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,
Then 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 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 yast
May bring one misery.

Labor is noble when it stands Up for the right and true,
Whene'er it does the best it can
And braves all trouble through; Its full rewards must some day come To crown the toller's head Who deems it better far to work Than rust till he is dead.

For the Spirit of Kansas. MY FIRST LEVE. 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 untaught son of a shiftless old "skeezix," and, truth to tell, such was Bill's real position in so-

But in those days he seemed to me a gallant young hero, struggling bravely for my sake the waves of an adverse destiny. Of course I never said a word of all this to moth- truly I did not." er, 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. Cosily 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?" eried 1, blushing to the roots o

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 In-

dian ; cross your heart." Thus adjured, I gasped out, "I guess I am." 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 a letter telling the story in a few short, sad 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. "Gome on, Jen. 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

"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 winter passed by and I had not gone into a deearly victim of man's infidelity, sighed deeply, cline; on the contrary I had gained in weight. and helped herself to another apple. Present- Nevertheless, I enloyed a sad present mant ly she began again in the tone of one who that the coming summer's grass would grow 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 sha'n't let

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 current 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 clods on a coffin, but I made no reply, and she went on : "I did not do one thing to make him love me

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. Maria told him I was there, and he sent me 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 I could not deny the fact, nor depart in the 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

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 readsympathized. She had felt so more than once. er, 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

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 tool of herself over some-

thing, 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

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 hitter 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.

The old mill, in its stability, regularity, and slow movement, is not a bad type of the men who bring 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 now own them for several generations, but still yield abundantly. The aged orchards, the pieces of large second-growth timber, the occasional ruin where one 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 hisself to live. Life at Shokau. Crusoe life, learns all the trades as well as the truly I did not."

This ungrammatical assertion was far from comforting. In that bitter moment I telt 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 a 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 cutting and splitting of hoop poles occupies profitably many a rainy day, after the farmer has seen that his hoes lack no handles and his

cutting and spitting or noop poles occupies profitably many a rainy day, after the farmer has seen that his hoes lack no handles and his ox-yoke does not need a new bow.

On the other hand, the women are skilled in all those household industries which were considered the accomplishments of the Furitan maidens, and are slow to displace the spinning-wheel by the sewing-machine. Of course the testimony of their proficiency as cooks is "new every morning and fresh every evening." In the long August afternoons, when the mellow sun glances upon the circles of ruddy cider apples under the broard orchard trees, and the cat drowses on the door-step, guarding the immaculate kitchen from invasion of the chickens, is heard the loud rhythmic purring of the spinning wheel, rising and dying away like the droming of the giant bee. Watching the plainly attired woman walking back and forth beside her whirring wheel, guiding with dexterous hands the fleecy lengths she holds, one can easily think himself back in the "good old colony times," when the maidens paused in their spinning to chat of news brought in the last ship from England, or guided their yarn with tremulous hands and beating hearts, while their lovers were silently watching them through the misty spokes of the flying wheel.

The carding bee has been outgrown, but the idea remains, and the people still find their pleasures in combining play with work; husking bees, quilting, and raisings are yet the enthusiastic occasions of tremendous labor and equal fun. In the fall there is an occasional nutting party, or hunt for wild honey by "lining" the bees home to their treasure. Hundreds of pounds of fine honey are thus got every year out of these woods. Another set of mountaineers, the bears, are also good bee hunters, and thus betraying themselves, often become the preferred objects of chase.—Er-NEST INGERSOLL, in Harper's Magazine. beas resulting, and raisings are yet the enthusiastic occasions of tremendous labor and equal fun. In the fall there is an occasional nutting party, or hunt for wild honey by 'llining' the bees home to their treasure. Hundreds of pounds of fine honey are thus got eyery year out of these woods. Another set of mountaineers, the bears, are also good bee hunters, and thus betraying themselves, often become the preferred objects of chase.—Ernest Ingersoll, in Harper's Magazine.

Diamer Etiquette.

English etiquette demands the observance of two rules in connection with dinners which is the worst possible taste to violate in any country many delinquents to the contrary notwithstanding. They are that all dinner invitations and beassanter enjoyment presents itself,

and that the guest shall be punctual to the hour specified. That the success of the party depends largely upon this is self-evident. The next important matter lies with the host or hostess, to settle beforehand the correct precedence, and, if there is none, to consider which couples best suit each other. There are several methods of arranging the order in which the guests are to go down; one is for the host, before dinner is announced, to introduce each gentleman to the lady whom he is to take to dinner; but this has its inconveniences, and the wiser plan is thought to be for the hostess to dispatch the guests herself when the host has given his arm to the lady he takes down. Once arrived in the dining-room, the host should tell each couple as they appear where they are to sit. An experienced hostess always takes special care not to seat husbands and wives opposite each other. One thing should never be forgotten. Every gentleman must place the lady he escorts on his right hand. He should always, when desired to take her to dinner, offer her his right arm. Ladies and gentlemen enter the room singly, not arm in-arm, and the ladies retain their gloves until they are seated, putting them on again before leaving the dining-room.

No Danger.

He lounged up to the office counter, picked up a tooth-pick, and as he pried away at his molars, he said to the clerk:

"Must be hard—mustn't it?—for a man to be buried in trance state."

"Yestr," was the brief reply.

"That's all I'm afraid of," continued the confidential dead-beat. "I'm afraid I'll be buried before I'm really dead."

"I guess not," answered the clerk; "the law regulates that."

"The law? How?"

A young man stepped into a book-shop and said he wanted "A Young Man's Companion." "Well, sir," said the book-seller, "here is my only daughter."

Don Piatt says the proper thing to do when your horse is running away is 'to hold fast to your seat and say your prayers; anyhow, hold fast to your seat.' If you want to find out a man's real dispo-

If he is amiable then, dry him and fill him up, and you have an angel.

A Western editor has come to the conclusion that the young ladies in his village are not all like St. Paul, because they pay so much attention to "things which are behind."

A bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor within four miles of the California uni-versity is called by a San Francisco paper "An act to promote pedestrianism among students," Eve had some advantages that no other mar-

ried woman ever enjoyed, chief among which was the fact that her husband could never lac-erate her heart by telling "how his mother used to cook."

One of the young men belonging to a choir had his hair cut by a generous barber Satur-day. Sunday he sang for a solo, "Cover my defenseless head," and blushed like a lobster

while doing it.

At a recent examination for teachers' certificates by our county board, one of the exercises was: "Define hyperbole, and give an example," to which one of the fidy applicants responded as follows: "A hyperbole is an exaggeration of the truth, used to illustrate wit or humor. Example: The train running between Shingle Springs and Latrobe goes with such speed that the kiss left on the hand of Mr. Watkins by his Placerville girl was not dry before it was shaken by his girl at Latrobe."

A corpulent woman, wearing glasses and a

before it was shaken by his girl at Latrobe."

A corpulent woman, wearing glasses and a very serious look, was a passenger on a Woodward avenue car, yesterday. As the car rolled along she smiled at a man sitting opposite, and inquired, "Can you ring the bell?" With pleasure, he responded, as he rose up and yanked the strap. The car stopped no one moved, and after a long look through the door the driver started up again. The man looked at the fat woman for an explanation, and she said: "I didn't know whether you could or not."

young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:-I thank you very much for publishing my first piece. I said if you printed that one, that I would write again. When the mail comes I get the SPIRIT, and read the 'Young Folks' Column." If the little folks had no column, I do not know that I should read the paper very much. I am going to make some flower beds. I shall put the grass around them. I will plant scarlet cypress, puff-balls, and touch-me-nots. I wish some of the other little girls would write and tell me what they plant. I have a little rosebush that has red roses on it. If it blooms this summer I will send you a rose. Pa has twenty head of cattle and six head of horses. I have a very pretty little pony. Her name is Lucy. Pa went to Leavenworth with eighty pounds of butter and got sixteen dollars for it. He is going to grind cane this fall. Pa, ma and my sister are grangers, and I would be if I was old enough. I see a red bird sitting on the very top of a tree singing like he was very happy. Do you think he would be so merry if he were shut up in a little cage in the house? I think I have written enough for this time.

GROVE CITY, Kans., June 6, 1877. read the paper very much. I am going to make

DEAR EDITOR:-I expect there is a grand mustering of forces now, among the little Spirit boys and girls to compete for the prize, and I intend, also, to take up my position in the field of strife, although I fear without success. "I guess not," answered the clerk; "the law regulates that."
"The law? How?"
"It prescribes how long the body shall hang before being cut down."
The man softly laid the tooth-pick down on the counter and went over to look at the files of the daily papers.

"That's going too far," as the Boston man said when his wife ran away to San Francisco with another man.

The San Francisco sea captain who traded the ship's bible for thirteen plugs of tobacco is spoken of very severely by the religious press of that city.

Spurgeon says: "Brethren, avoid the use of the nose as an organ of speech, for the best authorities are agreed that it is intended to smell with."

A young man stepped into a book-shop and said he wanted "A Young Man's Companion."

I am a little girl nearly twelve years old. All that I have ever attended school, will average five terms of three months each. I studied reading, spelling, geography, arithmetic, writing and physiology. I intend to study grammar next term. I live on a farm of 160 acres. We have lived here four years, and were eaten up in grasshoppartime, but have recovered from the effects. I helped pa set out one thousand cottonwood trees this spring, about a foot high and straight as a stick. I suppose if you would see their branches waving in the air. Pa has just finished planting his corn. I have two sisters, their names are Mary and Jessie. Mary is going to try for the prize also. Pa and ma are both grangers. I think that I will join when I am old enough. I am afraid my letter is too long already.

Spring Valley, Florence E. Witter.

Spring Valley, Kans., May, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I am writing for the prize I am a little girl nearly twelve years old. All

MR. EDITOR:-I am writing for the prize this time, and I am going to write about getting rich. Everybody is ambitious. Some work from morn till night, endeavoring to get rich. Others sit around wishing and longing to be rich, and think how nice they could live and how much good they would do, and and how much good they would do, and how many poor wretched families they would make happy, if they were only rich. But instead of dreaming of what they would do if they were rich, they should go to work and get rich if they can honestly. They should not crush down their fellow men in trying to climb upward, but they should help them to climb upward also. But to get rich should not be the highest aim of our lives. We should work according to God's law, and obey his commandments.

M. ALICE ROSER. ments. M. ALICE ROSER.

DEAR EDITOR :- I am a little girl ten vears old and am not much used to letter writing but I wish I could write a letter good enough to win the prize; if I should happen to win the cup I would let my sisters drink milk out of it. We are having a fine rain to-day everything looks nice and fresh. Pa has got nis corn all planted, but I am afraid if it don't stop raining this morning and found a whole nest full of the prettiest little chickens I ever saw. I attended a lyceum once a week all last winter and read for them a number of times.

MARY L. WITTER.

SPRING VALLEY, Kans., June 2, 1877.

MR. EDITOR :- I have not written for a long time, but I always read the "Young Folks' Column," I have been going to school. We have a good school. I study reading, spelling, aritha good school. I study reading, spelling, arithmetic and grammar. I can sit on my hair when it is combed out straight. It is black. I have a little sister; her name is Myrtle. Her hair is auburn. My uncle gave me a pair of tame pigeons; they are real nice. Dan and Myrtle have each a little kitten. We have sixty-one little chickens, and seven little pigs. and six little calves. I will close. Eva A. Foster. Emporia, Kans., May, 1877.

MR. EDITOR :- I thought I would write igain as it has been a long time since I wrote. Our school has been out several months and Our school has been out several mer school. we are not going to have any summer school. Pa takes your paper and I like it very much. I would like to hear from Aunt Hahnah again. I will close. Yours truly,

ONA RICHARDSON.

Answer to Frank Warner's diamond puzzle-



Flora Willits sends two charades but does

Several "Young Folks" letters stand over

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1877.

Patrons' Department.

officers of the nation'l grange. Master—John T. Jones, Helena, Arkansas. Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky. Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
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E. R. Shankland, Dubuque, Iowa.
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Dudley T. Chase, Claremont, N. H.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master-W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Overseer-J. F. Willits, Oskaloosa, Jefferson

Lecturer_J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county. Steward-W. D. Rippey. Severance, Donipan

Assistant Steward-S. W. Fisher, Mitchell coun-Treasurer-W. P. Popenoe, Topeka, Shawnee

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Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
Chaplain—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
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Pomona—Mrs. H. M. Barnes, Manhattan Riley Ceres—Mrs. H. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee

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

Severance, Doniphan county. State Agent—A. T. Stewart, Kansas City, Kans. M. E. Hudson, chairman, Mapleton, Bourbon ounty. Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county. W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county. STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION. President—M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon

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POMONA GRANGES.

POMONA GRANGES.

Shawnee county, Geo. W. Clark master, H.H. Wallace secretary, Topeka.

Cowley county, J. O. Vanarsdal master, C. C. Coon secretary, Little Dutch.

Sedgwick county.

Davis county.

E. Reynolds secretary, Junction City.

Crawford county, S. J. Konkle master, A. Georgia secretary, Girard.

Wyandotte county.

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

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

Sumner county, Marion Summers master, Oxford.

ford.

Saline county—no report.

Bourbon county, M. Bowers master, H. C. Phnice secretary, Ft. Scott.

Butler county, Judson Winton master, E. K., Powell secretary, Augusta.

Republic county, W. H. Boyes master, G. A., Hovey secretary, Augusta.

Franklin county, Albert Long secretary, Le Loup.

14 Franklin county, Albert Long secretary, Le Loup.
15 Reno, Kingman and Barton counties, D. C. Tunnell master, Neitherland.
16 Cherokee county, Joseph Wallace master, J. L. McDowell secretary, Columbus.
17 Marion county, James W. Williams master, Wa lace Yates secretary, Peabody.
18 Johnson county, D. D. Marquis master, N. Zimmerman secretary, Stanley.
19 Wabaunsee county—no report.
20 Douglas county, V. L. Recoe master, Geo. Y. Johnson secretary, Lawrence.
21 Neosho county, E. F. Williams master, Wm. George secretary, Eric.
22 Clay county, Henry Avery secretary, Wakefield.
23 Mitchell county, Silas Fisher master, Ben F.

darville.

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

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

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

DEPUTIES

Commissioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas Stat Grange, since the last session:

Grange, since the last session:

W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Frankin county, Kansas.
George Y Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas county.
John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county.
S W Fisher, Beloit, Michell county.
S W Fisher, Beloit, Michell county.
George F Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county.
James W Williams, Peabody, Marion county.
James W Williams, Peabody, Marion county.
James W Williams, Peabody, Marion county.
C S Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county.
C S Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county.
James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.
James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.
John C Fore, Maywood, Wyandotte county.
John C Fore, Maywood, Wyandotte county.
J S Payne, Bim Grove, Linn county.
G M Summerville, McCherson McPher'n county.
W H Boughton, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.
W H Boughton, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.
W H Pierce, Oxford, Sumner county.
James Faulkner, Jola, Allen county.
L M Hill, Hill Springs, Morris county.
W J Ellis, Miami county.
George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county.
E Herrington, Hiswatha, Brown county.
W D Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.
W D Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
J H Ohandler, Rose, Weedson county.
J H Ohandler, Rose, Weedson county.
J S Fleck, Banker Hill, Russell county.
J S Nason, Washington, Washington, Washington, Washington county.
J K Miller, Peace, Rice county.
J H Bradd, Prairie Grove, Republic county.
Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.
J H Bradd, Prairie Grove, Republic county.
Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.
J H Bradd, Prairie Grove, Republic county.
A N Case, Honeck, Saline county.
A N Case, Honeck, Saline county.
A N Gase, Honeck, Saline county.
A N Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.
W H Litson, Benton, Butler county.
N M Wedse, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.
N M Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.
N M Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.
N H Mess, Sedan, Chautauqua county.
N H Mess, Sedan, Chautauqua county.
N M Gose, Jover, Shawnee county.
N M Gose, Jover, Shawnee county.
N M Gose, Jover, Shawnee county. W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Frank n county. Kansas

From Lyon County.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- We have been having copious showers since we last wrote you, and the Cottonwood river has been on a "bender" twice in the last two weeks; the first time it came out of its banks and did a great deal of damage to the farmers whose farms are on the low bottoms, washing out corn and killing small grain, etc. We have always said that the upland farms in Kansas would be the most desirable at no far distant day and we adhere to that notion yet; we do not want any wet farm in ours. We think that those that are men for their services than of thanking the apple tree for its fruit. But there are many average of every two years, will be glad to exchange for a farm on the 'thill,'' as they call it. I am surprised at some people; bottom land is all the go with them or has been, they would not have an upland farm! No, there are thousand to state an be bought at about if we dollars per serve, as good land as 'ever bird few over.' You that want farms, now is the time to strike for abonne; land is bound to take ar ise soon, depend upon it, and when it does you will never see land so low as it now is in Kansas. We have no land to sell, but on the other hand wish to buy more as soon as we can raise the "wind." We would advise every man that has not a home of his own, to procure one immediately while the prices are so low. We know of brother farmers who have been in a Kansas ior years and have no farms of their own—they are renting and serimping along, trying to keep the woil from the door—to such we would say, pick up a little more energy and got a farm of your own while it can be had roads across the bottom land stempers on the roads across the bottom land shetween us and the city, but we trust that the brethren on the other side of the rive of the roads across the bottom lands between us and the city, but we trust that the brethren on the other side of the rive of the proposed on the real proposed of the rive of the real proposed on the repeat of the rive of the living on the low bottoms that overflow on an

crop will be light, but of a better quality.

The grasshoppers are doing but little damage yet; do not think they will injure us much. Stock of all kinds is doing well. If we can have the money question settled soon, and have a national currency for the people's money, and beat the silly notion out of Secretary Sherman's head of trying to resume in 1879, we may expect to see business revive and flourish as of yore.

EMPORIA, Kans., June 4, 1877.

Letter from Iowa.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- Again "on the wing," and having a few hours at my disposal while await-21 Neosho county, E. F. Williams misster, Will.
George secretary, Bric.
Clay county, Henry Avery secretary, Wakefield.
Mithell county, Slas Fisher master, Ben F. McMillan secretary, Beloit.
Mithell county, W. V. Phillips master, J. W. Truitt secretary, Eeloit.
Chase county, S. N. Wood master, T. M. Worton secretary, Cottonwood.
Cosage county. John Rehrig master, Miss Belle Besse secretary, Ostonwood.
Anderson county, J. Post master, J. P. Sproul secretary, Medio.
Anderson county, J. Post master, J. L. Row secretary, Burlington.
Compile secretary, Burlington.
Compile secretary, Burlington.
Cormic secretary, Washington county, M. Barrett master, S. H. Maunder secretary, Severance.
Jefferson county, A. J. Petterow master, J. Mc Cormic secretary, Jewell Center.
Jefferson county, A. Griffin master, P. Cresse secretary, Oskaloosa.
Gerewood county, F. A. Griffin master, D. F. Geyer secretary, Blooming Grove.
Montgomery county. C. P. Orwin master, Liberty. Secretary not reported.
Liberty. Secretary not reported.
Liberty. Secretary not reported.
Liberty. Secretary, Minneapolis.
Chawa county, J. P. Rannie master, J. K. Hall secretary, Howard City.
Rohl secretary, Hiswatha.
Sinn county, W. B. Shaltock master, J. T. Lampson secretary, Labette.
Shalton and the people, whom I am beating like a tiny wave upon a restless to cash.
It is a little too strong.
The poet says something abouta "painted ship upon a painted ocean." That's it exactly; for in some way everything strikes me as being rather a painted representation than a living retailty. Now could you give an exactidea of what is the cause? If it were in Kansas, we accuse? If it were in Kansas, we accuse? If it were in Kansas, we constitutionally opposed to anything of the kind; and I am in favor of the constitution.
But, Mr. Editor, you must remember that this is almost on the confines of the "grass-hopper" region; and there is something rather ominous in the very sound of the word; so much so that you never hear a man say grass-hopper once, or even see it in print, alth ing train connection, it has somehow come into

your pardon, I mean as would grow upon the borders of Kansas, if any change of fortune should happen to waft a few over, just to give the country a chance. And perhaps this is the reason that the people say that Iowa is so much better than Kansas, though a Kansas man would want to give vent to all his interrogatives in seeking an explanation, as he stands looking over fields that have been planted and replanted, and yet have a struggling indeterminateness about showing the wandering rows of corn. But better late than never.

I did intend to tell you something about the granger—something that would fire their

The farmer's success does not altogether. The success does not altogether, the bound happen to war, And perhaps this is the reason that the people say that I lova is so much better than Kansa, though a Kansas man would want to year a explanation, as he stand-looking over fields that have been planted and replainted, and yet have a straight in destruction of the planted and yet have a straight in destruction of the planted and yet have a straight in destruction of the planted and yet have a straight in destruction of the planted and yet have a straight in destruction of the planted and yet have a straight in destruction of the planted and yet have a straight in destruction of the planted and yet have a straight in destruction of the planted and yet have a straight in destruction of the planted and yet have a straight in the property of the straight in the planted and yet have a straight in the property of the straight in the planted and yet have a straight in the property of the straight in the property of t I did intend to tell you something about the grangers—something that would fire their hearts and set them to working anew—but I have a notion not to say grangers; however, I will tell you a short experience by way of explanation. Almost as soon as I came in the county, I asked what the grangers were doing, not of a granger, of course, but of those whom I chanced to meet; the only answer I got was, "Grangers! indeed, sir, they have long ago ceased to be spoken of; are dead and buried, and you could not even hire a mourner." How I laughed to myself as I thought of the brilliant report I would make of them, in spite of all these people who bury the granger, after I had the distriction.

the fullest sense of the word; but I am quite sure that a great many people in this world would be much better off than they are if they would learn one easy way of "loving their neighbors as themselves"—the way of coperation. Let us hopor the men who deny themselves to make others happy, but let no one say—"I am too selfish to deny myself, therefore I cannot love my neighbor as myself, and I don't mean to try," Co-operation will show you how to do good to your neighbor without the least self-denial.

Any man who is not quite an idiot can see

the least self-denial.

Any man who is not quite an idiot can see that we all depend very much upon the help of our fellow-men. Some of us so easily get the help we want that we forget where it comes from—we think no more of thanking our fellowmen for their services than of thanking the apple tree for its truit. But there are many around us who do not get by any means all the help they need.

doubt we shall find them all giving at least 2s. in the pound.

This kind of co-operation is a very good beginning. It is something to show people that it is worth while to try and treat one another as brethren. We have made some little prosingress from that stage of civilization in which men killed and ate one another; though some of us would like to be making more rapid advance to that stage of civilization in which all mankind will be reasonable and happy. There are some people who will try to persuade you that it is foolish, wicked, or utopian, to look forward to a time when poor people will be much happier or better than they are now. It is not much use to argue with such persons. No one can tell precisely in what year all the poverty, misery, crime and folly in the world will be done away with—perhaps not till a good many feeble and selfish and timorous persons who obstruct improvement are dead and gone, when the people would be taught better and succeed better.

gone, when the people would be taught better and succeed better.

Except those miserable lunatics, whom we call criminals, there is scarcely any human being at work, in any form or fashion, who is not carrying out some form of co-operation. The rich people hitherto, on one pretence or anther, have mostly got the lion's share of all the good things produced by co-operation of the millions of human workers. This has been because the poor hitherto have not had the sense to co-operate, and so the products of their co-operation have gone mainly to capitalists. Now workingmen are just beginning to see how much better it will be for them to co-operate or work together willingly, and so have the whole proceeds of their joint work divided fairly amongst them.

We do not promise that our co-operative

amongst them.

We do not promise that our co-operative store will set right everything that is wrong in the world, but perhaps it will be the first step on the road towards a better and happier state.

-English Tract.

True and False Economy.

The following essay was read before Carrolton grange, Harrison county, Ohio, by J. T.

The farmer's success does not all depend up-on the amount of land in his possession, the number of hours he works per day, or the number and quality of farm implements which he have

corn-stalks and stubble should be plowed under, especially on clay land, and that sod should be plowed the green side down, rather than be edged up, cut and covered, as some fields are plowed. There is, too, a genuine economy in the selection of good seed for any one of the different crops.

It is not at all pleasant to re-plant corn—better pull out from stalks than plant a second time.

better pull out from stalks than plant a second time.

We hear many farmers grumbling this spring about a poor stand of corn, and blame it all on the seed. They say that "a freeze last December killed the germ in the seed, and that the same calamity occurred about twenty years ago." The truth is, that many of these calamities are caused by their own negligence in not selecting the best of the corn in the fall, and taking good care of it through the winter, for seed the next spring.

There is much needless waste in gathering crops. Good hay is left on the field by a poor rake; wheat, rye, clover seed and timothy seed scatter in the field, and from the field all the way to the barn, by being cut too ripe; corn is suffered to stand out in the shock until it is nearly destroyed by the weather or vermin, and even when gathered, is often spoiled in a poor crib.

himself.

The one oils his machine and keeps the knives sharp. The other thinks oil is high (forty cents per gallon) and concludes fat will do. Well, he uses fat, and the result is that journals, machine and man soon find their way to the shop for repairs, or a new machine, and the harvest must stop. The one puts his machine away in the barn at the close of the harvest. The other puts his under a tree, for the present—which means till the next summer. Plows share much the same fate. Some we find, when wanted, bright and clean under a roof—others wanted, bright and clean under a roof—others among a tangled growth of weeds, or hanging on the rails of some sorry fence. The one is an example of true, the other of false econo-

A farmer cannot afford to be ignorant. It will pay to keep posted. He may sell his stock for much less than it is worth. He may buy

for much less than it is worth. He may buy his necessaries at extravagant prices.

He may be doing some kinds of work just like his grandfather did them and not know of a new method that will accomplish the same object with half the time, trouble or expense. It is not well to rely on the blacksmith shop, the groceries and store-rooms for the information one wants to run a farm. It is better to buy books and subscribe for papers to get information. It is true economy to keep posted.

I do not believe that our order will ever reach the acme of greatness for which it was destined until it admits the sisters to equal rights and privileges with the brothers. Yes, equal rights, and responsibilities.

Let half the delegates to every county, State and National Grange be sisters. Sisters selected because of their peculiar fitness to represent their societies. Let them go on their own merit and responsibility. Why need you ask whether these sisters be married or single? If they act well their part this is all that gie? If they act well their part this is all that need be known.
Until this can be done, the declaration that

Until this can be done, the declaration that men and women are equal in the grange stands as a deadletter. I know from my large acquaintance with members of our order that the great leading truth is not half understood.

Our brothers and sisters of the higher granges are mostly past the age of forty. They have been educated to the old idea of woman's helplessness, her inability to do anything without a protector, and they propose, so far as their influence goes, to perpetuate this false idea, and frown upon everything that shall open the doors to an individuality that shall produce an independent womanhood. Well,

their influence goes, to perpetuate this false idea, and frown upon everything that shall open the doors to an individuality that shall produce an independent womanhood. Well, my brothers and sisters, all I have to say is, hold the fort as long as you can; and when in the hour of extremity you need help, turn to the sisters you have robbed of merit and responsibility, and they will help you.

But one thing let me say, not by way of prophecy, but as a solemn warning. If you fail in this order to recognize the power of the sisterhood, another order will spring into existence, with broader ideas, and bring forth the fruit. Every earnest woman will rally to the standard of justice to her own sex; and work with an enthusiasm that means success. Our American women have become a power in the land, and we cannot afford any longer to ignore them. Their voices are heard from the pulpit, platform and bar. Heard, not because the brotherhood, invite them or made them welcome but heard in spite of their frowns, and because they had something the world needed, and God had given them a voice to speak. Then open your gates of justice before it is too late; make men and women equally responsible in our own delegate bodies, and require by law that a fair proportion shall be sisters, and these sisters shall go as delegates on their merit. I know the prudish will start back in horror; the wiss will shake their heads; only the noble men and true women can see in it the beginning of a brighter day to civilized society. What State will be first to protest against the delegates to the National Grange taking their wives unless their wives are selected as delegates? I make this appeal mostly to the brothers, because, as yet, they are the law-making power. And I de hope they will recognize all the slements of strength in our order, and utilize them to the best advantage to the entire organization.

So I would say to the delegates to the State grange, make your State laws se as to insure a fair proportion of sisters in your State organizat

are disposed to selfishness—we do not say this critically, but state it as a philosophical fact, traceable to their isolation, their separation from each other by the cares which each one has immediately around him. By uniting cordially with his neighbors, each one is drawn out of himself and establishes pleasant relations with others. Society is refining and softening in its influences; it smooths off the rough edges, and rounds the character into more perfect symmetry. Discussion and difference may produce a little unpleasant heat sometimes, but even that is preferable to apathy, and a wise grange master can do a great deal towards producing harmony of thought and feeling.

"Bend yourselves, then, farmers, to the advancement of your profession, the enlarging of your life, to smoothing the pathway of your children, to making your own sife happy and comfortable, by co-operating with each ether, working together, presenting a solid front to the other interests of the business world. Do not sit idly by your own fireside, thinking you are safe if your crops turn out well; look the matter square in the face, and see that that is not all, that the co-operation of others is as necessary to you as the rains and the sunshine. You may be sharp in your business transactions, but you are one, and you know not really how weak you are; how that the labor question might be on a more satisfactory basis, that you might buy for less and dispose of to greater advantage; this, co-operation in the 'grange will enable you to do.'

Care of the Eyes.

will enable you to do."

Care of the Eyes.

Until one begins to feel the effect of impaired vision he can hardly estimate the value of eyesight; and, consequently, from ignorance or carelessness, he is apt to forget a few simple precautions by the observance of which his sight might be preserved.

First, never use a writing desk or table with your face toward the window. In such cases the rays of sun come directly upon the pupil of the eyes, and causing an unnatural and forced contraction thereof, soon permanently injure the sight. Next, when your table or desk is near a window, list so that your face turns from, not toward the window while you are writing. If your face is toward the window, the oblique rays strike the eyes and injure them nearly as much as the direct rays when you sit in front of the window. It is best always to sit or stand while reading or writing with the window behind you; and, next to that, with the light coming over your left side; then the light illumes the paper and does not shine abruptly upon the eye-ball.

The same remarks are applicable to artificial light. We are often asked what is the best light—gas, candles, or parafine? Our answer is, it is immaterial which, provided the light of either be strong enough and does not fleker. A gas fishtal burner should never be used for reading or writing, because there is a constant oscillation or flickering of the fame. Candles, unless they have selfconsuming wicks, which do not require snuffing, should not be used.

But, whatever the artificial light used, let it strike the paper or book which you are using—whenever you can—from over the left shoulder. This can always be done with gas, for that light is strong enough, and soils the light from parafine, etc., provided it comes through a circular burner like the Argand. But the light what the producting the steady and manly independence which it inspires ought to emmend it to our young men who are just starting out on the journey of life. It bodes no good to the future welfare and happiness of

hope for the future is for the people to go back to first principles.

The life of the farmer is not free from toll and anxiety, but after all it is the happiest and noblest upon earth. The truth is, there are no "soft places" in any department of human effort if a man honestly and faithfully discharges his duty.

If I could reach the ear of our young men in the country. I would say stick to the farm, you

the country, I would say stick to the farm, you will never find a more honorable vocation.

Stand Fast.

Patrons hesitate and doubt; they fear the order will not avail them as they had hoped, they listen to the sneers of men who have order will not avail them as they had hoped, they listen to the sneers of men who have been accustomed to control them and they draw back in confusion. They seem to want the countenance of somebody of "higher position," and they are very bashful. It is all wrong and it must speedily be righted. Farmers, Patrons, have the same rights as other men, and they must boldly assume and assert them. They have the same duties as other men, and they must teatlessly do them. The time for cowardice has gone by. It your grange is inactive and its meetings neglected, it is probably your fault; If the co-operative enterprises fail, it is because you have not put your shoulder to the wheel. Suppose you fail, so have thousands before you, but they up and at it again with renewed energy and enlarged experience. Have you hoped for success with the feeble and spasmodic efforts so far made? That is because you knew not the difficulties. You have learned some of them now, and you will learn more as you go on. But don't turn and run because your enemies don't fly at your whistle; they are to be whipped, and you must off coat and at them. If you conquer, it is by a long, steady persistent struggle, all together. Stand fast. Patrons' Helper.

Neat Farmers

Neat Farmers.

The neat farmer keeps everything around him neat and clean, and gives his fields clear culture. Stumps, bushes and rocks are taken out and removed where they will do the most good; his door yards are kept clean and smooth; fences always ready to open and shut; all old legs and bushes and other rubbish taken from the sides of the road in front of his buildings; his barn and out buildings are kept in repair and painted or whitewashed; doors and windows whole, and slways provided with hinges and fasteners for instant use; his tools sharp and always in their places when wanted; a place for everything and everything in its place. His farm wagons, plows, harrows and all other tools are carefully housed when not in use; his house is a model of neatness out in use; his house is a model of neatness out will make manure; his stock is well taken care of and fed, and always kept in a healthy condition; harn and stable floers kept clean and tidy; he has more or less nice stock to self every year, and generally has a little sorip in his pocket for a rainy day to pay his bills; always rides with a good team, and is generally out of debt; he owns more or less bank stock, and of course is happy and contented, and enjoys the blessings of lite.—Derige Rusal.

Kansas State Hems.

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

PETER LUNDGREN lately informed the Mar shall 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-

JACOB GEORGE yesterday bought of Gitt-ner & 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 Kansan 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

SAYS the Leavenworth Times of Tuesday last: "Gen. G. Pennypacker, 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 fitty Indians, and forty-one wagons, passed through East Council Grove on their way to the Indian Territory. They were accompanied by their tradthe Ponco 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

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 courty, 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. Martin was also injured, but not dangerously, by the blowing down of his house, The gale was very se-

vere all over the county. THE Garnett Plaindealer 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 amdavit of Judge William Spriggs; the former for writing, and the latter for publishing, slibelous 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 reballion. It will be the reception of the bodies of the thirteen of the officers of the gallant old seventeenth cavalry, who fell with Gen. Custar 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 teached 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 and st

mountains in the hope of deriving some bene- 1,000,000 BOTTLES fit. 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." have been sold the last year, and not one complaint have been sold the last year, and not one complaint

scales, in the city, to be weighed, merely to dients, which makes a family Liniment that defies satisfy his own currosity and put an end to all rivalry. Rheumatic and bed-ridden cripples have controversy and speculation as to their actual by it been enabled to throw away their crutches, weight. The steers, of course, were good and many who for years have been afflicted with ones—though only a fair average of the whole Neuralgia, Sciatica, Caked Breasts, Weak Backs, 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. It 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 forencon, a hail storm visited this section, which has never been equalled since the State was first settled. North of the Kansas river, the hallstones 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 imer and several white teamsters. They are of mense number of great junks 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 Scratches. This Liniment is worth millions of inches in circumference, and two and a half dollars yearly to the stock-growers, livery-men, 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.

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" was 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 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."

VEGETINE.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD. If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purity and cure such diseases restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, surfering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? If works in the blood, in the circulasing fluid. Itseast ruly be called the Great Blood Purifier. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and an medicine that does not set directly upon it, so purity and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE. WILL CURE

CANKER HUMOB.

r. H. B. STEVENS:

Sir-Last fall my husband got me two bottles of
inr Vegetine to take for the Canker Humor, which
have had in a y stomach for several years. I took
and the result was very satisfactory. I have
ten's good many remedies for the Canker Hure aid none seemed to help mebut VEGETINE,
ere is no doubt in my mind that every one sufing with Canker Humor can be cured by taking
GEFTINE. It gave me a good one by taking Tanker Humor can be cured by takin
It gave me a good appetite, and
every respect.
You.s, with respect,
Mrs. ELIZA ANN POOLE.

> VEGETINE. NOTHING EQUAL TO LT.

SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 14, 1876. Mr. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have been troubled with Scrofuls,
Canker and Liver Complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until 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 heartly recommend it to everybody.

Yours truly, Mrs. Lizzie M. Packard.
No. 16 Lagrange St., South Salem, Mass.

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

PREPARED BY H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists. Till pack acquaintance cards, 1 pack hdkf.flirta-runion, 1 pack scroll, all sorts, for early 10 cents and stamp. Fun Card Co., Middleboro. Mass.

CENTAUR

LINIMENTS

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 etc., have found permanent relief.

Mr. Josiali Westake, 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 Extracts the Poison from bites and stings. Cures Chillblains and Frosted-feet, and is very efficacious for Earache, Toothache, Itch, and Cutaneous Eruptions. The Centaur Liniment, Yellow Wrap

per, is intended for the tough fibers, cords and muscles of horses, mules and animals. READ! READ!

Rev. Geo. W. Ferris, Manorkill, Schoharie county, N. Y., says:

"My horse was lame for a year with a fetlock wrench: All remedies utterly failed to care and i considered him worthless until I commenced to use Centaur Liniment, which rapidly cared 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, Sweeny, Spavin, Ring-bone, Galla and 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 DEY 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 Mas-

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 35 cents, and can be

had of any druggist. This is one of many testimonials:

"Conswall, Lebanon Co., Pa., March 17, 1874.
Dear Sir:—I have used your Castoria in my practice for some times II take great pleasure in recommending it for 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 to administer.

"E. A. ENDERS, M. D."

Mothers who try Casteria will find that they can sleep nights and that their babies will be healthy. J. B. Rosz & Co., New York.

ESTABLISHED ...

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR

GENERAL

GRAIN, STORAGE

-AND-

COMMISSION

MERCHANTS

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

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THE QUINCY CORN PLANTER

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

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

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

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.

sicher toward de trA. a L., CHARLES, so to sorte) out of

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND AGENT FOR TENTO BUSINESS

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.

SPIRIT in return.

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 | were present, and expressed a desire to into the editorial ring, and once more take stock with us in our State associathe Parsons Sun lies upon our table. tion and also to trade through our We always did like a paper edited by agency. A hearty welcome was exfriend Reynolds. The Sun is spicy and tended to them, as well as a cordial inreadable and we hope fortune will smile vitation to assist in our co-operative efon the efforts of our brother of the forts. quill for many long years to come. Send along your shining Sun, Bro. Reynolds, we will give you a good

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 If paid in full he will send a certificate 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, JOHN WALTON, GEO. W. CADY, Commis'rs.

THE OPPOSING FORCES.

For many weeks it has been expected that along the Danube river and in ing short cards in leading agricultural the country in Asia, lying north of the papers, giving their place of residence 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 epposing 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 othor side of the Black sea are not ready to make a corresponding advance as stroyed twenty-six buildings. The to-yet, though they are rapidly getting in tal loss is estimated to be upwards of condition to do so. It is thought that 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 walls." 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 start be subscribed and paid in to start the chamber and properties 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 united States steamer Wateree was stranded by a wave. She was lifted guests will be invited to meet the genomial to the ocean, and four miles of embankment of the railroad 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 united States steamer Wateree was stranded by a wave. She was lifted guests will be invited to meet the genomial to the ocean, and four miles of embankment of the railroad 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 united States steamer Wateree was stranded by a wave. She was lifted guests will be invited to meet the gen-

concentrate their trade through our eral at breakfast which follows the her old position. Her cable buoy was State agent until we get the State as-State agent until we get the State association started, and then do all their business through that. Some brethren from adjoining counties in Missouri

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 dessings 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

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. 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 stockbreeders, who raise improved varieties of stock, inform the public, by keepand 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 somebreeders 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 agri-cultural 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, dehouses 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 inti-mated that they furnish important tes-timony 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 wells of Glover Sanford & ing 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 de-partment would have stopped the flames which caused the falling of the

SAYS a dispatch from London, of the sth inst. "Great preparations are being made at Guildhall for the reception of Gen. Grant on Friday. Gen. Grant peated this assault of the ocean, and of Gen. Grant on Friday. Gen. Grant on his arrival will be received by the

cert 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

A TELEGRAM from Baltimore of Tuesday says: "A collision occurred about 7:50 this morning, near Point of Rocks, between the regular morning accom-modation train from Winchester, Va. and a special excursion train from Fred-It was voted to continue the effort erick to Washington, with an excuruntil we have the necessary amount of sion 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. Keafer, 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 residentsof Frederick county, and have been taken to Frederick City. Only one person—a lady—on the Winchester train was injured, and she not seriously. cause of the accident was a misunderstanding between train men.'

THE following dispatch was sent from New York on Saturday: 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.' Cooper argues that our national currency must be made receivable for all purposes throughout the country, and inter-convertible 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-

SAYS a recent Washington dispatch : "President Hayes, although in former years he was predisposed, like many other hord 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 demonstrated the ld legal tender silver dollar. He is now in favor of remonetization and readop-tion 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 uncalled-for 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, Ponta de Hobas, Pavillon, Depiva, Chanaga, Honills, Cobija, Myttouse de Bolivia, Omafagusta 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 ship ments of guano from the southern de-posits 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 ship ping 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

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 ca-lamity 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 sev-

'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 start-ed a general confiagration. Three com-Hogs. CHICAGO, June 13, 1877 Cattle—Good steers. 5.10@ 7 panies of firemen were instantly at their posts, although it was difficult to keep an upright position, shock follow-ing 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 unstopped. Three elements of destruction were busy at one moment -fire, water and earthquake. The affrighted 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 de-stroyed. A small loss of life occurred, probably ten persons in all. All coasting craft and the small boats in the har-bor 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 estabishment of La Nueva Carlina 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. "Chenauga, 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 load-

ing 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 busi-ness street and left it a desert. The wharves and launches were all carried

out to sea.

"As soon as this lamentable intelli gence reached the capital, the govern-ment chartered a steamer and loaded it with provisions, clothing, etc., together with 5,000 gallens 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 unfortunates. A committee of engineers accompanied the expedi-

"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 po-sitions actually occupied."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Market	S.	
ST. Louis, Ju	ine 13, 1	1877.
Flour	\$4.00 @	9.00
Wheat-No. 2 fall	1.82 @	1.85
No. 8		
No. 4 red		1.61
Corn-No. 2 mixed	43 @	431
Oats-No. 2 mixed		38
Rye - No. 2	65 (0 69
Pork		
Bulk Meats	630	
Bacon		
Lard		
Butter-creamery		
dairy	14 (
country	9 @	
Eggs	876	9

	CHICAGO,	June 13	. 187	17.
Flour		4.00	@1	3.50
Wheat-No. 2 sp	oring	1.50	@ 1	1.51
Corn		45	@ 1	47
Oats Pork			@15	
Bulk Meats		4	10	64
Butter—Dairy	acked	14	. @	20
EggsK	ANSAS CITY			
Wheat-No. 3, 1	red fall	1.50	@	1.65
Corn-No. 2 mix	ed	35	0	351
Oats Rye—No. 2	•••••••	50	@	57
	Stock Mar	kets.		
Cattle-Prime to	ST. LOUIS,	June 1	5000	6.90
Poorer g	rades	3.	50@	5.50

Seeds are quoted as follows at Kansas City: Red clover, \$9.25@9.65; timothy, \$1.90; blue grass, \$2.10@2.85; orchard grass, \$2.25.

-Packers

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, 12@ 14c., common, 9@11c.; broom-corn, \$35@65 % ton; cheese, Kansas, 10@12c., old, 5@9c.; eggs, 9c.; hay \$7.50@9.00; hides, green, per 1b, 6 @6½c., green salted, 7@8c., dry flint, 14@18c., dry salt, 12c., kip and calf, 10@12c., dry sheepskins 25c.@\$1.00; honey, strained, 10@12c.; linseed oil, raw, 75c., boiled, 78c.; onions, \$2.00@ 2.50 per bush.; poultry, dressed chickens, per 1b, 7@8c.; turkeys 8@9c.; potatoes, \$1.00@2.00; tallow, 61@62c.; tobacco, extra bright, 14@18c., 1st class, 61@71c., 2d class, 4@5c., 3d class, 3@4c.; wool, fine unwashed, 15@18c., medium fine, 20@22c., combing fine, 23@27c., tub washed, 34@37c.; dried apples, 5@6c; dried peaches, 9 to 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, \$\poline{\pi} \text{ sack, \$2.50; XXX, \$3.00; XXXX, \$4.00;} fancy, \$4.25. Corn meal, \$\pi 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, \$5.60, lowest, \$2.121. 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 pretence of a premium on gold." Lumber is quoted as follows at Kansas City: lough boards, 12 to 16 ft., \$16@18: dressed \$20; scantling and joice, 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 because the supply of bile is madequate 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. Regular Secretion Essential to Health.

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

man Family.

Use for nasal catarrh, bronchitis, hoarseness, colds, rheumatism, diseases of the urinary organs and liver. Sure cure for piles if used in connection with the Pile Ointment. It has been used with success and has given entire satisfaction to those that have tried it, and they are willing to recommend it to the public. For burns either of these remedies have no equal; or any sore that is inflamed, or foul ulcers that need cleansing and brought to a healthy condition, then they are very easy cured. I would recommend these remedies to the public as a cheap and sate 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. HIMOM'S medicines will be sold to grange stores, at sixty days cash, to yield a profit of 100 per cent. All readers of the SPIRIT snow these medicines to be unrivalled. All orders, under this offer, must be sent to this of

For the Black Hills

The Kansas Pacine is also the most affective 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

In the Sweet By-and-By

REPAIRING and cleaning done at Hope's-making old clothes look like new.

DEALER IN

W. W. FLUKE,

PIANOS, ORGANS,

VIOLINS, GUITARS,

ACCORDIONS &C.

A good selection of

SHEET MUSIC

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1877.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, first insertion, one inch \$1.00 Each subsequent
The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation fany paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

City and Vicinity.

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 Orephilian Literary Society claimed the attention of the public and a large audience gathered in university hall and ware highly contained 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 if, 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.

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 was listened to. This being the first normal class was 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 ut-The various churches in the city were closed

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 Oread Literary Society would present a programme worth listening to; and the hearty applause which greeted each effort was assurance that the thousand 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 we will notice. 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 till man was reached.

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

We can but hastily mention 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 Atchlson 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 p

ber. Then followed the valedictory, by Everard Bierer, Jr. The planking of the vine took place just south of the main chirance on the cast, while the assembled spectators sand an end of the main chirance on the cast, while the assembled spectators are invalidated by the cast, while the assembled spectators and the morning exercises.

In response to an invitation from the literary societies, Hon. Geo. R. Peck appeared before a vast audence in the hall, and delivered the consequence of the fact that he is prepared to perform neating and promptly, cheap for cash, any and all yours in his line. Why should you buy garments ill-shaped and disproportionate, ready an eloquent oration. It abounded in good words for Kansas, the State university, and an eprefect it may be obtained? Mr. Holos words for Mr. Peck's address his hearers applicated loud and long, thereby showing their appreciation of his effort.

This being commencement day it seemed that everything else was laid aside that our citizens might go to the university to hear 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 regulation of the faculty, and the following named performent visitors from our own city and above it is a supplementary and appearance and accorded with the occasion. On the platform of the faculty, and the following named the proposition of the faculty, and the following named the proposition of the faculty, and the following named the proposition of the faculty o

- 1. "Molecules and Motion"-John H. Long,
- Olathe.
 2. "Stars that Shine" Carrie M. Watson, Law-
- 3. "Mill on Individuality" Colin Timmons Lawrence.
 4. "Natural Faith" -- Andrew Atchison, Rich-
- mond.
 5. "The Weapons and the Warfare",—Wm. Osburn, Wilmington, Ill.
 6. "Manfred and Faust",—Clara L. Morris, Law-
- 7. "True Culture"—Everard Bierer, Jr., Hia-watha.
 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 Hope's.

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STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES

Is now Complete, and we are

SELLING THEM CHEAP FOR CASH.

BARGAINS IN SUMMER GOODS:

		Taranta da	1 215 31		\$1 50	worth	\$2 25
Men's serge shoes			J. 41 15.4	20	1 00	- 16	1 25
Men's plow packs	-,	7.5		- 11	1 75	**	2 00
Men's plow shoes		•	· •	7.	1 60	**	1 75
Women's grained shoes	-	,	-		2 00	"	2 50
Women's kid, side lace -		•	• .		1 00		1 25
Women's kid slippers		be 4 11. 📆	e elemente.		1 00		1 20

CITY SHOE STORE, (Old Barnar 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 Hapgood, and B. A. upon Misses Bullene and Watson, and Messrs. Osburn, Atchison, Timmons and Scott.

In presenting the diplomas, Dr. Marvin said: in increasing the diplomas, Dr. Marvin said: in the diplomas read as follows:

The diplomas read as follows:

To Whom IT MAY CONCERS, GREETING:—These

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 iurnished by addressing general passenger agent, Kansas Pacific railway, Kønsas City, Mo.

The Kansas Pacific is also the most direct freight route to all the points referred to above. Lowest rates and west

The diplomas read as igniows.

To Whom It MAY CONCERN, GREETING:—These presents certily 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 18th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1877, caused this seal to be affixed.

Attest:—E. T. INCALIS, Sec'y.

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 enertained 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 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.

"GREAT REDUCTION" in time to all Eastern points, via the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and its connections. "Only 50 hours" from the Missouri River to New York. Summer arrangement—The Kansas City and New York afternoon Express, has a through day and sleeping car from Kansas City to Toledo, via the Wabash Railway. Only one change of cars to Indianapolis and Cincinnati, with direct connection for Louisville, Columbus and Pittsburgh. Also a through day coach and Pullman Sleeping car from Kansas City to Chicago, via Quincy and Chicago, Burlingtop & Quincy R. R., without change, connecting with fast trains from Chicago, arriving at New York at 10 p. m. next evening. Passengers via Wabash line can change cars in Union Depot, Toledo, at 10 p. m. and arrive Buffalo 7.15, and Niagara Falis at 8 a. m. next.morning, (Tickets good via the Falls,) and arrive New York at 10 p. m. same evening; or, if preferred can remain at the Falls until 1.30 p. m., and arrive New York 6.45 a. m. following morning, same as other lines.

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

Merchant Tailor.

George Hollingberry, merchant tailor, cor-ner Massachusetts and Warren streets, would call the attention of our farmers and citizens

Cannot but be the happy thought as the fortunate recipient of the Rucky 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 Addine. It is written in gossipy, 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.

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

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

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.

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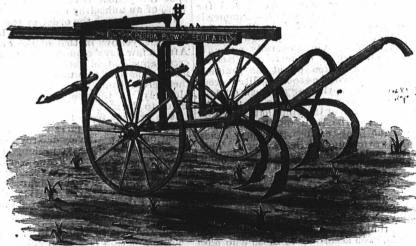
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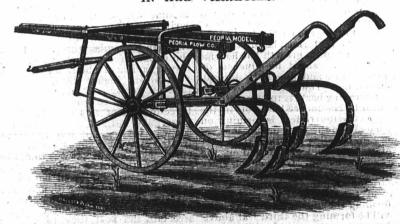
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Steel Beam Plows, Wood Beam Plows, Sulky Plows and Corn Plows IN ALL VARIETIES.



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. All these plows are warranted first-class in every respect.

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SPRING WAGONS, ETC., ETC.,

Would respectfully call the attention of buyers to the same. The manufacture and sale of this work successfully, in the Middle and Westera States, for the last thirty years, fully establishes its claim to the confidence of the public. The business having gradually grown during the period mentioned, from a very small beginning, till now, its annual sales are numbered by the thousands.

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.

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Constantly on hand, and particular attention paid to orders for sheet music.

Owgans will be sold on quarterly payments; any organ of which the price in our catalogue is over \$125\$ and under \$500\$ will be rented with privilege of purchase and agreement that when the rent paid amounts to the value of the organ it shall belong to the party hiring it. One taking an organ on this plan must engage to keep it at least six months, after which he may return it. At any time he may at any time purchase the organ, in which case he will be allowed all rent which has been paid and a deduction from its price at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum on payments anticipated. A very liberal discount will be made to Churches, Sunday schools, Granges, Good Templars, etc.

Catalogues and price lists free to any address upon application. W. W. FLUKE, Agent, 40 Mass. street, 1st door north of post-office.

Horticultural Department.

Summer Pruning of the Grape.
On this much mosted point a writer in the Sacramento Record Union dis-

courses in this wise: There is great diversity of opinion and practice, in regard to summer prun-ing 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 of the sun, and the bearing will be in almost every respect from what they do in a damp and rich soil. So in a in almost every respect from what they do in a damp and rich soil. So in a different 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 what would be pruned differently from what would be best if the grapes were to be used for the table or for raisins.

I more prolific without injury to the vine itself.

Conn Bread.—One pint of sour milk or buttermilk, one pint corn meal, one pint wheat flour, two even teaspoonfuls of soda, one tea-cupful molasses or sugar, one large tea-spoonfuls alt. 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, two even teaspoonfuls of soda, one tea-cupful molasses or sugar, one large tea-spoonfuls of soda one pint wheat flour, two even teaspoonfuls of soda, one tea-cupful molasses or sugar, one large tea-spoonfuls of soda one pint wheat flour, two even teaspoonfuls of soda, one tea-cupful molasses or sugar, one large teaspoonful of sour milk or buttermilk, one pint one pint wheat flour, two even teaspoonfuls of soda, one tea-cupful molasses or sugar, one large teaspoonfuls of soda, one tea-cupful molasses or sugar, one large teaspoonful of sour milk or buttermilk, one pint one pint one pint wheat flour, two even teaspoonfuls of soda, one tea-cupful molasses or sugar, one large teaspoonfuls of soda, one tea-cupful molasses or sugar, one large teaspoonfuls of soda, one tea-cupful molasses or sugar, one large teaspoonfuls of soda, one tea-cupful molasses or sugar, one large teaspoonfuls of soda, one tea-cupful molasses or sugar, one large teaspoonfuls of soda, one tea-cupful milk or buttermilk, one pint wheat flour, the cupful milk or buttermilk, one pi 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 three-fourths of an inch of these media. 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 ev-cry other respect. There are a few gen-cral rules in regard to summer pruning which are applicable to all vines, all soils blue and green lights before any change and all climates, and about which near-was evident in the other parts. After ly all good viniculturists agree. One to days under the blue fluid, there was of these rules is that the old wood, or a croppof cress of as bright agreen as any that which is a year or more old, should not be disturbed in the summer season abundant. The crop was scant under the 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. whether in spring or summer or fall. blue rays in the spot originally sub-These suckers merely take up and ex-haust the sap of the vine that should be to the red. It is evident from this that the red 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 viniculturist, and his summer care of the vine is still more simple and growth fail to revive the blighted vegage to perform without making any casy 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 in consequence, the berries, so to speak, become dropsical. It occurred to the other handy instrument, as a pair of pinchers, but we are particular to have the operation performed before the cane the operation performed before the cauch to be checked in its growth has become so hard that it cannot be pinched off leaving a disc of about a foot in diamwith the thumb and finger, it 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 spring as the spr 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 to the cane and pinch it off. Go over the vines 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 month-forming the second, etc. These should ly till the first of June. All the vines covered. These vines have borne a full are forming the 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 way when they attain to 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 soit 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 ensirely at their juncture with the old wood as soon as they make their appearance. We ought, perhaps, in this consention, to define what we mean by sap or water canes. All those canes of shoots that put out of wood more than one year old, as out of the main stem or hody of the vine, or out of old limbs below the energy 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 head 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 test of formed, thus causing the canes to grow stronger and more lateral to winter-kill unless well mulched; but on the pear toot, is apt to winter-kill unless well mulched; but on the pear soot, after it has stood a few years, the roots strike, so deep that the full present the fruit test of 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 bet-ter flavor and color.

ter 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 denser foliage from the too great heat

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 yel-

The plumula burst the cuticle in the

etation. 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 laterals 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. writer that if new roots could be started they would produce good results. Early in November the ground around

The Household.

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

Ir 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

CORN BREAD .- One pint of sour milk or buttermilk, one pint corn meal,

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; boll and mash fine two pounds of potatoes; beat the potatoes by degrees into the butter and sugar; add five well beaten eggs, a wine-glass-ful 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 MOUNTAIN GINGERBEAD. — 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 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 re-mainder fine, then stir all the ingre-dients 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 uitric 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 hydric, instinctively thrighs from the application of cold shrinks from the application of cold water, if in health. Everybody knows that cold water cannot wash the hands bled about the purifying effect of cold water. Cold water kills more than it cures. Hundreds of children are killed every year by fanatical mothers bath-ing them, head and ears, in cold water.

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dressed beef weekly to Europe, has, in commerce, and no longer an experi-ment, 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 inappropri-ate to direct the attention of breeders herds near this place.

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 imtion 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 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 ranchman to where this much needed improvement may be found. He may not leave an area of fifty miles of Kan-sas 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 gentleis to review the herds owned by gentle-men north of the river (leaving out for the present, our own and adjoining counties south of the river), I will com-mence with the herd of Wm. F. Gor-don, of Liberty, Mo. To those in our immediate vicinity but little need be said. Mr. Gordon has been resued in this particular line. His father before him was one of the early cattle kings was one of the early cattle kings of the West, so he has the experience necessary to insure success in the con-trol 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.) hest at the head of his herd, in Price Climax, a prize animal, at Paris, Kentucky, which has made his mark on Morris' herd. Next on the list comes Frank Henshaw and his sontin-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 state of t mals. At the head of their herd is Joe Johnston, bred by the renowned breeder of Kentucky, Abram Renick, whose er of Kentucky, Abram Kenick, 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 very moderate circumstances and has hewn out his own large fortune. His sole occupation has been live 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 on best suited for the farmer to raise and pest 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 bullocks, cows, and oxen, and the loss of manes and talls 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

Short-Horn Cattle.

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

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 specifical cure on the animals attack. As the exportation of both live and and radical cure on the animals attacked. The petroleum should be of the most refined American quality, rubbed dressed beef weekly to Europe, has, in the first year of the experiment, already the first year of the experiment, already in vigorously and quickly with the palm reached \$3,000,000, and may now be of the hand, and applied at intervals of the hand, and applied at intervals of three days, six or seven times in all, extended as one of the horses, tails, and cept 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 and grazers to some of the superior 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 scarrely 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 homewards. 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 mitkmaids.

Rosa, Florenza, Giula, Sposa, and many names, which were noted by us at the company called out by the overthe 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

Ears of Swine. A breeder, writing in the Iowa Prowill be improved in this regard.

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 sold and alum are used for the purpose, made into a powder. Here there 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, pose, 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 and purge. flavor. It does not enter into the but-ter, but its action is upon the cream, and it passes off with the buttermilk.

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 flauks 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. Atter this she was turned out to grass, stabled at night and all bad weather. She soon looked like she was relieved, and in August last she was again put stabled at night and all bad weather. She soon looked like she was relieved, and in August last she was again put 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. 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 ex-ercised. 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 it of any disease.—Turf, Field and

Thave a mare, 141-2 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 a 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 as readily as the individual members of some large hards in this country than ing from their fields take up their places in the sheds."

In the sheds." legs. A little nitre may also be given occasionally in a drench. If out of condition, the horse should be given a ducer, says: It seems to me that there is enough in this subject to engage the attention of those employed in the imoil of turpentine, and sufficient linseed 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 ears. That a small, upright ears 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 desire.

this has been done by breeders of Po-very fat last winter and for his comfort a simple purgative, they are unequaled. 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 like a small-pox would show first, and me that these extremes should be avoid would increase in size until it would be as large as your hand, filled with breed for a medium ear, and the Berkshire breeders be less auxious for small upright ears, and I think both breeds will be improved in this record.

Ilke 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 upright ears, and I think both breeds article advertised for the cure of mange) I healed it three or four times, but it 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 of the purpose of the purpose of the purpose of the purpose of the following information concerning of the following from constant strength in the purpose of large experiences and butter dairies, gives us the following from constant strength in the purpose of large experiences are also the following from constant strength in the following from constant strength in the purpose of large experiences are also being about my children for seven years, you will oblige me much if you tell in your the following information and the fol

cipitate, 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 un-til the entire cuticle is healed. When

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC. DR. C. M?LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver. DAIN 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 nead 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.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them A FAIR TRIAL.

For all Bilious derangements, and as

The genuine Dr. C. M. LANE'S LIVER Pills are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression Dr. MCLANE's LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MeLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist on your druggist or storekeeper giving you the genuine Dr. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

To those wishing to give DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PLLS a trial, we will mail post paid to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twenty-five cents. FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, PA

AS. G. SANDS WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING

Sands's Genuine all Wool HORSE COLLARS All Collars Guaranteed to be as

SADDLES & HARNESS

JAS. G. SANDS

JAMES M. HENDRY, ATTORNEY AT LAW

NOTARY PUBLIC

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any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country, osed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiof this Powder over every other preparation AS THE LARGEST SALE OF

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

Every Farmer a 1 Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that affilet an imals, such as Founder, Distompor, Fistula, Pol. Bvil, Hilde-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Nellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Faigue from Hard-Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit; also promotting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LKIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the looseding of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

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



LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative puri-fies the blood, removes had bumors, 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 discuss Fowls, styled Chicken, Cholera, Gapes, Blind we ders, Megrims or Giddiness, &c. LEIS POV. Teradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, minimum with corn meal, moistened, and feed two with corn meal, moistened, and feed two means are stated in their





Leis? Powder is an excellent remedy for Hoga The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in Leis? Condition Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange, Hog-Cholera, Sore Teats, Ridney 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 Arricle for fattening Hogs.

N. B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIP-ERS.—To protect mysolf and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signa-ture of the proprietor upon each package, without which



package.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.
FULLER, FINGH & MULLER, Chicago, ML
BROWN, WEBBER & MD COLLINS BROS

Should you fail to find the powder, inclose thirty cents to the proprietor, with your name and post-office address, and they will be sent to you postpaid.

FITS & EPILEPSY

POSITIVELY CURED.

The worst cases of the longest standing, by using DR. HEBBARD'S CURE. IT HAS CURED THOUSANDS, will give \$1,000 for a case it will benefit. A bottle sent free to all addressing DIBBLEE, Chemist. Office, 1855 Broad New York.

FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weak-rness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. ADDRESS DR. JAQUES & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

S. I. CLARK, Commission Merch'nt

For the sale of

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

In the District Court, Fenrth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas.

E. P. Hammond, plaintif, vs. Mary F, Simpson et al., defendants.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will,

Tuesday, the 26th day of June, A.B. 1877, At one (1) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Donglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of Mary F. Simpson, S. N. Simpson, W. H. Simpson, Mary L. Simpson and Helen L. Simpson, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of the northeast quarter section number eight (8), in township number twelve (12), of range number twenty (20), in Douglas county, State of Kansas, thence cast fifty-two (52) rods, thence north one hundred and five and three-sevenths (105 3-7) rods, thence cast twenty-eight (28) rods, thence north fifty-four and four-sevenths (54-7) rods, thence west eight (80) rods, thence south one hundred and sixty (160) rods to the place of beginning; and appraised at nine hundred (8900) dollars. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this, the 24th day of May, 1877.

21-5t Sheriff Douglas county, Kansas. Tuesday, the 26th day of June, A.D. 1877,

SHERIFF'S SALE.
State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District. sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas. E. P. Hammond, plaintiff, vs. S. N. Simpson et al., defendants.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE, TO me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on

Tuesday, the 26th day of June, A.D. 1877,
At two (2) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the
front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer
for sale at public auction, to the highest and best
bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and
interest whatsoever of S. N. Simpson, W. H. Simpson, Mary L. Simpson, Helen L. Simpson and
Mary F. Simpson, administratrix of the estate of
H. M. Simpson, deceased, W. W. Cookins, Hiram Hill sand M. B. Brownlee, and each of them
in and to the following described premises, to witThe east half of the southeast quarter of section
number one (1), in township number twelve (12),
of range number nineteen (19), in Douglas county, Kansas; and appraised at twelve hundred
(81200) dollars. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of
Lawrence, this the 24th day of May, 1877.

H. S. CLARKE,

21-5t Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas. Tuesday, the 26th day of June, A.D. 1877,

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.
In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas.
H. L. Ward, plaintiff, vs. James F. Moore, defendant.

PY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will,

Monday, the 16th day of July, A. B. 1877,

Between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock p. m. of said
day, at the front door of the court house in the city
of Lawrence, county of Douglas, and State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest
and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, tiile and interest whatsoever of James F. Moore in
and to the following described premises, to wit:
The west halt of the northeast quarter of section
number thirty-six (38), township number eleven
(11) south, of range number seventeen (17), east of
the sixth principal meridian, containing eighty
(30) acres more or less, situated in Douglas comty and State of Kansas; to be without appraisement. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of
Lawrence, this, the 14th day of June, 1877.

Beriff of Douglas county, Kansas.

R. J. Borgholthaus, Attorney for Plaintiff. Monday, the 16th day of July, A. D. 1977,

R. J. Borgholthaus, Attorney for Plaintiff.

R. J. Borgholthaus, Attorney for Robay cause in the matter of the application of Harriet Plaintiff. Attention of the estate of Abel Yates, deceased, by L. S. Steele and Owen A. Bassett, her attorneys, and presents to the court her petition praying for an order for the sale of the following described real estate belonging to the estate of said deceased, to wit: Beginning at a point on the south line of section number seven (7), in township number thirteen (13), ot range number nineteen (19), 4:60 chains west of the southeast corner of said section, thence west on said south line 4.00 chains, thence south to the center of the channel of Wakarusa creek, thence up the center of said channel to a point opposite the mouth of Skunk Hollow, thence south 65 degrees, west 1.10 chains, thence north 28 degrees and 45 minutes, west 3:81 chains to the center of the Lawrence and Emporia State road, thence northeasterly along the center of said State road 1.42 chains to its intersection with said south line, thence west on said south line to a point 26.666 chains west of the southeast corner of said section, thence northeasterly 20.00 chains to a point, thence east 28.666 chains to the east line of said section, thence south on said east line 6.60 chains to the center of said State road, thence northeasterly along the center of said State road, thence south on east line of said section, thence south on said east line, thence west of said east line in 6.60 chains to the center of said State road, thence south on said cest line 6.60 chains to the center of said State road, thence south on east line of said section, thence south on said line, thence south to the place of beginning, containing fifty and one-third acres more or less, situated in Douglas county, Kansa

newspaper of general circulation in Douglas county.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

John Q. A. Norton, Judge of the Probate Court of Douglas county, Kansas, hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the order made in the above matter, on the 2d day of June, 1877, as appears from the records of said court.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name and attached the seal of said court, [L. s.] this 4th day of June, 1877.

JOHN Q. A. NORTON, Judge,

IL. s.] this 4th day of June, 18:17.

JOHN Q. A. NORTON, Judge.

NOTICE—IN CHANCERY—M: Lewis vs. Henry Shanklin, Lydia Shanklin and James E. Terry: Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree rendered in the above entitled cause on the 16th day of June, 1875, I, Mark W. Delahay, special Master in Chancery and by said decree duly appointed and authorized to execute the same, will, on the 9th day of July, 1877, at 1 to 'clock p. m. of that day, at the outer door of the court house building, in the city of Lawrence, in the county of Douglas and State of Kansas, offer at public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, for each in hand, the following mentioned and described property, situated in said county of Douglas, to wit: All that tract or parcel of land situated in the county of Douglas, in the State of Kansas, described as fellows, to wit: Commencing on the south corner of Adams and Kentucky streets in the city of Lawrence, thence south on Kentucky street wo hundred and tan feet, thence west two hundred and fifty feet to Tennessee street, thence and the feet to the corner of Adams street, thence exity hundred and fifty feet to Tennessee street; two hundred and ten feet to the corner of Adams street, thence exity hundred and street to the place of beginning, with appurtenances. That upon the confirmation of sale the purchaser will be entitled to a conveyance of the land so sold.

MARK W. DELAHAY,

Special Master in Ghancery.

TRAOHER & STEPHERS, Solicitors.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.
In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kas.
The Concord Savings Bank, plaintiff, vs. George W. Umberger et al., defendants.

By VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for the county of Douglas, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on Manday, the 16th day of July, A. B. 1877.

Monday, the 16th day of July, A. D. 1877.
At 10'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of George W. Umberger and Rusaltha O. Umberger, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: The east half of section fifteen (16), in township thirteen (13), of range eighteen (18), less twenty-two and seventy-live hundredths (22.75-100) acres deeded to James H. Lane, on the cast side thereof, and fig. (5) acres deeded to Harrison Burrow, on the west deeded thereof, in Douglas county and State of Kansas; and appraised at ten thousand two hundred and fifty (\$10,250.00) dollars. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this the 14th day of June, 1877.

H. S. Clarke,

Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.

Owen A. Bassett, Attorney for Plaintiff. Monday, the 16th day of July, A. D. 1877

GIVEN AWAY!

High Class Poultry

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS.

PARTRIDGE AND BUFF COCHINS,

PLYMOUTH ROCKS, HOUDANS,

BROWN & WHITE LEGHORNS,

B. B. R. GAME,

-AND-SILVER SEABRIGHT BANTAMS,

BRONZE TURKEYS,

ROUEN AND MUSCOVY DUCKS.

The above stock is bred true to feather, and from the best strains in England and America. My fowls are not bred in confined city lots as many are. I have a large farm devoted specially to breeding and raising fine poultry. I select by the "Standard," and strive faithfully to please my custom-

EGGS FOR HATCHING A SPECIALTY.

PURE BERKSHIRE PIGS.

I have a few fine pigs of the above breed for sale now. Send stamp for prompt reply. Circulars, lists of mating, and premium lists to purchasers. Write name, P. O., County and State plainly, and address,

D. J. WILLMER, Baden, St. Louis County, Mo.

State in what paper you saw this advertisement

J. T. WARNE,

DEALER IN HARDWARE. 77 Mass. St., - - Lawrence, Kans.

The most complete stock of BUILDING HARDWARE,

Such as LOCKS, HINGES, Window-Fastenings, Door-Bolts, Nails, Etc.,

> In the city. Also sells SYTHES AND SNATHS,

GRAIN CRADLES, HAND HAY RAKES. AND OTHER HARVEST GOODS.

CHERRY-SEEDERS, APPLE-PARERS, BABY CARRIAGES.

The finest assortment of TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY, & SCISSORS In the West,

All to be sold at Low Prices. ELMENDARO HERD.



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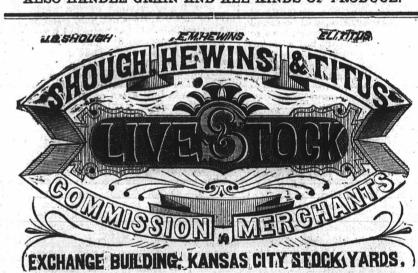
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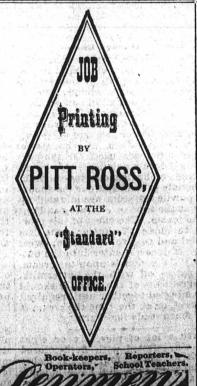
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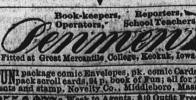
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