming them in order of size, were Great Britain, Duke of Cumberland, Chenevry, Ketchum's Seedling, Breakfast, Missouri White, Red Jacket, Early Golden, Early Victor and Early York.

Before concluding the subject of experiments, I wish to offer a word about the tame grasses. I class these under the head of experiments in consonance with a popular notion. I myself consider the profitable growth of tame grasses and clover in Kansas as no more an experiment than the growing of wheat and corn. During five years, every one of which we have seeded more or less to the tame perennial grasses, only one failure has been recorded. We have now twenty acres of tame grass sod land that will compare favorably with the best Eastern pastures. In addition to this, we have six acres of recently seeded land and several acres of lawns and detached pieces. The prevailing sorts used are the Kentucky bluegrass, orchard grass and timothy, in which two and sometimes three sorts are mixed in the same seeding. We have in addition several acres of alfalfa. To show something of the value of these grasses, I need only point to the fact that they furnished good cattle food the present season by March 1st.

Our experience on the college farm, after having tried more than sixty sorts of grasses and clovers, points to a mixture of orchard grass and Kentucky

blue grass, sown at the rate of one bushel of orchard grass and one-half bushel of blue grass seed per acre, as furnishing the best and most reliable pasturage. The orchard grass is surpassed by hardly any other, in the amount of feed which it furnishes, in nutritive value, or in ability to withstand drouth. Its unfortunate habit of bunching is counteracted by the blue grass which fills the interspaces of the orchard grass. For mowing I should recommend alfalfa, timothy, orchard grass, and perhaps perennial rye grass (now on trial), sown separately and very thickly. Nine-tenths of the failures made with tame grasses in Kansas, as far as I have observed, are referable to one of three causes—inferior or worthless seed, too light seeding, or ill prepared land.

## What Plaster will Do.

A farmer in Wisconsin, says an exchange, who has used gypsum in his farming operations for a long time gives his experience, and we quote a portion of what he says:

I have lived here twenty years and used plaster, about seventy-five pounds to the acre. I make at least one-third more clover to the acre than can be got without plaster. You can see the difference in the growth as far as you can see the clover. One application will do for two years. Our land is burr-oak openings; was new when I came here and not considered good for grass, but splendid wheat land. There is no sand, some call it clay. It looks much like ashes when dry. I raise clover, keep three hundred sheep, four cows and eight horses and colts, all on a farm of two hundred acres. I have about sixty acres under the plow, and twenty-five of timber; make all the manure I can, and think my land richer than when I bought it. I can raise more grass than when it was new, and more corn on a clover sod when I sowed plaster on the clover than where it was new. Perhaps it will ruin it in time, but as long as I can raise big crops of corn and clover and feed to stock and hogs, I think I will risk it. Last year I raised 441 bushels of wheat on nineteen acres, and 650 bushels of wheat and oats mixed, on twenty-three acres. The latter will clean out about one-half wheat, which will sell as No. 2, as a few small oats will be left in it. On sixteen acres of clover sod I had 1,500 bushels of corn, of the yellow dent variety; stalks left on the field. You will think this is poor farming, but we think it will not pay to cut them, because there is so much to handle for so little feed.

## Cattle Ponds for Farms.

The severe droughts which visit every year some portions of the country, cause, where streams are few and small and springs lie deep, much suffering to cattle and a great deal of labor in supplying them with the necessary water to keep them alive. We have often been in sections of this kind when a drought prevailed, and have known farmers to be obliged to send their cattle from one to three miles to water, but it was done only once a day. We have wondered many times that they never attempted to provide for such emergencies upon their own premises, which all of them could do. The water from the roofs of the out-buildings, if carefully gathered in cisterns of ample capacity, would generally be sufficient for all the stock these buildings would shelter. But in times of great drought they would probably be drained. In this view, good sized, deep ponds, well constructed, could not fail to meet all the demand. A practical civil engineer, speaking on this subject, pertinently says: "In traveling through the country, I am often surprised that farmers do not take advantage of low places and convert them at little expense of deepening and sodding the banks, into ponds to receive the rain fall from the surrounding lands, and thus supply their stock with water. The pond once made should be strongly fenced and surrounded by willows to prevent evaporation. The fence will prevent cattle from getting into it. There should be a passage leading to the pond, on the north side, where the water would be accessible outside of a part of the inclosure. This plan is invariably adopted in England. There I have often seen one pond common to four fields. Then clean them every third or fourth year." The approach to the water, it should be borne in mind, must gradually descend, so that the portion of the pond fenced out should be of sufficient depth to draw all the water within reach of the cattle, and the width of the approach should give ample room for two or three cattle to drink at one time, without injuring one another in their scrambles. Of course this must not be understood that we recommend these ponds where it is feasible to introduce the wind-power to pump from wells.—*Germantown Telegraph*.

The California Farmer, speaking of the crop prospects in that state, says: The crop of grain will be very large. The hay crop will be very large. The wool clip will be a full one. The hop gather will not equal the last year. The fruit crop will be a large and a good one. The vineyards will give the largest yield ever known, and the wine product will be enormous and sell very cheap.

## Veterinary Department.

## Strain or Bruise.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Father has a colt seven weeks old. About five weeks ago the left stifle and right hock swelled up; we used Wakefield's Egyptian Liniment. The stifle got well but the hock not any better; it feels soft and watery. The leg is a little stiff at the hock; it gets worse at intervals. An old gentleman thought it was a blood spavin, but was not certain. What do you think it is and what would you recommend? Yours respectfully,

READER.

SPRING HILL, Kans., June 11, 1878.

ANSWER.—The colt is not troubled with a spavin; we think the injury is the result of a strain or possibly a bruise. Bathe the parts once a day with wormwood, 1-2 pound steeped in one quart of good whisky, apply warm. Immediately following each application of the above paint the hock with tincture of iodine.

DR. RILEY, for SPIRIT.

## Swelling.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I have a five-year-old horse that has a swelling near the lower end of the front rib on each side. The swelling commenced about four months since and it is now about the size of a hen's egg and nearly the shape, and still growing. It does not appear to hurt to the horse, any, but even now would injure the sale of him. What is the matter and what will cure him? Please answer through the columns of THE SPIRIT.

W. H. COLE.

EUDORA, Kans., June 8, 1878.

ANSWER.—We are of the opinion that your horse has injured himself while lying down in the stable. It may be that the shoe on the front foot has bruised the part, or there may be a peg or some hard substance in the floor of his stall that has done the damage. In either case the following remedy will be good: Take of red iodide of mercury 3 drachms, fresh lard 1 ounce; mix together and apply once every three days until a good blister has been made. Wash the part well with water and rub dry before each application.

DR. RILEY, for SPIRIT.

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

## THE SINGER

MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Was the first to make the

GREAT

Reduction in Prices,

And are now selling their New

## FAMILY MACHINE

—AT—

\$30 Less than the Former Price.

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

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

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

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

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

HOWE'S 4 TON WAGON SCALE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST Address A. M. GILBERT & CO., WESTERN MANAGERS, 95, 97, 99 and 101 Lake St., Chicago, 167 Water St., Cleveland, O., 113 Main St., Cincinnati, O., 612 North Third St., St. Louis.

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

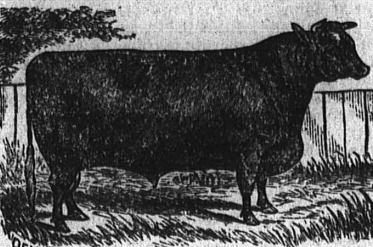
Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

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

By arrangement—The Mastin Bank.

## ELMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD.

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas;

—BREEDER OF—

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AND—

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

17,408, 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..... 22 00  
Five to seven months old..... 22 00

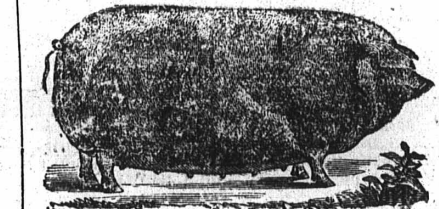
Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.

A boar, eight months old.....\$25 00  
A sow, eight months old, with pig..... 25 00

Description of the Poland-China Hog: The prevailing color is black and white spotted, sometimes pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color.

All Pigs warranted first-class and shipped C. O. D. Charges on remittances must be prepaid.

POLAND-CHINA HOGS.



PURE BLOOD.

THE BEST ANYWHERE IN THE WEST.

300 Pigs now to select from.

Address, HENRY MIEBACH,

Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

THE KIRBY



SELF-BINDING HARVESTER.

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

A Perfect Self-Binding Harvester.

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

For sale by J. HOWELL, Lawrence, Kansas.

L. B. DAVIS,

Carriage and Wagon

MANUFACTORY!

SPRING WAGONS

—AND—

BUGGIES

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

175 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kans.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

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

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



## HORTICULTURAL.

## June Meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society.

The Douglas County Horticultural society met at Thomas M. Pierson's, in Kawaka township, Saturday, June 15, President Brackett in the chair. The secretary being absent, George Y. Johnson was elected secretary *pro tem*.

Mr. Pierson, chairman of the committee on orchards, reported orchards in a very satisfactory condition and making good growth.

Mr. Messenger said crown borers were abundant this year. Had supposed from information received that the beetle did not commence depositing eggs until about June 20, but he had found young borers already hatched this year, and he would ask when the eggs were deposited.

Mr. Coleman said: Usually the eggs are not deposited until June 20, and after, but this year, the season being so much in advance of previous years, the borers are keeping pace with other things, and I have found the perfect beetle as early as the 28th of May, and ready for business.

Mr. Pierson said he had been over his orchard four times for borers and found them every time. Estimates his yield at about one-fourth of a crop.

Mr. Sedgwick—My apple trees are looking well.

Mr. Coleman—My Winesap trees have a fair amount of apples, but very few of any other variety.

Mr. Winters has a prospect for a fair crop of apples.

John Kelley has a prospect for a fair crop of winter apples, such as Winesap and Ben Davis. For fall apples the Alexander is the fullest.

Mr. Vincent—My Kansas Keepers are as badly scabbed as I ever saw the White Winter Pearmain.

Mr. Pierson thinks Mr. Draper's orchard is fuller than last year.

Mr. Lewis—In Leocompton township apple trees are looking well; very little blight. Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin, Maiden's Blush and Glipa will have fair crops. Orchards having a northeast slope are in the best condition and every way most satisfactory, having much more fruit than those with any other exposure.

Mr. Messenger—My orchard is on a northeast exposure, and except upon the Alexander I have no fruit.

Oliver Barber—In my orchard I do not observe any material difference in the exposure as regards the quantity of fruit, but trees that were very full last year are not fruiting heavily if at all this year, and in my opinion this has more to do with the lack of fruit than the slope of the land.

Mr. Platts—My Kansas Keepers were full last year, and have a fair crop this year.

Oliver Barber—Kansas Keepers are annual bearers. Mine have borne almost every year for sixteen years.

Mr. Ayer—Limbs on my trees full last year have none on this year, while limbs on the same trees having none on last year are full this year.

Mr. Sedgwick—I have my trees done up in a rag. When shall I untie the rag? I have always suffered from depredations of rabbits, and last fall was determined to head them off, and wound a rope of rye straw around the trunks clear up to the limbs. When had I best take it off?

Mr. Coleman—As soon as you get home this evening, and examine for borers.

Mr. Sedgwick—I have no borers.

Mr. Vincent—You had best leave it on, as it is the first thing you ever saved your trees from the rabbits, and the chances are it gets off you never will put it on again and will lose your trees.

Mr. Sedgwick—The same old story. "Take whichever road you may, you will wish you had taken the other." I will go home and do as I please.

Mr. Coleman—All apple! apple! I am tired of hearing so much about the apple and would like to hear of some other orchard fruits, especially pears and plums. I had thought this not a pear country, and I had arrived at this conclusion through rather costly experience, having lost several hundred pear trees for which I had paid a handsome price, but what trees I have left from blight in former years are full of fine looking fruit this year. My Seckel trees, twelve years old, have from 300 to 500 pears to the tree. I have heretofore failed with plums, but this year have resorted to smoking with coal tar smoke, and my plums promise well. No signs of curculio. This smoking should be done after every rain, as the rain washes off the smudging. Those who have tried it say it does not affect the taste of the fruit, as it is entirely upon the surface. I have the Lombard and Magnum Bonum varieties.

Mr. Ayer—My pear trees are very full and no sign of blight. Plums have suffered from the sting of the curculio to some extent. Varieties—Lombard, Yellow Gage and German Prune; the last named variety is full.

Mr. Ayer—In New York we secured all our plum trees from suckers or sprouts from the old trees, and they did well and fruited heavily.

Mr. Vincent—Will not budding do as well as grafting? The general testimony was that it will, and the best time to bud is as soon as the buds are matured.

SMALL FRUITS.

Mr. Ayer—As far as gathered the small fruit crop has been very satisfactory, and the prospects are good for blackberries.

Mr. Lewis—In Leocompton township the strawberry crop was very satisfactory. The raspberries are now being marketed and yielding well, and the blackberries are promising.

Mr. Coleman—My blackberries promise a fair crop.

Mr. Brackett—So far I have not had more than a half dozen small branches to show blight on my pears this year and that was early in the season. My plum trees are not large enough yet to bear much. Some of my plums were worked on the peach root, and those suffered very badly from the depredations of grasshoppers and the drouth of 1874. Those grafted on plum stocks suffered but little. I consider smudging with the smoke of coal tar as the best and cheapest safeguard against curculio, and working upon plum stocks as the best safeguard against injury by drouth.

Mr. Coleman—I grafted my plums upon the common wild plum.

George Y. Johnson—What has been the experience of the fruit growers with plums on their own roots? The Early Richmond cherry is not proving very satisfactory with me on its own roots; seems to be a shy bearer.

Mr. Sedgwick—Sidney B. Johnson, of Leocompton township, has the Green Gage on its own roots twelve years old, and as yet has had no plums.

Mr. Coleman—It is not the fault of the trees, for they have bloomed full and fruit set for several years, but it is the fault of the curculio, as they sting the fruit and it drops.

VINEYARDS.

Mr. Ayer, chairman of the committee—The wood growth is good. The fruit is well set, but it is too early to predict a good crop of grapes, as there is plenty of time yet for the crop to be ruined by the grape rot.

Mr. Douglas—My grapes promise well, but have rotted badly for two years. Last year I did not pick sixty pounds from my two acres, and if they rot this year I think I shall tear up my vines.

Mr. Coleman—My grapes promise well; my Delawares are fine.

## UNEQUALED

## ATTRACTION OF GOOD CLOTHING!

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

THOUSANDS OF

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

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

J. HOUSE &amp; CO.'S

## MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSE,

79 MASS. STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

## BANKRUPT SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES!

HAVING PURCHASED AT ASSIGNEE'S SALE THE

## ENTIRE STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES

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

## Just what they Cost in Eastern Markets.

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

## BEST STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES

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

## LOOK AT SOME OF THE PRICES:

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

Terms Strictly Cash.

I. E. HOWE.

The question of deep planting was mentioned.

Mr. Douglas—My vines are planted very deep.

Miss Lola Bell—Last year I did not lose ten pounds by rot. South slope, shallow planted, bear well; fruit nice.

Mr. Coleman—My vineyard is planted shallow, but little soil, mostly shale; east slope; have had grapes every year.

Mr. Sedgwick—I planted same way; had two good crops of very fine grapes; the vines then died; in taking up the vines found the surface roots all dead, deep roots bright and nice; believe in deep planting.

Mr. Ayer—Grape roots spread near the surface, and if deep planted will strike wet roots near the surface and the lower roots will perish. I believe in deep plowing so as to afford drainage in wet seasons and to supply moisture in dry seasons, but shallow planting, and allow no water to stand about the roots.

ENTOMOLOGY.

Mr. Brackett—Have any of you seen the work of the raspberry borer on your plants?

Miss Lola Bell—Last year my blackberry plants in one place were affected, but I have not noticed any indications this year, either in blackberry or raspberry plants.

Several members had noticed the effects of its work, but seemed ignorant of how to arrest its depredations. It seems to have been introduced upon their grounds by the planting of the Turner raspberry.

Mr. Brackett—See some indications upon my grounds. The first appearance the canes begin to turn yellow at the tip and lie back and drop over. There is no way to eradicate them but to burn them out and destroy them. The eggs are deposited near the crown of the cane in August, hatch out soon after, and pass from the old wood into the new the following spring, and if we expect to raise the raspberry, we must, by united effort, exterminate this pest now.

The habits of insects in this state seem at variance in many instances with all authorities; as for instance, Mr. Coleman has seen round-headed or crown borers apparently at work at 4 p. m. on a cloudy day, while authorities put it down as a nocturnal insect entirely, and I would ask that observation be made by our members.

I will announce as the committee provided for two months since, "on needed legislation to compel united efforts to prevent the importation of noxious insects or breeding the same," the following names: Dr. James Marvin, Prof. F. H. Snow and Geo. Y. Johnson.

Mr. Coleman—I think this a very important subject, and general co-operation is needed.

Mr. Pierson—I do not believe there has been a crown borer developed into the perfect beetle in my orchard this year. I have gone over my orchard four times already this season, and found young borers. Some of my neighbors neglect their orchards, and I reap the fruits of their neglect, and have to wage a continual warfare against the incursions of their insects. I have found the crown borer this year up in the forks or crotches of the tree; could not get at them with a knife, and poured in coal oil. It has stopped the work of the borers, but I cannot say what will be the effect of the oil upon the trees.

Mr. Brackett—This neglect of orchards is becoming a serious matter. I have tried the cotton band around the tree sufficiently to be convinced that if every fruit grower in the county would use it properly it would not be five years until there would not be a codling moth in this county. But to be effective it must be used unitedly, for when so many neglect their orchards one man cannot successfully combat with the whole community. We have just had the raspberry borer introduced, and if we would exterminate them we must eradicate the plants affected and destroy the insects, and the time to do it is now, and united action is absolutely necessary to success.

Mr. Vincent—Has any one tried boring a

hole in a plum tree and filling with brimstone to prevent the stinging of the curculio?

Mrs. Ricker—When I was a girl we had a plum tree fifteen years old, that we never had any fruit from by reason of curculio. A prominent horticulturist was at our house, and he bored a hole in the tree near the ground, also holes in the limbs, and filled them with sulphur, and for fifteen years after we had good plums, free from curculio, upon this tree.

Mr. Brackett—The sap of the tree is simply water, and there is no element of sulphur that water will dissolve, and hence it cannot be taken up by the sap into the composition of either tree or fruit, and therefore can have no effect upon the fruit or incorporate anything therein to be offensive or otherwise to the curculio. The agricultural bureau at Washington subjected the potato to the most careful scientific tests to ascertain if the sprinkling with Paris green upon the leaves in any way incorporated the poison into the tubers, and the result of their experiments proved that not one particle of the Paris green entered into the composition of either root or top.

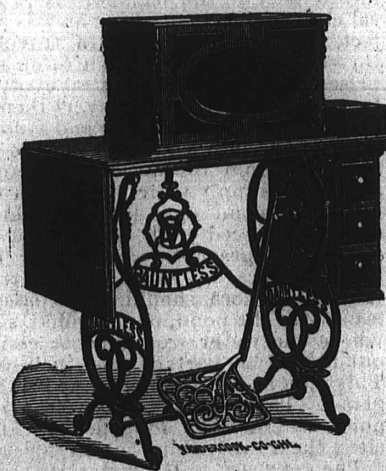
GEORGE Y. JOHNSON, Secretary *pro tem*.

WE DESIRE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO

## The Latest New Improvements

Just added to the popular

## DAUNTLESS SEWING MACHINE.



Thousands are now in use, all giving perfect satisfaction.

Only the needle to thread. All the working parts of STEEL, securing durability and finish.

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

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

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

New TREADLE, neat in appearance, perfect in shape.

Best HINGES, giving solid support and perfect insulation.

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

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

Dauntless Manufacturing Co., Norwalk, Ohio.

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

## GEO. INNES &amp; 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 7c.  
The prettiest and best prints at 5c.

## GREAT TEMPTATION IN MUSLINS!

Wamsutta bleached 10c.  
Utica nonpareil 10c.  
New York mills 10c.

Blackstone 7c.  
Hill's semper idem 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.  
25 dozen of 2-button kids at 85c.

MISCELLANEOUS.  
Genuine Turkey red damask at 60c.  
Great reduction in table linens, napkins and towels.

## BARGAINS IN SILKS.

We offer special bargains in summer silks at 50c, 60c, 65c, and 75c.  
Good black gros grain silks at 62c, 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 leise ruchings in white, tinted and black—perfect gems.

## A RATTLING BARGAIN.

100 pieces choice percales, yard wide, for 6c. a yard, cheap at 12c.

We are making fearfully low prices on all goods. We extend a cordial invitation to call and examine our goods and prices.

GEO. INNES &amp; CO.



## 6000 LADIES' SPRING HATS,

Trimmed in the Latest Styles,

AT FROM 50cts. TO \$3.00 EACH.

## 5000 LADIES' LINEN SUITS,

Consisting of Basque, Skirt with Overskirt, cut and Trimmed in good style, which we will sell at from \$1.25 to \$3.00 per suit. Illustrated Price Lists of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats, also Descriptive Price Lists of Ladies' Linen Suits, Dry Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Cutlery, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Croquet Sets, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Groceries, etc., with full particulars, SENT FREE to any address.

MONTGOMERY WARD &amp; CO.,

227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

## MRS. GARDNER &amp; CO.,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

## MILLINERY AND NOTION STORE.

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

## MILLINERY GOODS

Ever offered in our city, and unsurpassed for

## BEAUTY AND VARIETY OF STYLES.

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

MRS. GARDNER &amp; CO.

## WILDER &amp; PALM,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

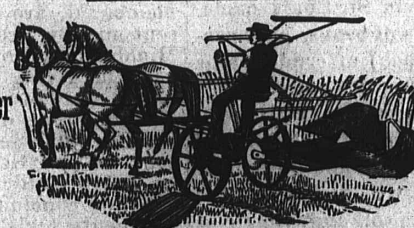
## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

BUCKEYE

Table Rake &amp; Harvester

—AND—

SELF BINDER.



Any Farmer Having

Fifty Acres to Harvest

Will make half the

price of

MACHINE

The First Season.



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

Buckeye Self Binders, Harvesters, Table Rakes and Mowers.

1,000,000 extra good Hedge Plants.

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

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

Wilder & Palm Wagon, with patent rub iron.

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