







## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1877.

## WAR IN EUROPE.

There seems to be no doubt now that very soon the roar of artillery, the sharp rattle of musketry and the groans of wounded and mangled warriors, will be heard in Europe. The terrible war cloud which has hovered over Turkey for many months, sometimes rising as though preparing to vanish, yet always returning and each time drawing nearer and growing blacker, now seems ready to burst in awful fury over the land. Obsolete to the last, Turkey has scornfully rejected every peace proposition, ceasing only for brief intervals to visit upon the unprotected heads of those faithful Christians within its borders the accumulated wrath of generations. The cries of these Christians who in their weakness were unable to defend their lives and property against the turbaned invaders, have not been in vain for powerful Russia has taken up the cause and will battle for the right.

Whatever else than establishing religious liberty for the Christians may be the object of Russia in thus meeting Turkey, will perhaps be developed ere peace is again restored, but certain it appears that she will endeavor with a mighty hand to stay the long continued persecution of her brethren.

Concerning this impending struggle, our own General Sherman, who has been over the ground, thus prophesies: "That the world will witness the greatest battles ever fought so far as destruction of life is concerned. I believe this struggle is going to cost a million lives, and they will not be all Russians and Turks, either. I can hardly believe the Turks can withstand the shock. They may save Constantinople, but if they lose every other point, what good will it do?"

Almost simultaneously with the receipt of news in the United States that war in Europe was imminent, our grain markets were the scene of unusual animation and not a little excitement. There was an immediate rise in corn of from three to five cents on the bushel. But the largest stride was taken in wheat. At St. Louis, during the past fortnight number 2 fall wheat has advanced in price from \$1.52 to \$2.17, other grades in proportion.

While war with all its attendant horrors and bloodshed is revolting and ever to be dreaded by Christianized and enlightened humanity, yet "It is an ill wind" etc.

## HOW IT LOOKS.

As a result of careful inquiry and from personal observation we are informed that the growing wheat in this and adjoining counties is in a condition that could scarcely be improved upon at this season of the year in the Missouri valley. It stands up thick, full and even, bearing a color that is indicative of vigor and strength. Looking upon it in the present light, without further knowledge, the prospect is indeed all that could be wished for. In Douglas county it is safe to say that the acreage of wheat for this year is twenty-five per cent. greater than that of 1876; and from many portions of the State come reports even as favorable as this. What a glorious harvest Kansas would have if all this were allowed to mature into the full, ripe grain!

Concerning that terrible enemy to our growing crop, the grasshopper, numerous and even contradictory are the reports throughout the State; the preponderance of opinion, however, seems to be to the effect that no general destruction of crops will result from a 'hopper visitation this season. In the northern and western part of the State they say: "Farmers do not seem to be frightened because of the 'hoppers, but are seeding and planting as largely as ever." Then from a number of southern counties comes this report: "Two-thirds of the eggs are spoiled and will not hatch." All this is cheering, indeed, but it is too early yet to tell what amount of eggs will hatch. The next four weeks may put a new appearance upon the scene. In the meantime let a war of extermination be waged wherever the pesky intruder makes an appearance.

## STATE LECTURER'S WORK.

This week we start on a trip of a month's duration. We shall visit the counties of Chase, Harvey, Sedgwick, Sumner, Cowley, Butler, Marion and McPherson, and try to stir up the Pa-

trons to renewed energy in the great work they have undertaken. In the meantime we hope the members of the order throughout the State will press forward the work of getting the necessary stock to start our State Co-operative Association as speedily as possible. We are now laboring under a great disadvantage for the want of a wholesale store of our own.

We were at Kansas City one day last week, and while there called on Bro. A. T. Stewart, our State agent. He told us that one mail that day had brought him orders for goods to the amount of one thousand dollars; the money came with the orders. Now, Bro. Stewart has to do the best he can in getting these orders filled. Patrons of Kansas, at the meeting of our last State grange you voted to start a State Co-operative Association. Now the question is, why don't you do what you voted you would do? Why put it off from month to month and suffer great loss for the want of it?

The Patrons of the State could put in the necessary amount of money in one day if they would. One dollar from each member would give us a working capital of twenty thousand dollars. Will the Patrons accomplish this at once?

While we are on our travels we shall write for publication in the SPIRIT the condition of the order in the counties which we visit; the crop prospects; also what we may see of the "festive little 'hopper'."

We once more appeal to the Patrons to make the State Co-operative Association an accomplished fact at once, then we will soon be in a situation to reap large benefits through co-operation.

## CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

BRO. STEVENS:—Please allow me space enough in your columns to announce to the agents soliciting stock and all others for this association that our worthy brother, M. C. Mowry, has resigned the position of assistant secretary, and that Brother Justus Howell, the agent at Lawrence, Douglas county, has volunteered his services until the meeting of the board of directors on June 5th next. All monies and subscriptions should be sent direct to Bro. Justus Howell, Lawrence, Kansas.

A. T. STEWART,

Sec'y State Co-operative Ass'n.

## GENERAL NEWS.

It is probable that within a few days the secretary of the treasury will issue the forty-sixth call for the redemption of \$10,000,000 in 5-20 bonds.

The editorial and composing rooms of the *Journal of Commerce*, New York, were ruined by fire on the morning of the 23d. The files of the paper, extending back to 1828, and a valuable library were also destroyed. Other occupants of the building suffered from water. The total loss will reach \$25,000. The paper will be issued as usual from new quarters.

A DISPATCH from Deadwood, D. T., of the 24th, says: "This morning a dispute arose in which several persons were engaged, concerning the title of a certain lot in South Deadwood. After some harsh language all hands drew shooters and commenced firing. Result: Dan A. Bodavik, of Eureka, Nevada, killed; S. Carah, same place, mortally shot; N. Milbeck, slightly wounded. Another disturbance by lot jumping, occurred to-day, in which several shots were fired but nobody hurt."

The Louisiana commission have returned to Washington. They speak in warm terms of the kind manner in which they were received at New Orleans by both parties, and appear to be perfectly satisfied with the result of their mission. The commission visited the executive mansion on Tuesday during a session of the cabinet. Business was suspended when there was an informal conversation between them and the cabinet respecting their mission. The commission furnished a final report of their proceedings to the president, who returned thanks for the satisfactory way in which they had discharged their duties.

At 12 o'clock last night, says a Monday's dispatch from Omaha, a fire was discovered in the rear of the Pioneer block, in some frame additions. A furious gale was blowing at the time, driving the flames into the block, and making it impossible to save anything. The entire block was destroyed with the exception of the portion owned by P. H. Sharp & Bro., which, with the stock of leather, was damaged by water; fully covered by insurance. C. F. Goodman, druggist, loses the building and stock, loss \$60,000; insured for \$20,000. J. F. Lehman, pawnbroker, loss on building and stock, \$18,000; part of the stock was saved; nearly covered by insurance. Among the insured things was \$5,000 worth of diamonds. The section owned by J. M. Pattee was totally destroyed, loss \$10,000; insurance, \$4,000; occupied by Simpson, tobaccoist, stock, \$10,000,

mostly saved, the balance covered by insurance. Creighton's hall was slightly damaged by water and fire, and the occupants, McKilligan, liquor dealer, and Meyer, tobaccoist, damaged by water; all insured. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary, as a man was seen running away from the place where it was set, by two parties.

ACCORDING to a late dispatch from Matamoros, considerable excitement on the Mexican frontier at the account of what appears to be a well founded rumor, that Gen. Ord, military commander of Texas, has directed the concentration of a considerable force of United States troops at Laredo, Texas, on the Rio Grande, immediately opposite Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. This movement, at a time when the frontier is remarkably quiet, taken in connection with the fact that Col. Schaffer recently crossed a force of United States troops into Mexico, with Gen. Ord's knowledge and presence, and Gen. Escobedo, who is chief military partisan of ex-President Lerdo at San Antonio, Texas, which is the headquarters of Gen. Ord, is regarded as a menace on the part of the United States military authorities at Rio Grande, as against the government of President Diaz, which, if persisted in, is likely to lead to serious complications, if not open hostilities between the United States and Mexico. Several arrests have been made within the past few days of Mexican army officers on this frontier, who are known to sympathize with a movement in favor of the restoration of President Lerdo, and important documents implicating others were found in their possession.

A NEW ORLEANS dispatch of Monday night says: "The following Republican members presented themselves at the bar of the House to-day and were sworn in: Keating and Brown, of Caddo; Dinkgrave, of Madison; Hill, of Ascension; Gray, of St. Mary; Brown, of Jefferson; Thomas, of Bossier, and Gracien, of Algiers. Mr. Dinkgrave, speaking for a number of his associates and himself, said that they considered it their duty to follow the majority of their colleagues, but not surrender their principles. They yielded to the force of circumstances and would co-operate in any measure for the good of the State. The letter of resignation from Lucius Earley, who was returned from West Feliciana by the returning board, was read and received. There are absent now from the House but four Republican members and from the Senate, three. Gov. Packard remains in the State house. Judge H. M. Spofford was nominated to-day by the Democratic caucus for United States senator. In an interview yesterday, Judge Spofford said 'the policy of President Hayes as outlined by his inaugural address and his official action since he was declared president, has met my hearty approbation, and so long as he stands squarely up to that policy he will have my humble support.'"

A TELEGRAM from New Orleans of the 24th, is as follows: "The legislative body elected Judge Spofford United States senator in joint session. Mr. James put in nomination Judge H. M. Spofford as the choice of the Democratic caucus. Senator Allen, on behalf of his constituents, said he seconded the motion. He had been asked not to vote, but he hoped the Republicans would not adopt such a suicidal policy. He trusted the Republicans would cast their vote, so that he could go to the United States Senate as the representative, not of one party, but of the whole people. Mr. Stewart also advised his Republican friends to support Judge Spofford. He eulogized the ability of the nominee, and referred to his brilliant record on the supreme bench. Gov. Warmoth said that the Republican party was now disbanded, and there was but one party. The vote was as follows: Spofford, 140; blank, 12. As the cathedral clock struck 12 to-day, the detachment of third infantry under command of Lieut. Col. J. R. Brooks marched out of the Orleans hotel and passed down to the river, where they embarked on a steamboat for their barracks. About one hundred men from other regiments assembled on the opposite side of the street in front of the Orleans hotel, to see their comrades move. When the infantry band began to play, a few hundred persons gathered on the streets, along the line of march, but there was not the slightest demonstration of any kind. On the galleries of the Orleans and St. Louis hotels stood a few of the adherents of Gov. Packard, looking at the movements of the troops and people in the streets below. This afternoon one hundred guns were fired, and a liberal display of flags was made, in honor of the withdrawal of government troops from the vicinity of the State house."

A VIENNA dispatch of the 23d inst. transmitted from London, says: At the military conference Saturday it was suggested that Austria should not occupy Bosnia if the tranquillity of Serbia was certain. If Serbia shows the slightest tendency to insurrection, it is probable the Austrian army will cross the frontier. A dispatch reports that the Russian army has advanced to Bucharest. It is rumored in the lobby of the House of Commons that the government has resolved to send a fleet to the Suez canal, and that the earl of Beaconsfield has visited the queen to obtain her sanction. A dispatch from Paris to-night states that Prince Orloff, Russian ambassador, has received Gortschakoff's circular, announcing Russia's

reasons for declaring war. He proceeded to the French foreign office this evening to communicate the circular to Duke De Cases. A declaration of war is expected to-morrow. The dispatch of the Grand Vizier to Prince Charles of Roumania has produced a great impression. It is believed that Roumania intends to consult the guaranteeing powers as to the course she should pursue. The emperor of Russia yesterday reviewed the ninth army corps. Addressing the officers, he said: "If you should encounter the enemy, show yourselves brave, and uphold the ancient glory of your regiment. I hope the young men among you who have not yet been under fire will not show themselves inferior to their veteran comrades. I trust you may soon return, covered with glory." The emperor also addressed the officers of the eleventh cavalry division. He said he hoped their regiment would display the same brilliant courage as ever. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed everywhere among the troops and people. The emperor sleeps at Tierspott to-night, where review will be held Tuesday. His majesty then goes to Vengheni for another resume the same day, and returns to Kichenef about midnight. The *Standard's* dispatch from Constantinople says Prince Gortschakoff's circular containing Russia's ultimatum has been presented to the Porte, and an immense crowd witnessed the removal of Russian arms from the doors of the embassy. The *Standard's* correspondent at Vienna says Russia's circular note which has arrived there, censures Saffet Pasha's recent note rejecting the protocol, from which it draws the conclusion that Russia finds herself under the necessity of proceeding single handed in order to realize her wishes. Russia's representatives are instructed to declare unequivocally that Russia, although compelled by the course of results to resort to energetic measures, only intends to obtain guarantees for their compliance with the demands of the great powers, resolved upon in various conferences for the improvement of the condition of Christians. Russia is not desirous of territorial aggrandizement. Later—Dispatches from Vienna announce that the Russian army will commence its march into Roumania on Wednesday. Russian naval authorities have suspended navigation between the Crimea and Caucasus. The *Times* dispatch from Pera says intelligence has been received from Crete that the Turks have lost all their authority in the country, and have but little in the towns. The peasantry are all organized for insurrection in the mountains. There are only seven hundred Turkish soldiers on the island. Still later—The czar of Russia has declared war. The following is the text of his manifesto:

## Our Faithful and Beloved Subjects:

—You know the strong interest we have constantly felt in the destinies of the oppressed Christian population of Turkey. Our desire to ameliorate and assuage their lot has been shared by the whole Russian nation, which now shows itself ready to bear fresh sacrifices to alleviate the position of the Christians in the Balkan peninsula. The blood and property of our faithful subjects have always been dear to us, and our whole reign attests our constant solicitude to preserve to Russia the benefits of peace. Their solicitude never failed to actuate us during the deplorable events which occurred in Herzegovina, Bosnia and Bulgaria. Our object before all was to effect an amelioration in the position of the Christians in the East by means of pacific negotiations. In concord with the great European powers, our allies and friends, for two years we have made incessant efforts to induce the Porte to effect such reforms as would protect the Christians from the arbitrary measures of local authorities. The accomplishment of these reforms was absolutely stipulated by anterior engagements contracted by the Porte toward the whole of Europe. Our efforts, supported by the diplomatic representatives made in common with other governments, have not, however, attained their object. The Porte has remained unshaken in its formal refusal of any effective guarantee for security to its Christian inhabitants and has rejected the conclusions of the Constantinople conference. Wishing to essay every possible means of conciliation in order to persuade the Porte, we proposed to the other cabinets to draw up a special protocol, comprising the most essential conditions of the Constantinople conference, and to invite the Turkish government to adhere to this international act which states the extreme extent of our peaceful demands, but our expectation was not fulfilled. The Porte did not defer to this unanimous wish of Christian Europe, and did not adhere to the conclusions of the protocol. Having exhausted all pacific efforts we are compelled by the haughty obstinacy of the Porte to proceed to more decisive acts, feeling that our equity and our own dignity enjoin it. By her refusal, Turkey places us under the necessity of having recourse to arms.

Profoundly convinced of the justice of our cause, and humbly committing ourselves to the grace and help of the Most High, we make known to our faithful subjects that the moment foreseen when we pronounced the words to which all Russia responded with complete unanimity, has now arrived. We expressed the intent to act independently when we deemed it necessary, and

when Russia's honor should demand it. And now invoking the blessing of God upon our armies, we give them the order to cross the Turkish frontier.

[Signed] ALEXANDER.

Given at Kischeneff, this 12th day of April, old style, in the year of grace 1877, and in the 23d year of our reign.

MR. J. HOWELL, of the grange grocery, although at present living in the city, is a granger. He is a sharp, shrewd business man, a man of energy and intelligence. He has, in a short time, built up a large and profitable trade in his line. He is a generous man but does not fool away his money. He has been for a year or so considering the propriety of purchasing an organ for his family, has received price lists and circulars from various dealers, and found, upon comparing notes, that he could purchase an organ here in Lawrence, delivered his house and warranted for five years, a little cheaper than he could purchase elsewhere. He has purchased one of Mr. Fluke's finest cabinet organs, and his estimable lady and daughters are happy in its possession, and Fluke is happy with his small profits, and is prepared with a large stock of organs to serve others likewise.

A CONSTANT cough, with falling strength, and wasting of flesh, are symptoms denoting pulmonary organs more or less seriously affected. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is a safe remedy for lung and throat ails.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

## Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, April 25, 1877.

Flour	.....	\$6.35 @ 10.00
Wheat—No. 2 fall	.....	2.15 @ 2.27
No. 3	.....	1.99 @ 2.04
No. 4 red	.....	1.85 @ 1.86
Corn—No. 2 mixed	.....	60 @ 54
Oats—No. 2 mixed	.....	37 @ 37 1/2
Barley—No. 2 no sales	.....	
Eye—No. 2	.....	85 @ 90
Pork	.....	16.12 @ 16.25
Bulk Meats	.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Bacon	.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Lard	.....	25 @ 30
Butter—creamery	.....	22 @ 25
dairy	.....	9 @ 10
Eggs	.....	5.00 @ 5.50

CHICAGO, April 25, 1877.

Flour	.....	5.00 @ 5.50
Wheat—No. 2 spring	.....	1.65 @ 1.66
No. 3	.....	1.43 @ 1.44
Corn	.....	49 1/2 @ 51 1/2
Oats	.....	39 @ 40
Pork	.....	16.05 @ 16.65
Bulk Meats	.....	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Lard	.....	10.75 @ 10.85
Butter—Dairy packed	.....	9 @ 10
Eggs	.....	1.80 @ 1.85

KANSAS CITY, April 25, 1877.

Wheat—No. 2, fall	.....	1.80 @ 1.85
Wheat—No. 3, red fall	.....	1.75 @ 1.77
No. 4, fall	.....	1.65 @ 1.67
Corn—No. 2 mixed	.....	37 1/2 @ 40
Oats	.....	38 1/2 @ 39 1/2
Rye—No. 2	.....	66 @ 68

## Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, April 25, 1877.

Cattle—Prime to choice	.....	\$5.00 @ 6.00
Poorer grades	.....	3.50 @ 4.50
Hogs	.....	4.90 @ 5.40

CHICAGO, April 25, 1877.

Cattle—Good steers	.....	4.75 @ 5.50
Hogs—Packers	.....	5.50 @ 5.75

KANSAS CITY, April 25, 1877.

Cattle—Native shippers	.....	4.70 @ 5.40
Native feeders	.....	3.75 @ 4.35
Native stockers	.....	3.40 @ 3.80
Native cows	.....	2.25 @ 4.25
Texas steers	.....	3.50 @ 4.50
Hogs—Packers	.....	4.85 @ 4.90
Stockers	.....	3.75 @ 4.25

Wheat went bounding up during the past week; some days the rise was as much as fifteen cents a bushel. The news came from St. Petersburg on Tuesday that war had been declared and hostilities commenced. Grain of all kinds, provisions, live stock and gold, went up in sympathy with wheat, but the rise was not so great. The rise in flour has been even greater than in wheat, dealers and millers asking so much that few sales are made.

Corn is but a few cents higher than we quoted last week; but great activity is reported in all the markets. Quotations yesterday in Baltimore were 63 cents for Western corn, and the market much excited.

In live stock, the past week, there has been considerable improvement. Our quotations from Kansas City are higher on all grades than they have been this spring. The constantly increasing exportation of fresh beef to England will doubtless keep the price of choice fat cattle at a high figure. If the importation of beef should be commenced on the continent of Europe the United States will hardly be able to supply the demand.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: XX, sack, \$3.25; XXX, \$3.75; XXXX, \$4.50; fancy, \$4.75. This is an advance of from 50 to 75 cents since we last quoted it. Corn meal, 3 cwt., 80 @ 90c. Rye flour, \$2.60 @ 2.90.

In Kansas City, rye is quoted at \$6 @ 7; tobacco—extra bright, 14 @ 15c, 1st class, 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2c, 2d class, 4 @ 5c; potatoes—peach blows, 90c to \$1.10; common, 75 @ 90c; sweet, \$1.00 @ 1.40. Butter, best 18c, common 12c; eggs about 8c.

War along the borders of Europe and Asia will not necessarily affect the price of very many articles in this country, except indirectly. It affects wheat immediately, because Southern Russia and some of the provinces of Turkey are the greatest wheat-producing countries in the world. It will affect other grain about in proportion as it can be used as a substitute for wheat. Indirectly, however, prices of almost everything will be influenced; confidence and new life will be infused into trade; farmers will exert themselves to raise every acre of grain possible; manufacturers will increase their productions with the assurance of finding a market. We look for better times this summer than we have had for five years.

One of the articles that will be raised in price by the Turkish war is opium. Most of the opium used in the world comes from Turkey and Persia. It is carried to all countries in English and American ships. It matters little to most people what its price is; but its consumption in the United States has more than doubled in the last eight years. If the high price diminishes its use it will be a good thing.

## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1877.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.  
 Advertisements, first insertion, one inch \$1.00  
 Each subsequent " " " " .50  
 The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

## City and Vicinity.

REMEMBER that to-night is the time for Prof. Yates's drawing, at the Commercial house. Many valuable prizes will be drawn; solid silver and solid gold. Tickets one dollar, at Frazer's jewelry store.

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

JAS. G. SANDS would call the attention of our farmers to the fact that in addition to a large stock of saddles and harness he has a fine lot of Sands's genuine all wool horse collars and invites them to call and witness the process of making them. See advertisement in another column.

HELP for the weak, nervous, and debilitated. Chronic and painful diseases cured without medicine. Electric belts and other appliances, all about them, and how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious. Book, with full particulars, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., 292 Vine street Cincinnati, O.

THE following is a list of patents issued to inventors in Kansas for the week ending May 1, 1877, and each dated April 17, 1877. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C.: J. Looker, plow, Abilene; N. Rigby, lamp, Winfield; C. Hopkins, saw sets, Topeka; also shade for try squares, Topeka.

BRO. JOHN REES, of Asherville, Kansas, writes to us as follows:

Asherville stands in great need of a good blacksmith. There are two stores here, one of a grange store. This town is located in one of the best sections of the Solomon valley. Our nearest regular blacksmith shop is eight miles distant. Here is a good opportunity for some practical smith to start in business.

MESSRS. ROGERS & ROGERS, live stock commission merchants at the Kansas City stock yards, say their business has been more than satisfactory since the beginning of the present year, and that the farmers ought to be happy, as they have distributed over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars among them per month. This is the time to ship your stock to.

OUR citizens will be pained to learn of the death of Mrs. Rosanna Kennedy, wife of Robert Kennedy, which occurred on the 18th inst., at the home residence in Leavenworth county. She was one of the pioneer ladies of Kansas, having come to this county with her husband in the spring of 1854. The funeral services took place on Friday last. The deceased was sixty-nine years of age. Thus, one by one, our early settlers are completing their work on this earth and joining each other in the land of eternal rest.

HAMMERSLOUGH, the great clothing man of Kansas City, comes to the front again this week with a new advertisement which appears on the eighth page. It strikes us as very strange that clothing men from other cities can find it profitable to advertise here, but a second thought clears the mystery. Our own merchants will not advertise and of course cannot expect trade. Hammerslough will hold a grand gold coin drawing on May 31st; every purchaser who buys goods to the amount of five dollars is entitled to a ticket in this drawing. Call on Hammerslough, it will pay.

DOUGLAS COUNTY Horticultural Society. The society, pursuant to notice, held its monthly meeting at the State university, Saturday, April 21, 1877. President J. C. Vincent in the chair. The regular order of exercises was suspended and Mrs. Jonathan Wilson, by invitation of the committee on Essays, etc., addressed the society upon, "The proper culture of the fruits of the tree and vine, and their proper uses."

The lecture was an interesting one and presented important truths and valuable suggestions. No copy has been furnished for publication. The committee on Small Fruits was called on for a report. Mr. Coleman, chairman, was not prepared. The committee on Entomology said that he was pleased to be able to report that the predictions made at the January meeting, relative to the tarnish plant bug, had failed. That although this insect was very numerous the past year, and appeared in great numbers at the time winter set in, yet up to this time he could not learn of their appearance to any alarming extent this spring. It was very difficult upon his farm to find a single specimen. This was a happy disappointment in view of the indications for the heaviest crop of fruit Kansas had ever produced. He exhibited a cluster of the egg cases of some unknown insect, which was not recognized by any one present, and from which had hatched quite a number of parasitic insects. This was referred to Prof. Snow for identification, with request to report at some future meeting.

Prof. Snow exhibited specimens of the larva (worm form) of the raspberry borer (*Egeria rubra*), found in the canes of a blackberry, by Mr. N. P. Deming, and said that the perfect insect was a miller, resembling in some respects that of the peach tree borer. This worm is so hidden from view that it would be difficult to effect its destruction, but recommended the effecting of the miller, which appears during the months of July, August and September.

Mr. N. Cameron—Would it not be a good plan to cut down the canes at the time of depositing the eggs?

Mr. Deming—This worm enters the cane about three or four inches above the ground, and eats its way downward. I find the peach tree borer very numerous, more so than in previous years; even yearling trees are infested with them. I here show, for the encouragement of wood growers, a sample of peach growth; this section was taken from a six year old tree and measures four inches in diameter.

Mr. Smith (North Lawrence)—I am acquainted with several acres of this tree, which was planted for fuel; one-third of the area was cut in rotation, and as often renewed by new growth, furnishing an abundance of the best of fuel.

N. Cameron—I have found out that if plenty of sorghum seed be fed to rabbits, that they will not gnaw trees.

Prof. Carruth—Plenty of corn scattered around among the trees, will also feed the rabbit and result the same.

The President—I have tried the use of corn and it failed.

Mr. Jos. Savage—In passing Judge Thacher's lot, I discovered that he has upon the barren, rocky hillside, in the rear of his residence, quite a little vineyard and has heavily fruited it. This vineyard has been very productive, which I attribute to the beneficial effects of the mulch. Here is an important matter, and I desire that it be given to the public. I am confident that such a treatment would render most of our stony points and hillside productive of this luscious fruit, which would not be productive of any other class of fruits or vegetables.

N. Cameron—Upon the Azore island the inhabitants build little pens with stones, fill them with dirt and then plant grape-vines, and they produce fine results.

The committee on Floriculture reported no preparation.

Mr. J. Savage—My wife has a very fine poem, which I believe would be very pleasing to the society.

Mrs. Savage said the verses alluded to were published in the *Atlantic Monthly*, sometime in the year 1863, and proceeded to repeat them. [No copy has been furnished.—S.E.V.]

The location of the next meeting was considered.

Mr. J. Savage said: It has generally been considered necessary that the proprietor of the place entertaining the society should dress up his grounds for the occasion, and as it is quite a job later in the season, I would prefer to have the meeting at my farm, and therefore so invite.

On motion, it was decided to accept the invitation of Mr. Savage, and to hold the next meeting in the customary summer style.

Mr. Coleman exhibited specimens of the apples, Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin and Limbertwig, very highly colored, and asked the appointment of a committee to examine their comparative qualities as keepers.

The president appointed Joseph Savage, H. S. Filmore and N. P. Deming, who made the following report:

Your committee are of the opinion that the Ben Davis ranks first, second, and third, and have decided the specimen exhibited as the Missouri Pippin to be Rawley Genet.

Chancellor Marvin—At your last meeting I was requested to inform this society whenever the university grounds were ready to receive the trees offered by its members, and I now state that the grounds are ready, so far as the fencing is concerned. I was surprised a few days since by a gentleman coming to my office and asking me to show him where the trees, donated by the citizens of Lawrence, were to be set. I find there is a general feeling and a desire to assist in ornamenting their surroundings.

The graduating class, with some little ceremony, planted a tree yesterday, as a class tree. Hedges have been planted on sides considered suitable, and a stone wall will be built along the eastern line.

Mr. Coleman—I consider the season too far advanced to plant trees which would have to be dug at this time, even if the land was in a suitable condition. If the stakes are set fixing the plan for the trees, and six or eight inches of old hay spread over the spot, to remain throughout the season, you will find the soil in a nice condition to plant the coming spring.

Mr. Deming moved that the society meet on the grounds next Thursday, bringing trees and proceed then and there to plant them.

The secretary was opposed to undertaking the work as indicated in the motion. If there was any reason that the society had learned of, and endeavored to emphasize in its teachings, it was a thorough tithing of the ground before attempting to plant them. He believed the society was in earnest in this ornamentation of the university grounds, and he did hope that its labors in this direction would be an illustration of the principles it has from time to time promulgated, and that the result would be a vindication of the soundness of its doctrines.

Mr. Cameron—I have had experience with forest tree planting, and I believe fully nineteenth would fail.

Mr. Coleman—I am opposed to the motion on the grounds already stated. I concur with our secretary in his position, and hope that the motion will not prevail.

Mr. Filmore—I have witnessed tree planting along our walks in the city of Lawrence, and I have often seen the repeated resetting of trees, and failures of them to thrive in such a condition of soil.

Mr. Deming—I, as an individual, intend to plant some trees here, and I intend that they shall live.

Chancellor Marvin—I have seen box-elders, red and white elms, well trimmed plants, full leaf and live. Mr. Deming and Mr. Savage can do it, but I cannot advise the society to undertake it.

President—I have seen all classes of trees planted in good in Kansas, during the past twenty years, and have yet to see a success.

Mr. Deming—If the president will come to my farm I will show him fine cottonwoods which we planted in soil.

Mr. Coleman—What's the use of talking of planting a cottonwood tree when the cuttings stuck in the ground will make a tree the first year.

The motion failed.

The secretary offered the following letter for consideration:

Geo. C. BRACKETT—Secretary Douglas County Horticultural Society. By action of the board of directors of Kaw Valley Fair Association, your society is requested to make out and present a premium list for the horticultural department of our annual fair, Sept. 25 to 28 inclusive. Also to recommend some suitable person as superintendent of same. Please bring this subject before your society, and report their action at your earliest convenience. One hundred and twenty-five dollars is allowed to the horticultural department. Respectfully, GEO. C. BRACKETT, Sec'y.

Mr. Coleman moved that a committee of three be appointed to prepare a premium list, as requested in the foregoing communication, and the president appointed E. A. Coleman, Joseph Savage and N. P. Deming.

Meeting then adjourned to meet at Joseph Savage's farm, on the third Saturday in May. G. C. BRACKETT, Sec'y.

Encouragement for the Feeble. Debility, whether it be inherent, or caused by overtaxed strength, or protracted illness, has a most depressing influence upon the mind, leading to a gloomy, melancholy nearly akin to despair, and entailing the abandonment of cherished projects and high hopes. Happily, the feeble system, even in extreme cases, is susceptible of invigoration. It is proved by

incontrovertible evidence that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an untold strengthener of the weak, and that in addition to vitalizing the physical organization, it establishes regularity among those organs upon whose efficient discharge the duties imposed on them by nature, continued vigor and health depend. Thousands of instances might be cited to show the regenerating influence of this health-giving agent in cases of debility, liver disease, dyspepsia, nervous ailments, constipation, intermittent fever, urinary and uterine troubles, gout and rheumatism, and other maladies.

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

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

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

Are You Going to Paint?

We propose to furnish the House Painter, the Farmer, the Builder, the House Owner, in short all consumers, with a Chemically combined Paint unlike anything, in some respects, ever before presented to the public.

A paint that has for its base the purest Lead and Zinc chemically combined with soluble Glass and other ingredients in a manner that makes it far more durable than Lead and Oil mixed in the ordinary way; makes a harder and more beautiful finish, which covers a third more surface, gallon for gallon. A paint that resists the action of every change or condition of climate, that costs no more, and at the same time is already for use, must of necessity prove superior. It is not an article that took but a few hours' thought to produce by inexperienced experimenters; but was the result of years of hard study, labor and expense.

The character of the J. F. Wooster Silicated Chemical Paint, we confidently assert to those who contemplate painting, that if they desire a paint that possesses the qualities, (in an eminent degree), i. e., good covering properties, opacity, that spreads easily and smoothly, and under the brush, which retains its color, and lastly, which is as durable as the best exposure to the sun and storms, it is possible for a paint to be the J. F. Wooster Paint fills all those requirements. Try it. Read the following testimonials:

I painted my house two years ago with the J. F. Wooster Silicated Chemical Paint, you are selling, and am perfectly satisfied with it. E. B. GOOD.

D. Cocklin, Lawrence, Kansas, says: I used the J. F. Wooster Silicated Chemical Paint on my house about one year ago, and my experience is such as to induce me to paint my barn with the same. My house faces the south and is exposed to every day in the year to the action of the sun; consequently it is a severe test on paint. I find your paint to be as durable and firm as when first put on.

Send for circular to SILICATED CHEMICAL PAINT CO., Lawrence, Kansas.

For the Black Hills

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

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

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

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

Merchant Tailor.

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

The latest, greatest, and most reliable remedy ever put together by medical science for rheumatism, wounds, swellings, burns, caked breast, &c., is the Centaur Liniment. There are two kinds. What the White Liniment is for the human family, the stronger kind, which is yellow in color is for spavined, lame and strained horses and animals. Their effects are wonderful.

Seed Flax.

1500 bushels at \$1.50, \$1.60 and \$1.85 per bushel. Seed to loan. Call at WILDER & PALM'S, 16-37 116 Massachusetts street.

MOTHERS who have weak and irritable children, can secure health for the children and rest for themselves by using Dr. Pitcher's Castoria. It contains no morphine or anything injurious. It is pleasant to take as honey, and is certain to cure Wind Colic, regulate the bowels and expel worms. For nothing children there is nothing like Castoria.

Twenty thousand pounds of strictly pure white lead; twenty barrels linseed oil; fifteen barrels Paris white, all of which will be sold to farmers and grangers at a small profit above cost, at Leis & Bros.' drug house.

Centennial Barber Shop.

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

Leis Bros.' is headquarters for paints of every description. Linseed oil, white-wash brushes &c., &c.

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

MONEY to loan on personal security, in sums from \$1 to \$50 at Hope's.

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

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS.

## ROGERS &amp; ROGERS,

## KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

SIGN OF THE CAMEL,  
 WEST SIDE, 117 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

## THE BURT SHOE STORE!

—SELLS—  
 LADIES' AND GENTS' FINE WEAR,  
 SUBSTANTIAL

## KIP AND CALF GOODS.

Everything in our line, from a twenty-five cent slipper to the finest kid.

## Farmers' Wear a Specialty.

Price our goods before buying elsewhere.

PARKER &amp; JEEVES.

W. H. OLIVER &amp; CO.,

127 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

## ALL KINDS OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

FINE GOODS FOR GENTS.

LADIES' AND MISSES' GOODS A SPECIALTY.

## HAND MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

Of Geisheck, Meyersburg & Co., of St. Louis, always in Full Supply.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Those in want of anything in our line are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place, 127 Massachusetts street. W. H. OLIVER & CO.

## A VALUABLE PREMIUM GIFT TO EVERY PATRON OF THIS PAPER!

Out cut this Coupon and send to the Stuart Importing Co. for redemption. On receipt of this Coupon, together with \$1.00 to pay for Express or Mail charges, we will send FREE, an elegant RUSSIA LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, PATENT LOCK, and with ANY INITIAL LETTER DESIRED, neatly stamped in Gold. (Retail price, \$1.50.) This Coupon is good only NINETY DAYS from the date of this paper. (Signed) STUART IMPORTING CO., 560 Broadway, New York.



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Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

## WALL PAPER,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

WINDOW SHADES,

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

## CROQUET SETS,

BABY WAGONS.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF

PICTURES,

## PICTURE FRAMES

AND NOTIONS.

Next door north of Simpson's bank.

SEED SWEET POTATOES.

## YELLOW NANSEROND

WILL HAVE PLANTS

IN THEIR SEASON.

PRICES LOW.

D. G. WATT &amp; SON,

Lawrence, Kansas.

P. O. Box 874.

W. W. FLUKE,

DEALER IN

## PIANOS, ORGANS,

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## SHEET MUSIC

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

Organs 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,

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## Douglas County, Kan.

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DEALERS IN

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## GRAIN, FLOUR

—AND—

## SEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

No. 88 Massachusetts Street,

Lawrence, Kansas.

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

20 Cards no two alike 10c. 40 of same in hand-some double case 35c. 25 chromo 25c. 50 fine white 15c. 50 Cardinal red 15c. 25 Jet in gold 25c., your name on all. The whole lot for \$1. Samples of cards and 32-column weekly paper for 3c. G. B. ULLMAN, 12 Winter street, Boston, Mass.

25 FANCY CARDS 15 styles with name 10cts. 25 Postpaid J. B. Husted, Kansas, Kans. Co. N. Y.

## Horticultural Department.

## Secrets of Transplanting.

A rule without an exception in transplanting is this: Place the roots in contact with as much soil as possible. This is very important with evergreen trees and all fine-rooted plants or vines, such as strawberries, grapes, etc. It is not enough that a nice place is prepared to receive the tree or plant with all the roots in natural position, or that the finest of earth is used in filling up. Nor is it sufficient that the roots are carefully spread out before the earth is put on to them. All these things must be done, and then it is necessary to see that in filling up the roots are not crowded into a mass without earth between. This is of special importance in planting nursery-grown evergreens, as they are furnished with a mass of fine roots.

The hole may be of proper size, the roots spread out nicely, the finest earth may be used, and the tree shaken well when filling up about the roots, and still they may be flattened together so as to touch no soil except at the top and bottom. Water may be freely used, or the roots well-puddled in mud-mortar made for the purpose, and still the difficulty only aggravated by making the roots closer than ever. The fine roots must be separated and fine earth worked well among them to separate them as widely as possible. No matter what way you do it, if when done the roots are pressed firmly on all sides with fine moist earth and are separated from each other as far as they can be.

The annual loss in transplanting is very great, on account of not observing the rule here set forth. Even professional gardeners and those who pride themselves on their skill in horticulture, make this mistake, and are puzzled to know why some or all of their plants die or grow poorly. Evergreen trees especially are often lost in planting. Yet they are among the hardiest of trees and are almost certain to grow if properly handled. At transplanting they are in full leaf and of course more susceptible on that account to injury from drying than deciduous trees. Besides this the sap is resinous, and if once dried becomes gum that cannot circulate in the tree. They should be kept always moist on removal from the nurseries, and if properly planted as we have detailed, are sure to grow, as nursery-grown evergreens are well-furnished with an abundance of fibrous roots. But those who plant trees from the woods with but few roots, or carelessly let them dry while out of the ground, or transplant in such a way that the roots cannot draw sufficient moisture promptly from the earth, will be disappointed. If their trees do not die outright, they may make but a sickly growth that cannot be overcome for a number of years at best.—*Cor. Germantown Telegraph.*

## Chestnuts in the West.

Concerning the growing of chestnut trees in the West, a writer says: "Its propagation is the easiest and most simple. In 1871 I grew about three thousand trees from seed procured the previous fall, perfectly fresh in their burs. As soon as received I hulled them and placed them in a common dry-goods box in my cellar, with alternate layers of moss, such as is used for packing plants for shipment, scattering the chestnuts on the moss so as not to come in contact with each other. The moss should be but slightly damp, and if the surface becomes very dry during the winter it may be sprinkled, but the moss need not be disturbed until planting time in the spring, say the 10th or 15th of April. The nuts by this time have nicely sprouted. Long roots will be attached to the moss and adhering firmly to the fibers. This should be allowed to remain and be planted with them, and should the season be dry the moss will be rather a benefit than otherwise, by retaining moisture about the root. From nuts treated in this way I grew more trees than I planted nuts, as some have double kernels and produce two trees.

I planted in drills, four inches apart in the drill, and sufficient space between the drills to use a small garden hoe, the whole occupying less than one square rod, affording a good profit at an average price of three dollars per hundred, when sold in the fall. I have trees eight years old, grown from seed in the above manner, that bore nuts at the age of five years, and at eight years produced a peck of hulled nuts.

The soil and situation in which to grow the chestnut is all-important. They flourish best on high, dry situations, or on rolling, well-drained silicious soils, but are impatient of much wet, or low, tenacious localities."

## Wilson's Early Blackberry.

This berry really deserves a high position among the popular list but the plant, it is claimed, is not so hardy as the Kittatinny or Lawton, and will sometimes winter-kill, even as far south as this. A writer in the *Rural New Yorker* thus speaks of this variety: "The impression is very general that the Lawton blackberry exceeds all others in size. But this mistake is readily accounted for by the fact that the Lawton was the first of these large berries introduced, and its appearance created so much notice that the name was firmly fixed in the minds of the public. It has gained such a firm hold that in many places all large blackberries are

called or classed as Lawtons, and yet in the New York markets probably not one-third of the mammoth blackberries exposed for sale are of the Lawton variety.

The berry mentioned at the head of this article cannot be called a new berry, and yet to many the name is probably almost unknown. It deserves, however, far greater notoriety than it has yet attained, as it has merits that may well entitle it to be placed in almost every garden. It is called early, not so much on account of its being a very early variety, as from the fact that it ripens its entire crop very early in the season, within the space of two or three weeks, while the Kittatinny and Lawton extend over nearly twice that time. This ripening of the entire crop early in the season makes it of especial value to those who are growing fruit for market, and who wish to obtain the highest prices. They are very largely planted out for this purpose in some sections of the country, and prove one of the most profitable crops.

In habit of growth the Wilson's Early is very similar to the other kinds mentioned, though frequently the canes are more slender, allowing them to be bent down to the ground and kept in place by pegs or stones, if severe winters are feared. The berries are fully ripe as soon as they become black, are sweet, juicy, and in every respect first-class for eating. Some berries have been grown of enormous size—one, the past summer, measuring very nearly, if not fully, two inches in length. It only requires about a dozen of these superb berries to make a tempting dish that but few will be found to resist.

Plantations are made in the fall or early in the spring, placing the plants three feet apart and the rows seven or eight feet distant from each other, or in hills five or six feet apart each way.

## Horticulture in Australia.

The *Queenslander* in its report of the fair of the agricultural and horticultural society there says:

"Exhibits of fruit and farm produce came in freely, and things began to look much brighter. A large concourse of people assembled on the ground. The exhibits of fruit were really splendid, and too much praise cannot be awarded to them. Such peaches, nectarines, apples, and pears, I venture to say have never been seen in Brisbane. But when I questioned a farmer as to why these fruits were not sent to Brisbane, the reply I got was: 'Railway freights prohibit—it won't pay.' Why cannot we have some reduction on freights to enable the Brisbane people to reap the benefit of the grand fruits of the Downs?"

In looking around the show room I particularly noticed the peaches exhibited by Mr. Radford. They were simply superb, and equal to any English wall fruit. Mrs. Ibell's nectarines were, without exaggeration, as large as oranges. In the vegetable line, Mr. Schull, although not obtaining first prize in all classes, showed a splendid selection of vegetables, which in my opinion should have merited a first prize. His carrots and rhubarb were beautiful, whilst there was no doubt that his beans were the climax of perfection. As for the grapes I can only echo the words of several German farmers: 'Der ish no-dings in Sherman vat isht so goot.'

## Wood Ashes in the Fruit Garden.

Our farmers, and owners of town lots, do not realize the value of ashes as a fertilizer of small fruits and fruit trees. In an article on the value of this fertilizer, by Prof. A. Hyde, he remarks that the grape-vine gives four times as much potash in burning as beech wood; that apple-tree wood ashes makes far more soap than that from forest trees, etc. Our fruits all seem to need more potash than they get from our prairie soils. If you have any doubts in regard to it, try an experiment. Put ashes two years in succession around part of a row of grape vines, or raspberry canes. You will note a great difference not only in the yield, but in the size and perfect maturity of the fruit. In the orchard, an advantage in the use of ashes is fully as apparent. Allow no ashes to go to waste.—*Western Stock Journal.*

A writer in one of our exchanges says the way to get early tomatoes is, as soon as your tomato plants have made four leaves, pinch the top bud from the stem, then take up the plant, pinch off two inches from the tap root and transplant in a common box frame, where the soil is rich and loamy. The box will keep off the wind, and plants sown and grown there eighteen inches apart will produce fruit two weeks sooner than the same planted in the open ground. A mat or a few boards spread over the frame at night will keep them from frost, and is far easier and quicker than going over the field nightly and setting boxes over each hill. As soon as the plants have set fruit on two blossoms of each bunch, and the top has grown two to four leaves, the pinching off the ends of each branch and top should again be put into practice.

Grafting wax used in grafting is made of wax three parts, resin three parts, tallow two parts. These are to be melted together in an iron vessel, kept for the purpose, at as low a temperature as will serve. When used in grafting it is more convenient on cloth; old cotton, calico or other fabric, is torn into strips, made into rolls, soaked in the hot wax, drained of the excess of wax, and when cool is ready to use.—*American Agriculturist.*

## The Household.

**JELLY CAKE.**—The same recipe as for cocoa-nut cake and put the layers together with jelly; tart jelly is the best.

**A FRECKLE RECIPE.**—Tincture of benzoin, two ounces; tincture of tolu, one ounce; oil of rosemary, one drachm. Apply with soft rag twice a day.

When your steak is broiled done, put it on a hot dish, sprinkled with minced parsley, salt and pepper, lay on lumps of butter, and put it into a hot oven until there is no juice or butter visible.

**CLEANING COFFEE POTS.**—No coffee can retain its proper flavor unless the pot is thoroughly washed out and then dried after each time it is used. If cold coffee is allowed to stand in the pot, and it is merely rinsed out after each meal, it (the liquid) will lose its fine taste.

**COCOA-NUT CAKE.**—One and a half cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, three cups of flour (lightly full) one-half cup of sweet milk (liberal half cup), three tea-spoonfuls of baking powder, three eggs beaten separately. Wash the salt from the butter and beat it thoroughly with the sugar and yolks of the eggs. Add the milk and flour (which must contain the baking powder) then the whites of the eggs. Bake in three or four jelly pans and put the layers together with soft icing—well sprinkled with cocoa-nut. Finish the top and sides with icing and cocoa-nut. One pound of cocoa makes two cakes.

**AVOGETABLE CATECHISM.**—A writer in an Eastern periodical says: Why should haricot beans never be put into cold water to soak, as is often recommended? Because all the nutritious part of the bean is extracted by the process. They should be washed in warm water, then in cold, be tied loosely in a cloth, but put into boiling water with a spoonful of dripping and a little salt in it, and be kept boiling four hours. They are then excellent if served with gravy and not with melted butter. They serve as garnish round roast mutton or beef, and are excellent eating served whole, or as a puree. To make the latter, when the beans are done throw them instantly into cold water, when the skins will slip off. Rub the beans through a colander and mix a lump of butter with them. Little stock, or milk, or cream, is excellent mixed in. Why should plenty of fast-boiling water be used in boiling vegetables, potatoes excepted? Because the greater the body of boiling water the greater the heat. If only a little water be used, the whole affair soon cools, and the vegetables become tough, so much so that no length of time in boiling will render them otherwise. Broccoli sprouts in April, if they are properly cooked by boiling them for eight minutes in boiling water, will be tender as marrow; but if not properly done, hours will not cook them. Why should onions be always cut in round and very thin rings? Because the fiber is thus cut across, and in so cutting them, or whether for frying or making sauce, they are rendered very tender when cooked. With turnips and carrots it is just the same; neither of the three should be split or cut in any other way. Why should parsley never be boiled with soda—only in boiling water and salt? Because parsley, having no oil in it, would be spoiled with soda, and all flavor would be extracted.

L. B. DAVIS,

Carriage and Wagon

MANUFACTORY!

SPRING WAGONS

—AND—

BUGGIES

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

175 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kans.  
Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing Boxes and Fruit Packages

Manufactured at

LAWRENCE, KAS.

The undersigned will furnish above manufactured articles on short notice so

CHEAP FOR CASH

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

J. N. Roberts &amp; Co.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

SIMPSON'S BANK.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

CORNER OF MASSACHUSETTS &amp; HENRY STS.

Interest paid on time deposits. 22.

## BANKRUPT SALE OF JEWELRY.

Great Failure of the Milton Gold Jewelry Company in London.

Their Entire Stock Consigned to us to Raise Money as soon as Possible. Everybody has heard of MILTON GOLD JEWELRY, it having been sold in this market for the last ten years, and worn by the best and richest class of our population. Still it takes an expert to distinguish Milton Gold from Virgin Gold. In order to dispose of this large consignment in the speediest way we have put up lots which we offer to the public for less than the tenth part of their value.

## 50-CENT LOT.

One pair elegant sleeve buttons, retail price \$4 00  
One set spiral shirt studs, retail price 75  
One beautiful scarf pin, stone setting, retail price 75  
One elegant gent's watch chain, latest pattern, retail price 1 50  
One collar button, retail price 50  
One elegant wedding ring, very heavy, retail price 2 00  
Total \$6 50

Remember, we will send you the above named six articles, which we have retailed for \$6.50, by mail, post paid, for 50 cents, 4 sample lots for \$1.50, or 12 sample lots for \$4.

## \$1.00 LOT.

One pair gent's sleeve buttons, stone setting \$1 25  
One set elegant spiral studs to match same 1 00  
One beautiful ladies' band engagement ring 3 00  
One gent's large seal ring 2 00  
One ladies' long neck chain 2 75  
One gent's heavy plate watch chain 1 75  
One gent's "Lake George" diamond stud 1 00  
One beautiful scarf pin 1 00  
One pair ladies' engraved sleeve buttons 1 00  
Total \$13 50

The above figures are the prices these goods have been retailed at in our leading cities. We mention these figures to give you an idea of the goods.

## A FINE SOLID SILVER WATCH FREE.

On receipt of \$15 we will send by express one dozen 50c. lots and one of each of the others; also one elegant watch, ladies' or gent's size, guaranteed to be a good time-keeper. Such opportunity is offered but once in a lifetime.

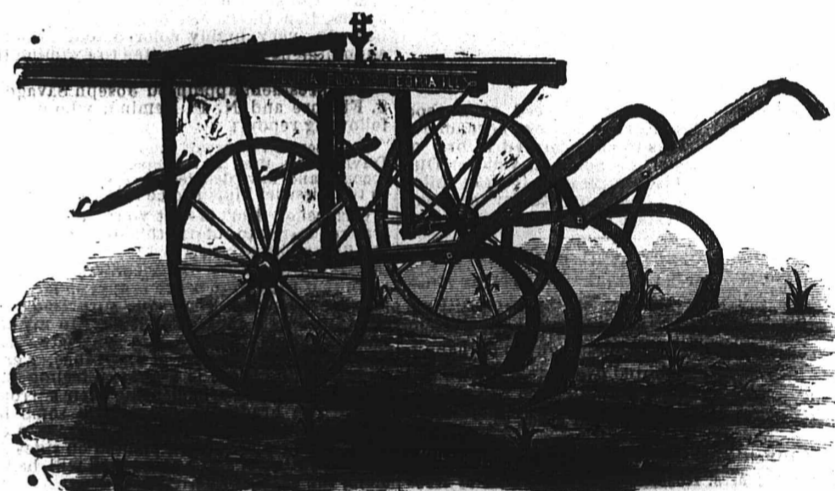
We want our patrons and the public in general to understand that this is Milton Gold Jewelry, and no common Plated Ware. Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance or money refunded. Send money by P. O. money order or registered letter.

Our Firm and Milton Gold Jewelry is endorsed by all the leading newspapers of the country. Goods sent C. O. D. if 5.00 is sent with the order, not otherwise. Address all orders to

RALSTON JEWELRY CO.

Importers of Watches and Jewelry,  
LaSalle and Randolph Streets, Chicago, Illinois.

## THE PEORIA PLOWS.

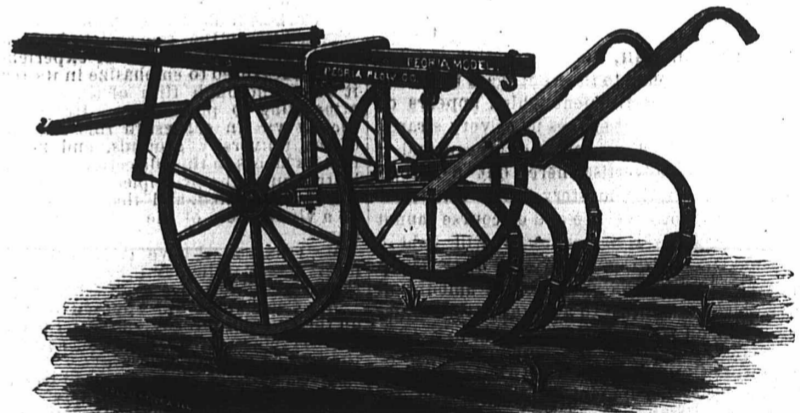


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A. T. STEWART, STATE AGENT

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

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



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

## CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

N. W. COR. 3D AND MAIN STS.,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Having opened at the above named place a salesroom for

**CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS,  
LADIES' PHAETONS,  
BUGGIES, WITH OR WITHOUT TOPS,  
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 Western 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 place gives the best value for the amount of money charged for it, and any in the market. Would be pleased to have you call and examine the work and prices. Respectfully,  
M. A. DEHONEY.

## Farm and Stock.

## Dairy Farming and Grain Raising Compared.

The following was read before the Country Dairy Association in St. Louis, Mo., by S. T. Hopson, March 7, 1877:

As agriculture always has been and forever will be the main source of a nation's prosperity, it behooves those engaged therein to study well its principles—not only as it affects those now living, but the generations to follow. We may so conduct our farms as to horde a few dollars to leave to those who follow us, and entail upon them an impoverished soil; or, what is better, leave a richer legacy—improvements, not only in the productiveness of the soil, but also our experience in the various manipulations of products so as to give the largest profits in proportion to outlay and time expended. Observation teaches us that a diversity of farming brings a more certain profit than any other. A proper equilibrium of the products of industry, ought always to be observed, saving untold burdens of freightage. Excessive profits and exorbitations of middle-men, breakage, insurance and manifold losses, prevent reduction of prices from burdened markets, lighten damage from failure of single products, and give employment to all classes, conditions and capacities of labor, insure remunerative wages to the working man, render possible necessary rotations and the productions of farm manures, and increase the intelligence, wealth and power of the State. In political economy, the smaller products of a diversified industry are far more than an equivalent for a single result of organized labor, however absorbing or important. As an example, the cotton crop of Georgia, in the year 1866, amounted to \$30,000,000, while the butter of New York—only one of the various products of the dairy industry—was \$60,000,000; and yet the census of New York gives but 370,914 farmers and farm laborers, and to Georgia, including white farmers and farm laborers, and only the males of the slaves, 316,478 persons engaged in agriculture.

The exhaustion of the soil is less in dairy farming than any other; in fact, the fertility of the land increased rather than diminished. Many farmers in Herkimer county, N. Y., are now capable of keeping from a third to a fourth more cows than were kept twenty years ago. No class of persons claim so much nor really stand so high in public opinion as regards honesty, as the farming community. This claim may be true so far as concerns man's dealings with man, but when it comes to dealing with the soil, it frequently happens that all principles of honesty and justice are ignored. Many go on the principle that it is right to constantly receive from the soil without returning any compensation; and then when, from exhaustion and inability to give remunerative returns, the crops are light and worthless, the farmer too often complains and grumbles—blames the soil, the weather, the bugs, and indeed anything and everything but his own stingy self, for his lack of success. There are two facts that ought to be kept in mind. One is that crops are exacting, demanding certain substances in certain proportions, in order to grow; the other is, that the supply of these elements is limited in the soil, and that it can in no way supply what it does not contain. The careless, indifferent farmer cannot therefore succeed so well in any other farming as dairying, from the fact that while grain raising is equivalent to selling the farm at so much a bushel, dairying will bring more money and enrich the soil.

Fluctuations in prices of productions are less in dairy products than in grain or other farm crops. The price of grain in the St. Louis market frequently varies 100 per cent. in one year. Potatoes to-day bring somewhere near \$1.25, yet one year ago they were difficult to dispose of at fifty cents. Other articles of the farm do not perhaps show so great a difference, but nevertheless sufficient to form a marked contrast to the stability of the products of the dairy; for good butter, that is "gilt edge" is almost always sure of fifty cents a pound, and cheese fully as good a price in proportion. When we take into consideration the fact of more sure returns for our capital invested in the dairy—that is, no danger from drouth, hog cholera, chinch bugs and the hosts of other failures likely to occur—we can live more at ease, with less fears to distract our minds. All have experienced more or less the discomfitures occasioned by the partial or total loss of crops, say wheat, oats or corn, which often occur, even with our most careful agriculturists. It must be borne in mind, too, that our wants are daily, always wearing and consuming; that the drain upon our resources is constant and unceasing, and to meet these wants, that everlasting curse to mankind—running in debt—must be resorted to, unless we manage to so arrange our affairs that something will be ready to dispose of to meet them. Another great argument in favor of the dairy production may be found in the matter of freight. It costs the farmer 40 per cent. to market one dollar's worth of corn from a distance of seventy-two miles. That same corn, made into milk, costs but 5 per cent. Hay costs somewhere near 25 per cent., and almost all where products bear the same proportion. We are told that dairy farming may be overdone; admitting that to be true—although I fear no such results

how easy to resume, or change to, any other branch of agriculture, with your farm enriched as it must be.

## Tips in Place of Shoes for Horses' Feet.

In some sandy districts, especially in the South and West, shoes are not worn by the horses or mules during the summer months, while in other places, shoes are worn too much at that season, and evil results in either case. If unshod, the hoofs are either worn away at the toe, or become misshapen and break away, leaving a very bad foot for any after-shoeing. When the shoe is retained too long, the growth of the hoof is interfered with, and the sensitive inner parts of the foot are injured, and become diseased. If, on the other hand, the shoes are frequently removed and replaced, another evil occurs; the frog is either cut away at every shoeing, or is kept elevated above the shoe, and never permitted to touch the ground, and its natural use is never called into action. In either case, trouble may be avoided by using tips for the feet. These are made of light horseshoe bar, hammered out considerably, so that they are thin upon the inner edge and the ends. They are nailed to the toes, and protect them from wear leaving the heels to come to the ground. The frog being untouched, retains its proper office as a cushion for the sole, and keeps the working parts of the foot in a sound condition. These tips may be kept in readiness for use, and may be easily nailed on to the foot by any owner of a horse, if he will take proper precaution to drive the nail in the right direction. They may also be left upon the foot for a longer time than the ordinary shoe without injury.—*American Agriculturist*.

## Establishing an Apiary.

The first thing that should be done, says the *Bee-Keepers' Text Book* is to commence keeping bees in proper hives. Fit up an apiary, tastefully, and stock it gradually, that you may acquire knowledge by practice, in connection with the study of books, as your responsibilities increase. If the apiary be located near a public road, and dotted with hives of different colors, more sales will be made, and its owner will soon become widely known as a practical apiarian. An observation hive, with glass sides, and containing but one comb, is convenient for experiments, and will prove an attractive source of pleasure and instruction. Its source should be two inches between the glass and darkened with shutters on the outside. In this the queen may be seen depositing eggs during the working season. By Italianizing your bees as soon as possible, and all in your neighborhood, you will be prepared to raise queens and Italianize stocks throughout the region, which, aside from the profits of the apiary, will yield a handsome return, and may be carried on in connection with selling rights and hives. Having established an apiary and secured the territory in which he lives, it is worth more to the owner than to any one else and should not be parted with unless he wishes to start again in another county, but the profits of the apiary are usually too great to justify a removal.

## Good Butter.

There is no good reason why every farmer's wife may not make good butter, with good cows and well fed. An old dairyman says: "No first-class butter or cheese can be made short of the following general rules: First, it is very important to have good pastures with plenty of good running water, in order to get good milk, without which no one need try to make fine butter or cheese. The next in order is, the milk-should be done in the neatest possible manner. The milk room should be constructed so as to have proper temperature at all times. The milk should be skimmed at the proper time and at the proper temperature, and never churned long. And after the butter comes from the churn, it should be handled just as little as possible—just sufficient to remove the buttermilk, work in the salt, etc." These rules combine, however, but a small portion of the minutiae of butter making. After the butter is made a good deal depends on the kind of vessel it is put in. Oak tubs and firkins are best; and there must be perfect cleanliness and purity in everything pertaining to it.

A convenient device for the farmer, small poultry or cottager, who desires to keep but one flock of fowls upon his premises, is to have a single cock (or two of the same variety), and breed them to a clutch of non-sitting hens, say of the Leghorns or Black Spanish, for eggs, with a few Asiatic hens to use as incubators.

This plan may be adopted to advantage where the fowl quarters are limited; and the cocks being pure-bred, like one of the above suggested variety of hens, only, will afford eggs for hatching that are pure, of course, which may be chosen by the owner to set under the motherly Cochins or Brahmas, while the others (non-sitters) will furnish eggs for family uses or for market.

The eggs, as they are laid away, may be easily distinguished—one sort laying white and the other hens colored-shelled eggs. And there being but one kind of cock with the flock, there need be no difficulty in determining which sort may be preferred, or what the eggs are when gathered.—*Poultry World*.

## Veterinary Department.

**EDITOR SPIRIT:**—Will you tell me what to do for my cow? About two weeks ago she had a fine, large calf. Now she seems to be in pain. From her eyes there runs a watery matter, and she holds her head up and back, appearing stupid. We give her meal mash twice a day. She has not cleaned as she ought. An answer in your next issue will greatly oblige.

Yours,  
VICTOR ROGERS.

DELAVER, KANS., April 19, 1877.

**ANSWER:**—Give alternately, three times a day of each, ten drops aconite in one table-spoonful of water, and ten drops tincture of belladonna. Continue the doses according to directions for two or three days. Give flax seed in bran twice a day; flax seed tea may be given also. Do not feed too much corn meal.

DR. RILEY, for SPIRIT.

## Care for Lung Fever in Pigs.

The gentleman who handed us the following cure for cough and lung fever in pigs, states that a hog dealer of his acquaintance lost half a car-load of fine shoats from lung fever, and expected to lose all he had, but was prevailed upon to try this prescription and succeeded in arresting the disease entirely. It is easily tried, and hog raisers may find the prescription to be a valuable one: "Begin treatment for cough with the administration of an emetic, such as the following: Tartar emetic, one part; powdered white hellebore and ipecacuanha, of each two parts; mix and divide into powder of one scruple for pigs under half a year; and powders of a drachm for older ones; such a powder to be thrown well back upon the root of the tongue of each animal. About six months thereafter, and then once daily, give the following in one dose to each hog coughing: Sulphur of antimony, two drachms; licphure of antimony, two drachms; mix, and give it two table-spoonfuls of honey, smearing it upon the root of the tongue. In the beginning of lung fever, give an emetic as the one named above. Thereafter give three times daily, to each animal, according to age, a dose as the following, mixed with honey or treacle: Hydrochlorate of ammonia, from a half to one drachm; licphure powder, two to four drachms; or the following dose may be given thrice daily, in a little honey: Tartar emetic, according to age, two or four grains, and calomel, five or eight grains, mix. The animals should be comfortably housed, and have a perfectly dry and well littered floor. Give plenty of sloppy food, sour milk, etc., and access to green food, apples, cabbages, carrots, etc. Inflammation of the lungs in pigs runs its course rapidly, and may be considered as a disease generally fatal, if not taken in hand as soon as the first symptoms appear, such as laborious breathing (often mistaken for 'thumps') shivering cough, loss of appetite, etc."—*Iowa Register*.

I have a mare that picked up a nail in one foot a week ago. It did not lame her much at first, so I did not do anything for her; but now she is very lame and sore, and there is an ugly sore on the side of her foot, just at the hair. When I press on the bottom of the foot, it causes her a good deal of pain. The foot is hot and feverish, and she suffers a good deal from it. Please tell me how to treat it.

**ANSWER:**—If you had made a free opening, thereby allowing the escape of the pus at first, your animal would in all probability have been well by this time. But as the question devolves upon what shall be, and not on what should have been done, we think you had better call on some good veterinarian, as the case has assumed a serious aspect. You have a sinus running from the coronet to the sole of the foot, between the internal face of the wall and external face of the os pedis, and possibly necrosis of that bone, in which case you will require to remove the whole quarter in order to get at the seat of the lesion; and the veterinarian, from his knowledge of the anatomy of the parts, is competent to operate. No other should be permitted to undertake it. After treatment consists in carefully regulated pressure, by dressing daily with oakum and some stimulating preparation, such as tincture of aloes, or a weak solution of sulphate of copper, in connection with plenty of carbolic acid, one part to fifty of water. If properly treated, the chances are that the animal will make speedy recovery.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

I have a valuable horse that has an itching on the left side about the flank and on the quarter, with a breaking out that looks something like a slight surfet. I first discovered it by his biting at it a few days since. Please prescribe.

**ANSWER:**—Your horse has a mange, or itch; it is characterized by an eruption of pustules or small vesicles, that are subsequently intermixed with or terminate in pustules, being accompanied by constant and distressing itching. It is highly contagious. The animal in biting at its flank tries to relieve the unpleasant sensation. Treatment: Get seaweed seeds and sulphur, of each four ounces, water one gallon, make into a decoction by boiling over a strong fire; wash the animal and repeat after two or three days; if he should be long-coated you had better have him clipped.

## DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

—OR—

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stool slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccup; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

Will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

## DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

These Pills are not recommended as a remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia, and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

## AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. As a simple purgative they are unequalled.

## BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

## JAS. G. SANDS. COME FARMERS,

WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING

Sand's Genuine all Wool

HORSE COLLARS.

All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented.

BIG STOCK OF

SADDLES & HARNESS

—FOR—

SPRING TRADE

JAS. G. SANDS.

(Established in 1855.)

S. L. CLARK,

Commission Merch't

For the sale of

GRAIN, HAY

—AND—

PRODUCE GENERALLY

1192 Union Ave., - - Kansas City, Mo.

PREScription FREE

FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess.

Any Druggist has the ingredients.

ADDRESS DR. JACQUES & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

\$250 Reward for an Incurable case. Dr. J. P. Frier, being twenty years; I graduated in 1860, appointed to Professor's chair 1869; have devoted 40 years, exclusively to Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Kidney and Liver diseases, I guarantee Dr. Frier's Rheumatic Remedy, Kidney Cordial, and Liver Pills, a permanent cure, or will refund money. Pamphlets, Testimony, and Medical Advice sent by mail, gratis. Address Dr. Frier, 25 N. Fourth, Phila. Medicine at Druggists.

NEW DEPARTURE. TRAVELING

DR. JACQUES & CO. have a new and improved

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## USE GEORGE LEIS'S

CELEBRATED

CONDITION POWDER

—FOR—

HORSES & CATTLE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF

any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country.

Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and

most safe Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The super-

iority of this Powder over every other preparation of the

kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing

effects.

Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that an

impure state of the blood originates the variety of dis-

eases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper,

Scald, Pol-Evil, Hable-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches,

Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflam-

mation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard

Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint).

The blood is proving fatal to so many valuable horses. The blood is

the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore

health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure

health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into

the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit,

also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the

marvelous effect of LEIS'S CONDITION POWDER, by

the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage

companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that

LEIS'S POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the

list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.

LEIS'S POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, pur-

ifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found

most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep.

Sheep require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.

In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among

horses, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glan-

ders, Mergins or Giddiness, &c. LEIS'S POWDER will

eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small

quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day.

When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once

or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from

all disease. In severe attacks oftentimes they do not eat;

in these cases it will be necessary to administer the Powder by

means of a gunt, blowing the Powder down their throat,

or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.

Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to

make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of

milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by

judicious use of LEIS'S CONDITION Powder the

flow of milk is greatly increased, and impurities of the blood are

removed. For sore teats, apply LEIS'S CHAMBER

at once removed. For sore teats, apply LEIS'S CHAMBER

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**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.  
In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District,  
sitting in and for Douglas county, Kas.  
The Board of County Commissioners of Douglas  
county, Kansas, plaintiff, vs. H. W. Hatch, de-  
fendant.

**BY VIRTUE OF A TAX-WARRANT TO ME**  
directed, and issued out of the Fourth Ju-  
dicial District Court, in and for the County of  
Douglas, State of Kansas, in the above entitled  
case, I will on

**Monday, the 21st day of May, A. D. 1877.**  
At 1 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 the said H. W. Hatch, in and to the following  
described premises, to wit: Lots numbered eleven  
(11), twelve (12), twenty-three (23) and twenty-  
four (24), in block number sixteen (16), in Bal-  
cock's enlarged addition to the city of Lawrence,  
Douglas county, Kansas. Said premises levied  
upon as the property of H. W. Hatch and to be  
sold to satisfy said tax-warrant.

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of  
Lawrence, this 19th day of April, 1877.  
H. S. CLARKE,  
16-5t Sheriff of Douglas County, Kas.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.  
In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District,  
sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas.  
Mary J. Smith, plaintiff, vs. Susan J. Searl et al.  
defendants.

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

**Monday, the 14th day of May, A. D. 1877.**  
At one (1) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the  
front door of the court house in the city of Law-  
rence, 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 Susan J. Searl, A. D. Searl,  
C. S. Allen and E. R. Allen, partners as Allen  
Brothers, Charles Alden and E. S. Searl, and each  
of them in and to the following described prem-  
ises, to wit: The undivided one-third (1/3) of the  
south half of lot number twenty-eight (28), on  
Massachusetts street, in the city of Lawrence,  
Douglas county, Kansas. Said premises to be  
sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of  
Lawrence, this 12th day of April, 1877.  
H. S. CLARKE,  
15-5t Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.

**STATE OF KANSAS, DOUGLAS COUNTY DISTRICT COURT.**

Josephus Barclay, plaintiff, vs. Mary E. Barclay,  
defendant.

**MARY E. BARCLAY IS HEREBY NOTIFIED**  
that she has been sued by Josephus Barclay,  
who did, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1877, file  
his petition in the office of the Clerk of the District  
Court within and for the county of Douglas, and  
State of Kansas, charging said Mary E. Barclay  
with gross neglect of duty, and willfully deserting  
and abandoning said plaintiff, and asking that he  
may be divorced from said Mary E. Barclay.  
Said Mary E. Barclay will take notice that she must  
answer the said petition filed by said plaintiff on  
or before the 9th day of June, A. D. 1877, or the  
said petition will be taken as true and a judgment  
for a divorce will be entered against her according  
to the prayer of said petition.

By Fisher & Richards, his Attorneys.

**Notice of Final Settlement.**

Notice is hereby given, to the creditors and all  
other persons interested in the estate of Richard  
Feltwell, deceased, late of the county of Douglas,  
in the State of Kansas, that I will, on the 19th day  
of May, A. D. 1877, make final settlement of the  
business of the estate of said deceased with the  
Probate Court of said county.

JOHN Q. ASHTON,  
Executor of the will of said deceased.

**LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.**

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

**KIMBALL BROS.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

**JAMES M. HENDRY,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW

NOTARY PUBLIC,

—OFFICE AT—

No. 77 Massachusetts Street, up stairs.

Probate and Real Estate made a specialty. Ad  
vice given in all Probate business free.

**A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS.**

**WE WANT 500 more first-class**  
Sewing Machine Agents, and 500  
men of energy and ability to learn  
the business of selling Sewing Ma-  
chines. Compensation Liberal, but  
varying according to Ability, Char-  
acter and Qualifications of the  
Agent. For particulars, Address,  
Wilson Sewing Machine Co. Chicago.

827 & 829 Broadway, N. Y., or New Orleans, La.

**A HOME & FARM**

OF YOUR OWN.

On the line of a GREAT RAILROAD with good  
markets both EAST and WEST.

**NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE IT.**

Mild Climate, Fertile Soil, best Country for Stock  
Raising in the United States.

Books, Maps, Full information, also "THE  
PIONEER" sent free to all parts of the world.

Address,  
O. F. DAVIS,  
Land Com. U. S. F. B. R.  
OMAHA, NEB.

**"THE COUNT FINISHED!"****RHEINSCHILD & LUCAS**

To the front with the most complete line of

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS**

West of the Missouri river, which includes some  
of the most popular, as follows:

**John Deere Plows,**

ADVANCE & WIER

**CULTIVATORS,**

The Celebrated Gilpin Sulky Plow,

HOOSIER GRAIN DRILL,

Peerless Riding and Walking Cultivator,

New Departure Tongueless Cultivator, Diamond,  
Union and New Monitor two-horse Corn Planters,  
O'Brien Bros.' Harrows, Wood's Mowers and  
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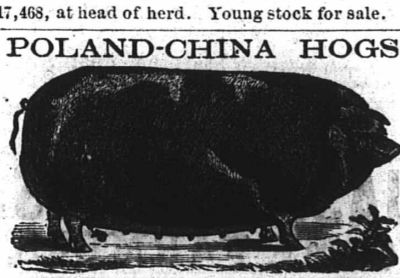
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