VOL. VI .--- NO. 17.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, APRIL 26, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 273.

PUT IT IN THE BANK.

BY MARY E. LAMBERT.

"A penny saved, a penny gained"— Be prudent and discerning; No matter what your wants may be, Don't spend all you are earning.

Yes, lad! we know the will is strong, Temptations come in plenty.
Let fifteen dollars meet your needs.
If you are earning twenty.

Pay as you buy, don't run in debt— Great comfort is in knowing That you are free from suits and duns, That you are no man owing. So many things you'd like to have!

Next month your pay increases, ook out, my lad. What will you do If then your income ceases?

Be generous, but be always just—
This life that we are living,
Would lose much pleasure, with the zest
We feel in joy of giving.

How can you save, you'd like to know?
Tell, and you'll gladly hear it—
Your pocket is a dangerous place,
Your hand is always near it. Put in the bank all that you save, And then you will have reason To thank us, for our good advice. When comes your cloudy season.

You may have sunshine all your life! We hope you'll have no other! Then with your savings in the bank, Just lift some tallen brother.

MR. BURNETTE'S TEST.

BY ANNA SHIELDS.

The day was yet young, when a traveler left the train at the little platform-station at Norton, and leaving directions about his baggage with the baggage-master, sauntered leisurely up the dusty road. He had engaged summerboard by letter, and was seeking his destina-

tion. "Straight ahead till you come to it!"

This was the station-master's direction; so straight ahead Lucien Gaylord proceeded, till he paused to look at a "tableau vivant," framed in flowering vines. A girl, seated upon a shady porch, shelling peas. Her broad hat was pushed back, leaving exposed a face purely oval, delicate featured, creamy of complexion, with brown eyes, and golden hair drawn simply back in waving bands, to fall in clus-

tering curls around the slender throat. Most unlike rustic beauty was the high bred face, the slender white hands, the self-possessed pose, but yet the dress was a quiet brown calico, with white apron, ruffles and cuffs.

While Lucien Gaylord looked at her, she lifted her eyes and saw him. He raised his hat, asking:

"Can you direct me to Miss Strong's?"

"It is here," was the answer, and opening that the silvery sweet voice was as delictously refined as the face.

"I am Lucien Gaylord," he said, by way of introduction.

"My Aunt Maria's new boarder! You had better rest upon the porch, before I call her. It is a tiresome, sunny walk from the station."

Perfectly easy, with just sufficient cordiality in the tone for welcome, Lucien accepted the vinvitation, and started a conversation, watchving the dainty fingers shelling peas, with a touch that was light but yet firm. Miss Strong appeared presently, and took her new boarder to his room, asking her niece to carry her pan to the kitchen.

"For we will give you an early dinner after your long walk," she said hospitably, bustling about, to bring cool water and fresh towels. "You sent your trunk? I will have it brought

up as soon as it comes!" "May," she told her niece, "he is a gentleman, every inch of him, and handsome as a

very efficient but willing, and succeeding in "You!" was the quiet answer.

many culinary triumphs simply by obeying or-

ders. "I'll make a good cook of you yet," her aunt often told her; and she laughed merrily at the hope. But Lucien Gaylord, enjoying a brief summer holiday, often wished heartily that he might be permitted to live upon bread and milk, it by so doing he could keep May out of the kitchen. Whenever she was free she found him waiting for her; and they rested upon the porch, or walked in the shady lanes chatting pleasantly, gradually going beyond surface talk, mutually interested and pleased to find so much sympathy of thought and feeling that time sped only too swittly when they were together.

It puzzled Lucien often to find absolutely nothing of rustic awkwardness in this lovely that will enable me to offer a home to my wife. girl, who was self-possessed and graceful as if If you will put me in such a situation, you will bred in the highest society. She was reticent win my warmest gratitude, but I muct not about herself, but very frank about her duties as cook and assistant in the house.

Having nothing to hide, Lucien soon unfolded his own life to her, won by her gentle sympathy and evident interest. He told her of his boyhood with a wealthy father, who died suddenly, leaving nothing of a once handsome fortune; of his mother who sank soon under the pressure of sorrow and poverty; of his own position as a clerk in a wholesale dry-goods house, upon a small salary.

Otten he told her of the dreams his father's death had seattered, the hope of being a great lawyer, or an author, moving the world by his pen. Yet he was bravely cheerful, hoping to conquer fortune by perseverance and energy. Not until they were fast friends did he tell her all this, and a little later he told her of a new dream, a new hope, a love death only could de-

"Will you let me take back to my drudgery the hope that if I can conquer fortune, you will come to share it?" he asked. "Will you be my wife love, in that future when I hope to gather about me at least comfort for a home." He had wooed her in a straight-forward, manly fashion, and she was not surprised. She put her hand in his, promising all he

He went back to his desk in the autumn, but only a week later was offered a better position in the counting house of the great merchant prince, John Burnette.

"It is so strange," he wrote to May, "Mr. Burnette himself, seems interested in me, though I am an entire stranger to him. He watches me, and promotes me rapidly, seemingly pleased with all I do. Darling, if this continues, our home will soon be secure!"

It did continue. Mr. Burnette, a man of grave, reserved presence, seemed inspired by some deep interest in his new clerk. He watched him keenly, moving him from department to department in his vast business, till he the gate, Lucien entered, mentally concluding had some insight into every branch. He gave him confidential business to transact, and put

him in his counting-house. And Lucien, working ever for May, strove to meet every demand made upon his brains and hands, giving every new branch of the business the closest attention, and straining every power to repay faithfully the confidence reposed in him.

Nearly two years had passed, when one morning Mr. Burnette called Lucien into his private office, closing the door after him. "I am about to make a strange disclosure to

you." he said gravely, "and you must weigh well, what I say to you. Up to this time you have known me only as a business man; to-day I speak to you as friend to friend. I am a rich man, but I have few friends, Lucien Gaylord. Shall I count you as one?"

"You honor me," he faltered, overwhelmed with surprise.

"I am a father," Mr. Burnette said, "and my "All a land, Mr. J. Mr. May answered, washing her peas at the sink. "Shall I make a custard, annie?"

"Ilke his manner," May answered, washing her peas at the sink. "Shall I make a custard, annie?"

"Ilke his manner," May answered, washing her peas at the sink. "Shall I make a custard, annie?"

"If you will, dear! Oh, dear, to think of Cynthia, the only servant, had been detected in the act of passing spoons from the kitchen window to a villatious looking tramp, and the pair had been handed over to the village constable. Which accounted for the fact that May was installed assistant cook, till such times as Cynthia could be replaced.

"And nobody knows when that will be," and be first work of the sarreer than old gold."

None appeared to replace the thievish Cynthia, and succeeding in vyelf efficient but willing, and succeeding in vyelf efficient but willing and succeeding in vyelf efficient but willing and succeeding in vyelf efficient but will ling, and succeeding in vyelf efficient but will ling, and succeeding in vyelf efficient but will li only child is a daughter, whose future has been

"But it is all impossible," Lucien said, slowly egaining his self possession.

"Impossible? Why so, if I am willing?" "You will think me ungrateful, presumptuous, but I cannot accede to your noble, generous plan. Faithful service, true friendship, I can give you gladly, but you must seek another heir, another son-in-law. I am not free."

"You refuse my daughter!" "I have given my love and won a heart I could never betray."

"May I ask where?" "My promised wife is no heiress, but a simple country maiden, lovely and gentle. I will not weary you, sir, with a lover's praise, but you will let me say that I have worked for two years, with the hope of winning some position think again of the dazzling offer you have

made me.' "Yourefuse to be my son-in-law-my heir?" "I refuse any offer that makes me a traitor to

pure heart that trusts me." "It makes it harder to give you up. But if I must, at least accept my invitation to dinner, and my friendship."

"Gladly, gratefully !" "At six, then, I shall expect you."

Was he awake? Lucien asked himself the question more than once, as he pored over his ledgers, added long columns of figures, and wrote business letters. Had John Burnette, the millionaire, really made him the magnificent proposals still ringing in his ears. Were they both insane?

His head was still whirling as he dressed himself and walked to the splendid Fifth avenue mansion, the rich merchant called his home Every luxury money could command met his eyes in the adornment of the wide drawingroom. Pictures of priceless value hung upon the walls, rare statuary gleamed against velvet curtains, the visitor's feet sank deep in richest

carpets, the odors of choice exotics filled the air. Had all this really been placed within his grasp? He was musing of this, when Mr. Burnette himself crossed the room.

"Have you thought better of your refusal?" he asked. "I can only repeat it sir! My heart, my love,

are no longer at my disposal." There was a rustle of silk upon the rich carpet, a lady advancing, dressed in shimmering,

lustrous silks, with rare jewels in her hair and upon her wrists. A lady with soft brown eyes and golden curls, who was introduced as: "My daughter, Mabel, Mr. Gaylord!"

But who was surely, surely, May, his own May, niece of Maria Strong, who took summer boarders in a small country village.

Mr. Burnette had disappeared when Lucien moved his wondering eyes upon May's face, and only the lady of his true love remained.

"You will forgive me, Lucien," she said, drawing him to a seat beside her upon a sofa, "If you think I have deceived you, when I tell you how all happened. My father spoke only the truth this morning, when he told you my future was the only anxiety of his life. I cannot tell you his worshipping love for me! When I returned from Norton, I told him of your love for me, my promise to you. Knowing you loved me for myself alone, with no knowledge of my position or fortune, I begged my father to send you at once, and tell you the truth. But next to his child, my father loves the business he has built up by his own energy and talent. He wished to be sure that it would not be ruined in the hands of his son-in-law, and I consented to his test of your capacity. It is no small compliment Lucien, for him to tell me he is thoroughly satisfied, and was willing to trust the future of both his child and his business to you."

"But, May, are you not Miss Strong's niece?"

"Not of my seeking. I knew nothing of it till papa told me an hour ago, bidding me put on my most captivating dress, to punish you for your refusal of my hand and fortune, by winning your heart against your will."

There was surely a saucy triumph in May's tone, deserving of the severe censure of Lucien's warmest kiss, so he must not be blamed too, was mischievously fond of referring to that momentous interview, after heartily accepting Lucien's consent to all his plans.

But he has not yet regretted his offer, nor the position he has given Lucien of full partner in his lucrative business, while every hope of his loving heart is gratified by the home happiness of Mabel, who remains with him, Lucien gladly accepting the proposal to form one family. There are two rosy children in the grand nursery, and already the fifth anniversary of May's wedding day has passed, but there has been no regret yet in the happy home, at the result of Mr. Burnette's test.

MAJ. SCHOTTGUHN'S BABY.

First Tooth-First Milestone in the Flowery Path of Youth.

Flowery Path of Youth.

(From the New York Sun.]

The baby has been teething and the major has had a varied and toughening experience, with only one night of unbroken rest in four weeks. Some folks think it's better to go to bed at a regular hour, sleep right through the night, and wake up in the morning in a humdrum sort of way day after day; but these are people who have no children of their own, and whose lives, therefore, are only half unfolded. The baby had been good for several days, and then suddenly one night, about a month ago, she became fidgety and restless, and refused ty go to sleep at the usual hour. The next night she mouned and groaned in the most eccentric fashion all night. The next night she awoke at intervals of ten minutes with startling cries that filled the room. The next night, after a faithful but vain effort to read his newspaper, not withstanding the baby's manifold interruptions, the major ventured to inquire:

ventured to inquire:
"Dear, what's the matter with the baby?"
"Why she's teething!" said Mrs. Schott-

"Dear, what's the matter with the baby?"
"Why she's teething!" said Mrs. Schottguhn.

An hour later, at midnight, just as Mrs. Schottguhn had, after forty fruitless efforts, succeeded in getting the baby to sleep, the major sneezed. The baby awoke with a bound and a cry, and Mrs. Schottguhn looked up with a face whose meaning the major very clearly understood, though not a word was spoken; and thenceforward whenever he wanted to sneeze the major first went into a closet and that the door; he began to realize now what teething meant, and he tightened his waist belt and prepared for the wo.st.

They were varied weeks—those weeks of teething, filled with novel and exciting events, with stern transitions from warm bed to cold floor; with falling over chairs on the way to turn up the gas; jumping up at all hours to rock the cradle; about three million gentle pats on the baby's back, and nobody will ever know how many gropings after bottles, begun with careful quietness and ending with a crash echoed by the baby's sharp cry, and then—well, of the many weary night marches look for the record in the paths worn in the carpet.

Yesterday morning the major awoke pleasantly dazed after a night of continuous and refreshing slumber. Mrs. Schottguhn was already up and prancing around the room like a sunbeam in a forest, only more noisy.

"Cynthia," said the major warningly, "you'd better look out or you'll wake the baby."

"She's awake already," said Mrs. Schottguhn, and so she was. Leaning over the cradle the major encountered the baby's smiling eyes, and met with his face the soft little groping hand. The wearied, freful look had disappeared, and happy childish gleefulness reigned

hand. The wearied, fretful look had disappeared, and happy childish gleefulness reigned instead, and in another instant she resumed what the major had for a moment in the sumed instead, and in another instant she resumed what the major had for a moment interrupted—an earnest effort to swallow her own foot. "It's come," said Cynthia.
"Come!" said the major, "come? What's

"The tooth !"

"The tooth?"
Breakiast over, the major was permitted to inspect the tooth, and after searching for about fifteen seconds, at last his finger alighted on it, scarcely perceptible to other than a mother's delicate touch, the faintest little thing, just peeping through the gum as sharp as the point of a knife blade and right in the center of the leaver jaw.

'Houng Folks' Column.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- This is the first time I have attempted to write a letter to an editor. have written several to my cousin. Mamma says I must begin every sentence with a capital letter, but sometimes I forget. Friday evening, as my brothers, Myrtloh and Hervey. for giving such punishment. Mr. Burnette, and I were coming from school, we came on to a big snake. Myrtloh ran down to the slough and got a big rock and threw it on it. It would throw out its head and dart its tongue

at us. We gathered some clods and threw at it. At last it got from under the rock and crawled into a bunch of grass, and Myrtie threw the rock on it again and mashed its back. threw the rock on it again and mashed its back. We came on a little farther and there was another snake. It was a small one, and I killed it with my jumping rope. Papa says we must take a club on purpose to kill snakes. Our peach trees are in full bloom; they look so pretty. I gathered a boquet of wild flowers for mamma more than a week ago. I will be nine years old in June. I have a little brother, Josie. He got a piece of a looking-glass to-day, and when he would see himself in it he would put his hand back and try to catch himself; and when he tound he was not there, he would look so foolish. Our school ma'am's pony ran away the other day, and she had to walk home.

LOTTIE LIGGETT. LOTTIE LIGGETT.
FREDONIA, Kans., April, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:-As you invite the little folks o write I will do my duty. I am eleven years old: I have one little sister, Dot, six years old, she has gone to take her dolls to ride. We went. to school last winter, it was out the 21st of February; I read in Monroe's fifth reader, studied Town's speller, Ray's second part arithmetic, Warren's geography and writing. We do not have any summer school, but generally have five or six months winter term. I erany nave nve or six months winter term. I have thirteen rose bushes. I have a colt, his name is Modoc, he is very pretty, his color is gray. My father lost seven calves, the disease being blackleg taking the best bût one. We have five hens sitting that will hatch next Thursday. I have knit three pairs of stockings and pleced three quilts, and now I guess I will have to go and herd the cattle.

Yours truly, Helen M. Baldwin. Wakarusa, Kansas.

MR. EDITOR :- I thought I would write for your paper as I have not written before. I am thirteen years old. I did not go to school last winter, but I am going this summer. When I go to school I study reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography and grammar. We have six pigeons, two old ones and four young ones. If you think this good enough to print, I will write again and try to do better. von an enigma for your column :

I am composed of ten letters: My 1, 3, 10, is something we can not live

My 8, 1, 6, 9, 10, is some thing we use every

My 7, 8, 2, is some kind of bird.
My 7, 8, 2, is some kind of bird.
My 5, 1, 10, is part of the head.
My 3, 4, 9, is something transparent.
My whole is a girl's name.

EMMA ANDERSON. UNIONTOWN, Kans., April 21, 1877.

MR. EDITOR :- As I have not written for your paper I thought I would. Papa takes it and we like it very much. I am most eight years old. I go to school and study arithmetic, spelling and reading. I like to go very much. My teacher is very kind. My mamma has twenty-six little chickens. I must stop for fear you will not publish it. Yours truly.

HOWARD E. RICE. CARBONDALE, Kans., April. 1877. [Howard sends a charade but did not send an answer to it.—ED.]

MR. EDITOR :- I will write a few lines for the "Young Folks' Column." I am going to school; I am fifteen years old the 29th of this month. I study reading, spelling, geography and two arithmetics, second and third parts; but our school is out pretty soon. I am living with my uncle, I have been living with him eyer since I was about three years old.

Excuse all blots and mistakes. Yours truly, J. W. RICHARDSON. LABETTE, Kans.

MR. EDITOR :- As I am not feeling very well to-day I will write a suort letter : mother says I have got the scarlet fever, but I hope I will soon get over it. Mamie Freeman is very sick. they don't expect ber to live; there is a great deal of sickness in the country. We have not heard from Aunt Helen ter a long time.

Yours truly. LYDIA B. WILSON. GREENWICH, Sedgwick county. Kans.

Answer to Mark C. Warner's charade of last week, "J. T. Stevens;" Mary Wilson's charade, "Irish potatoe."

Several "Young Folks" letters stand over to appear in our next issue.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1877.

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Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
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20 Neosho county—Henry Avery secretary, Wakefield.
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darville.

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From Greenwood County. EDITOR SPIRIT :- As it is very seldom that

ever see anything in your paper from this county, I thought 1 would write you a few lines so that you might know something about what the granges are doing in this county. They are, or the most of them, doing nothing. There is not ten working granges in this county, and some of those that pretend to be working are doing no good. There are a few good live Patrons in every grange jurisdiction in this county, but they have went and went to their place of meeting without finding a querum present, until they have got discouraged and quit. Now if the lecturer could spend one week in this county this spring, I think there is a possibility and perhaps a probability of bringing to life one-half or two-thirds of the granges of this county with a fair membership. If they could be induced to take stock in the State Co-operative Association, and also to cooperate together here in some kind of business, they might stick to it. There will have to be something done and that very soon or the grange business in this county will be past resurrection. I think that Greenwood county has, on an average, as intelligent a class of farmers as you will find anywhere, and nearly all agree that the grange is a good thing and would like to see it successfully carried on; but why don't they do like good intelligent farmers or grangers ought to do, and are doing in other parts of the country, put their shoulders to the wheel and all work together and make it a success here? The answer comes from nearly all alike, "I can't spare the time, I have too much fo do;" but I notice they have all the time to spare that they need when they want to visit any other place. Hoping you will conclude to make us a visit of several days ere long, I will close this already too long letter. THOMAS GAGE. EUREKA, Kans., April 19, 1877.

What is the Good of Co-operation?

What is the Good of Co-operation?

"Good morning, Tom; I find you have not joined us yet, although you have said you should this year or two past."

"No, John, I have not; for to tell you the truth, I can't see the good of it. I work hard, and Polly works hard to make the most of what I earn, but it is often a job then to make both ends meet, and if I thought it would do me any good I would try to raise the wind and join you at once, but as I said at first, I can't see the good of it."

John—Well, Tom, I am surprised to hear you say so. Have you really thought the matter over?

Tom—Thought it over! yes; and how can we, who are troubled to pay our way, save one pound to give to you to keep for us, and then buy our shop things of you at the same price we pay at other places? What is the good of it?

of it?

John—Well, if you have five minutes to spare I will tell you the good it has been to me; and don't forget, it might have been the same good to you it you had joined the society when I did. Now, in the first place, I must tell you that I have had a hard struggle to make both ends meet, but I find now I am better off every year, and I should like to hear you say the same, Tom. But to my story. It was about ten years ago our society was started, and I joined some fourteen months after, and paid in sixpence per week for forty weeks—

about ten years ago our society was stated, and I joined some fourteen months after, and paid in sixpence per week for forty weeks—that made one share; but before I had paid this forty weeks' subscription there was put in my book by our secretary 19s. 10d., and £1 2s. 5d.; so, instead of my having £1 only, I had got £3 2s. 3d.

Tom—Well (excuse me for interrupting you) what right had your secretary, as you call him, to put money in your book that you had never paid? That is just what I hear of societies like yours; everything is not quite right. I never find that the secretary of our club puts me down more money than I pay, not he.

John—I will tell you how it was. I had spent at the stores £46 3s. in those forty weeks, and it was found at the end of the first six months' trading, that we had paid our storeman £102 13s. 9d. more for our goods than we, as a society, had paid to the wholesale merchant, so, after paying the storeman's wages, our rent, and all other expenses, with interest at five per cent. per annum on every completat five per cent. per annum on every completed £1 of capital, we had £40 is. 6d. to share between those who had traded with us, and my share was 19s. 10d.; and the next six months, when I had dealt at the stores the whole twenty when I had dealt at the stores the whole twenty-six weeks, my share was £1 2s. 5d.; so you see I was fairly entitled to the £2 2s. 3d. over the £1 I had paid into the society. Well, so I have been going on ever since. Our "divi.," as we call it, has been as low as 2d. in the pound, and it has been as high as 1s. 4d., but I have never paid any more into the society, nor have I ever drawn any out, but let my share of the profits remain, upon which I got 1s. every year on each completed £1 as interest, and I have now standing to my credit £27 10s. 1d.; so you see I have gained in about eight years and a half £26 10s. 1d. on my £1. Now I think that is a proof that it has done me some good; that is a proof that it has done me some good;

don't you?
Tom-Well, I never thought it was anything

£1,011 6s. 3d.; and as interest £641 9s. Id., and the rest of the money has been allowed as depreciation on fixed stock, etc., and you will see by our last balance sheet that, after paying all claims that can be made on us, we have £86 left. So we are not in a low state, but in a good position, and as safe as any bank; and I am sure the money that has been paid out has brightened many a home, especially at Christmas time, when work is slack and money is scarce. I can assure you, Tom, many of our members can lay their hands on £10 or £15 they never would have had if it had not been for our society.

never would have had if it had not been for our society.

Tom—There is one thing I cannot quite understand now, John, that is, how is it that your members have withdrawn so much money out of your society? They must have been atraid it was not safe, I should think, although by your figures you prove that it is.

John—I cannot stop to tell you everything about the cause just now, but will name a few of the principal reasons. Some of our members have died, and the money saved has been useful to their families. Some have wanted a little money when illness has visited them, etc., and at one time we had so much meney in hand that the committee encouraged the members userul to their lamilies. Some have wanted a little money when illness has visited them, etc., and at one time we had so much money in hand that the committee encouraged the members to withdraw their profits till a happy thought struck some of us that we would form a building society, and lend each other this money to build for buy a house, and in July, 1870, we started, and several of the members withdrew their money out of the old society to start the new one, and since that time we have lent money to several working men who have built or bought houses and land to the value of £6,000; and now, Tom, I will just tell you what I mean to do. By the end of this year I hope to have about £30, so I shall be on the look out for a cottage worth about £150. I shall withdraw £20 from the old society, and apply to the new one for a loan of £130, then I shall have to pay to the building society 4s, 10½d, per week; and the house will be mine in fifteen years. You see I shall have no rent to pay then; now I am paying 4s, 6d, per week, and the house will never be my own. I shall be receiving my dividend as usual, that will more than pay the extra money. I shall have the privilege of paying this loan in less time if I can, and, if all is well, I have not much doubt I shall manage it in eight or ten years; so I hope with the assistance of my family, after eating myself into the possession of £30, to go on till we eat ourselves into a snug little cottage, which I may fit up with every little convenience, knowing that no one can turn me out or reap the benefit of my improvements. But I must now say good bye, Tom, and I do hope that what I have said has shown you the good of it.

Tom—Good bye. I shall talk to Polly, and join your society next meeting night.

Condition and Work of the Subordinate Granges.

We find the following in the Proceedings o

the New York State Grange: the New York State Grange:

A short time before the meeting of the State grange, a circular letter was addressed to the masters of all the subordinate granges of the State for the purpose of ascertaining facts in relation to their workings, the progress they were making, and the methods employed to render their meetings interesting and their business undertakings successful. The circular also asked for suggestions for the good of the order. There was a prompt and very gen-

business undertakings successful. The circular also asked for suggestions for the good of the order. There was a prompt and very general response from the persons addressed.

A careful examination of these reports, sent in from fully three-quarters of the granges in the State, has been made, and the encouraging fact plainly appears that the order in this State is in a prosperous and progressive condition. In some counties, where there are only a few granges with small membership, little has been done, but in the well organized counties the order has made important advances in social, educational and business affairs.

The first question asked was: "On what kind of exercises does your grange rely for interesting its members and making its meetings attractive and useful?"

It is really surprising to find what a large proportion of the granges have held interesting discussions on agricultural and household subjects, and questions pertaining to the grange in its relations to farmers and farming. Nearly all of the older organizations have placed dependence on these educational features for interesting the interest of their meetings, and with the most satisfactory results. Question increasing the interest of their meetings, and with the most satisfactory results. Question number six referred directly to these discussions, hence drew out similar answers to nun ber one. Singing and musical exercises have in many granges been largely employed to in-crease the pleasure and attractiveness of the

meetings. meetings.
Some granges have derived great advantage from the visits of their members to other granges, in this way obtaining useful hints which have enabled them to make better use

of their organization.
Some have provided banquets and social
gatherings, dancing and similar entertainments,
with the special purpose to interest the young-

with the special purpose to interest the younger members.

Not a few have introduced a question or "query box," in which members deposit such questions as they desire to propose to the grange. In this way many interesting and important subjects are brought up for consideration. Many of the granges report that the plan of holding discussions on agricultural subjects has been recently introduced and is working with great satisfaction and promises to accomplish much good for their granges.

One master writes: "Our grange is in a flourishing condition, and about all we want is the right kind of a reporter to rival the Elmira

that is a proof that it has done me some good, don't you?, I never thought it was anything 'Tom—Well, I never thought it was anything like that. I should, feel quite independent if I had got £27.

John—You might have had, Tom. Your family is as large as mme, and you have boys and girls growing up that can'earn a lattle, and want a great deal to feed and clothe them with. I am sure you must spend on flour, groceries, provisions and coal, as much as 1 do, and you might just as well have had £27 as to be where you are, without a pound to isay your hand on. And the best of it is, it would have made no difference to me if you had £27, or even more, because that would be the profit on your trade. I only have the profit on your trade. I only have the profit on mine. The more members we get the better. We do not have just one sum to share, but each member by his trade makes his own profits, and you would have had your profits the same as the rest of us. You see it is only you that have been the loser, simply because you did not join the society and deal at why would have been your own shop.

Tom—I think I begin to see the good of it now, or, rather the good I have lost by not joining you.

John—Now let me lay a few figures before you (as I have heard some people say when they are discussing politics). Our secretary made me feel all in a glow the other day when he had in they are discussing politics). Our secretary made me feel all in a glow the other day when he had in they are discussing politics). Our secretary made me feel all in a glow the other day when he had in they are discussions by have here all ow state now, then. Why your members allow state now, then. Why your members allow state now, then. Why your members allow state now, then, we have heard to the did may share has been, as I have told to the starting of a similar order of a exercises in granges where such discussions in the profit, and my share has been, as I have told to the starting of a similar order of a exercise share the wind that the profit is s

enthusiasm gradually fails, hence it is worthy of note that from these reports it is found that the oldest granges—those of t ree years standing—are the ones which are making the most

the oldest granges—those of t ree years standing—are the ones which are making the most encouraging reports, showing that experience has brought them to appreciate the advantages afforded by the order.

The second question asked was, "Have the farmers and their families who belong to your grange been led to read and to think more because of their connection with the order?" and the almost unanimous responses is, "they have." The influence of the grange in this respect is of vast importance to our agricultural interests. We may not be able to see its effects in the experience of a single grange. The progress is so gradual that those who are constant observers are not impressed with a full idea of its extent. Nevertheless the important work goes on making sure improvement all over the State, so that the aggregate influence of the four hundred granges is made to do a quiet and important work. They are four hundred schools for farmers, in which the teachers are the learners and the learners teachers. The individual has the benefit of the knowledge and discernment of his brother, and in mutual effort and combined action the good work is done. This condition of thing naturally draws out thought, leads farmers to make more and better use of thir minds in conducting their business, and the legitimate consequence is a greater demand for books and papers which out thought, leads farmers to make more and better use of thir minds in conducting their business, and the legitimate consequence is a greater demand for books and papers which are designed to supply information on the subjects of special interest to them. It is certainly gratifying to find that in nearly every grange from which a report has been received there has been a disposition to read and thank more.

The Grange-Its Adaptability to Promote the Great Objects of Life. The following is an essay read by F. T. Rice, Feb. 13, 1877, before Durhamville Grange No.

WORTHY MASTER, BROTHERS AND SISTERS:

WORTHY MASTER, BROTHERS AND SISTERS:
—Having been selected by you at our last meeting to read you an essay, I have chosen as my subject, the grange, its perfect adaptability to promote the great subject of human life.

In the beginning, God created man in his own likeness. That as our Creator is a triune being, so is man a triune being, possessing a moral, a mental, and a physical nature—three distinct and separate natures, all blending harmoniously in one being. The inquiry, then, very naturally arises, what is the aim and object of this trune being, whom his Creator has designed to rule the rest of His creation? What hopes are daily kindled in his breast, never to cease burning until the dark mantle of death shall terminate his existence upon this mundane sphere! What is the sole desideratum of man from the eradle to the grave? As self preservation is the first law of nature, so true it is that happiness is the great, the prime, I may say the only desire of every reasonable being. It may be claimed by some that wealth or honor is the great object of some individuals. While I admit that wealth and renown are pursued by many—far too many—yet they are only sought for the pleasure, the joy, the happiness they afford. The renowned warrior or profound statesman, would care nothing for the blood-stained banner borne in triumph above a conquered foe, or the flowery wreath entwined around a monument of fame, if it brought no joy, no happiness to himself. Then it is a well authenticated truth that the sole object of life is happiness—not alone in this life, not alone while shackled with the iron bands of mortality, but endowed as he is with a capacity of thought and reason, he transcends the bounds of earth and time and looks into the fathomless depths of heaven and eternity. Then there is another truth as equally important and interesting, and that is, that the elevation or expansion of either of these attributes of man's nature vitally affects each of the others. As the physical nature develops into manhood, so the m physical nature develops into manhood, so the mental nature grows toward maturity, and his accountability to his Creator increases. These attributes in infancy are but germs that need cultivation and expansion, with care and watchfulness to achieve the one great aim of life—happiness, both temporal and eternal. Then let us look for a moment at the design of our beloved order. Does it have for its object the elevation and expansion of the moral nature of its members? Yes, before you enter its sacred portals you hear the glad songs of praise and thanksgiving as they ascend in harmonious strains to the Giver of all good, and the worthy chaplain with upturned eyes, bemonious strains to the Giver of all good, and
the worthy chaplain with upturned eyes, beseeches blessings upon every word and deed;
and as you near our sacred alter, with the will
of God unfolded upon it, the presence of Deity is invoked to witness the sacred obligations
of love and fidelity. The grange teaches that
great as the triumphs of mind in the temporal great as the triul great as the triumphs of mind in the temporal or outward world have been, the progress of a single mind from childhood to age, working upon the material of its own nature, training its intellect and affections, till it fulfill the divine plan, presents a more complete success than all the material advancements made, from the rude intellect and affections, till it fulfill the divine plan, presents a more complete success than all the material advancements made, from the rude ages to the nineteenth century. For whatever is done in the outward world bears its earthly image, bat the work within the mind is stamped with the likeness of infinity. While the precepts of our order teach the great necessity of mental and physical improvement, while it has for its object the elevation of the farming class above the ruts of ignorance and prejudice, while it constantly teaches the necessary development of the body and a higher elevation of intellectual existence, it teaches that mind has nobler objects than simply to get daily bread for the body; that it is a greater agent, forming man in the likeness of infinite beauty, and the nobility of a redeemed character. Then we see that the precepts of our noble order apply to each of the three natures of which man is composed, offering no obstacle in the way of either, but elevating, enlightening and expanding man as a unity, pointing with unerring certainty, the rugged way to prosperity and eternal happiness. But let us bear in mind, brothers and sisters, that although the precepts of the grange may be ever elevating and ennobling, and exactly suited to the wants of its members, principles without practice accomplish nothing. The grange, in a great degree, is just what we make it, either a high-toned school of morals, a perpetual fountain of knowledge, wherein improvement and experiment shall go hand in hand with social and intellectual culture, moral and physical development, or it must become a mockery in the name of progress. Then let us go to work. Shield and protect the young from foilles and vices, wooing and winning the aged by precept and example, work with body and mind, work with head, hand and heart, and we shall soon lessen the black catalogue of crime, and elevate the standard of public morals, dry up the tear of the weeping widow, and bless our land with prosperity. Let us work that our work

The State agent, Michigan, has arranged at Detroit with a commission dealer, a hardware merchant, a grocer, three lumber dealers and traders in dry goods, oil, drugs, boots and shoes and stationery, to trade with Patrons at reduced prices.

Pennsylvania Patrons

The twenty-one granges in the pomona grange of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, at its last meeting, unanimously adopted the fol-owing preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, Much dissatisfaction has arisen in regard to the result of the Grangers' Centennial Encampment; therefore,
Resolved, That it is the sense of pomona grange that it is the duty of the officers of said encampment to make a full and detailed statement of the financial affairs of the association.

In the discussion which preceded the adoption of this expression of opinion a great many members of the order who are stockholders in the enterprise stated that they had been left entirely in the dark in regard to the management and disposal of the stock and receipts of the encampment, and had received no return whatever for the money invested. The Patrons of Crawford are not the first to utter a similar complaint—a complaint which is only too well founded. It is now nearly five months since the exposition closed, and as the encampment was destroyed by fire the work of the managers in winding up its affairs was simplified, since instead of having to dispose of their material, they had but to prove their loss and collect their insurance. They began with sufficient subscriptions paid up—so, at least they assured the public—they transacted a cash business, which appeared to be remunerative, and it is but reasonable to expect that they paid cash. If there is any hitch about the business, it would at least seem proper that the stockholders should know it. Thanks to the official position and journalistic connection of the managers of this enterprise, they enlisted at In the discussion which preceded the adopholders should know it. Thanks to the official position and journalistic connection of the managers of this enterprise, they enlisted at the outset the hearty co-operation of not only the grange, but the press and prominent Patrons everywhere, and were enabled to make it a success. They owe it to these Patrons and papers to give a speedy and satisfactory account of their stewardship. If a clique or "ring" of the "bloated monopolists" should be thus tardy and mysterious in their action towards their shareholders, would they not be denounced?—N. T. World.

A Homely Talk. A Homely Talk.

It has been said so often that co-operation is the foundation of all grange success, that we accept the statement as true, and give little thought to what it really means. Do we really see that no great things can be accomplished without co-operation? Government itself is simply co-operation. An army is the quintessence of co-operation. Capital directed to building railroads, or to great commercial operations or mining, is simply systematic co-operative effort. We can succeed in no other way; and our only question is, how to apco-operative effort. We can succeed in no other way; and our only question is, how to apply our co-operative efforts so as to make them benefit the farming class as they have heretofore benefited other classes. Unfortunately, we have had too many inexperienced and visionary men to lead in these matters, some of whom have led us into impractical manufacturing and mercantile schemes, which have resulted so disastrously. Others look too highwant to do too much at once, and have been led into a sort of poetic sentimentalism which gives no practical results, or which looks to schemes too large and magnificent for our humble beginnings. In other words, they want to

schemes too large and magnificent for our humble beginnings. In other words, they want to "bore with too large an auger," and look down with contempt on little efforts for practical coperation in a single grange or neighborhood. Now, the reverse of all this is the true grange idea. Begin at the very bottom and build up. The grange which throws in fifty cents or a dollar from each member, and sends to the State agency for a bolt of domestic and a sack of coffee, is doing the exact thing which, if persisted in and carried out in every community, will eventually lead to large co-operation just as fast as our people need it. Nothing ought to be forced or anticipated; go very slow and sure, and never "go ahead," until you are "sure you are right."—Monthly Tulk.

Patronize Your Own Institutions. The farmers should give a store that is run in their own special interest the first call, for these reasons: The expense of running the store is all the farmer is taxed above the cost of the article he purchases. We enter into no combination with other houses for a certain per cent. to fleece the farmers and enrich the terms. The more purchasers and more sales per cent. to fleece the farmers and enrich the towns. The more purchasers and more sales the smaller the tax, because expenses are not increasing proportionally to the trade, and union and sociability is thus cultivated when farmers meet and trade where their interests are observed. The directors hold the store out to all as a cheap agent, for anything a farmer may want, from a pound of sugar to a threshing machine. A person by leaving his order at the stere can save from twenty-live to seventy-five per cent. on all articles. This especially when clubs are made up in granges, by ron-grangers, or at the reighborhoods, by non-grangers, or at the store, for all kinds of groceries, fruit trees, plants and seeds; and when a sewing machine, stove, organ, furniture, building material, or anything in the trade is wanted, it can be had anything the service of the serv anything in the trade is wanted, it can be had on short notice. Let every farmer deem it his duty to inquire as to anything he may want, and if not on hand, have it ordered. He would thus be benefited, the tax on others would thus be lightened, the officers would be cheered, and co-operation would become a success instead of a drag. I hope every farmer, whether granger or not, will consider this subject, and take a stand with his friends. Never fail to visit your store, signify what you or your neighbor may want. This helps a great deal in laying in goods. Urge your friends to patronize your store; and by all means pay promptly.— Cor. Indiana Farmer.

Martin Grange, Mich., denounces by resolution, H. E. Buxton, of Plainewell Grange, for making contracts with Patrons and others for the sale of plaster, fradulently representing that he was working in the interest of the grange and in opposition to the plaster ring, when in reality making sales of plaster for the very men who were members of this ring, thereby aiding to break down opposition to the monopoly to secure the manufacture and sale of plaster to the very men who, only two years since, violated their word, repudiated their contract, and are seeking to promote their interests by the destruction of the order.

The suspension of D. N. Wetmore, State agent of the Patrons of Husbandry of Louisiana, and general purchasing agent of the order in other States, is announced. It seems by the Home Journal, the New Orleans grange paper, that the attention of the executive committee was called to the affairs of the agency, early in that the attention of the executive committee was called to the affairs of the agency, early in the winter. They made an investigation, reporting everything all right, but it now transpires that their investigation was not very searching.—Farm Journal.

Many a farmer's boy goes into some city and struggles along until middle life, with nothing to show for his labor except that he has thoroughly learned that a half-starved lawyer is less to be envied than a well-fed farmer. Boys on farms and enjoying a comfortable living and with a reasonable prospect for the future, would act wisely to let "well enough alone," Where one man attains great success in a city a thousand fall. Boys might make a note of this with profit.—Ex.

The Wisconsin State business agent reports:
"I have just concluded taking stock for the past quarter. The result shows the agency self-austaining, and our business on a safe joundation."

When a noble life has prepared old age, it is not the decline that it recalls, but the first days

Kansas State News.

A PARTY of Six citizens of Franklin county left for the San Juan mines, last Thursday. THE citizens of Clay Center adorned the public square in that town on arbor day, by

planting therein a large number of trees. An Ottawa paper says that horse thieves are very active in Franklin county just now. A number of horses have been stolen during the

past few weeks. MESSRS. GLICK & KNAPP, of Atchison, are the owners of a fine thoroughbred bull that has taken twenty first and five second premiums at fairs in Missouri, Kentucky, Illinois, Indi-

ana and Ohlo. SAYS the Neodesha Free Press : "We nev er saw immigration commence so early in Kansas. Our town is alive every day with the covered wagons of movers going south and west in search of a home."

OUR farmers, says the Wichita Eagle, are protesting against the killing of snipe, curlew and prairie chickens. Immense flocks of these kind of birds are now going for the young 'hoppers, and hunters should forbear.

On Monday afternoon last, says the Times, a convict named Wm. Hall, while employed in the wagon shops at the penttentiary, had his left hand caught in a portion of the machinery termed the "sharper," and had all the fingers on the hand torn off.

been making a trip through Iowa, writes to the Troy Chief that he found Kansas' flour two tons each, from LaCrosse to Hays, a dis-A CITIZEN of Doniphan county, who has everywhere, and the greater part of the potatoes and wheat the people there live on are shipped from Kansas.

this State, and two or three years a clerk of ready taken a contract to break four sections the Kansas House of Representatives, has been appointed register of the land office at Lake City, Colorado. He is publishing the Silver World, a newspaper at that place.

THE Great Bend Register says that three thousands acres of government land were taken at the United States land office in that district, in one forenoon, from nine o'clock to twelve-three hours-one thousand acres per how. This was on Monday forenoon of last

COUNTERFEIT five dollar notes on the Hamden National Bank of Westfield, Mass., have appeared within the past week. The counterfeit is said to be admirably executed and hard to detect. No especial features are given by which to distinguish the note. Look out for

THE Clay Center Dispatch says: "On Monday morning last a terrific rain and hail storm visited this section, and for a time threatened to float the town. The water poured in cataracts down the hillsides surrounding the city, and in a few minutes every street was a young river. One family living on the low bottom in the southeastern part of town were compelled to evacuate the premises. It has been raining at intervals ever since Monday. Remarks about drouthy Kansas are now in

THE Ottawa Republican says: "People making garden about town, will no doubt be glad to learn that there is a sure protection against vine-destroying bugs. It is nothing more than tomato vines or leaves steeped. When your tomatoes are up, and your melons, cucumbers, etc., are coming up, pick a quantity of the tomato vines, boil them, and sprintle the vines you wish to protect. No bug or worm will come near them. Rose bushes or any shrub or plant can be protected in the same way."

THE BEST EVIDENCE.

The following letter from Rev. E. S. Best, Pastor of the M.E. church, Natick, Mass., Also read with interest by many physicians. Also read with interest by many physicians.

Mesors. Everest & Waggener yesterday brought suit, in the United States circuit court, in favor of Thomas Fauntelroy against the city of Atchison, to recover the interest on \$80,000 of the city funding bonds. Another suit of the same description has been brought in favor of S. Darlington for interest on \$10,000. Other suits of like character will be brought in a few days, among them, one to recever the amount over-due coupons on \$100,000 bridge bonds. These cases come up for trial in June, So says the Atchison Champion.

THE Kansas City Journal of the 17th inst. says: "Yesterday Capt. W. Brown, leader of the new Kincardineshire colony, all Scotchmen, with a small advance party, arrived in our city, and to-day will proceed west to a point on the Kansas Pacific road having been decided upon. This colony was first organized in Scotland in 1873, and soon after located in New Brunswick.

concerned, you never were more mistaken in your life. The farmers of the river counties thought as you do, in the spring of 1875, and they planted an immense area in flax. It was the first thing the young 'hoppers went for. They seemed to like it better than anything else. They will not eat old flax, we believe. But the young flax they take in preference to anything else. The Patriot is right about castor beans. We do not know about hops,-Atchison Champion.

THE Clay Center Dispatch, of the 19th inst. says: "We have just learned the particulars concerning the sad death of a son and daughter of Mr. John H. Jackson, who lives about aight miles west of town, aged respectively sixteen and fourteen years. The stable caught fire from a prairie fire, and the victims went to the rescue of the horses, which they smoothed in rescue of the horses, which they smoothed in after getting safely due.

They then went in after getting safely due.

was thatch, fell in upon them. The girl succeeded in getting out, but heroically returned to the rescue of her brother. She succeeded in getting him out of the fire, but they were both so badly burned that they died during the

Says the Osborn Farmer: "Young grasshoppers have hatched out in some localities in this county during the week. They are found in small patches, generally, where the ground is barren and compact, or on old ground that was not stirred last fall or winter, and seem to extend in a belt north and south reaching over into the eastern edge of this county about ten miles. On the head of Twin creek they appear to be quite numerous, but farmers do not seem to apprehend much danger from them, as they think there are not so many but that they can master them. They propose to hold a meeting next Monday to adopt a method of procedure in Winfield township, and the people should do likewise in the other infested dis-

SAYS the Hays Sentinel: "The steam plow coming to Hammond & Miller, of LaCrosse, is a much more extensive affair than we had imagined it was, and when it arrives our people will be treated to a sight which will excite their wonder and admiration. The plow is simply a locomotive, as easily guided as a velocipede, capable of drawing an immense load and of traversing the prairies in any direction regardless of hill and hollow with nine ordinary breaking plows attached to it. Hammond, who operated one of these machines in Illinois, tance of twenty-five miles in four hours. The cost of the machine is \$4,000, and the owners expect to realize on their investment by plow-HENRY C. OLNEY, formerly a resident of ing, drawing and threshing. They have al-

VEGETINE PURIFIES THE BLOOD,

Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

Its Medicinal Properities are Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and of serving the selected barks, roots and selected by carefully carefull

whom we say the say the best remedy yet disting fact. VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOODE PURITEES yet placed before the public THE BEST EVIDENCE.

doubt this testimony, as there is no doubt about the curative powers of VEGETINE:

MR. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir.—We have good reason for regarding your VEGETINE a medicine of the greatest walue. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from necrosis of his leg, caused by scrofulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his ever rallying, two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him, as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him VEGETINE, and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed his studies, thrown away his crutches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and strong.

crutches and cane, and walks about cheering strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the Opening where the limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of VEG-ETINE, but lately uses but little, as he declares that he is too well to be taking medicine.

Respectfully yours,

MES. L. C. F. BEST.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

1873, and soon after located in New Brunswick.

Becoming tired of that frost-bitten and poverty-stricken country, the colonists have decided to abandon it for the brighter prospects which 'Central Kansas has to inspire them with."

GRASSHOPPERS will not eat growing flax, hops or castor beans. All can be raised with profit. There is safety and profit in a variety of crops.—Burlington Patriot. So far as flax is concerned, you never were more mistaken in South Boston, Feb. 7, 1870.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1870.

MR. STEVENS—Desr Sir.—I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsis, Kindey Complaint, and general debility of the system.

I can heartly recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints. Yours respectfully, MRS. MONROE PARKER,

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass. Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists E. B. MOORE,

Contractor & Builder

CENTAUR

LINIMENTS.

One kind for the Human Family. The other for Horses and Animals.

These Liniments are simply the wonder of the world. Their effects are little less than marvelous.

The White Liniment is for the human famlly. It will drive Rheumatism, Sciatica and Neulgia from the system; cures Lumbago, Chillblains, Lock-jaw, Palsy, Itch, and most Cutaneous Eruptions; it extracts frost from frozen hands and feet, and the poison of bites and stings of ven-omous reptiles; it subdues swellings, and alleviates pain of every kind. When sprains or bruise occur, it is the most potent remedy ever discover-ed to heal the injured parts. The Centaur Lini-ment is used with great efficacy for Sore Throat, Toothache, Caked Breasts, Earache, and Weak Back. The following is but a sample of numerous testimonials:

numerous testimonials:

"Indian's Home, Jeff. Co., Ind., May 28, 1873.

"I think it my duty to inform you that I have suffered much with swollen feet and chords. A few bottles of Centaur Liniment has done the work for me. I have not been free from these swellings in eight years. Now I am perfectly well. The Liniment and the best of the second of the control of the

The proof is in the trial. It is reliable, it is handy, it is cheap, and every family should have

the White Centaur Liniment. The Yellow Centaur Liniment is adapted to the tough muscles, cords and flesh of horses an animals. It has performed more wonderful cures in three years, of Spavin, Strain, Wind-galls, Scratches, Sweeny, and general Lameness, than all other remedies in eastence. Read what the

all other remedies in executive Resauration great expressmen say of it:

"New York, January, 1874.

"Every owner of horses should give the Centaur Liniment a trial. We consider it the best article ever used in our stables.

"H. MARSH, Supt. U.S. Ex. Stables, N.Y.

"E. PULTZ, Supt. U.S. Ex. Stables, N.Y.

"A.S. OLIN, Supt. Nat. Ex. Stables, N.Y.

The best patrons of this Liniment are Farriers and Veterinary Surgeons, who are continually us ing some Liniment. It heals Galls, Wounds and Poll-evil, removes Swellings, and is worth millions of dollars annually to Farmers, Livery-men Stock-growers, Sheep-raisers, and those having

What a Farrier cannot do for \$20 the Centau drses or cattle. iniment will do at a trifling cost.

These Liniments are sold by all dealers through-out the country. They are warranted by the proprietors, and a bottle will be given to any Farrier or Physician who desires to test them

Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co., 46 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

HONEY.

Pitcher's Casteris is a complete substitute for Castor Oil, and is as pleasant to take as Honey. It is particularly adapted to Teething and irritable children. It destroys worms, assimilates the food, regulates the Stomach, and cures Wind Colic. Few remedies are as efficacious for Feverishness, Croup, Worms and Whooping Cough. Castoria is a scientific and purely vegetable preparation, more effective than Castor Oil and neither gags nor gripes. Prepared by Messrs. J. B. Ross gags nor gripes. Prepared by Messrs. J. B. Ross & Co., 46 Dey St., New York, from the receipe of Samuel Pitcher, M. D., of Barnstable, Mass.

ESTABLISHED

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR

GENERAL

GRAIN, STORAGE

-AND

COMMISSION

MERCHANTS STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

And Manufacturers' Agents

Distributing Goods Received in Bulk.

Office and Salesroom, Opposite Union Depot, KANSAS CITY, MO

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER, DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY

Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods

No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence

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

PARTICULAR.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

THE ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE,

JOBBERS IN

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

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

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, opposite the Matteson House.

Chicago, Illinois.

THE QUINCY CORN PLANTER

Acknowledged Superior to its Competitors.



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

CRANK MOTION TIP-UP,

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

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

PALM, WILDER

Manufacturers and Dealers in 100 20

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.



THE WILDER & PALM SULKY PLOW Price of Steel Beam - \$50.00 Price of Wood Beam -Agents for the Buffalo and Vibrator Threshers, Champion Reaper and Mower Buckeye and Hoosier Grain Drills, Holbrook garden Seed Sower,

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

Cash customers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock. WILDER & PALM,

their time has believe en Laurence, Kansas. 116 Massachusetts Street,

A. L. CHARLES,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT somest :000,082 .sail . i ols AND AGENT FOR . sepuriat viese entrope

STEVENS' PATENT EGG CASES. NO. 408 DELAWARE ST., BET. 4TH & STE. HANSAS CITY, MO.

icomente Solicited.

Actually of Chare, Harley Markey and besides attentioned Countries of Chare, Markey and the polyments, Charley Builey Markey and the contribution of the countries and the contribution of the countries and the contribution of the countries and the countries are contributed as a contribute to the countries and the countries are contributed as a contribute and the contributed as a contribute and the contributed as a contributed as a contribute and the contributed as a contribute and the contributed as a contributed a

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1877.

WAR IN EUROPE.

terrible war cloud which has hovered wholesale store of our own. over Turkey for many months, sometimes rising as though preparing to week, and while there called on Bro. vanish, yet always returning and each A. T. Stewart, our State agent. He told blacker, now seems ready to burst in him orders for goods to the amount of awful fury over the land. Obstinate to one thousand dollars; the money came for brief intervals to visit upon the these orders filled. Patrons of Kansas, unprotected heads of those faithful at the meeting of our last State grange christians within its borders the accu- you voted to start a State Co-operative 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 rors and bloodshed is revolting and the secretary of the treasury will issue ever to be dreaded by christianized and the forty-sixth call for the redemption enlightened humanity, yet "It is an ill of \$10,000,000 in 5-20 bonds.

HOW IT LOOKS.

As a result of careful inquiry and from personal observation we are in-formed that the growing wheat in this library were also destroyed. Other ocformed 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 infull and even a sol destroyed. Other occurred from not to vote, but he hoped the Republicant onto vote, but he hoped the motion. He had been asked onto vote, but he hoped the motion. He ha dicative of vigor and strength. Looking upon it in the present light, without
ing upon it in the present light, without dicative of vigor and strength. Lookfurther 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 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!

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 final report of their proceedings to the northern and western part of the State president, who returned thanks for the 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 : "Twothirds of the eggs are spoiled and will not hatch." All this is cheering, indeed, but it is too early yet to tell what

meantime we hope the members of the occupants, McKilligan, liquor dealer, order throughout the State will press and Meyer, tobacconist, damaged by is expected to-morrow. The dispatch There seems to be no doubt now that forward the work of getting the necvery soon the roar of artillery, the essay stock to start our State Co-opsharp rattle of musketry and the erative Association as speedily as posgroans of wounded and mangled war- sible. We are now laboring under a riors, will be heard in Europe. The great disadvantage for the want of a

We were at Kansas City one day last cries of these christians who in their don't you do what you voted you would weakness were unable to defend their do? Why put it off from month to lives and property against the turbaned 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

While we are on our travels we shall write for publication in the SPIRIT the possession. 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 editorial and composing rooms of the Journal of Commerce, New York, were ruined by fire on the morn-ing of the 23d. The files of the paper,

dispute arose in which several persons 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 Or-Concerning that terrible enemy to our growing crop, the grasshopper, numerous and even contradictory are ited 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 satisfactory way in which they had dis-charged their duties. AT 12 o'clock last night, says a Mon-

day'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

trons to renewed energy in the great work they have, undertaken. In the meantime we hope the members of the and Meyer, tobacconist, damaged by is expected to-morrow. The dispatch water; all insured. The fire was doubtplace where it was set, by two parties.

Matamoras, considerable excitement on the Mexican frontier at the account of what appears to be a well founded chould encounter the enemy, show rumor, that Gen. Ord, anilitary commander of Texas, has directed the concentration of a considerable force of time drawing nearer and growing us that one mail that day had brought United States troops at Laredo, Texas, on the Rio Grande, immediately opposite Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. This movement, at a time when the frontier the last, Turkey has scornfully rejected with the orders. Now, Bro. Stewart is remarkably quiet, taken in connection with the fact that Col. Schaffer retroops into Mexico, with Gen. Ord's knowledge and presence, and Gen. Escobedo, who is chief military partisan mulated wrath of generations. The Association. Now the question is, why 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 overnment of President Diaz, which, if persisted in, is likely to lead to serious complications, if not open hostili-ties 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

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 Mad-ison; Hill, of Ascersion; 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 Felisiana by the returning board, was read and re-ceived. 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 in-augural 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 sup-port."

A TELEGRAM from New Orleans of the 24th, is as follows: "The legislative body elected Judge Spofford United States senator in joint session. James put in nomination Judge H. M. Spofford as the choice of the Demo-cratic caucus. Senator Allen, on behalf of his constituents, said he seconded the motion. He had been asked the whole people. Mr. Stewart also ad-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 op-posite 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 notels stood a few of the adherents of Gov. Packard, looking at the move-ments of the troops and people in the streets below. This afterneon 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."

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 tranquility of Servia was certain. If Servia shows the slightest tendency to insurrection, it is probable the Austrian army will cross in the football of the feeling that our equity and our own dignity enjoin it. By her refusal, Turkey places us under the necessity of having recourse to arms. amount of eggs will hatch. The next four weeks may put a new appearance upon the seene. In the meantime let atole of leather, was damaged by was try fully covered by insurance. C. F. Goodman, druggist, loses the bullding and stock, loss \$60,000; insured for pearance.

STATE LEGTURER'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.

Simpson, tobacconist, stock, \$10,000,

reasons for declaring war. He proceeded to the French foreign office this evening to communicate the circular to less the work of an incendiary, as a of Roumania has produced a great imman was seen running away from the place where it was set, by two parties. According to a late dispatch from powers as to the course she should pursue. The emperor of Russia yesterday 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 Kicheneff about midnight. The Standard's dispatch from Coustantinople 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 Safvet 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, al-though compelled by the course of re-sults 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 navi-gation 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

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 sacrific-es to alleviate the position of the christians in the Balkan peninsula. The blood and property of our faithful sub-jects have always been dear to us, and our whole reign attests our constant christians in the East by means of paity of the nominee, and referred to his friends, for two years we have made brilliant record on the supreme bench. incessant efforts to induce the Porte to effect such reforms as would protect the christians in Bosina, Herzegovina and Bulgaria 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 gov-ernment to adhere to this international act which states the extreme extent of our peaceful demands, but our expectation was not fulfilled. The Porte did

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 Kisscheneff, this 12th day of April, old style, in the year of grace 877, 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 in-telligence. 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 failing strength, and wasting of flesh, are symptoms denoting pulmonary organs more or less seriously affected. Dr. Javne's Expectorant is a safe remedy for lung and throat ails.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

which has arrived there, censures Saf-	MARKETS DI TEDESTRATI.
vet Pasha's recent note rejecting the	Produce Markets.
protocol, from which it draws the con-	ST. LOUIS, April 25, 1877.
clusion that Russia finds herself under	Flour \$6.35 @10.00
the necessity of proceeding single hand-	Wheat—No. 2 fall 2.15 @ 2.27
the necessity of proceeding single hand	No. 3 1.99 @ 2.04
ed in order to realize her wishes. Rus-	No. 4 red 1.85 @ 1.86
sia's representatives are instructed to	Corn-No. 2 mixed g0 @ 54
declare unequivocally that Russia, al-	Corn—No. 2 mixed
though compelled by the course of re-	Barley—No. 2 no sales
sults to resort to energetic measures,	Rve - No. 2
only intends to obtain guarantees for	Pork 16.121@16.25
their compliance with the demands of	Bulk Meats
their compliance with the demands of	Bacon 62@ 91
the great powers, resolved upon in	Lard 10 @ 101
various conferences for the improve-	Butter-creamery 28 @ 30
ment of the condition of christians.	dairy 22 25
Russia is not desirous of territorial ag-	Eggs
grandizement. LaterDispatches from	CHICAGO, April 25, 1877.
Vienna announce that the Russian	
army will commence its march into	Wheat—No. 2 spring 1.65 @ 1.66 No. 3 1.43 @ 1.44
Roumania on Wednesday. Russian	Corn 491@ 511
noumania on weatherstay,	Oats
naval authorities have suspended navi-	Pork
gation between the Crimea and Caucas-	Bulk Meats 51@ 81
us. The Times dispatch from Pera	Lard 10.071@10.171
says intelligence has been received from	Butter-Dairy packed 18 @ 25
Crete that the Turks have lost all their	Eggs 9 @ 10
authority in the country, and have but	KANSAS CITY, April 20, 1871.
little in the towns. The peasantry are	Wheat—No. 2, 1811, 1.00 to 1.00
all organized for insurrection in the	Wheat-10, of ted tantition
mountains. There are only seven hun-	
mountains, Increase on the island	
dred Turkish soldiers on the island.	
Still later.—The czar of Russia has de-	20,000
clared war. The following is the text	
of his manifesto:	ST. LOUIS, April 25, 1877.
	Catala Deima to aboico \$ 5.00@ 6.00

Cattle—Prime to choice...... 5.00@ 6 Poorer grades..... Hogs.....CHICAGO, April 25, Cattle—Native shippers......
Native feeders......
Native stockers...... Native cows..... Texas steers.....

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 it 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, \$\poline{\pi} \text{sack}, \$\pi 3.25; XXX, \$\pi 3.75; XXXX, \$\pi 4.50; fancy. \$4.75. This is an advance of from 50 to 75 cents since we last quoted it. Corn meal, \$ cwt., 80@90c. Rye flour, \$2.60@2.90.

In Kansas City, hay is quoted at \$6@7; tobacco-extra bright, 14@18c, 1st class, 61@71c, 2d class, 4@5c; potatoes-peach blows, 90c to-\$1.10; common, 75@90c; sweet, \$1.00@1.40. Butter, best 18c, common 121c; 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 indirectmany 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 influenced; confidence and new life will be influenced; rarmers 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.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1877.

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

City and Vicinity.

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 of-

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

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 fiee. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., 252 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 & Cex, solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C.: J. Looker, plow, Abilene; N. Rigby, lamp, Winfield; C. Hop-kins, 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 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.

grange store. This town is located in one of the Solomon valley. Our the best sections of the Solomon valley. Our state that the Sarak is a second, and have decaded the specimen exhibited sixtant. 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, year, and that the farmers ought to be happy, 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 first to ship your stock to.

Our citizens will be pained to learn of the death of Mrs. Rosama 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 yery strange that clothing men from other cities can find, it profitable to advertise here, but a second thought clears the mystery. Our own mer-

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 Hortfeultural 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 publi-

The committee on Small Fruits was called en for a report. Mr. Coleman, chairman, was not

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 though this insect was very numerous the past year, and appeared in great numbers at the time winter set ins. 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 parastic insects. This was retarred to Prof. Snow for identification, with request to report at some future meeting.

Prof. Snow exhibited specimens of the larve (worm form) of the raspberry borer (Egeria rubie), found in the canes of a blackberry, by Mr. N. P. Deming, and said that the perfect is destruction, but recommended the effect its destruction and the profit is the profit in the cases of a blackberry, by Mr. N. P. Deming.

Mr. Oleman mo

year old tree and measures for increase and ameter.

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 falled.

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 mulched it. This vineyard has been very productive, which I attribute to the heneficial 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 hillsides productive of this luscious fruit, which would not be productive of any other class of fruits or vegetables.

bles.
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 Florigulture reported no

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.—SEC'Y.]

The location of the next meeting was con-

sidered.

Mr. J. Savage said: It has generally been that the proprietor of 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 as a keeper, the Limbertwig second, and have decided the specimen exhibited as the Missouri Pippin to be Rawles Genet.

plant some trees here, and I intend that they shall live.
Chancellor Marvin—I have seen box-elders, red and white elms, well trimmed, planted in full leaf and live. Mr. Deming and Mr. Savagacan do it, but I cannot advise the society to undertake it.
President—I have seen all classes of trees planted in sod 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 sod.
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.

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. Smth (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.

W. A. ROGERS.

Stomach Bitters is an untailing strengthener of the weak, and that in addition to vitalizing the physical organization, it establishes regularity physical organization, it establishes regularity physical organization, in establishes regularity physical organization, it establishes regularity physical organization,

Dr. W. S. Riley's Heart Oil, for the Hu-

man Family.

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

Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas. man Family.

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 Zine chemically combined with soluble Glass and other ingredients in a manner that makes it iar 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. Such is the character of the J. F. Wooster Silicated Chemical Paint, and 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 under the brush, which retains its color, and lastly, which is as durable under exposure to the sun and storms as it is possible for a paint to be, the J. F. Wooster Paint fills all those requirements. Try it. Read the following testimonals:

I painted my house two years ago with the J. F. Wooster Silicated Chemical Paint, you are selling.

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

D. Cocklin, Lawrence, Kaneas, 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 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 connec-

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 isvorite line you can stop over in Denver and visit the old established mines and smelting works in its vicinity, an advantage every one interested in mining can readily appreciate.

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

The Kansas Pacific is also the most direct freight route to all the points referred to above. Lowest rates and best time both east and west have accounted Call upon or address JOHN

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 ninetenths 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. Pimore—I have witnessed tree planting along our walks in the city of Lawrence, and I have often seen the repeated resetting of treas, and failures oftener occur than successes. Trees annot 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.

Chapter in the principles it has from time to the instruction of different would guaranteed. Call upon or address JOHN MUIR, Acting General Freight Agent, Kansas City.

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 remedies the motion of the sound guaranteed. Call upon or address JOHN MUIR, Acting General Freight Agent, Kansas City.

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 pe

The latest, greatest, and most reliable remedy ever put together by medical science for heumatism, 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 wooderful.

Seed Flax.

1500 bushels at \$1.50, \$1.60 and \$1.85 per bushel. Seed to loan, Call at WILDER & PALM'S, 16-3t 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 Casrest for themselves by using Dr. Pitcher's Castoria. It contains no morphine or anything injurious. It is as pleasant to take as honey, and is certain to cure Wind Colic, regulate the bowels and expel worms. For teething 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

H. D. ROGERS

ROGERS & ROGERS

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

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WEST SIDE, 117 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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 & JEEVES.

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KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL LINE OF ALL KINDS OF BOOTS AND SHOES. FINE GOODS FOR GENTS.

LADIES' AND MISSES' GOODS A SPECIALTY.

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Of Geisecke, Meysenburg & 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 w. H. OLIVER & CO.

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BOOKS, STATIONERY,

CROQUET SETS,

BABY WAGONS.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF

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AND NOTIONS.

Next door north of Simpson's bank SEED SWEET POTATOES.

YELLOW NANSEMONE

WILL HAVE PLANTS IN THEIR SEASON. PRICES LOW. D. G. WATT & SON,

Lawrence, Kamsas P. O. Box, 874.

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DEALER IN

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Constantly on hand, and particular attention paid 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 size and under \$800 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.

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Douglas County, Kan.

JUSTUS HOWELL,

Secretary and Agent.

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SEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

No. 88 Massachusetts Street,

A AND BURE STORY OF AND BURE WE

Kansas. Lawrence,

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

Cards no two alike 10c. 40 of same in handsome double case 25c., 25 chromo 25c., 50
fine white 16c., 50 Cardinal red 15c., 25
to 15c in gold 25c., your name on all. The
whole lot for \$1. Samples of cards and \$2-column weekly paper for \$c. G. B. Ullman, 12 Winter street, Boston, Mass.

Horticultural Department.

Secrets of Transplanting.

A rule without an exception in trans-planting 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

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 profes-sional 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 decidnous trees. Besusceptible on that account to injury from drying than deciduous trees. Be-sides 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 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 provious fell perfectly feesh in their previous fall, perfectly fresh in their burr. 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 unthat the moss need not be disturbed un-fil 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 sea-aon be dry the moss will be rather a ben-wit than otherwise, by retaining moistefit than otherwise, by retaining moisture about the root. From nuts treated in this way I grew more trees than I

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 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

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 posometimes winter-kill, even as far south | tice.

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 va-

The berry mentioned at the head of this article cannot be called a new berry, and yet to many the name is prob-ably 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 minced parsley, salt and pepper, lay on very early variety, as from the fact that lumps of butter, and put it into a hot 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 win-ters are feared. The berries are fully ripe as soon as they become black, are sweet, juicy, and in every respect firstclass 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 of 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.

al 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, and to them. Such peaches, nectarines, apples, and pears, I venture to say have never been seen in Brisbane. But when questioned a farmer as to why these fruits were not sent to Brisbane, the reply I got was: "Rallway freights pro-hibitit—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, wall fruit. Mrs. then'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 nodings in Shermany 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 for. In an article on the value tilizer, 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, plack off two inches from the tap root and transplant in a common box frame, 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 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 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 and top should again be put into practice.

As soon as the plants have set truit 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.

J. N. Roberts & Co.

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 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 many places all large blackberries are

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 benzoine, two ounces; tincture 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

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 COCOA-NUT CAKE. - One and a half 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. AVEGETABLE CATECHISM. - A writ-

er 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 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 They serve as garnish round roast mut-They serve as garnish round roast mut-ton or beef, and are excellent eating served whole, or as a purce. 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. Alittle 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 them 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

L. B. DAVIS,

just the same; neither of the three

should be split or cut in any other way

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.

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

Manufactured at

LAWRENCE, KAS

The undersigned will furnish above manufactured articles on short notice so

OHEAP FOR CASH

ESTABLISHED

Interest paid on time Deposite. 221

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.

\$2.00 LOT.

85.00 LOT.

SU-CENT LUI.	· .
	00
One set spiral shirt studs, retail price	75
One beautiful scart pin, stone setting, retail	75
One elegant gent's watch chain, latest pattern,	50
retail price	50
price2	00
Total\$6	50

\$2.00 LOT.

One set gold front pin and ear rings.
One ladies' long neck chain.
One elegant locket for the above.
One ladies' "Pompadour" watch chain.
One pair stone sleeve buttons
One pair engrayed sleeve buttons.
One amethyst stone ring.
One gene's large seal ring.
One ladies' band engagement ring.
One set spiral shirt studs.
One gent's Lake George dlamond stud.
One beautiful scarf pin, 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 One One One One	pair gent's sleeve buttons, stone setting. \$1 set elegant spiral studs to match same. 1 beautiful ladies' band engagement ring. 2 gent's large seal ring. 2 ladies' long neck chain 2 gent's heavy plate watch chain 1 gent's "Lake George" diamond stud. 1 beautiful scarf pin. 2	0007707
	Total\$13	

95.00 LOT.

One ladies' opera chain with slide and tassel.
One heavy ladies' neck chain.
One beautiful locket for the above.
One ladies' "Cameo" pin and ear rings.
One pair (2) elegant bracelets.
One pair amethyst sleeve buttons inlaid with pearls.
One pair onyx sleeve buttons.
One set studs to match the above.
One fine gent's watch chain with charm.
One amethyst ring inlaid with pearls.
One Topaz ring inlaid with pearls.
One ladies' heavy band ring.
One ladies' heavy band ring.
One gent's Parisian diamond pin.
One collar button.
One collar button.
One collar button. 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.

A FINE SOLID SILVER WATCH FREE.

On receipt of \$15 we will send by express one dozen 50ct. 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 send C. O. D. if 5.00 is sent with the order, not otherwise. Address all orders te

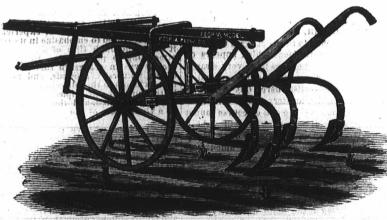
RALSTON JEWELRY CO., Importers of Watches and Jewelry, LaSalle and Randolph Streets, Chicago, Illinois.

THE PEORIA PLOWS.



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

MISSCURI.

Having opened at the above named place a salescoom for

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, LADIES' PHAETONS, BUGGIES, WITH OR WITHOUT TOPS,

SPRING WAGONS, ETC., ETC.,

SIMPSON'S BANK.

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 and sale of this work successfully, in the Middle and Western States, for the and sale of this work successfully, in the Middle and Western States, for the answer. The public of the public. The business having gradually grown during the period mentioned, from a very small beginning, till now, its annual sales are numbered by the thousands.

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

Dairy Farming and Grain Raising Com

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

As agriculture always has been and gaged therein to study well its principles—for 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 forever will be the main source of a nasoil, 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 for the feet. These are made of light ing brings a more certain profit than any other. A proper equilibrium of the products of industry, owight always to be observed, saving untold burdens of freightage. Excessive profits and extortions of middle-men, breakage, insurance and manifold losses, prevent reduction of prices from burdened marks. They are nailed to the toes, and protect them from wear leaving the heels to come to the ground. duction of prices from burdened mar- The frog being untouched, retains its duction 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 nectation. These tips may be kept in readiness for use, and may be easily nailed on to the foot by any 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 sorbing 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 laborars and to Georgia inand farm laborers, and to Georgia, including white farmers and farm labor-

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 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 There are two facts that ought to be kept in mind. One is that crops are 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 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 doing.

ferent 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 ries 100 per cent. in one year. Potatoes to-day bring somewhere near \$1.25, yet ries 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, 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 debmust be resorted to, unless we manage to so a grange 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 farme to or from a distance of seventy-two miles. That same corn, made into milk, costs but 5 per cent. Hay costs one where near 25 per cent. Hay costs somewhere near 25 per cent. Hay costs somewhere near 25 per cent. And aimost all farm products bear the same proportion. We are told that dairy farming may be overdone; admitting that to be true—aithough 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 sum-mer 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

The first thing that should be done, says the Bee-Keepers' Text Book is to commence keeping bees in proper hives. rit 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 ers, 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 should be two inches between the glass and darkened with shutters on the outside. In this the queen may be seen animals should be comfortably housed,

Good Butter.

There is no good reason why every 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 milking 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 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, sufficient to remove the buttermilk, work in the salt, etc." These rules combine, however, but a small portion of the minutiæ 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 poulterer or cottager, who desires to keep but one flock of fowls upon his premises, is to have a single cock (or

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 as she ought. An answer in your next issue will greatly oblige.
Yours, VICTOR ROGERS.

Yours, VICTOR ROGERS
DELAVAN, 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 DR. RILEY, for SPIRIT.

Care for Lung Fever in Pigs.

The gentleman who handed us the following cure for cough and lung fe-ver in pigs, states that a hog dealer of his acquaintance loss 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 with the administration of an emetic, 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 newder to be thrown well-hear such a powder to be thrown well back upon the root of the tongue of each auimal. About six months thereafter, and then once daily, give the following in one dose to each hog coughing: Sulphuret of antimony, two drachms; lic-orice powder, half a drachm; mix, and give it two table-spoonsfuls of honey, smearing it upon the root of the tongue. In the beginning of lung fever, give an emetic as the one named above. 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. Inflam-

> 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 tootis hot and feverish, and she suffers a good deal from it. Please tell me

mation 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."-lowa

Register.

how to treat it. 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, be-tween the internal face of the wall and external face of the os pedes, 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.

PORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC DR.C.MCLANE'S

Celebrated American WORM SPECIFIC

VERMIFUGE

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-L 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; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; 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. MOLANE'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. MCLANE'S VERMI-FUGE bears the signatures of C. MOLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. --:0:--

DR. C. MCLANE'S IVER PILL

These Pilis are not recommended as remedy for "all the ills that flesh is her to," but in affections of the Liver, and mail Lilion 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 unequaled.

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

Each wrapper bears the signatures of MoLANE and FLEMING BROS. Sold by all respectable druggists and ountry storekeepers generally.

COME FARMERS,

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

represented. BIG STOCK OF SADDL**ES & H**ARNESS JAS. G. SANDS. (Established in 1855.)

S. L. CLARK,

Commission Merch'nt

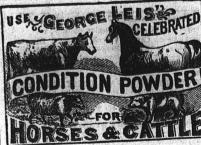
For the sale of GRAIN, HAY

PRODUCE GENERALLY

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

PRESCRIPTION FREE

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



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

kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

Every Farmer a 'l Stock Raiser is convinced that as Every Farmer a 'l Stock Raiser is convinced that as impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict at imals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hide-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Xellbw Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), Everying fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is proving fatal to so many available Horses. The blood is proving fatal to so many available Horses. The blood is proving fatal to so many available Horses. The blood is the fatal to some the sum of the store that the sum of the store 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 CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage

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











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



Leis' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hoga The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in Leis' Conditions. Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mang, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-centraper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and is therefore the Best Abricle for fattening Hogs.

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



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

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, & BROWN, WEBBER & GRAMAN STATE

James H. Payne. Gideon W. Thompson.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS.

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

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

REFERENCE—The Mastin Bank.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

Patronized by Farmers, Grangers, and the traveling public.

Endorsed by Lyon County Council. Stop at the Sherman, near the Atchisco, Topeka & Santa Fe Depot.

J. GABDINER, - - - EMPORIA.

FITS & EPILEPSY POSITIVELY CURED.

The worst cases of the longest standing, by using DE. HEBBARD'S CURE.

IT HAS CURED THOUSANDS, will give \$1,000 for a case it will bestefft. A bottle sent free to all addressing. DIBBLEE, Chemist. Office, 1855 Broad-New York.

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, defendant.

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

Monday, the 21st day of May, A. D. 1877, 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 (2), twenty-three (23) and twenty-four (24), in block number sixteen (16), in Babcock's enlarged addition to the city of Lawrence Dougles 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 the 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.

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

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 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 Susan J. Sgarl, A. D. Searl,
C. S. Allen and P. R. Allen, partners as Allen
Brothers, Charles Alden and R. S. Searl, and each
of them in and to the following described premises, 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 Lawence,
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 the 12th day of April, 1877.

H. S. CLARKE,

15-5t Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas. Monday, the 14th day of May, A. D. 1877

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 3d day of June, A. D. 3877, 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.

BROS. KIMBALL

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

JAMES M. HENDRY, ATTORNEY AT LAW -AND-

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 Machines. Compensation Liberal, but varying according to Ability, Character and Qualifications of the Agent. For particulars, Address, Wilson Continue Machine In Chicago.

Wilson Sewing Machine Co. Chicago. 827 & 829 Broadway, N. Y., or New Orleans, La.

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,

Land Com. U.P. 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 Reapers, Thomas Sulky Hay Rakes, Studebaker Farm and Spring Wagons, Cortland and Studebaker Platform Spring Wagons. We also keep ageneral assortment of Hardware, Nails, Shellers, Fanning Mills, Churns, Wood and Iron Punps, Hubbs, Spokes, Feiloes, Patent Wheels, Patent Iron Axles, Fairbanks' Standard Scales, Fence Wire and Staples, Wooden-ware, Sections of all kinds, Hand Corn Planters, Knuckles, Skeins, Stoves and Tinware, Railroad and Garden Barrows, etc., etc.

ELMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD, "Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas,

BREEDER OF

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