

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. VII.—NO. 12

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 320.

### THE THREE PREACHERS.

There are three preachers ever preaching,  
Each with eloquence and power;  
One is old, with locks of white,  
Skinny as an anchorite;  
And he preaches every hour  
With a shrill, fanatic voice,  
And a bigot's fiery scorn:  
"Backward, ye presumptuous nations;  
Man to misery is born!  
Born to drudgery, and sweat, and suffer—  
Born to labor, and to pray;  
Priests and kings are God's viceregents,  
Man must worship and obey.  
Backward, ye presumptuous nations—  
Back! be humble and obey!"

The second is a milder preacher,  
Soft he talks as if he sung;  
Sleek and slothful in his look,  
And his words, as from a book,  
Issue glibly from the tongue.  
With an air of self-content,  
He lifts his fair white hands:  
"Stand ye still, ye restless nations;  
And be happy, all ye lands!  
Earth was made by One Almighty,  
And to meddle is to mar;  
Change is rash and always so;  
We are happy as we are;  
Stand ye still, ye restless nations,  
And be happy as you are."

Mightier is the younger preacher;  
Gentle flashes from his eyes,  
And the crowds who hear his voice,  
Give him, while their souls rejoice,  
Throbbing bosoms for replies.  
"Onward! there is ill to conquer,  
Ill that on yourselves you've brought;  
There is wisdom to discern,  
There is temperance to learn,  
And enfranchisement for thought.  
Hopeless Poverty and Toil  
May be conquered if you try;  
Vice and Wretchedness and Famine,  
Give Beneficence the lie.  
Onward! onward! and subdue them!  
Root them out; their day has passed;  
Goodness is alone immortal;  
Evil was not made to last.  
Forward, ye awakened people,  
And your sorrow shall not last."

### NOT SO BAD AFTER ALL.

BY JUDGE CLARK.

Jared Treat was an eccentric old bachelor, rich reputedly, and the proprietor of a handsome country cottage, where he lived with a couple of orphan nieces, cousins of each other, who composed his household.

Of these Fannie White, by far the prettier and better of the two, was her uncle's favorite—at least people thought so till the day his will was opened.

This was not the only ground Nora Lester, Fannie's cousin, had for jealousy. Willard Norton was the darling of beaux, and from the time Nora met him, while visiting some city friends she had marked him for her own. The gentleman seemed quite smitten with her charms at first, and remained as constant as maiden's heart could wish till the day he saw Fannie White.

From that day Nora marked a change in Mr. Norton. For a time his attentions were pretty evenly divided between her cousin and herself; then Fannie received the larger share, and very soon the whole—which filled the soul of Nora with fury.

Now, if Nora had only opened her heart to Fannie, with cousinly frankness, she would have spared herself a deal of self-tormenting; for Fannie would have told her, first of all, how very little she cared for Mr. Norton, and then, as a great secret, how very much she did care for Edward Tracey.

But Nora preferred to brood over her fancied wrongs, and began to hate her cousin with an intensity which the latter was alike incapable of conceiving or suspecting.

"It is not because she is more beautiful than I, but because he thinks she will stand better in our uncle's will," shrewdly reasoned Nora with herself.

The death of Jared Treat, and the reading of his will a few days after, occasioned a change in the relative positions of the cousins.

When old Mr. Gavelkind, in a suit of solemn black, read to the assembled relatives the document in question, it seemed to sound fair enough. It gave his house, plate, furniture, money and stocks, describing the whole minutely, to his beloved niece, Nora Lester; and all the rest and residue of my property, the will went on, "bequeath to my beloved niece, Frances White."

"What other property had he?" inquired a curious relative, and indeed all inquired.

"None that I know of," answered Mr. Gavelkind. So Fannie, whom every one had looked upon as safe for the "honorable share," though nominally declared residuary legatee, was really, it appeared, legatee of nothing.

"Just like the old deceiver!" broke out Ma-

tilda Briggs, when she heard about it, "to delude the girl with false hopes, and then cut her off with nothing, pretending it was something!"

Matilda Briggs, we should explain, had kept her cap set for Mr. Treat for many years, never giving up the pursuit till its object took refuge in the grave—a species of absconding which she resented as a fraud on her affections, which it would be overtaxing christian charity to ask her to forgive.

When Nora Lester heard Mr. Gavelkind's announcement, there was a gleam of malignant satisfaction in her eyes; and that very evening she gave her cousin to understand that she could no longer remain a guest in her house.

Poor Fannie was surprised and shocked. She had noticed and been pained at Nora's coolness of late; but of its cause, and the unrelenting hatred which underlay it, she was wholly unsuspecting.

"I shall expect you to find another home tomorrow," said Nora.

There was something so hard and cruel in the tone and look, that Fannie shrank back afrighted.

"I will leave at once," she faltered piteously. "As you please," answered Nora, turning her back haughtily.

Fannie went to her room, hastily packed a few things—she hardly knew what was hers now—put on her bonnet and shawl, descended the stairs, and passed out to the street.

She was hurrying away, without thinking whither, when a familiar, kindly voice arrested her steps.

"Where are you going, Fannie?"

"Oh! Mr. Proctor," she began, and then broke out in a flood of tears.

Ezra Proctor, Mr. Gavelkind's partner, had been Mr. Treat's most confidential friend, though it was not he who had drawn his will. After a few soothing words from the kindly old lawyer, Fannie became more composed, and was able to explain her situation.

You must come home with me till we can find you a better place," said Mr. Proctor, drawing her arm within his own; "I was just coming for you."

Fannie allowed herself to be led away, not knowing, in her helplessness, what else to do. As soon as etiquette would permit Miss Lester to receive visitors, among the first to come was Willard Norton. Though Mr. Treat's estate didn't foot up anything like what had been expected, still it wasn't to be despised—at least so Mr. Norton thought.

He had little difficulty in convincing Nora that he had never thought of any one but her. An engagement followed, and, in due time, Nora Lester became Mrs. Willard Norton. We are quite sure, we may add, that Fannie White felt no pang of jealousy on the occasion.

Fannie was undecided whether to teach music, go out as a governess, or take a place in a millinery store.

A solution of her doubts came unexpectedly one day.

Edward Tracey had long loved Fannie. She knew it, though he had never told her of it. He was a young doctor, just beginning practice, and, in her uncle's lifetime, had not felt free to ask her to leave a home of comfort to share his poverty. By degrees he had won his way, and was now in receipt of a certain income, and felt that, at last, he had a right to speak his mind to Fannie, and she spoke it like a man. We will not say how Fannie answered him; the reader will surmise that.

On the day before their wedding, Fannie White and Edward Tracey, in obedience to a written invitation, went to the office of Messrs. Gavelkind & Proctor, where they found that Mr. and Mrs. Norton had arrived before them.

When they had all been conducted to Mr. Proctor's private room and seated, that gentleman thus began:

"The time has come when it is proper to disclose a matter in connection with Mr. Treat's estate, known, as yet, to no one but myself."

There was a curious exchange of looks between the four auditors.

"By Mr. Treat's will," continued Mr. Proctor, read by Mr. Gavelkind, in the presence of those interested, shortly after the testator's death, certain specific property was given to his niece, Nora Lester; now Mrs. Norton."

That fortunate lady smiled complacently on her husband, and said that it was thus demonstrated.

"The residue of Mr. Treat's property," continued Mr. Proctor, "was bequeathed to my daughter, Miss Fannie White, here present. There was a

residue, and I now deliver it to the rightful owner."

As he spoke, he placed in Fannie's hand a small wooden box.

"My dear, it must be your late uncle's snuff-box," said Mr. Norton, sneeringly, to his wife. "Let me open it," said Mr. Proctor, seeing that Fannie's hand trembled.

He touched a hidden spring, and the lid flew up. A brilliant gleam dazzled Fannie's eyes. Within the box, which was lined with velvet, lay a diamond larger and brighter than any she had ever dreamed of, whose facets, as she held it in her hand, flashed forth rays of many-colored light.

In the bottom of the box was a small folded paper. Mr. Proctor opened it, and read:

In this gem I have invested a hundred thousand dollars. It will never be worth less. It is my niece, Fannie White's legacy, entrusted to the keeping of my friend, Ezra Proctor. I wish it to remain a secret for two years, except within that period some worthy man shall woo Fannie for her own sake; then let it be given her the day before her wedding.

Willard Norton and his wife took their leave, the former muttering something not quite in the tone used by the "gentle turtle to his mate."

A Soft Answer Turneth Away Wrath. We take the following from a biographical sketch in the Providence Journal:

Mr. Wm. T. Robinson used to relate an amusing anecdote of one of the early Robinsons, who, it appears, had joined the Quaker meeting. Gov. Brenton had placed him on a farm belonging to him situated on the south end of the island adjacent to Benton's point, and stocked the same largely with sheep. In a violent snow storm such as used to prevail more frequently than of late in New England (though I have known several in my day nearly equally destructive), these sheep having been left in an exposed position, were driven by the inclement tempest of wind and sleet off the rocks into the sea, where they perished. When Robinson died, on his part, instanter. It was now Robinson's turn to choose his man.

"Friend Brenton," said he, "I know of no one whom I should prefer to trust my interest with than thou! I think I will choose thee for my man!"

This was too much for the governor, who, after bursting into an uproarious fit of laughter, told his unmanageable tenant to go back to the farm and he would venture to trust one more flock of sheep in his care.

In the western portion of the great Asiatic desert of Gobi, is a shallow lake known as Lob Nor, which has excited the interest of geographers and travelers since the time of Marco Polo.

The Russian scientific expedition, under Colonel Prejevalsky, reached it last year, but only a few details of their exploration have as yet been received in Europe. The dimensions of the lake are smaller than was supposed. It is about seventy-five miles long and fifteen miles wide, very shallow, and is largely occupied by tracts of reeds and marshy vegetation as greatly to impede navigation, and in some places absolutely prevent it. The Lob Nor is a resting place for vast numbers of birds on their migrations, and the ornithological collections made by Colonel Prejevalsky will add greatly to our knowledge of the natural history of Central Asia.

The suspected existence of a subterranean water-way between the Danube and the Rhine has been established by a simple experiment. The Rhine flows through Lake Constance. The Aach flows into the same lake, from a range which separates the valley of the Danube from the valley of the Rhine. The supposition has been that the Aach derived a portion of its waters from the Danube, underground. Accordingly, a considerable quantity of the coloring substance known as fluorocyan was thrown into the Danube at that point in its course which is nearest to the Aach—about five miles off. Some thirty-six hours later the magnificent green tinge produced by the fluorocyan appeared in the waters of the latter stream, whose connection with the Danube was thus demonstrated.

"Can there anything be brought forward in this matter," asked a disgusted congressman the other day, "that will not be repeated sooner or later?" "The I would suggest a peeled orange," sneered a member of the opposition, looking over at a member who had just peeled a fine specimen of that tropical fruit.

### A Little Spending Money.

Many men who dress their wives splendidly, and give them fine houses and allow them all that is necessary to make an elegant appearance before the world, are not, after all, really generous to them.

I know women who are apparently surrounded by all the luxuries of life, to whom the possession of a little money to do "just what they chose with," is an unknown luxury. They may never be either generous or charitable; the gratification of those little desires and fancies, which cannot be put aside without regret, is entirely forbidden to them, as though they were the poorest of living women.

They can have nothing without begging for it; and when they have put up a petition, it may be refused at will. To beg of the man who once made love to you cannot be very pleasant. Indeed, it is something that a proud woman will not do. If the man does not see the justice of making his better-half in some degree a free agent, if he only cares that his family shall make a fine appearance so that he may not be disgraced, and is parsimonious in those things which most concern her happiness, what is she to do but bear it?

Oh, many a rich man's wife who "shimmers in the sun" with all the splendor of the bride in the ballad, undergoes petty mortifications innumerable, finds obstacles cast in the way of the pleasant employment of leisure hours and the liberal education of her children, and is no more a free agent than though she had been born a slave.

Heaven forbid that I should descend to the folly of speaking of men in a lump, as though all were alike; but it is perfectly true that many wealthy men refuse to their wives the smallest sum to use without question or account. That is one reason why I am glad when any woman has a purse of her own; when any woman is able to do something by which she can always earn a little money. Therefore women should see that their daughters are not perfectly helpless. It may never be necessary for them to get their own bread, but bread is not all. And many a woman could fill her plate within her husband's home with more dignity, be happier as a wife and mother, and avoid that discontent with her marriage bonds which is so painfully common, if she could but command a few dollars for which she need not beg, and which she might freely use as she chose.

M. K. D.

Mr. A. R. Wallace reckons the entire number of species of humming birds at four hundred, with distinct colors, form, structure and habits. He thinks the family is one of high antiquity among birds, and that its members are practically unmoored by rapacious animals. Their activity renders them difficult prey, and a humming bird is hardly large enough to be an appetizing morsel. Mr. Wallace mentions their combats as evidence of the surplus vital energy of these smallest and most active of all birds.

### Anecdotes.

"I've made up my mind to be a rascal," said a young man to an old judge; to which the old jurist replied: "You'd better examine yourself thoroughly, and see if you are not better calculated for a fool."

A painter's apprentice fell off a scaffold with a pot of paint in each hand. He was taken up insensible, but as soon as he was restored to consciousness he murmured, "I went down with flying colors, anyhow."

It was said of a lady who had just completed her two score years, and who played very loudly upon her piano, but never spoke of her age except in a whisper, that she was forty upon her piano, but piano upon her forty.

"Keep your eye on the main chance, my boy, if you would be one of the immortals in the roll of fame," said an old bachelor to his impetuous nephew; to which the young man replied: "O, the roll of fame be hanged, uncle! what I want now is a roll of bread."

A little girl says she likes the country a great deal better than the city, "because, you see, when we're in the city and I want to go farther than the corner; but in the country there're no corners, and so, you see, I can go as far as I like."

The little daughter of a physician in Connecticut has a talent for making off-hand rhymes. One day her parents wanted her to "show up" in company, by exhibiting her talent, which she did, saying a few glowing lines, and then, "There was a little girl, And she was very sick, They sent for my papa, And she died very quick."

### Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I have not written for the "Young Folks' Column," so I thought I would write. I have got a brother not quite a year old. My papa takes THE SPIRIT and we like it very well. I am twelve years old. I go to school and study reading, geography, arithmetic, grammar and spelling. Here I must close. W. CARTWRIGHT WHITE. BURLINGTON, Kans., March 5, 1878.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I thought I would write for the "Young Folks' Column." I live with my brother and help him farm when it is so we can work. We have six head of horses, one mule and about forty head of hogs and pigs. I call the mule Orphy. My brother is going to get him a new wife soon as he is going to see a young lady pretty often. I do not know what they will do with me then. If you print this I will write again sometime. CHRIS CASHMAN. DISCORD, Kans., March 10, 1878.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I have never written for the "Young Folks' Column" before. I am eleven years old. I go to school and read in Harper's fifth reader and study French's arithmetic, fourth part, and spell in McGuffey's speller. This is the last week of school. Our teacher's name is Mr. Chaffield. I have two brothers and one sister; they are older than I. I will close for fear I am writing too long a letter. You may print this at your leisure or drop it in the waste basket at your pleasure. Yours truly, NANCY J. HAYWARD. HUMBOLDT, Kans., Feb. 25, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—As you were so kind to print my last letter I will write again. I went to school last week but this week I have to stay home to take care of my little brother while papa works in the field. I have another brother and he and I stay with the little one week about. I have a sister seven years old; she stays with Mrs. Blain in town and goes to school. Our mamma is dead, she died a year and a half ago. We are living two and one-half miles from town. Yours truly, LEANDER LEHMAN. LINDSBURG, Kans., March 4, 1878.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—Pa takes THE SPIRIT and likes it very much. Pa and ma are grangers; they have feasts occasionally. It rained the last time they were to have had one and ma did not get to go. I must tell you where we live—on Eagle creek, in Lyon county. I am seven years old. I go to school and study reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography and penmanship. My teacher's name is Miss Alice Vail. I have a little brother two years old, his name is Ollie. If you will be kind enough to publish this letter I will try to write again. Yours truly, CORA FLEMING. HARTFORD, Kans., March 4, 1878.

DEAR EDITOR:—I am a little girl twelve years old and as you send THE SPIRIT to pa I thought I would write a letter to help fill up the "Young Folks' Column." I love to read what they have to say. I go a half mile to school; I study reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. There are fifty scholars come to our school. Our teacher's name is Ida E. Bousman. I have three sisters and one brother, and there is an orphan boy living with us. Well, I guess I will stop writing for fear my letter will get too long. If I see this in your paper I will write again. Please publish this. ANNA T. DUMBAULD. JACKSONVILLE, Kans., March 9, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I will tell you about our Christmas presents; we got so many things that I can't hardly name them all, but will try. Papa got one of Dickens' novels, and sister Edie got a cloak and book; brother Charlie got a slate and pencil, brother Willie a hammer. I got a cloak, a red plaid dress and a lunch basket, and had so much candy and nuts that we could hardly eat them all. We are going to have an exhibition at our school sometime this month and we are going to speak pieces and sing. We have all a rabbit trap apiece. Brother Charlie caught two rabbits and brother Willie only caught one. Mamma is setting hens; she has set both of my hens and both of Edie's hens, too. We are studying the map of North America. Papa is going to build a boat to cross the river in; he has commenced it now. He is going to make it eighteen feet long and four feet wide and he says he will take us all boat riding when he gets it finished. I can't think of anything more so will close, good-by. VIOLA HYDE. EMPORIA, Kans., Feb. 21, 1878.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1878.

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## From Neosho County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In behalf of the grange interest in Neosho county I would say we still live, move and have our being. We are not making any of those grand or spasmodic flourishes which were characteristic of our earlier life, neither are we by any means tottering on the brink of time; but we are rather entering into a second growth with that calm, deliberate tread which insures success to all noble enterprises.

Bro. Jackson, of Wilson county, who is lecturer for the first district, spent one week in our county, commencing the 25th of February. We worked him freely, having his appointments ten miles apart on an average and holding meetings at 2 and 7 o'clock p. m., for six days in succession. Bro. Jackson, being the right man in the right place, fully appreciating the importance of his mission, did his work nobly, sowing the good seed that will spring up and aid in giving new life to one of the noblest orders ever instituted by the hand of man. The noblest order from the fact that it embraces in its sphere the very essence of all others. We hope when Brother Jackson enters on his labors in other counties of the district the brothers will have well arranged appointments throughout the county, and thereby make the work of the lecturer more profitable to the members of the order as well as add to the comfort and pleasure of the faithful brother. Some dormant granges have revived in this vicinity and new members are knocking at the doors to be initiated into the mysteries of our order. Yours fraternally,

WM. GEORGE.

ERIE, Kans., March 15, 1878.

## From Hesper Grange.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Our grange still lives, and has gone to practical work. We have literary exercises and miscellaneous discussions on farm topics, etc., which are not only interesting but often instructive. Our grange has decided to purchase a thoroughbred bull, of which the neighborhood is badly in need, for the improvement of their stock. Those having good animals of this kind for sale would do well to correspond with our committee, Nathan Henshaw, B. Thomas and O. Butler. We expect to put our grange funds in such animal and raise the rest by subscribing stock.

We expect quite an addition to our grange this season. Brother and Sister Butler returned to our grange last meeting after an absence of three years; we bid them welcome. Hesper ought to support the best grange in the state, one that will be a thorough school to the farmers in a better and more elevated husbandry.

Oats and tame grass were up for discussion at last meeting; decided to raise oats to feed but not for market. One member succeeds best by sowing clover and timothy with oats; had sown in the spring on fall rye and pastured the rye the season with sheep and hogs and got a good stand. Sowed on wheat the same season but got only a moderate stand. One member stated that the clover run out the timothy and another the reverse. What caused the difference? The first pastured and the latter did not. Newton Henshaw read an essay on sheep husbandry. On motion of Bro. Thomas a copy was requested to be sent to THE SPIRIT for publication. GRANGER.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, Kans., March 14, 1878.

## From Johnson County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As you have requested subordinate granges to report officers elected for the ensuing year, I will comply with your request, and report Grand View grange all right and in a flourishing condition, with the following officers elected: Wm. Allison, Master; George Honley, Overseer; Wm. Adams, Assistant Steward; H. S. Bell, Steward; R. C. Allison, Chaplain; Chas. Page, Treasurer; A. Wiley, Secretary; Mrs. Hammond, Ceres; Mrs. Page, Pomona; Mrs. Wiley, Flora; Mrs. Bell, Lady Assistant Steward; A. Wiley, R. C. Allison, C. Page, Trustees. Post-office address of all Olathe, Johnson county, Kansas.

ALF. WILEY, Secretary.

OLATHE, Kans., March 13, 1878.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I again take the liberty of writing you a few lines to let you know that Summerfield grange, No. 232, is living and faring sumptuously every day, and in her prosperity and gladness she never forgets her devotion to Him who rules the destinies of associations that are formed for the good of mankind. What makes gladness in our midst is that we have a great journal that is doing battle for the farmer and the downtrodden of our country.

The time is at hand when we as American citizens have lost our birthright and can no longer boast of that freedom that our forefathers bequeathed to us. The moneyed power of the country, by its corrupting influence, has so fastened the shackles upon the hands of industry and labor that it is causing our beloved country to become bankrupt; but there is one hope we have and that is, after they (the bondholders) have wrung from the taxpayer the last cent they can get they will turn upon one another and devour each other. Our country has a heavy bonded indebtedness in the shape of railroad bonds, and to my knowledge this was caused by buying votes to help carry some of those bonds; and I think the only thing that is necessary to defeat the collection of the bonds of this country is to keep it before the people.

On the 18th of the first service will be offered up to those soulless bondholders in the city of Olathe, in the shape of personal property levied on by the sheriff and to be sold by him to satisfy the unrighteous demand of the law. I think it is the duty of every taxpayer in the county to go and witness the sale. I have said the unrighteous demands of the law require it. It is certainly unrighteous and unjust to compel me to pay taxes on bonds that I never

voted for, nor do I receive any benefits from them. I think I have rights that the law ought to respect.

I think this bond law is just as unconstitutional as was the dog tax of some three years ago. The tax-payers of Johnson had this year to pay in interest \$1.50 on the \$100 worth of property. It was not the amount of tax that caused our forefathers to rebel, but the principle. I think the people of Kansas to-day would be justified in rebelling and if they can't effect a fair compromise with the bondholders I believe they will.

The two long members of our grange are still on foot. Yours, J. Y. O.

OLATHE, Kans., March 15, 1878.

## An Address.

The Patron's Helper contains the following able and eloquent address, delivered before Pine Creek (Iowa) grange, by a sister:

Worthy Master and Members of this Grange:—You have chosen one of the weaker sex to address you to-night, and she particularly feels her weakness, and would rather have chosen the retirement of home and the quiet of her own family than this to have made herself conspicuous among strangers, had not a more important motive decided her actions. A high sense of duty than the seeking our own quiet repose has decided us to accept your invitation, for we are desirous of doing something for the good of our order. Our heart is in this work. We are firmly attached to the precepts of our order, and we have the deepest interest in the success of our cause, and the profoundest sympathy for the poor, the downtrodden and the oppressed everywhere, believing that their cause is our own now; and yet we are puzzled to know how we can best improve the time given us for your entertainment. We have decided to give you a word that will most benefit this grange.

If it were our own grange we could easily spend half an hour in scolding and finding fault with lack of interest and effort. We do not understand your wants or requirements, yet have no idea that Pine Creek grange has a word of reproach. And again, flattery is not a Patron's element, therefore we hardly dare commend your praiseworthy steadfastness. Yet all honor is due to every Patron and every grange that holds fast to the principles upon which our excellent order was founded, for very many have turned away from the plow and the turned back. And we would say to this grange and all others we see, even in the future, a possibility of their grange dying on their hands. Don't give it up. Cling fast to the grange. Give it your best, your heartiest support, for it may be that this is the last, our only hope. Then cling to it as to life itself; for what is life without hope? To the struggling, toiling class we represent, the diggers and tillers of the soil, we believe the grange is to these toiling millions their ark of safety—it is their strength; their bow of promise for the future; and we would like to give you a brief glance at the causes that brought our order into existence. We are the tillers of the soil; our occupation is one of the oldest known in sacred or profane history; and our avocation was called honorable so long as it proved remunerative; and the owners and cultivators of the soil were for many ages men of wealth and renown, for commerce and agriculture started even in the race and kept side by side until commerce called in the aid of its twin sister, speculation, and then its strides were so rapid that agriculture would have lost sight of its old ally, and the aggressive spirit showed itself in robbery and plunder.

We have been robbed of our first rights, plundered of our substance, and now our oppressors, with their heels upon the neck of honest labor, laugh at our calamity. Our burdens have been made heavier, and our bondage so bitter that we have felt compelled to plead for redress. Yet we never complained that our hands were hardened with toil, and our task so laborious that we knew no rest. Our complaint was that we did not enjoy the good of our labor; that others reaped the fruits of our toil, while we were made worse instead of better, and called the grange a humbug and a nuisance. But there are good and sufficient reasons why success could not come sooner. Men unused to such work could not organize and co-operate all at once, and our oppressors had a farmer hold upon them that at first thought possible, and now they refuse to let us go, and are bending every effort to tighten and rivet the chains that bind us. And besides, the leaders of our government—our law makers—now hold our fate in their hands. It is for the voice of legislation to decide our salvation or our doom.

Our future rests with a class whose interest is with the money lenders and holders of bonds. We have something to hope for, but very much to fear; and our hope would be certainly if to-day we had a decided voice in our legislative halls. If a real farmer's voice could be heard there pleading for rights that are withheld by bribery and corruption, yet rights that are his lawful inheritance, as surely as he has a right to the breath of the morning—the sweet air of spring laden with the fragrance of bud and bloom, or the health-giving breezes of our prairies—if we say, a farmer's voice could be heard in government asking for these natural rights, even though his face be sunburned, his hands hard and callous, and his form lacking altogether the lawyer's grace, is clothed in sheep gray and patches too at that, this farmer's voice would do more towards bettering our own condition than the meeting of many granges.

Then let us combine our forces, talk these things over, arouse ourselves from this fatal lethargy, get wide-awake—be honest and earnest in our endeavors, and send not only our own farmers to battle with those that plot our ruin. The people have got the power if they will but use it; and we are the people, and if we now idly dilly dally away our opportunities we are made but a step above the lowest classes of Europe. Our order has accomplished very much for the good of the farmer, but there is very much yet to do, and we must understand our work and put our shoulder to the wheel with a determination to do it if we mean to accomplish anything.

Our work has assumed different and wider proportions since the first establishment of the grange. The evils of which we complained have extended to other laboring classes of our land, and many of these are suffering far more than we are to-day. Without work, without shelter, without clothes and without bread, they are driven to such desperation that suicides are common as births. Can these things be and God above? In this land of plenty are the poor laborers to seek in vain for work, and then starve on the beggar's crust?

While our rulers are wrangling and scrambling for office, and honors, and gold, is the man who works for his daily bread to perish of hunger in sight of well-filled granaries? Ah, ah, Patrons, we are powerless to aid this pitiable class, for we cannot help ourselves; for though we raise the bread they are asking for, the market price we receive for the wheat we sell cannot pay our taxes.

We have said in our own grange, and repeat it here, that if Patrons can settle this broad question, all other questions will settle themselves for the good of the laboring class. By this we mean that if we could get a fair and just price for our products, money would immediately become plenty and all industries engaged and labor employed; for having lived in three different states, we have found this to be a settled fact, that money was most plenty and money the best and easiest when breadstuffs were highest. But how are we to get fair prices for our products? If all the farmers in the Union were to command the price of grain, beef and pork to be higher, this would effect nothing. There is a law of demand and supply that governs prices to a certain extent. If we demand more than the supply, the price will rise, and if we supply more than the demand, the price will fall. We are in a fair way to accomplish something. Then if grangers would combine and agree to hold their grain (the strong giving aid to the weak) and raise and observe this law, not depending on the market price, but put their own price upon it, the grange is doing then what other companies do, and it would be perfectly right, providing the price should be a just and reasonable one, and the grading and measuring limited by law.

Political discussions are forbidden inside the grange, yet some of the evils that affect most deeply political measures alone can remove, and it may be that at some future time we shall be allowed to argue our wrongs, even if the argument does affect the political power of our country. But we are interested in the fate of our republic that are interested in the fate of our national debt now amounts to billions, and yet we have in our borders a rich silver mine that could pay that debt, had not our rulers by base fraud deprived that old coin that since the time when the patriarch Abraham bought the cave of Machpelah for the burying place of his dead, had not politicians deprived this money of its debt-paying power. "He who runs may read." We will not look into politics' muddy pool.

Brothers and sisters, we were asked here to say something for the good of our order, and we have jotted down these thoughts as they came to us, but they breathe more of our wrongs and the injustice done us than good for or of our order. But in concluding we would say: Cling to that that is good here. Carry out every arrow, visit the farmers, shake for as possible live up to grange principles. Deal with grangers whenever it can be done. Buy of grangers and sell to grangers, and let none of your hard earnings pass to a moneyed aristocracy and above all, employ no lawyers. If they can live without the farmers let them. If your brother smites you on one cheek turn to him the other; or give up hands and feet before you see a lawyer to settle your difficulties; or better still live in peace with all men. And if any of your members are sick, or in trouble, or sorrow, visit them, cheer them, comfort them and care for them; and if any are in poverty, distress, as the cruel mortgage hangs over their prospects, as it does over so many homes in our land, redouble your attentions; advise them, sustain them by your frequent presence, encourage them, and if possible to aid them do it ungrudgingly.

And last, acknowledge Him in all your ways who holds the destinies of nations as well as individuals in His hands, and whose unmistakable laws against bribes, usury and all oppressions of the poor are as old as these hills, valleys and prairies.

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## Kansas State News.

**MANHATTAN Enterprise:** "The agricultural college regents met on last Tuesday, a full board being present. They adjourned Friday morning. The contracts for the new college building was let as follows: Jacob Winne, Manhattan, masonry, \$5,200; Henry Bennett, Silver Lake, carpenter work, \$5,700. The regular meetings of the board will hereafter be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of January, April, July and October, when bills will be audited."

**ATCHISON Patriot:** "Cline, the Netawaka cattle thief, broke jail last night, and made good his escape. He had been confined alone in the upper story of the jail, so that he might not have any communication with his partner, Cong. He dug a hole through the wall, just under the eaves of the roof, and with the aid of a rope made of his blankets, he managed to reach the ground. It is thought he crossed the river, as the night watchman at the bridge describes a man crossing last night answering to the description of Cline."

**STOCKTON News:** "Some curious things have been discovered in the stone quarry where the men are getting out stone for the dam. Upon one huge stone was carved (probably by Indians) a picture of a horse and an Indian. The pictures are moss grown and nearly obliterated. In blasting a large stone a fossil was struck which gives conclusive evidence of being the petrified remains of a shark. The jaw bone and several of the spinal vertebrae were in almost a perfect state of preservation. Many other curiosities have been found, which makes the stone quarry a source of daily interest to the relic hunter."

**PHILLIPSBURGH Herald:** "Just as we go to press information reaches us of a shooting at- fray, which occurred on Plum creek last Sunday. It seems that for some time past two parties by the name of Graves and Lewis, have had difficulty over a piece of land laying in that neighborhood. Their case was once decided by the commissioners in favor of Lewis. Not satisfied with the result of a fair trial, Graves took the matter into his own hands, and on last Sunday reaped as a reward for his actions, a pistol ball in the head. All efforts by the attending physician, DeArmon, of Kirwin, has thus far failed in the extrication of the ball, which lodged in the head."

## A Daring Attempt to Steal a Herd in Wyandotte County.

**[Kansas City Times.]**  
M. Horan, of Delaware, has had working for him some little time, a man named J. Freeman, and Marcus Talbot, of White Church, one named B. Freeman. On Monday evening, these two men stated they were going to a dance, and yesterday morning they had not returned, and Michael Horan's nine head of cattle, mare, mule and colt were missing. The neighbors were soon aroused and armed, and started in pursuit. When they arrived at Wyandotte they found the cattle had been driven into McGrew's premises, and the other stock were at Sawyer's livery stable. The parties described arriving with the stock answered exactly to the description of the two Freemans. These parties arrived in Wyandotte about 7 a. m., yesterday, and offered the cattle at Haffner's, Hallier's, and other butchers, but could not succeed in selling. McGrew then told them they would have to buy fodder for their stock. They started out to do so, but did not return. They went to Sawyer's stable, and leaving their stolen property, hired two fresh animals and started out. The sheriff of Wyandotte county and posse were soon after them; but at a late hour last night no capture had been made.

**LATER:** "The thieves rode through Westport and started southward. They passed the house of the Hon. J. B. Wornall about nine o'clock in the morning. When they passed they seemed to be in a daze of pursuit, and their horses were much heated. The pursuing posse passed the same place about twenty minutes later. The thieves rode about four miles further, when they saw two fine horses in a farmer's yard. They took these, and left the jaded livery horses, and continued their flight. They will be caught."

## MORE SETTLERS.

## The Tide of Immigration from the East Stronger than Ever.

**[Kansas City Journal of Commerce.]**  
Yesterday there was another unusual crowd of emigrants at the State Line depot, and if the old State Line building was crowded on Thursday of last week it was jammed yesterday. The crowd began to come on Monday night, the North Missouri bringing in five extra coaches and the Pacific six. Among the crowd on Wednesday night was a colony of one hundred and fifty colored people from Pennsylvania, who are to locate out on the line of the K. P. road. They were accompanied by a band of music, and yesterday the general offices of the company were favored with a serenade. Yesterday morning the North Missouri came in again with crowded cars, as also did the Hannibal and Missouri Pacific. It was expected that the special train of Pennsylvania Central cars would arrive about one o'clock, but they were delayed on the road, and did not reach the state line until five. There were seven coaches and two baggage cars in this train, and they came clear through from Harrisburg without change. There were about three hundred persons in these cars and the majority of them went west last night on the special train furnished by the Kansas Pacific and Santa Fe roads. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf roads also ran special trains, and during the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock last night the Santa Fe carried out six or eight hundred emigrants from this point, as the Kansas Pacific and Santa Fe roads are about to place on the market land buyers' tickets, good every day in the year, and in this way such immense crowds will not come at any one time.

Yesterday was another great day for Kansas, hundreds of steady immigrants left this city on every train going west and hundreds of others remained in the city over night. These new comers are of a different class than have before been in great immigration movements. They are nearly all American born, and have apparently enjoyed the privileges of good homes and will do more in one year for Kansas than has ever before been done by twice the num-

ber of immigrants. It is evident that all are supplied with more or less means for self support until a crop can be gathered, so that the beneficial effects of the increase in population will be at once felt in business circles.

## THE HOUSE RESTAURANT.

**A Little Information Concerning the Caves of the National Capitol.**

**[Washington Post.]**  
"Do you know that they are selling liquor on the sly over at the House restaurant?" said Mr. Sanderson, of the Congressional, to a Post reporter yesterday.

"No, sir," replied the Post, "I have no positive knowledge of that fact."

"Well, I have," said Mr. Sanderson, "and it is a shame. When I had the House restaurant I wasn't allowed to sell even Weiss beer. Joint rule 19 was strictly enforced then."

"What is joint rule 19?"

"Here it is," said Mr. Sanderson, producing a copy of the rules. "No spirituous or malt liquors or wine shall be offered for sale or kept within the capitol or in any room or building connected therewith, or on the public grounds adjacent thereto. And it shall be the duty of the sergeant-at-arms of the two houses, under the supervision of the presiding officers thereof, to enforce the foregoing provisions. And any officer or employee in either house, who shall in any manner violate the provisions of this rule, shall be dismissed from office."

"You have, I suppose, some selfish interest in the enforcement of this rule?"

"Certainly I have. If the rule were enforced members and visitors would come here to drink and while here would spend money for lunch, cigars, etc. Mine is the only respectable place of entertainment convenient to the capitol. I keep good liquors, eatables and cigars, and pay heavy house rent for the accommodation of the capitol custom. I also pay government and district license, while the restaurant keepers of the capitol pay no rent nor license."

"Are they charged nothing for the privilege?"

"No; they get the rooms ready furnished, rent free."

"What do you mean by ready furnished?"

"The tables, chairs, mirrors, chandeliers and all the fixtures. They also have gas, fuel and water privileges that other people have to pay for. All they have to furnish is the dishes, the food and the servants."

"Why are they not charged?"

"It is one of the customs of the capitol. The restaurant grew out of a lunch counter where cold meats, coffee, sandwiches, etc., were sold, and didn't amount to much at first. I kept it for six years and gradually increased and improved until it became a first-class restaurant. It was started for the exclusive convenience of the public at large, the same privileges were granted the keepers from habit, I suppose. Nobody ever raised the question that I know of, and that is perhaps the reason, as much as anything else, why the government at present derives no increase from the use of the room, furniture and fixtures."

"What rent, in your opinion, could the government get for the two restaurants if they were let to the highest bidder?"

"I will give \$5,000 a year for the two restaurants without the privilege of selling liquors, and twice that sum with the privilege of keeping an open bar."

"From whom do these gentlemen get the privileges of the restaurant?"

"When I had the House restaurant it was the gift of the speaker. Afterwards it became such a burden to the speaker that Mr. Blaine, I think it was, turned it over to the committee on public buildings and public grounds, who have controlled the matter by the consent of succeeding speakers. The speaker may at any time, however, assume control. The vice-president has always exercised the privilege on the senate side."

"Are they selling liquor on the sly on the senate side now?"

"No, I think not; but I am certain they are running a bar in the basement of the house side."

"Not with the knowledge of the speaker or the sergeant-at-arms?"

"No; Speaker Randall wouldn't tolerate it for a moment; he told me that he would dismiss the keepers if he had evidence of their violation of the rule."

## A Dark Mystery—A Bullet Hole in the Head—A Long Forgotten Tragedy.

**[Lawrence Journal.]**

Yesterday a young lad brought to the residence of Capt. Burke, on West Shawnee street, beyond the second bridge, the leg bones of a skeleton, which he said he had found near the bed of the creek, which was a short distance from Capt. Burke's house. The captain told the boy to take the bones back and put it where he had found it, and shortly afterward a party proceeded to the spot and dug up the skeleton, which was entirely denuded of flesh and had apparently lain there for some time. As far as could be ascertained, the skeleton was that of a woman, although the examination was so hurried that in fact little could be found out which could tend to throw any light upon the subject. The examination showed, however, that there was a hole evidently made by the entrance of a bullet in the left side of the skull, and the back part of the head had also been fractured, from all appearance by some blunt instrument. There is a deep and terrible mystery connected with the finding of the skeleton, which is the sequel to a dark and bloody tragedy which, it is believed, was enacted about five years ago near the very spot where the skeleton was found. The particulars of the tragedy are very brief, from the fact that so little is known regarding it. It has been heretofore, until the discovery yesterday, of the only solitary case, as mysterious an affair as the Maria Blackwell or Anna Johnson tragedies, but at this late date there is little hope of ferreting out the murderer and bringing him to justice. On the 12th of April, 1875, a young girl, described by those who saw her as being very good looking, arrived in this city and took lodging at a fashionable boarding house, where, two days later, she was joined by a man, about twenty-five years of age, dark-haired and dark-eyed, of a resolute but rather sinister cast of countenance, who passed himself as her husband. The pair lived at the boarding house for a week or more in a very quiet and secluded manner, rarely ever going out, and yet, not acting in such a way as to excite suspicion. One Sunday morning an old gentleman called at the house to see the lady, and when they met quite a stormy scene ensued. She was his daughter and had run away with the man with whom she was living, and was not married to him.

Through the influence of detectives he had traced her to her hiding place, and had hurried to see her to endeavor to induce her to come

back to her home she had disgraced by her association with her so-called husband. To the entreaties of her father were added the advice of her brother, who had accompanied his father, and after long pleading the guilty girl at last consented to go home, but not until after she had seen her paramour. The father and brother departed, after having made arrangements to come back that evening to convey the erring daughter and sister home. Her lover returned shortly after and she informed him of her resolution. He endeavored to dissuade her from her resolve, but her mind was firmly made up and home she would go. That afternoon, toward evening, when the sun was declining, the pair went out for a walk and neither ever returned. They were last seen out in the vicinity where the skeleton was found yesterday, walking slowly and talking earnestly together, she walking by his side, swinging her bonnet in one hand in a careless manner, paying close attention to the words of her companion. Next evening when the father and brother returned to the boarding house to get the girl, she was gone, and the subsequent search brought no developments. The confuted absence, also, of her paramour, excited attention, but the search for him was equally fruitless; what became of the two never was known. Whether they had fled together, or died together, no one ever knew; they disappeared like a shadow upon the wall and left no trace. Detectives were put upon the track but nothing could they discover, and at last, after many days, weeks and months of heart-rending anxiety and suffering the search was abandoned, and the father and brother returned to their desolate and ruined home bowed down with grief and care. Is the body yesterday the evidence of a murder, and is it that of the girl? An investigation may show. If it is, then the sequel to a domestic tragedy which has blighted a happy home will be revealed. The coroner has been notified and will hold an inquest this morning.

## ELMENDARO HERD.



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## THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

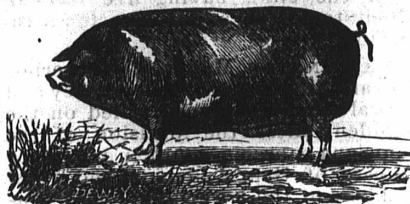
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## KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

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



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Pigs forwarded to any part of the United States at the following prices per pair, persons ordering pigs paying freight on the same:  
Eight weeks old.....\$22 00  
Three to five months old.....32 00  
Five to seven months old.....42 00  
Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.  
A Boar, eight months old.....\$25 00  
A Sow, eight months old.....35 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.

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THE BEST ANYWHERE IN THE WEST.

300 Pigs now to select from.

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Have for sale draft stallions, harness stallions and thoroughbred hogs and ponies; also feeding grade bull calves, from 10 to 14 months old; also Berkshire hogs.

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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,

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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 trunks, per hundred \$5; per thousand \$45; five to six feet, good heads, per hundred \$10; per thousand \$80. Other trees in proportion.

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

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—OF—

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—AND—

## SEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

No. 88 Massachusetts Street,

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

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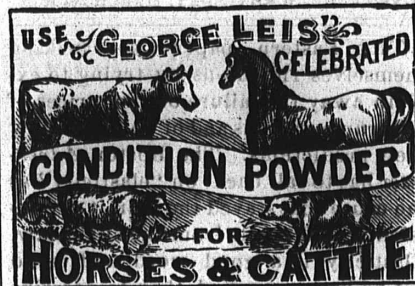
The undersigned will furnish above mentioned articles on short notice at

lowest rates to adjusters.

OFFICE FOR CASH

That all dealers need not go out of the State for the same.

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## HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF

any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and most useful Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over every other preparation of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict his animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fainting, Polt, Erys, Ulcers, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Itchy Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, etc. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS' POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.

LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep. Sheep require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.

In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glanders, Megrims or Giddiness, etc. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks mix a small quantity with corn meal, molasses, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all diseases. In severe attacks administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throats, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.

Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of LEIS' Condition Powder the flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For Sore teats, apply LEIS' Chemical Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your CALVES also require an alterative and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grubs from young stock, which young stock are infested with the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, etc.

LEIS' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in LEIS' Condition Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, etc., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of will and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and is therefore the Best Remedy for fattening Hogs.

N.B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine.

For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per box.

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

Two interesting works of 40 pages, beautifully illustrated. A Marriage Guide for women and her diseases. Marriage, Reproduction and Sterility, and a Private Medical Advisor on the diseases and about the Male Reproductive organs. Generative Debility and Impotence. Write for one of each, sent to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Dr. BROWN, No. 13 N. 8th street, St. Louis, Mo.

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Land Litigation, Indian and Tax Titles made a specialty.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1878.

The Eastern papers are making themselves ridiculous by trying to explain away the failure of the prices of government bonds and of gold to follow their predictions. The Boston *Advertiser* has to fall back on "elasticity" as the cause that stayed the ruin it prophesied would result from the silver law. Elasticity is a good word, and could not be better applied than to describe the way the Eastern papers have played with their consciences and the intelligence of their readers. The New York *Evening Post* has to endure the humiliation of recording in its financial column that the importation of United States bonds from London is no longer profitable. Within one short week after the passage of the silver bill the depression in London, that continued as long as it seemed possible the president might defeat the bill, has ceased. Bonds have gone up in London; greenbacks have gone up in New York. The interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing debt have appreciated in value. The *Post* has the weakness to style this "the illogical course of the markets." The facts do not agree with the fancies of the *Post*; so much the worse for the facts, they are illogical. The Eastern press has been talking nonsense for two years about silver, but it has said nothing sillier than this remark of the *Post*. How much influence are the Eastern papers likely to have in the next financial debate in this country?

## HOW THE SILVER BILL PRODUCES RUIN.

The country absolutely refuses to sink into general ruin, notwithstanding the silver bill has for over two weeks been a law. The gold that was in the country before the passage of the bill has not only remained here but has received large additions, and this notwithstanding all Europe, horror-stricken with the bad faith and dishonesty of the United States in remonetizing silver, has been sending home American bonds to be sold; and notwithstanding these immense sales of bonds, thrown by disgusted holders on the market, the price of the bonds has risen and the price of gold has fallen. Greenbacks which, under the resumption law, are to be redeemed in silver are now worth ninety-nine cents and six mills on the dollar in gold.

The New York *Tribune* insists that open sales of bonds in New York average \$5,000,000 a week, while other sales swell the aggregate to \$10,000,000 a week. Feeling that the country ought to be miserable, and unhappy, and frightened, because of the silver bill, the *Tribune* asserts that \$10,000,000 a week is more than the present net earnings of the country, and that "if sales of bonds at this rate continue they will not only absorb all the savings of the country, but drain away its capital very rapidly. The business of the country cannot stand such a drain."

Notwithstanding this "drain on the savings and capital at the rate of \$10,000,000 a week, the value of the bonds rises with the number offered for sale, and the price of gold, which, according to that paper, ought to be on its way out of the dishonest, silver-cursed country, has fallen, and gold is accumulating, and sold last Saturday for only four mills above greenbacks. That is the way the country has been ruined by the silver bill!

We wonder how the editors of most of the Eastern papers, and John Sherman, and one R. B. Hayes feel to thus have all their wise prophecies kicked high in air. But one thing has been demonstrated beyond all doubt, and that is, where the masses of the people in this country desire any measure adopted, all they have to do is, unitedly demand, and if nothing more, for fear of political death our public servants hasten to grant our requests.

## ENCOURAGING TO PATRONS.

From all quarters we are receiving encouraging news for the Patrons of Husbandry; and not only is this true of Kansas, but from a large number of other states. This good news will certainly add new strength to our resolutions for a more vigorous work in the future. The Patrons are learning that in unity there is strength. They are also learning that with united co-operative effort any legitimate enterprise may be undertaken with full assurance that success will be their reward. From all over the country the news

comes that old members are paying up their dues, and new members are joining the order by the thousand. Everywhere the Patrons are taking hold of co-operation with a will and energy that will certainly bring success. This is indeed encouraging to the old, tried and true members, who have stood by the order through the many adversities we have had to meet in Kansas during the last five years. The good brothers and sisters who have never flinched, although the "hoppers" came and ate up their crops, though the Shylocks hurled a fearful financial panic over the land, and though congress has been legislating for a number of years for the money kings and against the tillers of the soil, and though the transportation companies have taken the largest part of our crops, yet through all this we have in this state thousands of true men and women who have never faltered, but stood firm, determined through the order to win a better day.

Now, as a brighter day is dawning, we say to the Patrons all, renew your energies; stand no longer on the defensive but carry the war into Africa; take the silent, yet powerful ballot for your bullet. If you want the railroads controlled by law vote for men who will carry out your wishes; in short, vote for what you want, regardless of political parties. Partisan politics has no business in the grange, but political economy is a very important subject for the Patron to study, and, having learned and agreed what would be best, it is arrant nonsense to say we must not use the most effective means because that means happens to be the ballot. We say again what we have often said before, the Patrons must learn to work together, buy and sell together, and last but by no means least they must vote together.

## Farm Work.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Here is March and the strong, drying winds are making everything clean and pure. The mud that was so disagreeable for a while is gone and the roads again are good. The wild geese and birds are returning. The elms, too, are putting on their green and the farmers are again turning up the rich, black earth for wheat, oats, corn and potatoes. All hands are in a bustle and hurry. Some think we will have a dry season and some a wet one. To meet every contingency and to make success doubly sure, would say, plow deep and subsoil whenever and wherever you can. Ground plowed early will be better every way for a summer crop. If weeds come up before planting kill them by harrowing or cultivating, the soil will be the better for it. Don't aim to plant too much and what is planted see that it is done well. Early planted grain is nearly always the heaviest and best. If soft corn is wanted for cattle plant on sod not later than the 20th of May; if on old ground it may be deferred sometimes till the 20th of June if after that properly cultivated.

The ground is now good for hauling and many cow-yards, stables and sheds will be very much better for man and beast if one hundred thousand tons of manure, that have been accumulating for years, is hauled out and properly spread on the ground. By so doing a few less acres may be planted and still raise more grain. Try it, brother Patrons, and if you don't want it on the corn fields try it on the cabbage patch, and if your good wives don't want it there and you will use tobacco, I know it is filthy enough for the tobacco patch and it won't do well without it.

One of your correspondents not long since wanted to know which was best in point of economy to feed, corn ground or unground. There is no doubt but corn ground for cattle alone is the best, but millers in many parts of Kansas take too much toll for grinding to even make it pay to feed meal to milch cows. The best for "Young Farmers" would be, we should think, to feed his cattle corn in elevated boxes and have hogs enough to take all that is left. With many farmers that fatten from ten to fifty head through the winter this is their way, and it appears they make it pay. Until farmers can either steam or grind their corn at home the extra hauling and the heavy toll will cost more than is gained by having the corn made into meal.

The past wet winter we think has convinced many feeders that a very great saving and a greater increase in fattening would be attained in having a nice, warm and dry place to feed both cattle and hogs. Stock cannot fatten while wading in mud knee deep and no place to lie down but in mud and water. A less number fed and more care as to the comfort of all farm stock would certainly indicate more humanity for the poor dumb beast that can't provide for itself. Nine-tenths of all hogs I should think are fattened here on the ground. Some seasons this may do, but the past one has been a very poor

one indeed to so feed. Sometimes thirty hogs may be seen in one pen in mud day and night to fatten too. But we must remember Kansas is young and some want to get rich too fast.

A. VARNER.

WONCIVU, Kans., March 8, 1878.

## And Still they Come.

[Leavenworth Times, March 15.] The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific morning express yesterday brought nine coach loads of immigrants into Kansas, a portion branching off at the junction at Edgerton, and going by way of Atchison, down the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, the remainder coming into this city and going out the Kansas Pacific to settle in that portion of the state lying along the line of that road, and the counties adjacent thereto. The principal portion of the immigration which comes by way of this city is destined for the Kansas Pacific, although some of it goes out upon the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston and the Santa Fe roads. Prospective arrivals in this city every day looking for land, and already quite a number of farms have been bought in this county by them.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—The steamship *Alice* cleared yesterday for Liverpool with 24,952 bushels of corn in bulk, besides 3,500 bales of cotton.

ST. PAUL, March 15.—A special to the *Pioneer Press* from Bismarck, says the storm of the last week extended over the upper Missouri valley, lasting three days, the snow on the stage road to Fort Buford being one to fifteen feet deep.

Another special from Winnipeg says there are new rumors of trouble with Sitting Bull. He is making efforts to embroil Canadian Indians with the mounted police.

TOPEKA, March 14.—Immigration to Kansas continues unabated, and the various land offices are overflowing with homestead and pre-emption entries. Twelve thousand acres were taken at the Larned land office in one day last week, and yesterday, the sales of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad company reached sixteen thousand dollars—all to actual settlers. Four full passenger trains, consisting of thirty coaches and containing 1,500 people passed over the road to Southwest Kansas, yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—In the case of the state vs. Thos. A. Anderson, on appeal for a new trial, the supreme court reversed the verdict of the jury and ordered the prisoner released. The decision to-day virtually was an abandonment of the prosecution against the members of the returning board. The order of the court, however, ordering the discharge of Gen. Anderson, does not release him at once, the state having five days in which to file an application for a rehearing.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Governor Packard, Postmaster-General Key and several other gentlemen called on the president after the decision of the Louisiana supreme court in regard to the case of Gen. Anderson and other members of the returning board was announced. The president expressed his gratification with the decision, and said the entire Union would approve the action of the supreme court as patriotic and in the interest of conciliation.

HUTCHINS, Texas, March 19.—Train No. 4, due here at 10:05, was robbed by four masked men. The express was taken, the mail plundered, and the express messenger wounded. About fifteen or twenty shots were exchanged. The leader of the gang was twenty-six or twenty-seven years of age, about five feet high, square built, dark complexion and hair. All appeared to be young men. They made the engineer, fireman, agent, and a negro who was on the platform stand in front of the express car door, so that the messenger could not fire. When leaving they took a northeasterly direction, going towards Trinity bottom.

LONDON, March 18.—The *Times* says the latest phase of the difference between Russia and England seems to be that Russia, while admitting the right of the congress to discuss all the points of the treaty, declines to be ultimately bound by the decision of the majority of the powers. A well informed St. Petersburg correspondent states that Russia will not allow interference with the points concerning the war indemnity, Armenia and Bessarabia.

A Paris correspondent states that the proposal to convene a preliminary conference to settle the programme for the congress, has been generally coldly received as unnecessary.

A Constantinople telegram, received in Paris, says England has asked permission to establish a coal depot on the island of Tenedos.

BOSTON, March 15.—The run on the Boston Five Cent savings bank begun yesterday has developed into a general panic. School street, where the bank is located, has been blockaded by a crowd to-day, and the excitement has been intense. The business has spread to the Franklin bank, in Boylston street, one of the strongest savings institutions in the country. The managers of the Franklin bank have limited the amount paid to depositors on demand to \$25, and sixty days notice is required for all sums over that amount. This action reduces to three the number of banks in Boston paying

in full on demand. An unusually large number of depositors in the Provident institution for savings are partaking of the general scare, and applied for and obtained their money to-day, and the same is true of the Suffolk, although the banks are, as far as is known, solvent to the last degree.

FT. MADISON, Iowa, March 15.—The house of Henry Grazer, four miles west of this city, burned last night about midnight. The neighbors seeing the fire rushed to the rescue, but too late to save Mr. and Mrs. Grazer, whose bodies were almost burned to a crisp. From all the evidence, they had both been murdered, which was the verdict of the coroner's jury to-day. Mr. Grazer and wife lived alone. He was quite wealthy, and was thought to have considerable money in the house. A revolver, which was not the property of Mr. Grazer, was found near the bodies, with one barrel discharged and the hammer raised. The outside door was unlocked, which showed they were not locked in; also every chest lock, bureau, etc., was found with keys in the locks, which proves plainly that everything was searched either before or after the murder was committed. There is no clue, but strong suspicion as to the murderer.

BOSTON, March 16.—A heavy robbery was committed this afternoon in the Lechemers national bank, Cambridge and Second streets, East Cambridge. About 2 o'clock President Lewis Hall was sitting in the parlor of the bank, the business of the day being done, and he was about putting up the books, arranging the papers, or depositing the money in the vaults, when a buggy containing a man and woman drove up to the Cambridge street entrance. A man entered and requested Hall to step out to see a lady who desired to transact some business. Hall walked to the sidewalk, the man accompanying him. The woman said she desired to purchase a draft on the Providence bank, and began in a deliberate manner to count a roll of money, and said he could not wait while she counted money; and returning to his room, sat down to write. In a few minutes he heard the party drive off suddenly, and suspecting something, he made a hurried examination, and found a small trunk, which at the moment contained \$3,000, had been rifled. A further examination showed that two trunks which were in the vault, the door of which stood hardly open, had been abstracted. The trunks contained government bonds and other securities amounting to \$47,000, the property of different individuals, left in custody of Hall for safe keeping. From the facts since ascertained, it is suspected the robbery was done by three men and a woman. It is thought two men were concealed behind the door in the hall of the bank building when the president passed out; and though he could not have been absent over two minutes, they succeeded in getting off with the money and securities.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—the house committee on agriculture continued its inquiry to-day into the subject of the transportation of live stock on railroads. Mr. John F. Rushing, who seems to have had some connection with the Erie railroad, was the witness examined. He testified to the existence of a live stock ring, and what he said about it caused something of a sensation in the committee room. This ring, if his story is true, was discovered in the progress of a suit brought by Mr. Charles Potter and other stockholders of the Erie road against Receiver Jewett. In that suit it was asserted that the receiver had made an unlawful and fraudulent contract with Nelson Morris and other persons, under which he paid to them \$15 for every car load of live stock shipped over the Erie railway; that these moneys paid out of the trust funds, amounted to \$400,000, for which no service had been rendered. The ring combination is called the ring of "Eveners." Mr. Rushing said that it controls the entire transportation of live stock and receives \$15 a car, no matter by whom the cattle may be shipped. The profits obtained from this source amount to \$1,000,000.

Besides the money received from the railroad company, Mr. Rushing said that the ring also controls the stock yards at the only points on the trunk lines where cattle are allowed to stop for feed and water. At these points the ring has a monopoly of the sale of hay and feed, and charges fabulous prices. In Chicago, he said, hay costing \$8 per ton is sold for \$30; in Pittsburg, hay costing \$10 per ton is sold for \$37.50, and in New York, hay costing \$14 per ton is sold for \$50. The profit on the hay alone amounts, according to Mr. Rushing's testimony, to \$1,000,000 annually, that from "yarding" the stock to \$500,000, making the total profits of the ring \$2,500,000.

Mr. Rushing also gave some interesting testimony in regard to the use of "palace cars," and replied to what had been said by other witnesses previously examined by the committee.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Bills introduced in the house and referred to the committee on pensions, and to the committee on the payment of certain Southern mail contractors. The bill provides that no claims shall be paid which have heretofore been paid by the Confederate governments. By Gibson, for the appointment of a commission to ascertain on what terms a treaty of com-

merce with Mexico can be arranged. By Willis of Kentucky, establishing a mint at Louisville, Ky. By Sampson, proposing an amendment to the constitution, providing that the president shall be elected by a direct vote of the people. By Conger, repealing the law appropriating \$350,000 for the payment of certain Southern mail contractors. By Ewing, to grant to the state of Ohio the unsold public lands remaining in that state. By Cox of New York, for the erection of a monument over the grave of Jefferson.

Mr. Springer moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing the coinage of silver on the same terms as the coinage of gold, without expense to the holder of bullion; also, authorizing the issue of coin certificates on deposits of silver bullion similar to those now authorized on deposits of gold bullion. On a viva voce vote the ayes were in decided minority, but before a vote by yeas and nays could be taken the hour of two o'clock arrived, and the house, under the rule, proceeded to consideration of business of the District of Columbia.

## THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.	
ST. LOUIS, March 19, 1878.	
Flour—XX	\$4.80 @ 5.00
XXX	5.20 @ 5.50
Family	5.25 @ 5.40
Wheat—No. 3 fall	1.14 @ 1.15
No. 4 red	1.12 @ 1.13
No. 2 spring	1.04 @ 1.05
Corn—No. 2	38 @ 39
Oats—No. 2 mixed	26 @ 27
Eye—No. 2	53 @ 55
Barley—No. 2	36 @ 37
Pork	9.65 @ 10.00
Dry salt meats	24 @ 25
Bacon	44 @ 45
Lard	64 @ 65
Eggs	8 @ 8 1/4
Butter—Creamery	28 @ 29
Dairy	25 @ 26
Country	12 @ 12 1/2
CHICAGO, March 19, 1878.	
Wheat—No. 2 spring	1.05 @ 1.10
No. 3	1.02 @ 1.03
Corn	42 @ 43
Oats	30 @ 31
Pork	9.30 @ 9.50
Bulk meats	34 @ 35
Lard	7.00 @ 7.15
KANSAS CITY, March 19, 1878.	
Wheat—No. 3 red fall	1.02 @ 1.02 1/2
No. 4 fall	85 @ 90
Corn—No. 2 mixed	30 @ 31
Oats	28 @ 29
Rye—No. 2	43 @ 45
Live Stock Markets.	
ST. LOUIS, March 19, 1878.	
Cattle—Prime to choice	\$3.75 @ 5.25
Poorer grades	2.50 @ 3.40
Hogs	3.40 @ 3.75
CHICAGO, March 19, 1878.	
Cattle—Good steers	3.75 @ 5.00
Hogs—Packers	3.47 @ 4.05
KANSAS CITY, March 19, 1878.	
Cattle—Native shippers	3.75 @ 4.50
Native feeders	3.15 @ 3.40
Native stockers	2.90 @ 3.10
Native cows	2.00 @ 3.00
Hogs—Packers	2.90 @ 3.10

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 15@19c; medium 12@15c; common, low grade, 8@10c; cheese, 10@12c; eggs, 6@7c for fresh; white beans, steady, \$1.00@1.25, hand-picked, \$2.00@2.20; castor beans 90@70c. \$ bu.; hay, baled, per ton, \$9.50@10.00; poultry—chickens, dressed, 5@6c. per lb.; potatoes, 35@60c; feathers, live geese, 43@45c; apples, per bbl., \$3.75@4.00; cranberries, \$9.00@9.50; hides, dry lint, 14@15c, dry salt, 10@11c, green salt, 6c, green, 5c, calf, 9c, sheep skins, 10c. per lb.; tallow, 6c; honey, strained, 10@12c; lard, 6c. per gallon.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, \$2.05@2.00; XXX, \$2.65. Rye flour, \$1.80, Buckwheat, \$3.00. Corn meal, 75@85c.

The following are the latest quotations at which seeds can be purchased in Kansas City: Red clover, per bushel, \$5.25; mammoth clover, \$5.50; white clover, \$4.14; Alsike, \$14; blue grass, 90c@91; red top, 55c; English blue grass, \$2.50; orchard grass, \$1; timothy, \$1.50; onion sets, \$1.50@3.50, according to kind; osage orange seed, \$6.

Wheat has risen since our last quotations in all the Eastern markets and in Liverpool. It is thought affairs between Russia and Austria and England are not quite as they seemed a week ago. There is, however, no great change in Europe.

For future delivery, No. 3 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.14 to \$1.15, March; \$1.15 to \$1.16, April, and the same for May. In Chicago No. 2 spring is \$1.07 to \$1.07 1/2, March; \$1.07 to \$1.07 1/2, April, and \$1.07 to \$1.08, May. In Kansas City, No. 3 fall is \$1.01 to \$1.03, March, \$1.03 to \$1.03 1/2, April, and \$1.03 to \$1.05, May.

Corn has fluctuated a little in most markets. Cattle have improved since our last, owing to a diminished supply. It is the opinion of dealers, however, that the advanced prices would not continue long as shippers are rapidly sending cattle to market. The highest price paid that we have noticed reported lately in Kansas City, was \$4.62 1/2 for a lot of sixty head averaging 1,400 pounds. These cattle were fed by Mr. Good, of Johnson county, Kansas.

The hog market is about played out for the present. There are no sales some days for want of supplies in Kansas City.

The wool market is said to be anything but encouraging. A late circular says: "Low grades have reached a lower relative range of value than for several years, and the prospect of improvement appears to be quite remote. The wool business of this country and the value of the staple is dependent entirely upon the extent and success of our manufacture of woolens. We must, therefore, wait for a revival in woolens before we shall see an improvement in the market for wool. The situation is gloomy, but the causes are apparent to all, and we cannot expect a permanent improvement until the general business of the country has improved."



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1878.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30. The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

## City and Vicinity.

S. S. WETHERBY, professor of Greek and Latin in Baker university, occupied the pulpit at the M. E. church on Sunday last.

At University hall last night Hon. A. M. F. Randolph delivered a lecture on "Politics." The audience was large and attentive. We hear the lecture highly spoken of.

Mr. JOHN BENSON, of Vinland, and Miss Rebecca S. Anderson, of this city, were made man and wife on Saturday last. Rev. A. A. Trimper performed the ceremony.

Mr. WM. MEARS brought into our office March 18th a twig from a peach tree full of blossoms out in full bloom. The prospect for a good fruit crop was never better this time of year.

The Douglas County Horticultural society held its regular monthly meeting at the state university on Saturday last. As yet the secretary has not sent in a report. We will publish the report in full when it is received.

In anticipation of the rapid growth in population of this country, and a consequent necessity for general improvement, Mr. L. M. Wood has taken for education a young architect. He arrived on Thursday last. Wood is happy.

W. F. PENNY, the popular tailor, is now established at the Ottman & Potwin stand. Mr. Penny understands his business and those who may try him once will surely return. He does first-class work at bottom prices. Go and see him.

The Galaxy club boys believe in improvement and progress. They have leased the large hall over the Simpson bank and will take formal possession of the same on Tuesday night next. All friends of the club are invited to be present on that occasion.

RELIABLE help for weak and nervous sufferers, chronic, painful and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's electric belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and journal, with particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANO CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CONOVER BROTHERS, of Kansas City, general agents for some of the best pianos and organs manufactured, and dealers in general music merchandise, are well known in the West for reliability and fairness in dealing. This firm is offering special inducements for the next two months. Write to them for particulars. See their advertisement in another column.

We would call attention to the advertisement in this paper of the national bank of this city. This bank has lately been reorganized; quite a number of our best business men have taken stock in it, and paid in a large amount of cash, and it is now one of the best and safest banks anywhere in the West. We now feel entirely justified in recommending this institution as perfectly safe and reliable.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The Douglas County Horticultural society desires you to give notice that they will meet all citizens so disposed at the university grounds on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 10 a. m., for the purpose of planting forest and ornamental trees on the college campus. The ladies are expected to be present and serve the dinner in true picnic style; the faculty have also been invited and a general good time is expected.

J. SAVAGE, Sec'y.

## Personal.

MR. JACOB HOUSE left on Sunday for New York.

GEO. WELLS, the architect, has opened an office in Kansas City.

JAS. S. CREW, Esq., left yesterday for Salina. He will return on Saturday.

MISS MILDRED HENDRICKS is down from Abilene, visiting with her many friends in this city.

S. M. ALLEN has gone to New York on business. His daughter accompanied him as far as Lafayette, Ind., where she will remain with friends until his return.

MR. G. W. HUME, a former resident of Lawrence, arrived in the city yesterday morning, from Findlay, Ohio. Mr. Hume, we are informed, returns to the historic city for the purpose, in company with his brother, Mr. John Hume, of opening an extensive boot and shoe store. So may it be.

We are sorry to learn that Dr. Charles Hart is about to take his departure for Denver, in which city he will establish an office and continue the practice of his profession; but while we regret that he is to leave us we congratulate the mountain city in securing his services, and wish the doctor success.

HON. M. McMillan, of Marion, returned on Saturday last from a month's visit in New York. Mr. McMillan informs us that notwithstanding the already heavy emigration that has flowed from those states for the West during the past sixty days, there are still hundreds of farmers in New York and Pennsylvania troubled with the Kansas fever, and they are getting ready to come out and take up their abode in our midst.

MARRIED, in Eudora, March 18th, by Rev. A. M. Richardson, of this city, Mr. Francis M. Nichols of Circleville, Ohio, and Miss Emma L. Sears, only daughter of C. M. Sears, Esq., of Eudora. May the sun of peace and prosperity never cease to shine along the pathway of this now happy couple. So wishes THE SPIRIT.

At the Kansas conference in session this week at Salina Rev. G. W. Henning was appointed as pastor of the Methodist church in this city for the ensuing year. This will be gratifying news to all who attend that church, for during his brief residence here Mr. Henning has made scores of warm friends and his work in the church has resulted in much good.

## Notice.

There will be a meeting of the business men of this city and the farmers of the county at the court-house in Lawrence on Friday, March 23d, at 2 p. m., to take into consideration the subject of starting a line of barges from this place to Kansas City. It is hoped there will be a full attendance, as the subject is of great importance, especially to the farming community.

C. F. MORAN, general superintendent of the A. T. & S. F. railroad sends us the following: Mr. T. J. Anderson having been appointed general agent of this company, the separate office of general passenger agent will be discontinued. Mr. Anderson will have charge of matters pertaining to the freight and passenger departments in Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico, with office at Pueblo, Colorado. Mr. W. F. White, general ticket agent, will assume charge of both passenger and ticket departments, with title of general passenger agent. These changes and appointments to take effect March 15th.

## Breeder's Fair.

There will be held on the Kansas Valley Fair grounds at Lawrence, Wednesday, April 3, 1878, an exhibition of breeding stock.

Owners are required to post on the front of their stalls the breeding, place of standing and terms of service.

This will be a rare opportunity for owners of stock to advertise.

There have been arrangements made for a four-year-old race, one-half mile heats, best three in five. Purse, \$30.

Other races are contemplated. All invited. By order of board directors.

G. Y. JOHNSON, Secretary.

WM. ROE, President.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to Henry Ward Beecher's lecture, which will be delivered in Plymouth Congregational church, Lawrence, Wednesday evening, March 27th. Mr. Beecher is too well known to the American people to need a word from us. He is one of the greatest orators that America has ever known, and every man and woman should not fail to hear him. Let Douglas county turn out en masse and give him a crowded house. Tickets are now on sale at Chester's drug store, opposite THE SPIRIT office. Reserved seats one dollar. Go early and get your seats and avoid the rush at the door. A share of the receipts of the lecture will be for the benefit of Plymouth church.

Mrs. M. J. McCULLOUGH, of this city, has made one of the greatest inventions of the age. It is called the "hot-air cooker." It has four vessels, one above another. In the lower vessel put the water, in the three upper ones whatever kind of food you want to cook. You can cook three different kinds of food in three different vessels all at the same time over one place on your stove, and this without having the aroma of one kind of food permeate or mix with that in the vessel above. Food in the top vessel cooks just as quickly as in the lower one. The cooking is done by steam and not by heat that rises through a slot in each vessel. This best of cookers is sold at the low price of four dollars. We have one at our house and would not be without it for four times the price.

THE First Baptist church of this city completed the settlement of its debt last week of \$9,800. Something over \$4,000 was held by members, the balance by the American Home Missionary society. The members generously donated what was due them and the home mission having agreed to accept a liberal reduction from what was legally due it, the balance was raised among the members and friends of the church. The current expenses are provided for to date. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Peck, has been active in devising means to extinguish the debt, and Rev. C. Monjeau, pastor of the First Baptist church, Topeka, is entitled to credit for the amount of work he has done, as agent of the home mission, in bringing the matter to a settlement. We are glad that one church, at least, is out of debt.

## To the People of Douglas County—Read and Act Promptly.

At a special meeting of the commissioners of Douglas county, held in the office of the county clerk, February 21, 1878, the following resolution was adopted: That a delegate convention be and is hereby called on the 28th day of April, 1878, in the court-house in the city of Lawrence, for the purpose of voting instruction to the board of commissioners as to what amount they shall be authorized to offer as compromise on the railroad bond indebtedness of Douglas county.

Each school district is requested to send one delegate and one alternate, Baldwin City and Eudora two delegates each, each ward in the city of Lawrence six delegates.

Citizens of each school district are requested to meet at their school-houses on Saturday, the 20th day of April, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the election of delegates. The citizens of Lawrence will meet at their respective voting places on Wednesday evening.

ing, the 24th of April, for the purpose of electing six delegates from each ward.

It is especially desired that the people shall act with due deliberation and promptness in this matter, and come to this convention prepared to adopt a line of policy which shall meet with general acceptance.

By order of the board.  
B. F. DIGGS, County Clerk.

## AGENTS WANTED.

Dr. Bryant's Medicinal Lightning Flax.

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

Retail price 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle. Wholesale at a large discount, for the trade and for agents. Address Geo. W. Hatch, P. O. box 686, Lawrence, Kansas.

## Cut This Out.

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

## What of the Future?

This subject is now absorbing the attention of the civilized world. For ages thinking people have been divided upon the point as to a literal hell, some contending there is a big one, to which railroad men and editors are rapidly traveling, there is only a little one, which is 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 counsel, will we find peace and happiness hereafter. Therefore, in the future, as in the past, people will continue to be divided upon these points. But there is one point upon which all agree, and the testimony comes from the East, West, North and South, and that is that the Old Reliable Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad is still the people's favorite. Remember this is the only line that offers through day coaches and Pullman sleepers, leaving Kansas City daily for Chicago via the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, and through day and Pullman sleeping cars leaving Kansas City, Atchison and St. Jo. daily for Toledo, Ohio, via the Wabash railway, without change of cars. The train leaving Kansas City at 5:30 p. m., takes a through day coach to Indianapolis, daily, (except Saturday) via the Wabash and I. B. & W. railways, without change.  
T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T. A.,  
G. N. CLAYTON, Hannibal, Mo.  
Western Pass. Ag't, Kansas City.

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

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

DR. W. W. MAY, physician and surgeon; office at Chester's drug store.  
THE Messrs. Pickett Brothers have recently improved the external and internal appearance of their store by the liberal use of paint and paper. They have now a new and attractive drug store, and further, they keep nothing but first-class goods, and sell them at the lowest prices. If you are in need of anything in the drug line call on Pickett Brothers at Wooster's old stand.  
OUR farmers and grangers are now provided with a daily weather report from the chief office of the U. S. army, which is kept for the convenience of the public at Leis' drug store.  
To the Farmers.  
If you want the best plow in the world go to J. Howell's for it. Mr. Howell keeps all kinds of agricultural implements and sells them at the lowest possible price. He is the only man in Lawrence that has the celebrated Peoria steel beam plow. These plows were sold in this market last year, and everybody that have used them say they are absolutely the best plow ever brought to this market. Mr. Howell also has the best cultivator. For agricultural implements of all kinds go to Howell's implement warehouse, Miller's block, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

DR. HIMO'S medicines will be sold to grange stores, at sixty days cash, to yield a profit of 100 per cent. All readers of the Spirit know these medicines to be unrivaled. All orders, under this offer, must be sent to this office, not sent to a drug store.

Loans Negotiated.  
Upon improved farms in Douglas, Jefferson, Johnson and Leavenworth counties. Interest, 8 per cent; commissions reasonable. Office, No. 97 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas.

JOHN S. WILSON, Attorney at Law,  
Lawrence, Kansas.

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

A MONTH AND EXPENSES \$125 AGENTS. Send stamp for terms. S. C. FOSTER & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED Men in each State for the Detective Service and to report crime. Pay liberal. Inclose stamp, and address AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN SECRET SERVICE CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sweet Potatoes

Delivered on cars, here or at Kansas City, at following prices: Southern Queen, \$3.25; Yellow Mammoth, \$3.50; Red Bermuda and Red Nansensmond, \$3.75; Black Spanish, \$4.00 per barrel. All EXTRA CHOICE STOCK, assorted to medium size for sprouting. S. C. CHASE, Glenwood, Johnson county, Kansas.

STOCK FOR SALE.

Twelve heifers and eighty steers, one and two years old, also eight cows, also a pair of mare mules, three and four years old, well broke and a good match. Call on or address  
W. J. KENNEDY,  
Three miles east of Lawrence, Kansas, on Eudora road.

PIANOS AND ORGANS. Send for detailed statement of prices. A large stock of our NEW PIANOS of retailing organs and pianos at net wholesale prices. A seven and a third octave new piano, listed at \$300, for \$195 in Kansas City, or \$175 in St. Louis. Address CHAS. E. ROBINSON, 615 Main street, general agents for "STEINWAY & SONS," and "HAINES," Pianos, and "AYLOR & FAREY," and "NEW ENGLAND ORGAN CO.'S" ORGANS. Music and all kinds of musical merchandise.

Four Farms for Sale Cheap.

Eighty acres, west of Gardner, in Johnson county; 120 acres nine miles east of Ottawa, in Franklin county; 88 1-2 acres three miles east of Lawrence; 60 acres seven miles east of Lawrence. The last two farms are all good Kansas River Bottom. For the Johnson county farm inquire of T. J. HURTON, on the farm; for the Franklin county farm inquire of J. J. CRAIG, on Hickory creek, nine miles east of Ottawa; for the farms near Lawrence inquire of L. J. SPERRY, three miles east of Lawrence. These farms all belong to Mr. Sperry. If parties desire they can communicate directly with him, post-office Lawrence, Kansas.

BLOOD! BLOOD!! BLOOD!!!

A prescription of an eminent physician for a Blood Purifier. Entirely vegetable. No fancy drink. Strictly a medicine, alternative in its effect. Can be made at small cost. You know exactly what you are using. Cures scurvy, skin diseases, eruptions, cancerous and indolent tumors, mercurial affections, swelled neck, enlargement and ulceration of the bones, joints, glands or ligaments, or the liver, spleen, kidneys, etc., diseases of the skin, pimples, boils, carbuncles, ring-worm, salt-rheum, tetter, sore eyes, or any disease curable by a true blood purifier. Makes new blood, if too weak to any address for Dr. J. T. KINNEY, druggist, Johnstown, Pa.

THE THREE POTATOES.

EARLY OHIO—Earlier than Early Rose. Ranked by general consent, in earliness, yield and quality combined at the head of all the early potatoes.

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

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Delivered on cars, here or at Kansas City, at following prices: Southern Queen, \$3.25; Yellow Mammoth, \$3.50; Red Bermuda and Red Nansensmond, \$3.75; Black Spanish, \$4.00 per barrel. All EXTRA CHOICE STOCK, assorted to medium size for sprouting. S. C. CHASE, Glenwood, Johnson county, Kansas.

STOCK FOR SALE.

Twelve heifers and eighty steers, one and two years old, also eight cows, also a pair of mare mules, three and four years old, well broke and a good match. Call on or address  
W. J. KENNEDY,  
Three miles east of Lawrence, Kansas, on Eudora road.

PIANOS AND ORGANS. Send for detailed statement of prices. A large stock of our NEW PIANOS of retailing organs and pianos at net wholesale prices. A seven and a third octave new piano, listed at \$300, for \$195 in Kansas City, or \$175 in St. Louis. Address CHAS. E. ROBINSON, 615 Main street, general agents for "STEINWAY & SONS," and "HAINES," Pianos, and "AYLOR & FAREY," and "NEW ENGLAND ORGAN CO.'S" ORGANS. Music and all kinds of musical merchandise.

Four Farms for Sale Cheap.

Eighty acres, west of Gardner, in Johnson county; 120 acres nine miles east of Ottawa, in Franklin county; 88 1-2 acres three miles east of Lawrence; 60 acres seven miles east of Lawrence. The last two farms are all good Kansas River Bottom. For the Johnson county farm inquire of T. J. HURTON, on the farm; for the Franklin county farm inquire of J. J. CRAIG, on Hickory creek, nine miles east of Ottawa; for the farms near Lawrence inquire of L. J. SPERRY, three miles east of Lawrence. These farms all belong to Mr. Sperry. If parties desire they can communicate directly with him, post-office Lawrence, Kansas.

BLOOD! BLOOD!! BLOOD!!!

A prescription of an eminent physician for a Blood Purifier. Entirely vegetable. No fancy drink. Strictly a medicine, alternative in its effect. Can be made at small cost. You know exactly what you are using. Cures scurvy, skin diseases, eruptions, cancerous and indolent tumors, mercurial affections, swelled neck, enlargement and ulceration of the bones, joints, glands or ligaments, or the liver, spleen, kidneys, etc., diseases of the skin, pimples, boils, carbuncles, ring-worm, salt-rheum, tetter, sore eyes, or any disease curable by a true blood purifier. Makes new blood, if too weak to any address for Dr. J. T. KINNEY, druggist, Johnstown, Pa.

THE THREE POTATOES.

EARLY OHIO—Earlier than Early Rose. Ranked by general consent, in earliness, yield and quality combined at the head of all the early potatoes.

BURBANK—Medium late; a prodigious crop; flesh remarkably white; quality excellent.

DUNKER—A splendid late sort. A greater crop than the Peerless, which it resembles in form, while far better in quality.

Each, per barrel, \$4.00; per bushel, \$2.00; per peck, 75 cents. My Illustrated Seed Catalogue free to all applicants. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

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

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry.

Lard, Tallow, Hides, Feathers, Potatoes, Apples, Grain.

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

Liberal cash advances made on large consignments of staple articles.

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

VERY LOWEST PRICE

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

Address, HULL & SCOTNEY, General Commission and Shipping Merchants, 321 & 323, Water street, Phila., Penn.

My annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seeds for 1878, rich in engravings, will be sent FREE, to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. Offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Printed directions for cultivation on every package. All seed warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise I will refund the order gratis.

As the original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Phoenix Melon, Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican Corn, I offer several new vegetables this season, and invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true, and of the very best strain.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

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.

James J. H. Gregory, President.

W. A. Simpson, Vice-President.

J. A. Rawlinson, Cashier.

James J. H. Gregory, Assistant Cashier.

## FACTS

## Speak for Themselves.

Ashton's Salt sold at New York,

1876 - - - - - 96,170

1877 - - - - - 60,300

Decrease, 37 per cent.

Higgin's Salt sold at New York,

1876 - - - - - 5,950

1877 - - - - - 32,800

Increase, 550 per cent.

The following Extracts, from Letters and Certificates, are respectfully submitted:

After a long and varied experience in selling the different brands of Liverpool Fine Salt, we are convinced that for dairy use there never has been a brand offered for sale equal to Higgin's "Eureka" Prize Medal brand. In purity and color it is excelled by none, while in grain and texture it certainly has never been equaled. We hereby express our unqualified opinion of its superior excellence for all uses in the dairy.  
TODD & CO.,  
P. & G. C. ROBINSON,  
Importers and Dealers in Salt,  
New York, Dec. 15, 1877.

Our best dairymen here think the "Eureka" is ahead of anything they ever used, and for my part, after submitting to various dairymen and receiving favorable opinions, cannot see where it can be bettered. I don't think the salt can possibly be bettered for dairy use.  
CHAS. HARLEY,  
Grand Gorge, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1877.

We have had but one kind of the salt, and that is the "Eureka." We like it very much, indeed, and expect a large trade for it another season. We don't know as we could suggest any improvement in the salt—it seems to be about perfect.  
E. DELAVAN HILLS & CO.,  
Cooperstown, N. Y.

The Higgin's salt has given general satisfaction. We would like to continue the agency.  
[Signed] FORD & PERRY,  
Deposit, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1878.

We think the sales of Higgin's "Eureka" brand in Boston will exceed the sale of Ashton's. You can order 100 sacks from Liverpool at once. [Signed] BRIGGS & DAVENPORT,  
Boston, Feb. 11, 1878.

I take great pleasure in recommending to dealers and dairymen Higgin's "Eureka" salt, believing it to possess all the qualities necessary for the manufacture of a strictly fine article of butter. I have handled several thousand packages of the past year of dairy and fancy creamery butter salted with Higgin's salt, and have not found a single instance when it failed to give entire satisfaction.  
[Signed] J. S. GATES,  
New York, Feb. 13, 1878.

During the last year I sold a carload of Higgin's Prize Medal salt, and in no case was there a single complaint, but on the contrary dairymen would come in and call for the Higgin's, saying they preferred it to Ashton's. The "Eureka" is certainly splendid.  
[Signed] STEPHEN D. FREER,  
Cortland, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1878.

We are now supplying some nine or ten creameries with the "Eureka" brand of Higgin's salt, and we, as well as the proprietors, are more than satisfied that it is the purest and best salt now in the market. It needs no rolling and sifting before using, as the Higgin's Prize Medal and Ashton's brand have always done, and it is entirely free from pan-scales and other impurities.  
MANN & SHERWIN,  
Elgin, Ill., Jan. 19, 1878.

It is with pleasure that we recommend Thomas Higgin & Co.'s Prize Medal salt for the manufacture of butter and cheese, and consider it a long way ahead of the New York dairy, or Ashton's salt, as it gives a better flavor to butter and cheese and adds to the keeping qualities of the same.  
W. A. BOILES & CO.,  
Marquette, McHenry county, Ill., Dec. 7, 1877.

Having used several different brands of salt in the manufacture of butter and cheese, am satisfied that Higgin's is superior to any other brand we have used. Have 500 cows in salt factory.  
J. P. ROCEBOROUGH,  
Geneva, Ill., Dec. 27, 1877.

"This is to certify that the salt used in the manufacture of the butter which drew the first premium on creamery butter at the Northwestern Dairymen's association fair, at Chicago, December 20th, open to the competition of the world, was Higgin's Prize Medal salt."  
D. E. WOOD & CO.,  
Huntley, Ill.



## Horticultural Department.

## Horse-Radish.

This is a plant easily grown and is very agreeable to most persons as a seasoning to meats, and it is considered a healthy excitant of appetite. It can be grown from cuttings in any deep, rich soil, or even in a mucky one. It is best after standing out all winter. In the vicinity of cities it is extensively cultivated as a market crop, and is found to be very profitable. For family use a few plants will suffice.

## Cucumbers.

These rarely fail if planted in hills made as rich as it is possible to make them, six or eight feet apart, leaving only two or three plants to run to vines from each hill. The ground must be kept mellow and free from weeds in all the stages of growth of vines, to insure a good crop. A very good way to raise a few early cucumbers for family use is to fill a barrel or large cask with rich manure covered with sand, and set in the grass-plot, near the house, where it can be watered every day, no matter how often. Cucumbers, more than most vegetables, require abundant moisture and will not do well without it.

## Cauliflower.

This is a delicate vegetable of the brassica family, the edible part being the flower-buds, before they shoot up to seed. Cultivators have succeeded in forming these into a very compact mass of several pounds weight. They need a deep, rich, mellow soil, should be hoed often and watered well in case of dry weather. They are somewhat more difficult to raise than cabbage. Seed should be selected with great care; much that is offered for sale is of a mixed or impure kind and is not worth sowing. With good soil and careful cultivation this vegetable will furnish the gardener with a very delicate dish.

## Don't Neglect the Apple Trees.

Do we put the case too strongly when we say a man has no moral right to eat apples who will not keep the borers out of his trees and the caterpillars from eating the leaves and blossoms? Without entering very minutely into a discussion of the moral aspects of the matter, unless the borers are kept out of his trees and all injurious insects destroyed, the natural and unavoidable penalty of his neglect will be a scanty harvest and that of a poor quality, hardly fit even for a lazy man to eat. If we would have good, fair, sound fruit, we must pay the price for raising it in good faithful work performed at the right time.

## Tomatoes.

This vegetable has been brought into extensive use within a comparatively short time. It is quite within the memory of middle-aged people that it was grown only because its fruit was ornamental, and by many considered poisonous. Its common name was "love apple," though no one loved it. Now there are not many families who do not esteem tomatoes as much as any garden vegetable, and gardeners are vying with each other to produce new and improved varieties. The cultivation of the tomato is very simple and easy. The ground should be moderately rich, and the plants should be taken from the seed, or hot bed, and transplanted in the garden as soon as the ground is warm and the spring frosts are over. The plants should have ample room to spread if left untrained, and have brush or straw placed underneath them to keep the fruit from the ground. To hasten the ripening, pinch off all shoots above the first formed ones as soon as the tomatoes are of the size of cherries. Trim off also many of the leaves so as to let the sun in upon the fruit with its full force. To insure good tomatoes it is only necessary to have a good sort, grow them on good land, take good care of them and let them be well ripened before gathering, then they will be found both palatable and wholesome.

## Farmers' Homes.

If we were to state the exact truth, or draw a picture of the true condition of a great majority of the homesteads of our farmers as we see them in our visits here and there, in the different localities of the state, it would not speak well for the taste, the neatness, the culture of the average Kansas farmer. The common apology for the untidy condition of the farmer's doorway and the premises generally round the house is, we have no time for put-

ting things in shape; we are so hurried and harassed with the multiplicity of affairs which demand immediate attention that we cannot find a moment's time for mere matters of taste and ornamentation. And yet these very farmers do find time, in some directions at least, for the exercise of a true and cultivated taste. They take pains to make fat and sleek some favorite breeds of animals. They are proud of their orchard; they take their friends into it to see its neat, orderly and thrifty appearance. They have some field of grain upon which they have bestowed extra care and they are fond of calling the attention of their neighbors to it.

There is one fact that we have often noticed in regard to this matter. We have observed that those door-yards on public highways where there is considerable travel have more attention, as a general rule, paid to them than those far removed from the eye of travelers. Another fact we have observed, in compactly settled neighborhoods where many farm-houses are clustered near together, much greater care is bestowed on the appearance of things round the respective houses than when they are isolated and out of sight of their neighbors. These facts show that farmers, like other men, have regard to public opinion. We would be glad to have them brought more directly under the pressure of public opinion in reference to these outside appearances, the neat arrangement and orderly adjustment of things around their houses. The surroundings of home have much to do not only with the pleasure of sense but with the right feelings of the heart and the true culture of the mind, and if we can turn the attention of the Patrons and farmers who read our paper to a more systematic and careful and artistic arrangement of the premises around the farm-house, we shall feel ourselves amply rewarded.

The plea of our farmers that there is more important and pressing work on their hands than a little attention to the orderly appearance of their door-yards, is not valid. There can be no more important work. It involves the happiness, the comfort, the morals, the culture, the progress of our farming community; it also adds very much to the value of the farm. It should not be delayed but entered upon this very spring. Now is the accepted time.

## Sweet Apples.

A correspondent of the *Rural World* speaks a good word for sweet apples thus:

Baked sweet apples are a dish few people know anything about. If they did, sweet apples would bring better prices in the markets than they do. I can say from experience that they are healthy, nourishing and in a great measure take the place of meat. Nothing can be better for children, and they are never refused by them. Fruit is on my table every day, and at nearly every meal, and of sweet apples there are never too many. Indeed, I cannot think that any one who has ever tasted properly baked sweet apples and cream, would ever refuse them afterwards.

## Forest Culture.

The systematic efforts at forest planting that several foreign governments have entered upon, are the source of a new trade from this country. An export of forest tree seeds from California has been established, amounting to \$10,000 worth per year. The principal purchases are made for Germany, Austria, England, and the colonies in Australia and New Zealand; at present the demand exceeds the supply. The seeds of the Oregon pine, known also as the yellow fir, are most sought; the timber of that tree is as good as British oak for ship building, and has been found sound after eighteen years' use for this purpose. The South sea colonies are planting the California redwood tree extensively. — *New York Tribune*.

## The Hawkins Winter Peach.

The *Rural Messenger*, of Virginia, in relation to the Hawkins winter peach, says it originated with Mr. James Hawkins, of Dinwiddie county, some time before the war, and who has for some years had the trees in full bearing. Our contemporary adds: "The fruit does not begin to ripen until the leaves have fallen from the tree in November; is in no way injured by the severe frosts of that season, and hangs on the trees until it assumes a beautiful red cheek. When ripe they may be picked and put away to be carried to market at leisure, say any time in November or early December. The fruit is large (the first important item, a market peach); color whitish with red cheek; flesh whitish, rich, juicy, and pleasant. It will keep far into December without rotting. It can be handled pretty much the same as apples."

## The Household.

DEAR SPIRIT:—In times like these that try "women's souls" to do the very, very best they can, perhaps "The Household" will listen to a little plain talk. It does one good to have a chat with friends, and I consider every one who writes for this column such, for I have been benefited more than once by the suggestions contained in it. I have been a housekeeper for thirty years and I am not so proficient but that I can learn many things yet. You know we are "never too old to learn." One thing we will have to learn to be successful housekeepers is to have system—a time and place for everything and everything in its place. It takes so much trouble just to know where everything is when you want it. Now, "Housekeeper," I think that is the "open sesame" to good housekeeping. What shall I say about housekeeping? That it is a complete failure without contentment and cheerfulness, seasoned with oceans of forbearance? I can't use any other phrase to express the fullness of it. Oh, what forbearance we have had to exercise in our housekeeping and homekeeping! We never could have done it in our own strength, but in Him who is a present help in time of trouble.

Well, as it is our privilege to talk about minute things, as well as great ones, I would like to say something about a very little article in the kitchen paraphernalia, but a most important one, the dishcloth. Let it be sweet and clean, not one of those greasy, sour-looking ones that have a suggestion of typhoid fever about them; all such burn, or still better, put through the boll suds and put in your paper rags. It is well to have a ragbag hanging in a convenient place and put the scraps and clippings from your sewing. I have one and it has made in less than a year a hand-basin, one milk pan (block tin, very nice), a skimmer and cookie cutter. Not a great deal, you say. Well, the want is more than the worth. My family is small, the most of them being housekeepers for themselves, which makes my sewing limited, therefore not much waste. Another leak in economy, if I may use the expression, is leaving the buttons on cast off clothing to be wasted and destroyed. Cut them off and put them in a box expressly for that purpose and you will not be at a loss for a button to put on a dress or a shirt that may need it.

Thanks for hints about washing. I think washing is the hardest work I have to do, washing in the old-fashioned way. I was thinking of buying a washing machine, but I will profit by the sister's experience and buy a wringer. I will not weary you any longer, as I am afraid the editor's patience will be exhausted, so good-night.

## COMMON SENSE.

OAKWOOD, Kans., March 15, 1878.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I have never written for your valuable paper, and noticing nothing from here will endeavor to write a few lines for the household department. I am a farmer's daughter, and although not a granger expect to be when I am old enough. The grange at this place is in a flourishing condition, we hear, under the efficient care and management of the worthy master, Mr. Israel McComas. We had the pleasure of hearing the lectures of both Mr. Stevens and Mr. Otis; they were interesting as well as instructive. I live on a tolerably large farm and have considerable work to do. I haven't much time to write letters, but this is Sunday evening and there is no church and no work to do, and I will spend the evening writing.

We noticed in the last issue of THE SPIRIT a letter from "Aunt Sally." She says she would like to see all the young ladies form themselves into a club and declare themselves "anti-tobacco maids." I for one agree with "Aunt Sally." I am utterly opposed to the use of tobacco, and besides will allow no young man that uses tobacco to keep company with me. How many of the young ladies can say that? She also says she would like to see housekeeping discussed—the best and quickest way to get work done. From experience I think the best way to get it done is to do what you think best, and the quickest way is to go directly at it. This is only my opinion. I haven't seen letters from any young lady as I remember of, and would like to see letters from them and see the column filled every week with letters. Although not a good hand at writing them myself, nevertheless others are competent of doing so.

I would like very much to have that mohair dress, and think I shall have to attempt to get it, but as time interferes don't expect to succeed. I am like "Aunt Sally" said some would say, that they had no ability, and therefore will give no question for discussion; but if I see a question for discussion, and letters from other young ladies will write again.

KALENA, CIRCLEVILLE, Kans., March 3, 1878.

## N. B. PARTICULAR.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,  
THE ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

## GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE,

## JOBBERS IN

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

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

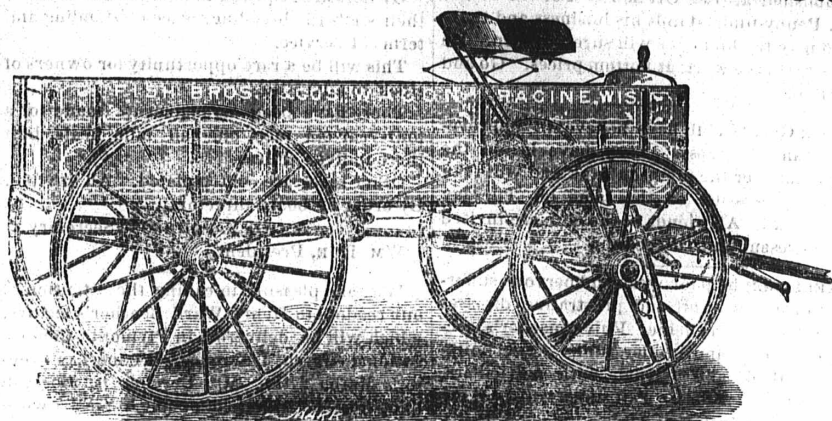
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, opposite the Matteson House.

Chicago, Illinois.

## FISH BROTHERS' WAGON,

THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS!



K. C. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT CO.,  
TENTH STREET, WEST KANSAS CITY,

Keep on hand a full line of

Wagons, Buggies and Spring Wagons.

Are also General Western Agents for

THE SKINNER PLOWS,

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

Write to us for Descriptive Circulars.

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CHEAPEST AND BEST FENCE IN USE.

SANDWICH CORN-SHELLERS, They will shell and clean from

FROM 100 to 2000 Bushels

ONE TO SIX HOLES. EACH PER DAY.

WAGONS.

The celebrated Wilder & Palm wagon—every one made for our retail trade and sold at home to our own customers, and warranted to be the

lightest running and best wagon in the market.

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

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

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

A. L. CHARLES,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND AGENT FOR STEVENS' PATENT EGG CASES,

NO 208 DELAWARE ST., BET. 4TH & 5TH,  
KANSAS CITY, MO.



## Farm and Stock.

## Lightning Rods.

We have no special prejudice against lightning-rod men, they are mostly clever fellows, but that their rods do any good in protecting buildings from being burnt by lightning, we have no evidence. The rods might be so constructed and so put up that they would be a protection is certainly within the range of possibility. That they are so constructed and put up we have seen no proof. Till proof positive of this utility is offered we shall remain unbelievers and say that, in our judgment, money spent in erecting lightning rods is in most cases thrown away. If any one has a different opinion and can adduce proof to sustain it, our columns are open for facts and figures.

## SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

At the head of the Hesper Grange by Newton Henshaw.

[Published by request of Grange.]

There is nothing more remunerative than sheep husbandry, and no occupation on the farm that will with the same amount of labor produce the same amount of money. Our climate is well adapted to sheep husbandry. This being a fact, why do farmers work from twelve to fifteen hours a day raising corn to make railroads rich and ourselves poor? Let us compare sheep raising with corn raising and see how the two compare? We will take fifty ewes. Seven pounds to the fleece gives us 350 pounds of wool, at 25 cents per pound gives us \$87.50; fifty lambs at \$3 per head gives us \$150, making a total of \$237.50. This comes in when there is but little else to turn off the farm. Let us stop and see how much corn we must raise to bring us \$237.50. Our figures make it 1,187 1-2 bushels at 20 cents per bushel; add 4 cents per bushel for hauling to market and you must add 236 bushels more, making a total of 1,473 bushels of corn to bring as much money as fifty sheep produce. It will take upon an average of forty acres to produce this corn; but this is not all. It will take one man and team forty days' work to raise this corn, and this is not all. The husking and cribbing will cost \$40. Count the cost of raising this corn and the use of the land and you have nothing left. Ten acres of good tame grass will pasture the fifty sheep. Here we have thirty acres of land for other purposes. This thirty acres should be credited to the sheep, or the use of thirty acres for other purposes is worth as much as all the grain and feed they will eat. Fifty sheep will not eat more than 150 bushels of corn, at 20 cents makes \$30. This is really all the cost as the other feed, oat straw and fodder is all the rough feed sheep need and that costs but little. Sheep are great scavengers, and soon clean our fields of all noxious weeds, and improve the soil where they run as no other stock will.

I will give you my little experience in sheep raising. Three years ago I bought 29 head—25 ewes and 4 weathers. They were poor; lost half their lambs and some of them half their wool. At shearing time I got 3 1-2 pounds of wool to the sheep. I sold all the weathers and all the poorest ewes. The next year I sheared 6 pounds to the sheep. I then marked all that sheared less than 5 pounds and sold and butchered them. Last year I sheared 7 pounds to the sheep. Since the first year have not lost half dozen lambs. I expect to soon run my sheep up to an average of 10 pounds of wool. I have 42 ewes and a full-blooded Cotswold buck. Have my lambs commence coming in February and always sell the male lambs. Last year I got \$3.25 apiece for them. I have sold \$300 worth of sheep, wool and lambs and have one-third more sheep, making my flock worth more than \$100 over first cost. My sheep account would stand, income received \$300; flock worth \$100 more than first cost, making \$400; add \$200 more at shearing time for wool and lambs and we have \$600 from an investment of \$75 in three years and three months. What will make a better showing? The cost of keeping is not counted out, but would not amount to more than \$100 all told.

I want to see every member of our grange with a flock of sheep. Go slow at first; twenty-five are enough to begin with. New beginners in sheep who get a large flock to start with, invariably fail. Make your plans for fencing a sheep pasture, and as soon as

you can get a small flock of sheep you are on your road to prosperity.

Don't think you have nothing to do after getting your sheep but to let them take care of themselves; you want good shedding that is dry and warm. I have a good one that cost nothing but labor. I have it covered and banked up with straw on the north, east and west, making it quite warm. When they begin to have lambs I fasten them up every night. Have a pen in one end and if the weather is bad I fasten the young lambs in this pen for a few days. I find this pen very convenient to put ewes in that disown or will not allow their lambs to suck. I was troubled with surface water running into my shed, the land being flat; I remedied it by having one day's hauling of dirt thrown in, making the ground inside high enough to keep perfectly dry.

I have lost six sheep by wolves and dogs. Now you see I have a motive in wanting you all to get sheep. I want you to help feed these hungry wolves and at the same time help rid the country of them. When everybody gets sheep the losses will soon be small if any. We must look to something that will not take four times its value to get it to market. The articles that bring the greatest price must be our aim. Then wool comes first, wheat second, cattle third, hogs fourth and horses fifth. We want to raise corn enough for our own use, and not an ear to sell. I never made a dollar while I raised corn to sell, but since I have had corn to buy have made some money. You all know my hobby is sheep and wheat, but want cattle, hogs and horses enough to eat all the feed raised on the farm. Our motto must be a mixed husbandry. NEWTON HENSHAW.

HESPER, KANS., March 14, 1878.

## MEN IGNORANT OF FARMING.

Would they, if added to the Ranks of Farmers, Prove Injurious to them?

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Our farmer friend, R. Randall, fears that by the increase of our agricultural force from a class of men who had been previously engaged in other pursuits it would prove a detriment rather than a blessing to those now engaged in farming. He thinks that any immediate and large increase of farmers would cause an overproduction and thus cause a depreciation in the price of farm products, which are now too ruinously low.

On this point I would observe that, while millions and millions among the population of the old world are in an actual starving condition, dying for want of food, and suffering for lack of clothing, we need not distress ourselves through fear of overproduction and a glut of markets.

The great difficulty we labor under is the proper distribution of what we raise, so that the more pressing wants of all, of every nationality, shall be supplied. What is the need of our brothers across the ocean perishing daily by thousands and yearly by hundreds of thousands, while our granaries are full of food and our warehouses full of clothing?

The very point to which our farmers should be now earnestly driving is to secure an outlet for our surplus production. Is it not possible that, by putting our wise heads together, we can effect a better and more efficient way of distributing the products of the farm, so that while their price is kept up, all shall share their part? China sends us tea, thirty, forty millions of dollars' worth annually. What are we sending them in exchange for these values? Seventy millions of their population, we are told, are at this present time in a state of actual starvation. This condition of things does not speak well for the efficiency of our government. We have wheat and corn and other food to an almost unlimited extent which we wish to exchange for the teas of China, and yet we lack the enterprise necessary to find and open a market for them in the "celestial empire." If we farmers had been in our generation as wise as the manufacturers are, we should long ere this have found a good market for our surplus productions. The plain facts of the case are we have been content to till our farms, raise our crops and sell them for about half their worth to greedy speculators and shrewd go-between dealers. We thought they were the proper and only agents to transact this part of our business. We are slowly but surely learning the lesson that we have got to

manage our entire business from the time that we put the seed into the ground till our crops, whatever they may be, get into the hands of the consumers. Our agents for distribution must be of our own selection and must be accountable to us for the faithful discharge of their duty. The means of transportation and handling our products must be in our own hands and subject to our own control. This is the work of our Patrons of Husbandry—our subordinate, state and National granges—and they are slowly but surely working up the matter so that the control of our entire farming interests shall be in the hands of farmers.

There is another point to which we would call the attention of our friend. If the tendency of farm products is to a still further declension of prices, we must, as the prices fall, lessen the cost of production. If we can by the application of science, of improved machinery, by cultivating larger areas on more economical methods, greatly reduce the cost of production, we can afford to sell at lower prices than we now do. No one who sees the drift of things can be so behind the age as to believe that in our processes of fattening hogs and beef cattle we have arrived at the same of economy. Any farmer with his eyes open, and his wits about him, in going into the yards of our best stock raisers, will see some defect in feeding cattle, some waste in the use of food, some fault of management which might be easily remedied by a stricter application of the principles of science and of a more perfect economy of means. There are a great many things that we farmers have yet to learn in almost every branch of farming. There are remaining leaks which we must stop before we can attain perfect success. There are scores of small economies which we must discover and apply before the goal is reached and the race won. The noblest products are of the slowest growth and longest in coming to maturity. A mushroom springs up in a night. It takes centuries to grow an oak. Considering agriculture, the noblest and most perfect industry in which man engages, we must expect for it a slow development. That it is developing, year by year, there can be no doubt. That so many fresh hands from other fields of labor are taking it up is a matter of rejoicing rather than lamentation. If these new recruits to our chosen pursuits fail, we shall learn why they failed and avoid the rock on which they split. If they succeed, we shall not be slow to learn the methods by which they achieved success, and learn better ways from them. PIONEER FARMER.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, March 15, 1878.

Written for the Spirit of Kansas.

## Farm Architecture.

## TIMBER AND ITS PREPARATION.

Perhaps, before discussing the subject of the barn, it were well to say somewhat of timber and its preparation for use in the building of it. Concerning the great value of timber for construction purposes little need be said. Stone resists alternations of moisture and dryness better and is less liable to alterations of form, but it is inferior in facility of transportation and is not less fragile. It is evident that timber can be employed in numerous cases where stone is unsuitable, for it may be placed in a great variety of positions and combinations to form convenient compartments, and joined with the utmost ease. Besides its lightness renders it a very desirable material; and the rapidity with which wooden structures can be raised, especially works of a temporary character, is one of its greatest advantages. With respect to cost, a wooden building in Kansas will average about two-thirds the expense of one of brick or stone. The liability of wood to combustion is, however, a forcible objection, unless the danger from this source be obviated by building in the "elevated style" as previously described.

An old writer, Evelyn, says: "This is a general rule, what trees soever they be which grow tolerably either on hills or valleys, arise to greater stature and spread more amply on the ground; but the timber is far better and of a finer grain which grows upon the mountains, except only apple and pear trees. The timber of those trees which grow in moist or shady places is not so good as that which comes from a more exposed situation, nor is it so close, substantial and durable." That oak is the strongest and most durable which has grown

on a soil raising it slowly, as its wood thus acquires great consistency. But, under peculiar circumstances and in a favorable soil, some oak trees with timber fitted for considerable duration arrive at maturity in a very few years. In most low, watery land, however, the wood is soft with loose texture; while in deep, well drained, dry soils it is compact, hard, dries rapidly and has but little bark. Emy makes some valuable observations on the manner in which timber is affected by the soil upon which it grows. He says that, in general, marshy ground bears timber that is light and spongy in comparison with that grown upon good elevated land. Sap does not acquire the qualities essential for the formation of durable wood in low clayey ground, where the roots are always half drowned. Timber from such sources is not fit for the purposes of framing. Trees covered with moss or ivy are to be regarded with suspicion. The general signs of decay are too obvious to escape careful attention. When wind-shaken, there are certain ribs, bolts and swellings of the bark, beginning at the foot of the stem, and running up the body of the tree to the boughs. Excrescences and large scars break for themselves, and black or red spots on the bark are suspicious. In general those trees are to be preferred for felling whose trunks are most regular, as well in circumference as in straightness from end to end, the diameter decreasing in regular proportion without swellings, and the bark should be uniform in texture. Trees growing on the outskirts of a grove are usually better than those in the central parts.

The common acacia, or locust, is admirably adapted for fencing, sills, wall plates, and the general purposes for which oak is used. It stands next to swamp cedar for endurance under wet and dry exposure. Gate posts of this timber have been known to remain sound after nearly a century; it is also the best wood in use for wagon axles. Farmers would do well to cultivate it as it grows easily on almost any kind of soil. Ash is very elastic and will bear great weight in joists, but is not durable if exposed to alternate dryness and moisture. It is also subject to worms, especially when the wood is full of sap. Beech is liable to decay and the attacks of worms, and is also easily split; it therefore is unfit for carpentry. Chestnut is excellent for posts and pickets, also for pumps and pipes to convey water; it does not shrink or swell after seasoning. Elm warps and twists in drying; is cross-grained and porous, and shrinks both in length and breadth. It is very durable when dry, decays rapidly under alternate dryness and moisture, but has been known to last for several centuries under water. It is a very useful wood and should be cultivated.

Of all trees used for constructive purposes oak is undoubtedly the most valuable. It combines in an eminent degree that firmness and duration which have given to the expression "heart of oak" its significant meaning. The oak rarely matures before one hundred years, and should be felled a little before rather than after that time. The outer ring decays first in timber cut before its prime; those cut afterwards decay at the heart. White pine is not suitable for large timbers under some circumstances as it is very subject to dry rot. Yellow, or hard pine, exclusive of sap is very durable. Poplar makes good interior finish, is strong, and is not easily split. This is much like cottonwood. Sycamore is durable when dry but is subject to the attacks of worms. Walnut is compact, solid and works readily. It is less liable than any wood, except cedar, to be attacked by worms. It is too flexible for beams. Willow is good for light timbers if protected.

## How Clover.

Do not forget to sow a few acres to clover this very spring. The seed is low. Prepare the field for the plow, and sow the seed as early as you can. It will make good pastures, good hay, and greatly enrich the soil. Clover is the salvation of farming. Its value cannot be estimated. We must put our farms into such shape as to make farming easier and more profitable. We must put the produce of our farm into fat stock, that can be got to market at little expense. More pasture land on our farms is needed. *Rural World.*

Have a place for your farm implements and keep all in good order, ready for use. Try this plan; you will like it.

## Veterinary Department.

The breaking up of winter brings heavy roads and severe work for teams. When extra exertion is called for, it should be done deliberately and with caution. Chains and harness should be strong; sudden jerks are dangerous to the teams, harness and wagons. Above all things a driver should be patient and gentle. Willing animals should never be fretted by the obstinacy or stupidity of ignorant hired men. Just now let the farmer keep a sharp eye on his horses. *American Agriculturist.*

A gentleman living in this city has a cow that was attacked with some disease similar in effect to "blind staggers" at some stages; had trembling and contortion of the body, and was as he expressed it, "as crazy as a bed-bug" at times. These attacks were frequent, and occurred at intervals of ten days or two weeks. Finally he called to his counsel Mr. Mosher, a venerable veterinary surgeon of this city, who declared the case to be one known as "wolf tail," and taking a sharp knife split the animal's tail open near the extremity, and took out a small worm that had eaten the gristle and flesh, leaving nothing but the skin for a space of six inches. The animal recovered at once. Cases of this kind may be detected by pressing the tail between the thumb and finger; in case of "wolf tail," the bone or gristle being eaten out by the worm, the tail will feel as soft as a weasel skin purse. *Nebraska Farmer.*

One of my mules has been running thick matter from his nostrils for some time and his wind is affected like a person snoring; and has a draw on his flanks like a heavy horse. He eats his grain well, but not much hay. Will you please tell me what the matter is, and if there is any remedy?

ANSWER.—The symptoms described would indicate disease of the upper maxillary sinuses, or of the turbinated bone, located in the upper part of the nasal cavity. If the daily use of the following tonic and astringent powder does not ameliorate the condition, it may become necessary to perform the operation of trephining. Take two ounces of powdered sulphate of copper, four ounces of powdered gentian root, one drachm of powdered Spanish fly; mix intimately and divide into twelve powders, and give one of these mixed in feed every evening, moistening the food just enough to keep the particles together. These powders may be renewed two weeks after all has been used.

I have a horse that stumbled and fell upon his knees a few days since, injuring one quite severely. It is considerably swollen, and there is a thin, watery fluid continually dropping from it. The other one is getting along nicely. Please tell me what to do.

ANSWER.—The injury has penetrated into the synovial bursa, which is quite a serious complication. You had better put him in slings, or at any rate keep him standing. Wash the parts perfectly clean, if you have not already done so. Procure a solution of gum shellack, then place a thin pad of oakum over the opening, having first saturated the oakum with the shellack, and apply some of the shellack nicely over and around the parts covered by the oakum. Keep the animal quiet till it hardens. If in twenty-four hours the leak is still going on, remove it and apply again. As soon as the leak is stopped bathe the whole knee and leg with warm water three or four times a day until the swelling has entirely disappeared. You had better prepare and give him a cathartic. *Turf, Field and Farm.*

I have a lame horse, and I want you to tell me through your valuable paper what I shall do to cure him. I will try and give you the symptoms. Perhaps you can give me the remedy. He showed a little lameness about four months ago in one of his four feet or shoulder, and grew worse; with use his shoulder shrunk a little; I applied liniment and it filled again. He runs in the yard and plays nimbly as ever he did, and shows no lameness, but when driven a few miles he shows pain by bending his knee and resting his toe on the ground. I can find no fever or sore place, except a little breaking out under the fetlock, like the scratches. He keeps fat on light feed and seems to be all right, except lame. I am now doctoring his foot, and have been for two months, by soaking it in water as warm as he can bear it, for a half hour or so every other night, and applying liniment the next, but I cannot see as it is doing any good. He is a young and valuable horse, or would be if he was sound, and if you can help me to cure him I will be much obliged.

ANSWER.—The parts above the hoof may be relieved from cracks and soreness by the daily application of a liniment composed of one part of Goulard's extract, and eight parts of olive oil. A cure of the trouble in the foot may not be accomplished before the horse can have a chance for liberty on a good pasture in the coming spring. Liberty on cool, soft ground, and the effects of grass on the whole system, often proves the only remedy for such cases. *Western Farmer.*



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