

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 280.

LABOR IS NOBLE.

BY CALEB DUNN.

You think your lot is hard because
You have to earn your bread;
Better wear out by labor, man,
Than rust till you are dead;
Better by far the lot of toil
With care, or pain, or both,
Than idleness and listlessness,
Than fortune linked to sloth.
God made you, sir, to do and dare,
To own a steadfast heart,
To win rewards of labor, man,
And act a noble part;
He placed you here to do your best,
To do all good you can,
And show that steady industry
And honor make the man.
Think him not always blest who owns
Broad fields and mansion proud;
His days may know no comfort, man,
His heart may be low bowed,
For wealth, sir, often brings unrest
And cares which will not die,
And gold and lands and treasures vast
May bring one misery.
Labor is noble when it stands
Up for the right and true,
Where'er it does the best it can
And braves all trouble through;
Its full rewards must some day come
To crown the toiler's head
Who does it better far to work
Than rust till he is dead.

For the Spirit of Kansas.

MY FIRST LOVE.

BY MARGERY BATES.

[The following narrative was related to the writer by a lady as her own experience. It contains a good lesson for girls.]

Long ago, when I was quite a young girl, I fell in love with a fellow, named Bill Thompson. A glimpse of his sturdy figure sent all my pulses bounding, while a glance from his blue eyes made me happy for a week. To be sure, we never spoke, but I knew he loved me. I could read that in every look and motion, and I had an abiding faith that "Love must ever have its own," and it "would all come out right," as the children say. You see, Bill moved in a circle quite distinct from mine. In a new England village there is a great gulf fixed between the minister's daughter and the untutored son of a shiftless, old "skeezix," and, truth to tell, such was Bill's real position in society.

But in those days he seemed to me a gallant young hero, struggling bravely for my sake with the waves of an adverse destiny. Of course I never said a word of all this to mother, or, indeed, to any one else, but kept my precious secret locked in the deepest recess of my heart.

At last it chanced one day that my Cousin Maria came to see me, and we strolled off to one of our favorite nooks. Cozily ensconced among the limbs of the August sweet, we munched apples and exchanged confidences on indifferent subjects. All at once Maria began a direct attack:

"Jennie, were you ever in love?"
"In love?" cried I, blushing to the roots of my hair.

"Yes, in love," said she, solemnly. "I have been, two or three times," she continued, as I made no reply.

I blushed redder than before, under her searching gaze. "Jane Eliza, you're in love now, I do believe. Tell me; now, honest Indian; cross your heart."

Thus adjured, I gasped out, "I guess I am." I could not deny the fact, nor depart in the least from the exact truth. My careful mother and a strict conscience alike forbade me to depart from the straight line of the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Yet this seemed to me far too sacred a thing to be spoken of. Maria was delighted at finding in me a fellow sufferer from the tender passion.

"Ain't that nice?" she said. "Come on, Jennie, tell me all about it."

I preferred keeping my own counsel, but was altogether helpless in Maria's hands. She soon extracted a full confession of all my emotions, the stolen glances, etc., that had made my life such a sweet burden to me. She listened and sympathized. She had felt so more than once. "There was Tommy Bowers; my heart was almost broken when he went away to be gone six months; but when he got back he was too stiff to speak to any body, though he got awful mad at me because I went coasting on Jimmy Turner's new sled. Jimmy and I were awful good friends for awhile, but then Jewett got him to tagging after her, and then I would not have anything to do with him." And this early victim of man's infidelity, sighed deeply, and helped herself to another apple. Presently she began again in the tone of one who chooses to let the dead past bury its dead:

"Dick Lewis is the nicest fellow I know now; we're pretty good friends these days."
"It is your turn now—tell me all about him," said I. I cannot recollect the half she told, but I do remember that it was almost night when she started home and we were both in a very exalted frame of mind. Did not we know how to love and to suffer? Had we not fully rehearsed and enjoyed all our trials?

After several weeks I went to return Maria's visit. She saw me as I came near the house, and came running out to meet me.

"Oh Jennie!" she cried, "how do you do. I am so glad to see you;" then sinking her voice into a mysterious whisper, "You can't guess who is working for us."

"Dick Lewis," said I.

"Humph, a fellow that you think is pretty nice."

Nothing in the world could have induced me to say Bill Thompson, so I replied that I could not guess.

"You can too; you know its Bill," said she, patronizingly.

I was full of chills and thrills at the prospect. "I've a great mind to go straight home," said I.

"No you haven't, and besides I shan't let you."

It was altogether too late for escape now for there stood Aunt Maria in the door and the children were swarming out clamorous for attention. It seemed an age before Maria and I had a chance to be alone together. Maria had to help her mother awhile with the work, and then Sallie Rodman came in to borrow some yeast, and she stayed a long time. At last she was gone, the baby was asleep and the children sent to the orchard with a promise from Maria that we would come soon. Putting on our sunbonnets we went out of doors, not to the orchard however; stealing into the garden we nestled down among the great currant bushes. Maria began:

"He said something about you."

"Me?" with a faint assumption of ignorance on my part.

"You need not be so innocent," she replied, "You know I mean Bill."

"What was it?" I asked with my heart in my mouth. Maria drew on a dolorous air and solemnly repeated these words:

"He did love you once, but he loves me now."

They fell on my heart like clouds on a coffin, but I made no reply, and she went on:

"I did not do one thing to make him love me; truly I did not."

This ungrammatical assertion was far from comforting. In that bitter moment I felt that I saw just what was the difference, and always would be the difference between her life and mine. She was to have all the lovers, while I could have but one and must lose him. With an sigh of anguished resignation I listened to the lengthy and mournful details of the affair.

By and by Aunt Maria called us to supper. I would not go in, but made some excuse to wait and eat with the children, determined that my recreant lover should not see my woe.

My recreant lover should not see my woe. Maria told him I was there, and he sent me a yellow flower. Yellow means forsaken and it was a gentle way of breaking the truth to me, and I loved him all the more for his delicacy.

I went home with slow steps and a mournful heart. I dared not cry myself to sleep, for mother would be sure to hear me and ask what was the matter, and I could not tell her. No, indeed, I must suffer in silence. It would kill me I knew; my blighted affections would surely wear away my frame, I weighed only one hundred and ten pounds. No one save Maria would know till all was over, but I would leave a letter telling the story in a few short, sad words.

Soon after this, Maria went away to school. We corresponded of course and she wrote of numerous flirtations, but I was faithful to the memory of my one love. I kept a journal in those days, too, and accurately detailed in it my symptoms of decline. I gazed at the moon of nights and thought that that moon shone on Bill, wherever he was, and would soon be shining on my grave. Don't laugh, dear reader, this is a genuine experience and it was a very sorrowful experience at the time to me.

Bill himself was gone out of the neighborhood, so that the flesh and blood ghost of my adored did not present himself to disturb my fancies. One-half hour's conversation with Bill would probably have dispelled all my romantic notions about him; but the halo of distance kept his name enchanted. Well, the winter passed by and I had not gone into a decline; on the contrary I had gained in weight. Nevertheless, I enjoyed a sad presentiment that the coming summer's grass would grow green above my grave.

Maria came home in the spring, full of new triumphs to magnify in my ears. One day her mother, while rummaging through her trunk, found and read one of my old letters which contained mysterious hints quite sufficient to stir up all Aunt Maria's curiosity.

With the tell-tale sheet in her hand she confronted her daughter and asked what it all meant. Maria refused to tell. She said it was not her secret, and she was not at liberty to say anything about it, which fine sentiment her mother scoffed at. Finding that the girl really would not tell, she told her to make up her mind by next morning for they were both going straight over to see Priscilla, (that was mother). This nonsense must be stopped; Jennie was making a fool of herself over something, that was clear.

The next morning early they drove up to our door. Surprised and delighted, I ran out to the gate to welcome them. I thought Aunt Maria looked at me very searchingly but I did not quail till Maria by expressive pantomime behind her mother's back gave me to understand that all possible indignities were in store for me.

Well, it all came out. I cried and sobbed in the depths of misery and shame. I saw myself for a fool and Bill for a greenhorn. But it did hurt. It was years before I could endure the sight of Aunt Maria. I loved my mother too well to say bitter words to her but I felt unutterable things. All this was long years ago. I am a happy wife now, yet I never forget how genuine, and how very, very silly was My First Love.

Life at Shokan.

The old mill, in its stability, regularity, and slow movement, is not a bad type of the man who brings their harvests to be crushed, and while waiting grind between the stones of each other's comments the grist of neighborhood gossip. They differ mainly in the cut of their coats from those who came when the old mill was new, for they have preserved the traditions and customs of their forefathers with great tenacity. Their faces show the mixture of Yankee and Dutch blood which flows in their veins, and the thrift in their farming and their incessant whittling further attest the double parentage. All the farms have been in the families of those who have owned them for several generations, but still yield abundantly. The aged orchards, the pieces of large second-growth timber, the occasional ruin where once stood a homestead, the many low, old-style, tumble-down stone houses, show how long the valley has been under the plow. The simplest mechanical arts never had much foot-hold here for every young man prepares himself to live a Crusoe life, learns all the trades as well as the methods of agriculture, and by the time he is twenty-four is supposed to be proficient in every handicraft likely to be of use to an independent farmer. He is a wheelwright, a blacksmith, a house-carpenter, a stone-mason, a crane-maker; can patch his harness, repair his gun, or intelligently tinker the few pieces of machinery which have forced their way from the outside world of labor-saving inventions into these quiet precincts. You find a workshop on every farm, and a more or less complete set of tools for each of the trades. The forty-year young man prepares himself to live a Crusoe life, learns all the trades as well as the methods of agriculture, and by the time he is twenty-four is supposed to be proficient in every handicraft likely to be of use to an independent farmer. 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Kansas State News.

THE probabilities are that Wichita will soon have a large packing house established within its precincts.

PETER LUNDGREN lately informed the *Marshall County News* that wheat would yield twenty-five bushels to the acre in Marshall county.

A COLORED boy named Nute Mathews, was drowned in the Blue river, near Manhattan, a few days ago while engaged in catching drift-wood.

JACOB GEORGE yesterday bought of Gitter and Short, cattle men of Valley Falls, the finest bunch of cattle that has arrived in Atchison this season. There were 222 head, and they averaged 1426 pounds each. Mr. George shipped them through to Chicago last evening. So says the *Champion* of Saturday.

THE Independence *Kansas* says: "Captain D. McTaggart, of Liberty township, has a two hundred acre field of wheat which we are informed, is looking splendid. Col. Robinson says he never saw a better piece, and predicts a yield of fifty bushels to the acre, if nothing occurs between this time and harvest to injure it."

SAYS the Leavenworth *Times* of Tuesday last: "Gen. G. Penypacker, colonel of the sixteenth infantry, will arrive and report today at Fort Leavenworth, from New Orleans. He comes in advance of his regiment, and will be assigned to duty in the department of Missouri as soon as his command arrives which will be in a few days."

ACCORDING to the *Democrat*: "On last week Tuesday, about one hundred and fifty Indians, and forty-one wagons, passed through East Council Grove on their way to the Indian Territory. They were accompanied by their trader and several white teamsters. They are of the Ponca tribe who have heretofore been living in Dakota Territory."

SAYS the Atchison *Champion*: "A large number of men who are out of work can be put to work near Florence, on the Atchison and Santa Fe railroad, where two hundred laborers are wanted on the branch from that place to Eldorado. Board can be had at \$3.50 per week, and transportation to that point for \$3.75. Wages range from \$1.50 to \$2 per day. Here is a chance for the destitute to earn their bread at least."

THE Wyandotte *Herald* has received a sample of the third cutting of alfalfa this season on the farm of Hon. Geo. W. Greever. The first cutting was made from thirty days' growth in March and measured eight inches; the second cutting was thirty days' growth in April, and measured fourteen inches; the third cutting was thirty days' growth in May and measured thirty inches or a total growth of fifty-two inches in ninety days.

SAYS the Wichita *Eagle*: "The solid green of Sedgwick county's vast surface is becoming checkered by the golden gleam of alternate squares of ripening grain. The thickly set plots or fields of wheat are just turning enough to mark the fields from the surrounding prairie. In our county, where we have no fences, the sight presented at sunrise or sunset, at this season of the year, is delightful beyond the power of pen to describe."

AN Osage county correspondent of the *Chronicle* writes as follows: "About one-third of the old wheat and corn crops are still on hand. A small acreage of oats was sown this season, but what there was, looking well. A great breadth of corn has been and is being planted; mostly in and partly up; ground very wet. Hoppers hatching rapidly, but not doing much damage as yet. Live stock of all kinds healthy and thriving. An abundant crop of fruit is promised."

A TORNADO passed over Crawford county on the 6th inst. A great many houses were blown down and others damaged. The wife of Mr. Greenup Jones, who lives in the north-eastern portion of the county, had both legs broken below the knee. A twelve-year-old daughter had both legs broken, and a seven-year-old son had both thighs broken—all done by the blowing down of their house. Thos. Marila was also injured, but not dangerously, by the blowing down of his house. The gale was very severe all over the county.

THE Garnett *Plainsdealer* of the 8th inst. had the following: "M. J. Turrell, member of the board of county commissioners from the eastern district, and Dr. Geo. W. Cooper, of the Garnett *Journal*, were both arrested last Saturday, upon the affidavit of Judge William Spriggs; the former for writing, and the latter for publishing, a libelous and slanderous article against Judge Spriggs. The parties were taken before G. A. Cook, J. P., and plead not guilty, and were put under bonds of \$1,000 each for their appearance at the next term of the district court."

SAYS the *Times*: "On the 23d inst. there will be one of the most solemn occasions at Fort Leavenworth ever known since the rebellion. It will be the reception of the bodies of the thirteen of the officers of the gallant old seventeenth cavalry, who fell with Gen. Custer in the memorable massacre of the 23d of June, 1876. Arrangements are being made at the fort for a general suspension from the usual duty, and the whole garrison will, officers and soldiers, turn out, as an escort to convey the remains of their comrades to the National cemetery. The citizens here who have in the past known the officers of the seventh, will also turn out and pay a parting tribute to the dead."

THE Ottawa *Journal* says: "A death under peculiarly sad circumstances occurred in the southwest part of town, Tuesday. A gentleman named H. H. Ester, traveling by team with his family and some other persons, from Sedalia, Missouri, en route for Colorado reached here Monday, and was compelled to stop on account of his severe illness. His disease was consumption, and he was on his way to the

mountains in the hope of deriving some benefit. But he found himself unable to proceed further, sank rapidly, and died Tuesday, leaving his stricken family, as well as finding his own last resting place among strangers. We are glad to know, however, that they found friends among our citizens, to whom they request us to return their sincere thanks for kindnesses shown. They will return to their old home at Green Ridge, Pettis county, Mo."

THE St. Marys *Times* tells the following: "One day last week, Brother Patrick, who is in sole charge of the entire magnificent Mission herd of cattle, brought two steers to the scales, in the city, to be weighed, merely to satisfy his own curiosity and put an end to all controversy and speculation as to their actual weight. The steers, of course, were good ones—though only a fair average of the whole drove, on the farm, and with the rest, have been wintered on 'roughness,' and corn fed since the 1st of March only. On going on to the platform, the lightest one tipped the scales at 2160 pounds, while the other tallied with ease 2240. One of the bulls of the herd, was weighed at the same time; being only in fair living order and showed a clean record of 2430 pounds. If there are any cattle in the Reserve that can make a better showing, we would like to record the fact."

SAYS the Manhattan *Nationalist* of the 8th inst.: "Last Saturday forenoon, a hail storm visited this section, which has never been equalled since the State was first settled. North of the Kansas river, the hailstones were not remarkably large—from the size of a walnut down—and but little damage was done, except in spots. Uncle Toby Neckelman's field of wheat was destroyed so completely that he has plowed it up and planted it to corn. South of the Kansas river, towards Zeandale, an immense number of greatunks of ice fell, killing birds, rabbits, etc., breaking off limbs of trees, smashing the young corn, etc. Hon. T. S. St. John measured one that was twelve inches in circumference, and two and a half hours after the storm he picked up another that measured eight and a half inches around. Several others report having measured hailstones equally large. All the window glass on the north side of Mr. St. John's house was broken out, and he puts his damage at five hundred dollars."

VEGETINE

He Says It Is True.

SENeca FALLS, Nov. 9, 1876.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—As you are an entire stranger to me, I want you to know what VEGETINE has done for me. Only those who have been raised from death's door can know the value of such a good medicine. I am 58 years of age. Three years ago I was taken sick with what the doctors called Liver-ache. For weeks I was confined to my bed. I had three different physicians, without any help. I received no relief; I was a great sufferer; finally I became entirely helpless. The last doctor told me there was no help; he said he might possibly save my life by injecting morphine in my arms and legs. The encouragement for saving my life by having this done was so small a chance I could not consent to run the risk. About this time my son read your advertisement in our paper, a testimony of a person who had been very sick with about the same complaint, and was cured, and was right away to the apothecary store and bought a bottle of VEGETINE. Before I had used the first bottle I found great relief. I could move myself in bed. After taking three bottles I was able to sit up and move about my room. I continued taking the VEGETINE, and I was in a few weeks restored to my former health. The VEGETINE saved my life. The physicians said there was no help for me. I have had no doctor since. If I feel unwell I take a dose of VEGETINE, and I recommend it to my friends.

Yours truly, Mr. STEVENS. Mrs. CATHERINE COONS. SENeca FALLS, Seneca county, N. Y.

VEGETINE.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD. If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases restoring the system to perfect health. Trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the Great Blood Purifier. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE.

WILL CURE CANKER HUMOR.

ROCHESTER, March 31, 1876.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS: Sir—Last fall my husband got me two bottles of your Vegetine to take for the Canker Humor, which I have had in my stomach for several years. I took it, and the result was very satisfactory. I have taken a good many remedies for the Canker Humor, and none seemed to help me but VEGETINE. There is no doubt in my mind that every one suffering with Canker Humor can be cured by taking VEGETINE. It gave me a good appetite, and I felt better in every respect. With respect, Mrs. ELIZA ANN POOLE.

VEGETINE.

NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.

SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 14, 1876.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker and Liver Complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the VEGETINE. I am now getting along first rate, and still using the VEGETINE. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody. Yours truly, Mrs. LIZZIE M. PACKARD. No. 10 Lagrange St., South Salem, Mass.

VEGETINE.

VEGETINE thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

VEGETINE.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Full pack acquaintance cards, 1 pack back, 1 pack front, 1 pack scroll, all sent for only 10 cents and stamp. Full Card Co., Middleboro, Mass.

1,000,000 BOTTLES

OF THE

CENTAUR LINIMENTS

have been sold the last year, and not one complaint has reached us, that they have not done all that is claimed for them. Indeed, scientific skill cannot go beyond the result reached in these wonderful preparations. Added to Carbolic, Arnica, Mentha, Seneca-Oil and Witch-Hazel, are other ingredients, which makes a family Liniment that defies rivalry. Rheumatic and bed-ridden cripples have by its use been enabled to throw away their crutches, and many who for years have been afflicted with Neuralgia, Sciatica, Caked Breasts, Weak Backs, etc., have found permanent relief.

Mr. Josiah Westlake, of Marysville, O., writes: "For years my Rheumatism has been so bad that I have been unable to stir from the house. I have tried every remedy I could hear of. Finally I learned of the Centaur Liniment. The first three bottles enabled me to walk without my crutches. I am mending rapidly. I think your Liniment simply a marvel."

This Liniment cures Burns and Scalds without a scar. Extracts the Poison from bites and stings. Cures Chills and Frosted feet, and is very efficacious for Earache, Toothache, Itch, and Cutaneous Eruptions.

The Centaur Liniment, Yellow Wrapper, is intended for the tough fibers, cords and muscles of horses, mules and animals.

READ! READ! Rev. Geo. W. Ferris, Manokill, Scholastic county, N. Y., says:

"My horse was lame for a year with a fetlock wrench. All remedies utterly failed to cure and I considered him worthless until I commenced to use Centaur Liniment, which rapidly cured him. I heartily recommend it."

It makes very little difference whether the case be "wrench," sprain, spavin, or lameness of any kind, the effects are the same. The great power of the Liniment is, however, shown in Poll-evil, Big-head, Sweeney, Spavin, Ring-bone, Galls and Scroaches. This Liniment is worth millions of dollars yearly to the stock-growers, livery-men, farmers and those having valuable animals to care for. We warrant its effects and refer to any farrier who has ever used it.

Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co., 46 Day St., New York.

CASOTRIA.

A complete substitute for Castor Oil, without its unpleasant taste or recoil in the throat. The result of 20 years' practice by Dr. Sam'l Pitcher of Massachusetts.

Pitcher's Castoria is particularly recommended for children. It destroys worms, assimilates the food and allows natural sleep. Very efficacious in Croup and for children Teething. For Colds, Feverishness, Disorders of the Bowels and Stomach Complaints, nothing is so effective. It is as pleasant to take as honey, costs but 25 cents, and can be had of any druggist.

This is one of many testimonials:

WONNALL, Lebanon Co., Pa., March 17, 1874. "Dear Sir:—I have used your Castoria in my practice for some time. I take great pleasure in recommending it to the profession as a safe, reliable, and agreeable medicine. It is particularly adapted to children where the repugnant taste of Castor Oil renders it so difficult a dispenser."

J. B. ROSE & CO., N. Y.

Mothers who try Castoria will find that they can sleep nights and that their babies will be healthy. J. B. ROSE & CO., New York.

ESTABLISHED IN 1866.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GENERAL

GRAIN, STORAGE

—AND—

COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

And Manufacturers' Agents

FOR

Distributing Goods Received in Bulk.

Office and Salesroom,

Opposite Union Depot.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER,

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY,

Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods.

No. 119 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kas.

Mrs. Gardner buys her goods for cash, and will sell as low as the lowest.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WELL IMPROVED FARMS, on five years time, or less, at a low rate of interest. Address them at Lawrence, Manhattan, Emporia, Humboldt, Parsons or Wichita.

N. B. PARTICULAR.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

THE ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE,

JOBBER 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.

THE QUINCY CORN PLANTER

—IS—

Acknowledged Superior to its Competitors.



We desire to call especial attention of the farmers to the Quincy, and ask a thorough inspection of its many points of excellence and superiority, among them the

CRANK MOTION TIP-UP,

which is acknowledged the best device in use for raising it out of and forcing into the ground at will. Its perfect and accurate drop enables both dropper and driver to see the corn while dropping. Farmers call and see the Quincy before buying. If not for sale in your town write to

K. C. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

WILDER & PALM,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.



RAILROAD SCRAPERS, WAGONS, SULKY HAY RAKES, SCOTCH AND GEDDIES HARROWS, CAST IRON ROLLERS, GANG PLOWS, &c.

THE WILDER & PALM SULKY PLOW,

Price of Steel Beam - \$50.00 | Price of Wood Beam - \$45.00

Agents for the Buffalo and Vibrator Threshers, Champion Reaper and Mower Buckeye and Hoosier Grain Drills, Holbrook garden Seed Sower.

STAR CORN PLANTERS,

RIDING AND WALKING PLOWS,

Adams Corn Shellers and Horse power, Stalk Cutters, Motive Powers, Cider and Wine Mills, Garden and Railroad Barrows, Weather Stripping, Drain Tile, Flower Pots, Pumps, Field and Garden Seeds, Clothes Wringers, &c.

Cash customers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.

WILDER & PALM,

116 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

A. L. CHARLES,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND AGENT FOR

STEVENS' PATENT EGG CASES.

NO. 408 DELAWARE ST. BET. 4TH & 5TH.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Consignments Solicited.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1877.

THE PARSONS SUN.

M. W. Reynolds, "the great writist," also a "kicking bird," has again jumped into the editorial ring, and once more the Parsons Sun lies upon our table. We always did like a paper edited by friend Reynolds. The Sun is spicy and readable and we hope fortune will smile on the efforts of our brother of the quill for many long years to come. Send along your shining Sun, Bro. Reynolds, we will give you a good Spirit in return.

DOUGLAS COUNTY RAILROAD BONDS.

The board of commissioners hereby call a convention of the citizens of the county, for the purpose of counsel and instruction. The question is, "What proposition shall we submit to the people for the settlement of our railroad bond indebtedness?" We want the people to come together through their chosen delegates, so that we may consult together. The settlement of the bonded indebtedness is the paramount question in this county, and we must turn our attention to it as never before. The citizens of each school district in the county are requested to meet on Friday, the 15th, at 3 p. m., and choose two delegates to attend the convention. Baldwin City and Eudora will be entitled to four delegates each. Each ward in the city of Lawrence will be entitled to twelve delegates. We earnestly request the people to attend the school district meetings and choose delegates to this convention, so that we may have a full and candid expression of opinion on this subject.

The meeting will be held in the court house at 10 a. m., Monday, June 18, 1877.

JOHN DESKINES, } Commis'srs.
JOHN WALTON, }
GEO. W. CADY, }

THE OPPOSING FORCES.

For many weeks it has been expected that along the Danube river and in the country in Asia, lying north of the city of Erzeroum, there would be a grand forward movement of the Russian forces. It has been reported that such was the intention of these armies and the extensive preparations which they have been making indicated as much. But up to this time no such movements have been made. In fact, the position of the main portion of the opposing forces is substantially the same as one month ago. The reason for this apparent inactivity on the part of the Russians is not generally known, for the secret plan of their operations has been well kept. The few special correspondents who are allowed to accompany the Russian army are forbidden to send any details which might give a clew to Russian designs. The Danube river, which has been unusually high, has subsided, and everything seems to be favorable for an immediate crossing; but the army on the other side of the Black sea are not ready to make a corresponding advance as yet, though they are rapidly getting in a condition to do so. It is thought that a great battle will soon be fought, either at Erzeroum or on the plain of Araxes. Such is the position of the Russians north of Erzeroum that if the Turks were a little more enterprising, they might send in reinforcements by way of Batoum and thus save Erzeroum. Late reports are to the effect that something important will take place within a week.

MEETING OF THE GRANGE STORE-KEEPERS AND AGENTS.

In obedience to a call made by the executive committee, a goodly number of grange storekeepers and agents met at Kansas City, on Tuesday last. The meeting was called in the interest of our State Co-operative Association, and was for the purpose of ascertaining, first, how much stock had already been subscribed, and second, if that association should commence business, whether the grange merchants and agents would give it their utmost support.

After hearing reports from the different agents it was found that not quite half enough stock is yet subscribed to enable us to start business according to the terms of our charter. By a vote of the stockholders present our treasurer was instructed to turn over to our State agent what money was on hand, to be used by the agent in making such purchases for the order as may be deemed best until the necessary stock is subscribed and paid in to start the State association. The grange merchants present voted unanimously to

concentrate their trade through our State agent until we get the State association started, and then do all their business through that. Some brethren from adjoining counties in Missouri were present, and expressed a desire to take stock with us in our State association and also to trade through our agency. A hearty welcome was extended to them, as well as a cordial invitation to assist in our co-operative efforts.

It was voted to continue the effort until we have the necessary amount of capital to commence business. It now only remains for the Patrons of the State to indicate by their acts when this work shall be accomplished.

There are some Patrons in Kansas who say we can never get the requisite amount of capital to start; but we have more confidence in the members of the order in Kansas than even to think, for one moment, they would fail to accomplish an object fraught with so many blessings to our agricultural people.

Patrons of Kansas, we appeal to you to start this State association at once, and thus be enabled, somewhat at least, to control the price of the vast crop that is now rapidly ripening for the sickle.

You must do this, or continue to be gobbled up by the relentless speculator. Send your names with the money and the name and number of your grange to J. Howell, Lawrence, Kans.; he will enter your names on the stock books, and when the shares are not paid up in full, will send a receipt for amount paid. If paid in full he will send a certificate of stock. Shares are five dollars each, payable one dollar down, and one dollar every thirty days till the whole is paid. This is where parties can not pay up in full when they subscribe.

FOR STOCK-BREEDERS.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Why don't stock-breeders, who raise improved varieties of stock, inform the public, by keeping short cards in leading agricultural papers, giving their place of residence and the kind of stock they keep for sale? Parties, then, who desire to purchase any particular breed of cattle, hogs or other animals, would know where they were kept, and could correspond with raisers as to prices, etc. The Spirit circulates among farmers all over Kansas, yet there is seldom a card or advertisement from stock-breeders to be found in it. It sometimes happens that a farmer wants to purchase an animal, for breeding purposes, of some particular strain of hogs, sheep or cattle, and not knowing the most convenient place to procure it, sends four or five hundred miles and pays double price, when, perhaps, he might get a better animal within twenty-five miles. A neighbor last winter wanted a certain breed of poultry, and searched in vain through all the agricultural papers he could find in Lawrence, for an advertisement of what he wanted.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, June 8, 1877.

GENERAL NEWS.

EARLY on Friday morning last a fire broke out Galveston, Texas, which, before the flames were extinguished, destroyed twenty-six buildings. The total loss is estimated to be upwards of two millions of dollars. The leading houses were fully insured in Eastern companies.

The attorney general has called upon the accounting officers of the treasury for a copy of the accounts of Brigham Young, the Mormon leader, filed in the treasury department twenty years ago, when he was an Indian agent. These accounts are called for at the request of Mr. Howard, United States attorney for the Territory of Utah, who will examine them carefully, in connection with the attorney general. It is intimated that they furnish important testimony against Young, and upon these facts action may be brought for various illegal acts committed by him while acting as Indian agent.

A DISASTROUS fire occurred on the 7th inst., at Bridgeport, Conn., which consumed the factory of Glover, Sanford & Son. The falling walls of the burning buildings killed eleven men. A coroner's jury rendered the following verdict: "The jury find that the eleven men came to their deaths by the falling of the walls of Glover, Sanford & Son's factory, caused by the burning of the building. They further find that the supply of water from the hydrants was wholly inadequate. Had there been sufficient water, the fire department would have stopped the flames which caused the falling of the walls."

SAYS a dispatch from London, of the 8th inst., "Great preparations are being made at Guildhall for the reception of Gen. Grant on Friday. Gen. Grant on his arrival will be received by the lord mayor and the corporation, and will be conducted to the library, where the chamberlain of London will present him the freedom of the city, accompanied by an appropriate address of welcome. Upwards of eight hundred guests will be invited to meet the gen-

eral at breakfast which follows the ceremony. The queen's ball and concert at Buckingham palace, has been postponed, the former until June 22d, and the latter until June 27th, in consequence of the funeral of the queen of the Netherlands. Gen. Grant will dine with the prince of Wales on the 28d."

A TELEGRAM from Baltimore of Tuesday says: "A collision occurred about 7:50 this morning, near Point of Rocks, between the regular morning accommodation train from Winchester, Va., and a special excursion train from Frederick to Washington, with an excursion party for Mt. Vernon. The engines crashed into each other. Four persons were instantly killed, and eighteen wounded, all on the excursion train. Killed—Charles H. Keifer, editor of the Frederick Examiner; Richard Detrow, merchant; Dorsey Walker, merchant; and Howard E. Dickson, all of Frederick. It is settled that all the killed and wounded were from Frederick City or residents of Frederick county, and have been taken to Frederick City. Only one person—a lady—on the Winchester train was injured, and she not seriously. The cause of the accident was a misunderstanding between train men."

The following dispatch was sent from New York on Saturday: "Peter Cooper, candidate for president at the last election, has just addressed a long open letter to President Hayes criticising the past financial policy of the government, and also marking out proper course, in his opinion to be pursued in the future. Mr. Cooper begins his letter with these words: 'Allow me to offer you my heartfelt thanks for the wise and independent course you have adopted in the discharge of the responsible and difficult duties that you have been called upon to perform.' Mr. Cooper argues that our national currency must be made receivable for all purposes throughout the country, and interconvertible with government bonds. Such a currency would have been worth more to the American people than all the gold mines that have ever been discovered on the continent of America. He advises that silver be withdrawn from circulation and used in the purchase of foreign bonds; the fractional paper currency to be re-

vised."

SAYS a recent Washington dispatch: "President Hayes, although in former years he was predisposed, like many other hard money men, to adhere to the present doctrine of finance writers, in favor of the single gold standard, has materially changed his views during the progress of general discussions regarding the wisdom and propriety of the act of 1873, which demonetized the old legal tender silver dollar. He is now in favor of remonetization and re-adoption of the double standard of gold and silver, or in other words, he favors a full return to that condition of things in relation to this subject which existed previous to the legislation of 1873, being convinced that such a return to the former system will greatly promote the resumption of specie payment, an object that he regards as of importance. While, however, considering the legislation of 1873 to have been a hasty and uncalculated interference with the legal tender powers of a large portion of our circulating medium, he has not yet formed any determination to bring the subject officially to the attention of Congress, although it is by no means improbable that he may hereafter conclude that some recommendations on his part of the nature above outlined will be advisable."

A TELEGRAM from New York of the 11th inst. gives the following intelligence of a terrible destructive tidal wave and earthquake. It says: "The Star and Herald, of Panama, received to-day, has details of the disaster and destruction caused on the south Pacific coast by the earthquake and tidal wave on May 19. The towns of Arica, Iquique, Pota de Hobas, Pavillon, Depiva, Chanaga, Honilis, Cobija, Myttouse de Bolivia, Omagusta and Chanarala are nearly destroyed. About six hundred lives were lost. The destruction of property is estimated at \$20,000,000, confined mostly to the coast, although the town of Tarapaco, twenty-three leagues inland, and the villages of Pica, Matilla and Cauchall, in the interior, were more or less ruined. The shipments of guano from the southern deposits will be indefinitely suspended. All facilities in the way of launches, chutes, wharves, water condensers, and buildings of all kinds are swept away. The destruction of and damage to shipping was very great, and was attended by serious loss of life."

"At Malendo the railroad was torn up by the sea for three hundred feet, and at Ila the railroad was also injured. "At Arica people were preparing temporary fortifications to repel the threatened assault of the rebel Huascar at the very moment when the roar of the earthquake was heard."

"The shocks were very numerous and caused immense damage. The sea was suddenly perceived to recede from the beach, and a wave from ten to fifteen feet high rolled upon the shore, covering all before it. Eight times was repeated this assault of the ocean, and four miles of embankment of the railroad melted away like sand. Locomotives, cars and rails were hurled about by the sea like so many playthings, and left in a tumbled mass. The United States steamer Wateree was stranded by a wave. She was lifted bodily and floated two miles north of

her old position. Her cable buoy was moved a quarter of a mile northward. Merchandise from the custom house and stores was carried five miles. The damage done was greater than that calamity of 1868. The earthquake has leveled the custom house, railroad station, submarine cable office, hotel, British consulate, steamship office and many private dwellings. The people passed the night on the hills. Thieves began to rob, when the troops fired upon them, killing and wounding several."

"At Iquique the belt of woods and cane was tumbled down at the first onset. Lamps were broken, and the burning oil spreading over the debris started a general conflagration. Three companies of firemen were instantly at their posts, although it was difficult to keep an upright position, shock following shock with dreadful regularity. To procure water the two best fire engines were stationed on the beach. Just then a cry arose, 'The sea!' and the waves rushed in, the engines were carried out by the reflux, and the fire continued unstoppered. Three elements of destruction were busy at one moment—fire, water and earthquake. The frightened people left the city to its fate, flying to neighboring eminences. The fire destroyed a large portion of the town, the earthquake leveled nearly all the rest, and water covers the ruins which it took out in its reflux."

"The water condensers along shore are ruined, an irreparable loss to Iquique, as no potable water is found there. Nearly 400,000 quintals of nitre at Iquique and at adjacent points were destroyed. A small loss of life occurred, probably ten persons in all. All coasting craft and the small boats in the harbor were broken to pieces."

"In Arica robbery of goods lying in the street was attempted, but a guard of citizens took such severe measures that the robbers were soon checked. Away upon the pampas, eleven miles from Iquique, the splendid nitre establishment of La Nueva Carlisa was completely destroyed. The sufferings of the people at Iquique were intense. The absence of water and the destruction of the principal stores added to their hardships. It is estimated that the damage done in Iquique will amount to nearly four million soles."

"Chenauca, a little town at the guano deposit known as Cabilon Depesco, of four hundred houses, has only two standing. There was no fire engine in the town, and the sea came in and extinguished the flames, but as it returned it carried off all that remained of the place. In one of the guano cuttings thirty laborers were buried by falling earth. Among the shipping the havoc was terrible."

"The town of Tarapaco, two or three leagues inland, and the villages of Pera, Matuella and Couchenoes are more or less ruined. The loss of life is reported as not great. The earthquake was especially severe at Chanaga. The earth opened fifteen meters in depth, and the whole surface of the ground changed. At least two hundred people were killed. Their bodies were floating in the bay, and pestilence is feared."

"At Huaznallas, another guano loading station, the damage inflicted was fearful. All the houses were destroyed. The wave which succeeded the earthquake, and completed the work of destruction, was nearly six feet in height. Many vessels were lost here, together with several on board; in short, everything except a few huts at the back of the town has been destroyed."

"In Mexilleres the tidal wave was sixty-five feet high. Two-thirds of the town was completely destroyed. The guano chutes, wharves, boats, launches, water distilleries, railroad station, locomotives, cars and furniture were all swallowed up. Six persons were drowned. The mine called Lapena Blanca, four miles southward, sank in, smothering two hundred workmen, of whom forty were Cornish miners."

"Cobija, the principal town on the Bolivian coast, lost three-fourths of its houses. The wave, thirty-five feet high, swept along the main business street and left it a desert. The wharves and launches were all carried out to sea."

"As soon as this lamentable intelligence reached the capital, the government chartered a steamer and loaded it with provisions, clothing, etc., together with 5,000 gallons of water, and dispatched her for the South. One hundred thousand soles in silver coin was part of her cargo, to be distributed among the unfortunate. A committee of engineers accompanied the expedition."

"It has been urged upon the government to recommend placing the ruined towns on sites which may offer greater security, more remote from the shore, since this is the second instance of a recurrence of this calamity on the positions actually occupied."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, June 13, 1877.	
Flour.....	\$4.00 @ 9.00
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	1.82 @ 1.85
No. 3.....	1.75 @ 1.77
No. 4.....	1.60 @ 1.61
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	43 @ 43 1/2
Oats—No. 3 mixed.....	37 @ 38
Rye—No. 2.....	65 @ 69
Pork.....	13.25 @ 13.45
Bacon.....	6 1/2 @ 8
Butter—creamery.....	20 @ 24
country.....	14 @ 19
Eggs.....	8 1/2 @ 9

CHICAGO, June 13, 1877.	
Flour.....	4.00 @ 8.50
Wheat—No. 2 spring.....	1.80 @ 1.81
No. 3.....	1.87 @ 1.89
Corn.....	45 @ 47
Oats.....	37 @ 38 1/2
Pork.....	12.00 @ 12.70
Bulk Meats.....	4 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Lard.....	8.70 @ 8.80
Butter—Dairy packed.....	14 @ 20
Eggs.....	9 @ 10
KANSAS CITY, June 13, 1877.	
Wheat—No. 3, red fall.....	1.50 @ 1.65
No. 4, fall.....	1.40 @ 1.50
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	35 @ 35 1/2
Oats.....	38 @ 38
Rye—No. 2.....	50 @ 57

Live Stock Markets.	
ST. LOUIS, June 13, 1877.	
Cattle—Prime to choice.....	\$ 6.50 @ 6.90
Poorer grades.....	3.50 @ 5.50
Hogs.....	4.00 @ 4.75
CHICAGO, June 13, 1877.	
Cattle—Good steers.....	5.10 @ 7.12
Hogs—Packers.....	4.00 @ 4.80
KANSAS CITY, June 13, 1877.	
Cattle—Native shippers.....	4.80 @ 5.75
Native feeders.....	4.25 @ 4.90
Native stockers.....	3.75 @ 4.35
Native cows.....	2.00 @ 4.50
Texas steers, corn-fed.....	4.00 @ 4.75
do do grass-wint.....	2.75 @ 3.35
Hogs—Packers.....	3.90 @ 4.10
Stockers.....	3.00 @ 3.75

Seeds are quoted as follows at Kansas City: Red clover, \$9.25 @ 9.65; timothy, \$1.90; blue grass, \$2.10 @ 2.35; orchard grass, \$2.25.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: White beans \$1.25 @ 2.25; hand picked, \$2.50 @ 3.00; castor beans, 90c @ 1.00; beeswax, 20c; butter, best, 12c @ 14c; common, 9c @ 11c; broom-corn, \$35 @ 65 @ ton; cheese, Kansas, 10c @ 12c; old, 8c @ 9c; eggs, 9c; hay \$7.50 @ 9.00; hides, green, per lb. 6c @ 8c; green salted, 7c @ 8c; dry flint, 14c @ 18c; dry salt, 12c; kip and calf, 10c @ 12c; dry sheep-skins 20c @ 1.00; honey, strained, 10c @ 12c; linseed oil, raw, 75c; boiled, 78c; onions, \$2.00 @ 2.50 per bush; poultry, dressed chickens, per lb. 7c @ 8c; turkeys 8c @ 9c; potatoes, \$1.00 @ 2.00; tallow, 6c @ 6 1/2c; tobacco, extra bright, 14c @ 15c; 1st class, 6c @ 7c; 2d class, 4c @ 5c; 3d class, 3c @ 4c; wool, fine unwashed, 15c @ 18c; medium fine, 20c @ 22c; combing fine, 23c @ 27c; tub washed, 34c @ 37c; dried apples, 5c @ 6c; dried peaches, 9c @ 12c.

Wheat is quoted about ten to fifteen cents higher than it was a week ago, in St. Louis; in Chicago, it is about five cents higher for spring wheat; in Kansas City there was a rise of nearly twenty cents. At latest dates wheat showed a tendency to decline. Quotations at Kansas tell several cents.

Offerings for new wheat, after harvest are generally low.

Flour is reported dull and few sales, in St. Louis and Chicago.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: XX, 3c sack, \$2.50; XXX, \$3.00; XXXX, \$4.00; fancy, \$4.25. Corn meal, 3c cwt., 90c @ 1.00. Rye flour, \$2.90 @ 3.25.

Corn and other grain have not changed.

In our quotations of grain at Kansas City the lowest figures represent the price bid, the highest, the price asked.

Cattle are in good demand, especially for good grades, and prices have advanced until they are higher than for five years past. On Tuesday, the highest price paid in Chicago was \$6.75, lowest, \$2.75; in St. Louis, highest price, \$6.50, lowest, \$2.80; in Kansas City, highest price, \$5.00, lowest, \$2.12. Choice cattle weighing fifteen hundred would have brought \$6 in the latter city if they had been in the market.

The St. Louis Republican thinks that the descent of gold to par, "may be looked for at any moment. At all events, when the wool clip and the wheat crop, closely followed by cotton, provisions and corn, begin to move forward, there will be no further excuse for keeping up a pretense of a premium on gold."

Lumber is quoted as follows at Kansas City: Rough boards, 12 to 16 ft., \$10 @ 18; common dressed \$20; scantling and joist, 18 feet and under, \$18; 1st, 2d and 3d class, white pine flooring, respectively, \$37.50, \$32.50 and \$25; siding, \$16 to 25; 1st clear inch, \$45; second clear inch, \$35; 3d clear inch, \$30.

Regular Secretion Essential to Health.

The regular secretion and flow of the gastric juices, and of the bile which the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters promotes, are effects which conduce materially to the restoration of health, when the system is disordered. Food is not digested in the dyspeptic stomach because the gastric fluid is deficient, superabundant or vitiated; the liver becomes congested and the bowels constipated. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is inadequate or misdirected. The Bitters rectifies all this, and removes every ill consequence of non-assimilation and bilious irregularity. Furthermore, it stimulates the action of the kidneys by which impurities are, so to speak, strained from the blood, and any tendency in the urinary organs to grow sluggish and disordered counteracted. Whether it be used as a means of regulating gastric or bilious secretion, and relieving the overloaded bowels, or to promote complete, and therefore healthful, urination, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied upon with confidence to accomplish the end in view.

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

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

DR. W. S. RILEY, Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas.

DR. HIXON'S medicines will be sold to grange stores, at sixty cents each, to yield a profit of 100 per cent. All readers of the SPIRIT know these medicines to be unrivalled. All orders, under this offer, must be sent to this office.

MONEY to loan, on personal security, in sums from \$1 to \$50 at 6%.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1877.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.
 Advertisements, first insertion, one inch \$1.00
 Each subsequent " " " " .50
 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.

Commencement Exercises.

The present has been a busy and pleasant week in Lawrence; morning, noon and night have witnessed crowds of people wending their way to and from that stately institution of learning on Mt. Oread, the Kansas State university. It is commencement week and unusual interest has been displayed in all the exercises connected with the day when another class of faithful students were to take leave of school duties.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

On Friday night last the Orphean Literary Society claimed the attention of the public and a large audience gathered in university hall and were highly entertained by a programme consisting of orations, readings, an excellent debate and vocal music.

SUNDAY NIGHT.

The various churches in the city were closed on Sunday night and again that immense hall was filled, for on this occasion the baccalaureate sermon was to be delivered. This sermon was, of course, especially directed to the graduating class of 1877, and it, in having clearly revealed to them the grand possibilities, duties and privileges that are before every energetic and industrious possessor of a good education, they can receive encouragement, then certainly this class of 1877 carried from that building on Sunday night brighter hopes for the future, for such was the burden of the baccalaureate sermon by Chancellor Marvin.

MONDAY.

At 3 o'clock p. m., on Monday, a lengthy and interesting programme by the normal class was listened to. This being the first normal class to leave our university, not a little interest was taken in the exercises, and the intellectual treat of Monday afternoon gave evidence that in this department a good and valuable work is being done.

In the evening the hall was filled to its utmost capacity, for on this occasion it was understood that the Orand Literary Society would present a programme worth listening to; and the hearty applause which greeted each effort was assurance that the thousands of people who composed the audience were not disappointed. An interesting feature of the entertainment was an able debate on the question, "Is Science Incompatible with Religion?" Affirmative, Ed. W. Clark; negative, C. W. Stephenson. The negative of this question was sustained in a manner that would have been a credit to a debater with an experience of a score of years. One point will not be noticed. The affirmative made the following statement: "Geology has demonstrated that there existed upon this earth, plants and animals long before the creation referred to in the bible." Now see the negative. Mr. Stephenson proved that there is no incompatibility between the bible and geological records of creation, by showing that the lower forms of life came first, then the higher (ill man was wached).

The Oreads carried off the honors. Long may they survive this event.

TUESDAY.

We can but hastily mention on the exercises of Tuesday, which consisted of senior class offerings in the way of addresses, the presentation of class memorials to the juniors, and the planting of a vine. After an overture by Prof. Whitehair's orchestra from Leavenworth, and the invocation by Wm. Osburn, Andrew Atchison delivered an address of welcome; then followed an oration by Angelo C. Scott; a poem by Miss Gertrude A. Bullene. The presentation of memorials to the juniors was next in order and Mr. Colin Timmons made some happy hits in performing this duty. The response on the part of the juniors was made by Miss Annie D. Mosley.

Miss Clara L. Morris being the senior class historian, gave a brief history of each member. Then followed the valedictory, by Everard Bierer, Jr. The planting of the vine took place just south of the main entrance on the east, while the assembled spectators sang "Auld Lang Syne." This ceremony ended the morning exercises.

TUESDAY NIGHT.

In response to an invitation from the literary societies, Hon. Geo. R. Peck appeared before a vast audience in the hall, and delivered an eloquent oration. It abounded in good words for Kansas, the State university, and many valuable lessons for students. At the close of Mr. Peck's address his hearers applauded loudly and long, thereby showing their appreciation of his effort.

WEDNESDAY.

This being commencement day it seemed that everything else was laid aside that our citizens might go to the university to hear and enjoy the exercises of the grand closing day. It was advertised that the exercises would begin at 10 o'clock a. m., but long before that hour the hall was rapidly being filled, and at 10 o'clock it was almost impossible to get a seat; at twenty minutes after ten, scarcely standing room could be found. It was estimated by those accustomed to meeting audiences in university hall that the attendance on Wednesday was between eleven and twelve hundred.

On the platform and around it on every side had been neatly arranged a profusion of beautiful flowers. This decoration gave the unfinished front a cheerful appearance and accorded with the occasion. On the platform were seated the members of the regents, members of the faculty, and the following named gentlemen visitors from our own city and abroad: President Dennison, of Baker university; Hon. O. E. Morse, of Linn county; Mayor Ludington, of Lawrence; Hon. A. B. Lemmon, superintendent of public instruction for the State of Kansas; Hon. P. I. Bonebrake, auditor of State; Judge J. S. Emery, of Lawrence; Dr. Huseon, of Lawrence, and John A. Bliss, of Lawrence.

The graduating class were seated on the left of the platform from whence they ascended and delivered their orations in the following order:

1. "Molecules and Motion"—John H. Long, Olathe.
2. "Stars that Shine"—Carrie M. Watson, Lawrence.
3. "Mill on Individuality"—Colin Timmons, Lawrence.
4. "Natural Faith"—Andrew Atchison, Richmond.
5. "The Weapons and the Warfare"—Wm. Osburn, Wilmington, Ill.
6. "Manfred and Faust"—Clara L. Morris, Lawrence.
7. "True Culture"—Everard Bierer, Jr., Hialeah.
8. "One Touch of Pathos makes the Whole World Kin"—Gertrude A. Bullene, Lawrence.
9. "Grecian Mythology"—Angelo C. Scott, Iola.

We can offer no words that would add honor to the bright commencement of the largest class that has yet graduated from the Kansas

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

—OUR—

STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES

Is now Complete, and we are

SELLING THEM CHEAP FOR CASH.

BARGAINS IN SUMMER GOODS:

Men's serge shoes	\$1 50	worth \$2 25
Men's plow packs	1 00	" 1 25
Men's plow shoes	1 75	" 2 00
Women's grained shoes	1 60	" 1 75
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Women's kid slippers	1 00	" 1 25

And all other goods in proportion. Call and see for yourselves at

CITY SHOE STORE.

(Old Hanner Stand.)

State university. Although young in years, each member of this class has such intellectual culture as will not only enable them to appreciate and enjoy the finer, higher things of this life, but let us hope that their future career will also reflect credit upon the institution through which they have just passed.

At the conclusion of the orations Chancellor Marvin advanced and amid applause announced that the class were now ready to receive their degrees. The degree of B. S. was conferred upon Miss Morris, Messrs. Long, Bierer and Haggood, and B. A. upon Messrs. Bullene and Watson, and Messrs. Osburn, Atchison, Timmons and Scott.

In presenting the diplomas, Dr. Marvin said: "I, with the approval of the faculty and by the authority of the board of regents, confer upon you with the degree of Bachelor of —."

The diplomas read as follows:
 TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, GREETING:—These presents certify that the degree of Bachelor of — has been conferred upon — by the regents of the university of Kansas, in accordance with the recommendation of the faculty of the departments of sciences, literature and arts; the examinations having been passed with — credit. In testimony whereof the regents have this 13th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1877, caused this seal to be affixed.
 JAS. MARVIN, President.

Attest:—F. T. INGALLS, Sec'y.

Chancellor Marvin's farewell speech to the class was as follows:

Upon this eventful occasion let your hearts be glad. No words of sorrow or sadness should be spoken. This audience has heard your sentiments expressed this morning and entertained great hopes for your future. Do not disappoint them in this regard. Act well your part in life, and may the blessing of God go with you.

And thus ended the commencement exercises for 1877.

The instrumental music for commencement day was furnished by Prof. Whitehair's orchestra, and the vocal music by the Handel and Haydn Society, under the direction of Prof. J. E. Bartlett.

The pleasures of the week closed last night with a grand reception in Liberty hall by the senior class.

ALL nervous, exhausting, and painful diseases speedily yield to the curative influences of Pulvermacher's Electric Belts and Bands. They are safe, simple, and effective, and can be easily applied by the patient himself. Book, with full particulars, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE Douglas County Horticultural Society will meet on Saturday, June 16th, on the grounds of Mr. E. A. Coleman, in Kanwaka township.

Merchant Tailor.

George Hollingsberry, merchant tailor, corner Massachusetts and Warren streets, would call the attention of our farmers and citizens to the fact that he is prepared to perform neatly and promptly, cheap for cash, any and all work in his line. Why should you buy garments ill-shaped and disproportionate, ready made, when for a slight advance, good work and a perfect fit may be obtained? Mr. Hollingsberry is also agent for the popular Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines. Give him a call.

Best Book for Everybody.

The new illustrated edition of Webster's Dictionary, containing three thousand engravings, is the best book for everybody that the press has produced in the present century, and should be regarded as indispensable to the well-regulated home, reading-room, library and place of business.—Golden Era.

THE Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper for animals. A list of the ingredients are contained around each bottle. They are cheap, speedy, and certain.

THE certain, speedy and harmless remedy for children, is Pitcher's Castoria. It is as pleasant to take as honey and as certain in its effects as castor oil. For wind colic, worms, sour stomach, and disordered bowels, there is nothing like Castoria.

Centennial Barber Shop.

Mitchell & Anderson proprietors. Only first class workmen employed. Give them a call, opposite the SPIRIT office.

FARMERS, use the golden machine oil. It is free from gum, and adapted to all kinds of machinery. For sale only at Leis' drug store at sixty cents per gallon.

A BIG stock of paint and whitewash brushes, feather dusters, etc., which shall be sold at manufacturer's prices, at Leis' Bros' drug house.

WHALE oil soap is pronounced the farmers' friend, because it destroys the parasites of fruit trees and plants. For sale at Leis' drug store.

LEIS BROS. is headquarters for paints of every description. Linseed oil, white-wash brushes &c., &c.

BRICK for sale. Inquire of H. S. Fillmore, two doors south of Lawrence brewery.

SECOND-HAND clothing bought and sold at Hope's.

For the Black Hills

And the recently discovered gold mines in the Big Horn mountains: Go by the way of Denver, Cheyenne and the great Kansas Pacific railway. Remember, Denver and Cheyenne are the principal outfitting points for the mines; and the safest, most direct and most frequently traveled route to Custer City, Deadwood and the Big Horn country, is via Cheyenne and Fort Laramie.

For the San Juan mines take the Kansas Pacific railway for Denver, where close connections are made with the Denver and Rio Grande railway for Colorado Springs, Pueblo, El Moro, Del Norte, Lake City, Silverton and all points in the San Juan country. By taking this old favorite line you can stop over in Denver and visit the old established mines and smelting works in its vicinity, an advantage every one interested in mining can readily appreciate.

Pullman palace cars through to Denver without change. Lowest rates to all points. Maps, circulars &c., giving full information, cheerfully furnished by addressing general passenger agent, Kansas Pacific railway, Kansas City, Mo.

The Kansas Pacific is also the most direct freight route to all the points referred to above. Lowest rates and best time both east and west bound guaranteed. Call upon or address JOHN MUIR, Acting General Freight Agent, Kansas City.

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 T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T. A., Hannibal, Mo.
 G. N. CLAYTON, Western Pass. Ag't, Kansas City.

In the Sweet By-and-By

Cannot but be the happy thought as the fortunate recipient of the Rocky Mountain Tourist scans its wonderfully attractive pages and peruses its fascinating descriptions. Most beautifully embellished with new and highly artistic engravings, its letter-press a model of typographical richness, and the arrangement throughout simply superb, the Rocky Mountain Tourist is worthy of comparison with Picturesque America or the Aldine. It is written in gossip, graphic style, covering details of the tour through the garden of the Southwest (the Arkansas valley, Southern Kansas), to the very heart of the Alps of America—the Rocky Mountains. Jaunts are made to all the famous resorts of Colorado, the remarkable ruins, the springs, the mines, and, in short, to every point of interest to tourist, agriculturist, capitalist, miner, and invalid. With the Tourist the San Juan Guide keeps fitting company, and the two publications are mailed free to all writing for one or both to T. J. ANDERSON, Topeka, Kansas.

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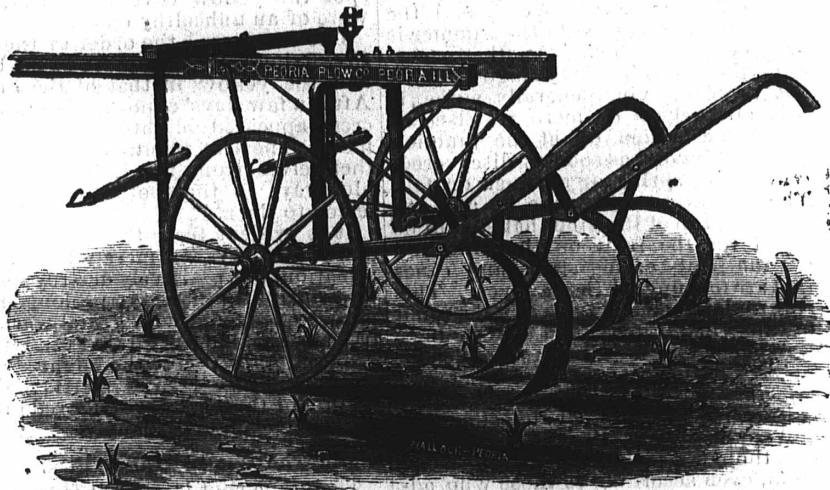
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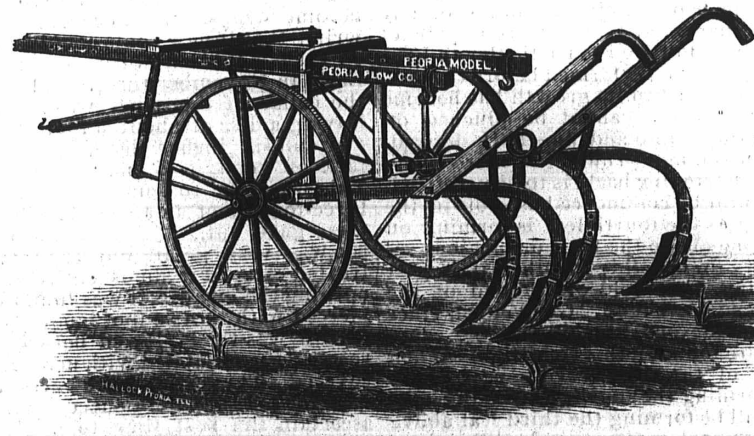
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A. T. STEWART, STATE AGENT,
PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.Steel Beam Plows, Wood Beam Plows, Sulky Plows and Corn Plows
IN ALL VARIETIES.

All these plows are warranted first-class in every respect. Right or left hand to suit. Our State agency has the exclusive sale of these plows, for the State of Kansas, and will sell at prices as low as any first-class plow can be sold. Send your orders to A. T. Stewart, Kansas City. County agents, send along your orders. Patrons of Husbandry, the Peoria Plow is your plow. Patronize your agency and thus protect yourselves now and in the future.

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This places the work upon the market at a very small margin, and I confidently believe it gives the best value for the amount of money charged for it, of any in the market. Would be pleased to have you call and examine the work and prices.

Respectfully,

M. A. DEHONEY.

Horticultural Department.

Summer Pruning of the Grape.
On this much mooted point a writer in the Sacramento Record Union discourses in this wise:

There is great diversity of opinion and practice, in regard to summer pruning of the grape-vine. This diversity, we have no doubt, has grown out of the diversity of soils and climates in which those who differ have cultivated the vine. In a dry and not very rich soil, vines require very different treatment in almost every respect from what they do in a damp and rich soil. So in a damp climate their treatment should be different from what it should be in a dry climate. So different varieties of grapes require different treatment, not only as to pruning, but as to cultivation and training. Again, vines, the grapes of which are to be used exclusively for wine, should be pruned differently from what would be best if the grapes were to be used for the table or for raisins. It is not strange, therefore, that almost every man who has had experience in grape culture, and who has been a close observer and an apt scholar, should have notions of his own in regard to summer pruning as well as in regard to the treatment of the vine in almost every other respect. There are a few general rules in regard to summer pruning which are applicable to all vines, all soils and all climates, and about which nearly all good vinticulturists agree. One of these rules is, that the old wood, or that which is a year or more old, should not be disturbed in the summer season any more on the grape-vine than on any other fruit-bearing tree or vine. All of this wood that requires to be removed should be cut off at the winter or spring pruning. Let this rule be well understood as settled, and that all our work of pruning the vine in the summer is to be directed toward the management of the new or immature wood, and the work of the vineyard in the summer is very much simplified. Another general rule, or one about which good cultivators of the vine generally agree, is that all suckers or mere water-canes should be broken off at the junction of the old wood as soon as discovered, whether in spring or summer or fall. These suckers merely take up and exhaust the sap of the vine that should be saved for the fruit on the vine and for the fruit-bearing spurs and canes that are forming for the next year. This rule understood and settled in the mind of the vinticulturist, and his summer care of the vine is still more simple and easy to perform without making any injurious mistakes. There is another rule, which, we think, of almost as general application as either of the preceding, though it is not so generally acted upon, even according to those who admit its correctness. This rule is that neither shears nor knife should be used in the summer pruning of vines. All the summer pruning of the vine should be done when the wood or cane to be operated upon is so new and tender that it can be pinched off with the thumb and finger, we are not particular whether the operator uses his thumb and finger or a knife or shears, or any other handy instrument, as a pair of pinchers, but we are particular to have the operation performed before the cane to be checked in its growth has become so hard that it cannot be pinched off with the thumb and finger, if desired. When summer pruning, or more properly, shortening back, is to be practiced, it should be commenced as soon in the spring as the fourth leaf is forming on the cane above the fruit or blossom racemes. When this fourth leaf is just forming, take hold of the end of the cane and pinch it off. Go over the vines in the vineyard, pinching all the canes that are found in this condition. When many of the fruit-bearing new canes are forming the fourth leaf, many others will be forming the third leaf above the blossom racemes, and still others forming the second, etc. These should be allowed to pass undisturbed, the fruit growing over, but should be attended to in the same way when they attain to the same condition, or when the fourth leaf is forming, or is the terminus of the cane. It is plain that vines on rich, damp soil will require going through much oftener than those on light and dry soils, but the pruning, except in this particular, should be about the same—that is, whatever is done should be by taking off the terminal leaves when they are so tender that they can be pinched off easily with the thumb and finger. We must not be understood as speaking of the sap or water canes, which should be broken or rubbed off entirely at their juncture with the old wood as soon as they make their appearance. We ought, perhaps, in this connection, to define what we mean by sap or water canes. All those canes or shoots that put out of wood more than one year old, or out of the main stem or body of the vine, or out of old limbs below the one-year-old wood are generally sap or water canes, and only tend to rob the fruit-bearing canes of their proper support or sustenance. The kind of summer pruning we have indicated will in no way disfigure the vine or expose any portion of it to the hot sun injuriously. The point broken being so tender, will heal up very rapidly, and the sap that would have continued to flow to the end pinched off will be used up in the lower portion of the cane and its lateral branches, and by the fruit racemes or the fruit itself if formed, thus causing the canes to grow stronger and more

stocky, and to throw out stronger and more stocky branches or laterals and causing the fruit on them to grow larger and more perfectly, giving better flavor and color.

The effect upon the vine as a whole will be to cause it to grow more symmetrical and keep the fruit nearer the main stem, or nearer the center of gravity of the tree or bush itself. Thus the fruit on the vine at the time of pruning and that to be grown in future years will be the more perfectly developed, the more completely protected by the denser foliage from the too great heat of the sun, and the bearing will be more prolific without injury to the vine itself.

Colored Light and Plants.

A correspondent of the Toronto Globe gives the result of some experiments in 1876, showing the effects of colored light on plants as follows:

I planted in a box some curled cress seed, and so arranged bottles of carmine fluid, chromate of potassa, acetate of copper, and the sulphate of ammonia, that all but a small space of earth was exposed to light, which had permeated three-fourths of an inch of these media. For some days the only apparent difference was that the earth continued damp under the green and blue fluids, whereas it dried rapidly under the red and yellow.

The plumula burst the cuticle in the blue and green lights before any change was evident in the other parts. After ten days under the blue fluid, there was a crop of cress as bright a green as any which grew in full light, and far more abundant. The crop was scant under the green fluid, and of a pale unhealthy color. Under the yellow solution but two or three plants appeared, yet they were less pale than those which had grown in green light. Beneath the red bottle the number of plants which grew was also small, although rather more than in the spot the yellow covered. They, too, were of an unhealthy color.

I now reversed the order of the bottles, fixing the red in place of the blue, and the yellow in that of the green. After a few days' exposure the healthy cress appeared blighted, while a few more unhealthy plants began to show themselves from the influence of the blue rays in the spot originally subjected to the red.

It is evident from this that the red and yellow rays not merely retard germination, but positively destroy the vital principle in the seed; prolonged exposure uncovered with genial warmth, free air, and, indeed, all that can induce growth fail to revive the blighted vegetation. These results merit the attention of those who are engaged in the study of vegetable economy.

The Rot in Grape-Vines.

The grape root is a great feeder and traveler. It thrusts out its leading shoots often thirty feet, while its lateral shoots slough off, till finally the root resembles a long whiplash more than anything else. Thus, what is extracted from the soil goes mostly to supply its own growth, and the vine receives only the most dilute portion it elaborates. In consequence, the berries, so to speak, become dropsical. It occurred to the writer that if new roots could be started they would produce good results. Early in November the ground around the collar of the vines was removed, leaving a disc of about a foot in diameter and six inches deep, and a pitchfork of good, rich manure applied. This was done to some 1,800 vines, or three-fourths of an acre. The manure then gave out. The next season the rot was very great, but the vines so treated escaped it almost entirely. On opening the manure, it was found to be pierced with roots a foot long. A deep furrow was then plowed between the rows and partly filled with manure and covered. These vines have borne a full crop for four years in succession. To ascertain the best time to apply the manure, experiments were tried monthly till the first of June. All the vines so tested, after the beginning of March, showed no benefit whatever, while those done the fall before gave the best results. To start new roots into an exhausted soil would show but a transient improvement. This many have tried. But followed up by a covered deposit of manure, the result would be more lasting.

Deep, light, black prairie soil is not suitable for the pear; nor does it thrive well on wet clay soil. The pear is best suited on dry, rolling clay soil, either prairie or timber. Give the trees clean, mellow cultivation with no manure. To make a soil similar to the above I would recommend digging a large hole to set the tree in, and haul a wagon load or two of clay and fill the hole to set the tree in, have the ground well surface-drained with deep furrows between the rows.

I have found the Bartlett to be the best variety, although it has suffered some in these extreme cold winters. The Flemish Beauty and the Seckle are more hardy, and the Beurre d'Anjou, for late in the fall; for early perhaps O'Beries' Summer can be recommended. That makes five varieties, what is the use in naming more?

The dwarf tree or quince root, is apt to winter-kill unless well mulched; but on the pear root, after it has stood a few years, the roots strike so deep that the root is not apt to winter-kill. In setting out, a good, thorough mulching is quite necessary. When the trees send out long shoots in summer shorten as they grow.

SUEL FOSTER.

The Household.

To the nose-bleed get plenty of powdered alum up into the nostril. The powdered alum will thicken the blood. To heal a running sore apply twice daily alum water.

If you want hens to lay, give them egg-producing food—ground bone, lime, clean gravel, cooked meat twice a week, and an occasional allowance of green food—cabbage, turnips, etc. They must be properly housed, and they must be of the right age—early hatched pullets.

CORN BREAD.—One pint of sour milk or buttermilk, one pint corn meal, one pint wheat flour, two even tea-spoonfuls of soda, one tea-cupful molasses or sugar, one large tea-spoonful salt. Bake half an hour or more in a thin loaf. This makes a nice breakfast dish, hot, and is good cold.

CORN MEAL WAFFLES.—The yolks of two eggs well beaten, one table-spoonful of butter, one of wheat flour, one tea-spoonful salt, one pint sweet milk (or water), one pint of corn meal, or corn flour if you have it, is nicer; and lastly, the whites of the eggs well beaten. Bake in waffle irons.

SWEET POTATO PUDDING.—Beat to a cream a pound of sugar and one pound of butter; boil and mash fine two pounds of potatoes; beat the potatoes by degrees into the butter and sugar; add five well beaten eggs, a wine-glassful each of wine and brandy, and one of rose water, two tea-spoonfuls of mixed spices, and half a pint of cream, and bake in a crust.

MOUNTAIN GINGERBREAD.—Take half pound butter, quarter pound brown sugar, six eggs, yolks and whites beaten separately, one tea-spoonful each ground cinnamon, allspice, and cloves; add one table-spoonful ginger, three-quarters pint molasses, four table-spoonfuls sweet milk, and one pound flour having in it one table-spoonful soda and one of cream of tartar.

LEMON CREAM PIE.—Stir together to a cream one table-spoonful butter and one tea-cupful sugar; wet a table-spoonful corn starch in cold, then stir into a cup of boiling water, and mix all with the butter and sugar, and let cool. Grate the outer rind of one lemon, and mix with a well beaten egg. Remove the white inner rind of your lemon, take out the seeds, and chop the remainder fine, then stir all the ingredients together, and bake without a top crust.

CLEANSING OF USED UP FILES.—Remove by rinsing in water, all particles of dirt that will yield to this agent; then for five minutes place the file into a mixture of one part of nitric and one part of sulphuric acid to seven parts of water. Very fine and little used files should not remain over three minutes in the acid bath. Immediately after removing from the bath, wash the file repeatedly in clean cold water. To neutralize the last traces of acid, dip into lime water, and quickly dry in a warm place. To prevent rusting, anoint with olive oil and spirits of turpentine mixed in equal proportion.

COLD BATHING.—In summer or winter, writes an English physician, we detest it, except it be to jump into a river, plunge about for two or three seconds, and then dress and walk home as hastily as possible. All animate nature, except the hydra, instinctively shrinks from the application of cold water, if in health. Everybody knows that cold water cannot wash the scabbed about the purifying effect of cold water. Cold water kills more than it cures. Hundreds of children are killed every year by fanatical mothers bathing them, head and ears, in cold water.

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CROQUET SETS,

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ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF

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AND NOTIONS.

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Farm and Stock.

Short-Horn Cattle.

Under the above caption Mr. James H. Payne, of Kansas City, writes to the *Price Current*, as follows:

As the exportation of both live and dressed beef weekly to Europe, has, in the first year of the experiment, already reached \$3,000,000, and may now be regarded as one of the fixed articles of commerce, and no longer an experiment, and as Kansas City with States and Territories west of her is certainly the gate which the great bulk of feeders and stockers grown in the West must pass in transit to the States immediately east of us, to be grain fed and marketed ere they take their exit from America, it may not be inappropriate to direct the attention of breeders and grazers to some of the superior herds near this place.

Cost of production in agriculture, like cost in manufacture, must control the locality of that production. It needs no long newspaper article to satisfy the farmers of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio that they cannot grow a common or low priced steer on a farm worth thirty to fifty dollars per acre, in competition with a Western ranchman, who grows a steer as cheap as the Missouri and Illinois farmer's wife grows her chickens. But perhaps the Western ranchman needs his attention directed to the necessity of improving the grade of his herd. The time has already passed away when cattle are sold by the head, according to age, but their value is now decided by quality and weight, not age. A well-formed, half-blood Durham steer, suitable for the feed lot, the fall after he is two years old, is worth more dollars in market, per head, than an average four-year-old Texas steer. So the ranchman can turn his cattle two years sooner. Western ranchmen are appreciating these facts. The object of this article is to direct the attention of the ranchman to where this much needed improvement may be found. He may not leave an area of fifty miles of Kansas City. First, is Mr. Ward's herd in this county (Jackson), some four miles from this city. But, as my intention is to review the herds owned by gentlemen north of the river (leaving out, for the present, our own and adjoining counties south of the river), I will commence with the herd of Wm. F. Gordon, of Liberty, Mo. To those in our immediate vicinity but little need be said. Mr. Gordon has been reared in this particular line. His father before him was one of the early cattle kings of the West, so he has the experience necessary to insure success in the control and building up of the large herd he has built up, and won premiums at our great fairs here, also in California. His younger brother, T. G. Gordon, of Liberty, also has a fine herd; it is not so extensive, but certainly as good. At Kearney, Mo., will be found W. B. Morris, who has a small herd of thirty or forty head of choice cattle. Bachelor as he is, he has not spared his dollars when it came to fine cattle, and he has one of B. F. Bedford's (of Bourbon county, Ky.) best at the head of his herd, in Price Chmax, a prize animal, at Paris, Kentucky, which has made his mark on Morris' herd. Next on the list comes Frank Henshaw and his son-in-law, Ben Trimble, Plattsburg, Mo. They have not hesitated to invest thousands in a single cow, when of a family or blood to suit them. They are no ordinary judges and have many fine animals. At the head of their herd is Joe Johnston, bred by the renowned breeder of Kentucky, Abram Reulick, whose sales for exportation to old England have given him a top rank among American breeders. Next comes his neighbor, S. C. Duncan, of Smithville, Mo. He, too, is eminently a practical man. He commenced life in a very moderate circumstance and has hewn out his own large fortune. His sole occupation has been five stock; in short he has grown rich feeding and shipping cattle. While he may not have been as successful in the show-ring as some others, his practical observations in the largest beef markets of America have made him a very superior judge of the kind of an animal best suited to the butcher's block, consequently the one best suited for the farmer to raise and feed. A large portion of his fine herd will be placed under the auctioneer's hammer the 13th of June. Cattle raisers, do not let this opportunity pass to secure choice cattle, some of which were imported from old England. I have called attention to the most prominent herds in Clay county. In a future article I will notice some of Clinton county's fine herds.

Something Worth Trying.

The New York *Herald* tells the following: "It has been reported in foreign papers that in the summer of 1875 Consul Stevens' attention was drawn to several cases of baldness among bulls, cows, and oxen, and the loss of manes and tails among horses. A former servant of the consul, prematurely bald, whose duty it was to trim lamps, had a habit of wiping his petroleum-besmeared hands in the scanty locks which remained on his head. After three months of lamp-trimming experience his dirty habit procured for him a much finer head of glossy black hair than he ever possessed before in his recollection. Struck by this remarkable occurrence, Consul Stevens tried the remedy, with wonderful success, on two retriever spaniels that had

become suddenly bald. His experience, therefore, induced him to suggest it to the owner of several black cattle and horses affected as above stated. While the petroleum stayed the spread of the disease among animals in the same sheds and stables, it effected a quick and radical cure on the animals attacked. The petroleum should be of the most refined American quality, rubbed in vigorously and quickly with the palm of the hand, and applied at intervals of three days, six or seven times in all, except in the case of horses' tails and manes, when more applications may be requisite.

"As kerosene oil is prepared from petroleum this sort of oil will probably answer the same purpose as petroleum. Let kerosene be tried for baldness and thin hair and for restoring hair at the bare spots on horses. We intend to try it to make hair grow thickly where it now is thin."

The Cow's Intelligence.

The *London Milk Journal* says: "That cows have memory, language, signs, and means of enjoying pleasant associations, combining for aggressive purposes, has been recognized, but scarcely to the extent the subject merits. Traveling in Italy many years ago, we visited some of the large dairy farms in the neighborhood of Ferrara. Interspersed among much of the low lying, unhealthy land, remarkable for the prevalence on it of very fatal forms of anthrax in the summer season, are fine undulating pasture lands, and the fields are of great extent. We happened to stop at a farm-house, one fine autumn afternoon when the cows were about to be milked. A herd of over one hundred was grazing homeward. The women took their positions with stool close to the house, and as the cows approached, names were called out, which at first were, we thought, addressed to the milkmaids. Rosa, Florenza, Giulia, Sposia, and many names, which were noted by us at the time, were called out by the overseer, or one of the women, and we were astonished to see cow after cow cease feeding or chewing the cud and make direct, sometimes at a trot, for the woman that usually milked her. The practice, we found was not confined to one farm; all the cows on each farm knew their respective names, and took up their position in the open just as readily as the individual members of some large herds in this country turning from their fields take up their places in the sheds."

Ears of Swine.

A breeder, writing in the *Iowa Producer*, says: "It seems to me that there is enough in this subject to engage the attention of those employed in the improvement of swine in this country. One objection made to the Berkshires is that they are too nervous. This is true of some individuals of the Berkshire family, but does not hold good as a universal rule. It has been and probably now is practiced by some, to breed for small, upright ears. That a small, upright ear is a mark of beauty, I will admit, but after close observation for a number of years, I am satisfied that this style of ear is indicative of a nervous, restless disposition, a thing not desirable in any animal, especially in a hog. It is necessary that a hog be docile and of a quiet disposition whose natural inclination is to take on fat. On the other hand, breeders may run to extremes on the side of large ears. I think that this has been done by breeders of Poland-China swine. There is no sensible reason for a hog's ears hanging down over his eyes so as to obscure his vision. Such hogs often labor under continual fear because they are nearly blinded by their enormous ears. Now it seems to me that these extremes should be avoided. Let the Poland-China breeders breed for a medium ear, and the Berkshire breeders be less anxious for small upright ears, and I think both breeds will be improved in this regard."

How to Harden Butter.

An English butter maker of large experience, who is now on a visit to this country for the purpose of looking over our cheese and butter dairies, gives us the following information concerning a method in practice among the best butter-makers of England for hardening or rendering butter firm and solid during the hot weather. Carbonate of soda and alum are used for the purpose, made into a powder. For twenty pounds of butter, one tea-spoonful of carbonate of soda and one tea-spoonful of powdered alum are mingled together at the time of churning and put into the cream. The effect of this powder is to make the butter come firm and solid and to give it a clean, sweet flavor. It does not enter into the butter, but its action is upon the cream, and it passes off with the buttermilk. The ingredients of the powder should not be mingled together until required to be used, or at the time the cream is in the churn ready for churning.

I have a lot of pigs, six or eight weeks old, infested with flesh-colored or whitish worms, four to six inches long, tapering to a point at both ends. They are in small intestines. Please give a cure.

The following vermifuge will be found beneficial in ridding hogs of worms in the small intestines: Castor oil, two ounces; oil of wormwood, two drachms; oil of tansy, one drachm; to be given on an empty stomach, followed by a mash of fine feed, well seasoned with salt.

Veterinary Department.

I have a valuable trotting mare, eight years old, that had the epizootic the first year that the disease reached this climate. She seemed to recover and do well, and trotted in several races to all appearances in good health, till the fall of 1875, when she had what was supposed to be ordinary distemper, yet not badly. She was in training at the time, and trotted a race while discharging at the nose, and was soon all right again. Last May, while being prepared for a race, she commenced to cough at times; more apt to do so in the morning. Occasionally she would seem to breathe hardly; her nostrils would distend and her flanks labor, indicating something wrong about her breathing organs; yet, while just in this condition, she trotted a hard six-heat race—all under 2:40, and as low as 2:33. After this she was turned out to grass, stabled at night and was soon all right. She soon looked like she was relieved, and in August last she was again put in training, and in October trotted several races when the same symptoms appeared. She is always hearty, and eats freely. Now if you can tell me what is the matter with my mare and what will relieve her, you will do a great kindness to the mare, and I will ever be under obligations to you.

ANSWER.—Appearances seem to indicate that the mare has been very much abused. The only advice called for in this case is that a little humanity be exercised. The mare should be let up from her training and generously cared for, and until she has a chance to recruit she should be allowed gentle exercise only. Trotting a sick animal six heats in 2:33 is not exactly the right way to cure of any disease.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

I have a mare, 14 1-2 hands high, four years old, shows good speed. When standing in the stable her hind legs swell badly. Please give me a remedy for her; also, tell me how to take a splint off of horse, and a receipt for hoof ointment.

ANSWER.—The treatment for swelled legs will greatly depend upon the cause. If the swelling is only due to the change from grass to the confinement of a warm stable, time alone is all that is wanted. Meanwhile the horse should not be overworked. If weakness is the cause, a drachm of sulphate of iron given in a mash twice a day will strengthen the system, and with it the legs. A little nitre may also be given occasionally in a drench. If out of condition, the horse should be given a physie ball composed of six drachms Barbadoes aloes, powdered, one drachm oil of turpentine, and sufficient linseed meal and treacle to form a proper consistency. Bandages will always assist in keeping down a swelling, but they should not be used without necessity. 2. If a splint be early attended to it is seldom difficult to remove. The swelling should be rubbed night and morning for five or six days, with a drachm of mercurial ointment, rubbing it well in; after which apply a blister, and at the end of a fortnight or three weeks apply another. In very bad cases firing should be resorted to. 3. Equal parts of beeswax, Venice turpentine and lard, simmered together, and well mixed, then allowed to cool, afford an excellent hoof ointment.

I have a Newfoundland dog that got very fat last winter and for his comfort during the summer, in the spring I had him clipped. His back got very itchy, and shortly after broke out in sores, commencing about the root of his tail and extending to his shoulders. A scab like a small-pox would show first, and would increase in size until it would be as large as your hand, filled with virus underneath. By washing him with several things (among others, an article advertised for the cure of mange) I healed it three or four times, but it breaks out again, and now his back is raw and bleeding from constant scratching of it under a rail. He being valuable to me as a watch-dog, and being about my children for seven years, you will oblige me much if you tell in your next what will cure him.

ANSWER.—The ordinary application for mange is a mixture of sulphur and sal-ammoniac. Or fresh butter, free from salt, one-fourth pound; red precipitate, one ounce; Venice turpentine, one ounce. Mix well together, and put in an earthen pot for use. Rub the mixture on the parts affected morning and evening. Keep the dog tied up, and keep him warm, clean and dry until the entire cure is healed. When there is much heat and itching, bleed and purge.

I have a horse that has been running out to pasture. I brought him home three weeks ago, and I see he has a ringbone, and he is so lame that I can't use him. Please give a treatment for it.

ANSWER.—When ringbone first appears the following remedy may be applied with some hope of success: A strong preparation of corrosive sublimate, added to Spanish flies and Venice turpentine; mix with hogs' lard and apply to the part affected. When the ringbone is fully matured, and has remained any length of time, all remedies are useless.

Russia has more horses than all the remainder of Europe put together. She has 10,000,000, or 227.05 for every 1,000 of population. It would seem that she will never be at a loss for cavalry.

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

These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for consumption, probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which of course must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium; it is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for pulmonary consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

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DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

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PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

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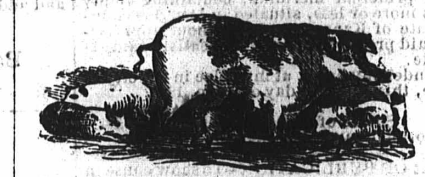


LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep. Sheep require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.

In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blind eye, Glanders, Megrina or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, 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 sometimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throat, 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' Condition Powder. It will heal in one or two applications. Your Cattle also require an alternative aperient and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring.



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 Throat, Measles, Sore Eyes, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and is therefore the Best Remedy for fattening Hogs.

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