VOL. VI.---NO. 19.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, MAY 10, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 275.

SUMMER IS COMING.

Summer is coming—and with a glad shout All nature is hanging her drapery out; The forest and valley, the mountain and hill, Are singing in concert with river and rill, The bird in the tree-top, its mate in the glen, And the winter bound spirits of wearied men, Alike are rejoicing its coming to see, As it throws its rich mantle o'er valley and lea.

Summer is coming—and like a rich vest The earth in an emerald robe will be dressed; All gem'd with bright flowers of various light, From the deep scarlet dye to the pure pearly white; And the sky with its pale and cold mantle of

Will deepen its tint of cerulean hue. And its light floating cloudlets of silvery white Will seem to shed o'er us a smile of delight.

Summer is coming—and Winter is o'er, And the voices of nature are awakened once

In a murmuring strain of sweet harmony blend And upwards from earth a rich orison send— The murmur of breezes, the songsters' wild

notes. The hum of insects, which on the air floats, And the voices of rivulets heard everywhere, Make vocal with music the earth and the air.

MY AUNT'S BOARDERS.

My aunt came down stairs one morning greatly excited. "Louise, pp here a moment," she said.

I followed her into a small reception room with some anxiety, for I knew by the pallor of her face, by the cap-strings untied, the absence of care in her toilet, that something unusual had happened.

"Louise, what am I to think!" she asked as I seated myself beside her, "Miss Berry came to me last Thursday morning; let me see"-she referred to her tablets-"yes it was Thursday, and told me that she missed her gold necklace with the jet and gold cross. I said nothing to you about it, though it worried for Miss Berry, though, as she told me her ring me very much. This morning she cannot find her diamond ring, though she is sure she put it in her jewel-box last night; and she says a costly lace handkerchief is also missing. What left the dinner table, Miss Betty passing out of are we to think? Of course the servants could the room with me. We two had been sitting not get access to her room in the night. How longer than the rest, she wittingly giving her could I suspect either Barbara or Hannah? I could as soon accuse you."

A chain and cross, a diamond ring, and a was a southern woman of good family, and I said: had spent two summers with us. Her health being so delicate that she did not like to room by herself, she had hinted that another inmate, in whom we had confidence, would be agreeable to her. So when, in early June, a letter came to us, purporting to be from Dr. Russell, an old friend of my aunt, asking if we would accommodate his niece, aunty was very glad of the opportunity, and had our large, best room

arranged for the occupancy of two. Miss Berry was a quiet little woman of some twenty-six or twenty-seven years. She had been very pretty, but ill-health and some disappointment in early life had given her a faded and sad expression. She was quite wealthy in her own right, and, though not following the fashion to its full extent, she always looked very stylish and ladylike.

Miss Bettie Willis, the other boarder—niece of Dr. Russell, of whom she talked a great deal-was the exact opposite of Miss Berry. She was handsome, tall, dashing and very brilliant. I had not been impressed in her favor but Aunt Joe and Miss Berry both admired her. She brought with her a very elegant Saratoga trunk, filled with an abundance of beautiful dresses.

I wondered more than once why this handsome young girl wished to board in so retired a country place. To be sure, it was one of the most beautiful locations in the State. There were mountain views, lake views, and lovely stretches of variegated landscape. Aunt Joe was of a social, happy nature, and always had more or less young company. Still, I always thought it singular that Miss Betty did not join some party among her numerous friends, and spend her summer at a fashionable wateringplace. We two, aunt and I, talked the matter over, but came to no deffinite conclusion. It was not to be disputed that Miss Berry had lost her valuables, and she was a person to whom any loss was a serious one; yet she had promised my aunt to say nothing about it for a time.

What were we to do? Our servants had

been with us for years, one from her childhood and we could not suspect either of them. There was no one else in the house, save Miss
Berry and Miss Betty, both of whom had become, seemingly, very much in love with each
don't believe she can live if she has one of her other, for they were seldom apart. Miss Berry spells; they are awful."

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always left the key with my aunt when the two rambled by themselves, but to-day she carried it with her, and I could see that my aunt felt very much hurt.

As soon as we had the opportunity we searched every part of the house where there was any possibility of finding the missing articles, but without success. Miss Berry, who was always dignified, seemed colder than ever to aunt and myself, and the situation grew very uncomfortable for all.

In proportion as Miss Berry grew distant however, Miss Betty became more affectionate, especially toward me. One day when we were sitting alone in the parlor, I communicated the news of the loss of the jewelry and the handkerchief to her. For a moment the color retreated from her face. She glanced at me, look of alarm in her large dark eyes.

"I wouldn't say anything, but, do you know have missed several articles too?" she said. "How could a thief possibly get into our rooms without waking us up?"

"You have lost something?" I exclaimed 'Was it anything valuable?"

Not particularly so," she made reply; "an oldfashioned locket that had my mother's hair in it, and a handkerchief of fine lace. Oh, I don't mind the things much-still it's not very pleas

"I should say not," I answered hotly. "You must think you are in a nest of thieves. We never missed a pin before, and should as soon think ot stealing myself as of accusing our servants, the most honest creatures in the world.

"You can't always tell," was her response with a peculiar smile. "But pray, don't worry about it; perhaps the things will come back to light. May be, there's a jackdaw about; you know they are great thieves. I dars say we shall find all the missing articles. 1 am sorry was an heirloom, and very valuable."

So we continued under a cloud for several days. It was on a Thursday that we had just | mediately telegraphed : experience of boarding houses she had stayed

Aunt had been gone some time, but as we valuable lace handkerchief-the idea of such a left the threshold we both met her, pale as a less nearly took my breath away. Miss Berry ghost, and a strangely scared look on her face. was one of my aunt's summer boarders. She Miss Betty paused and caught me by the arm.

> Why aunt, what is the matter? She only shook her head and turned into a

room to her right. "The good woman has seen a ghost," said Miss Betty, with a strange laugh; but I noticed that she ran very hastily up the stairs-in fact, I might say rushed—and was soon out of sight. When she had sone, my aunt looked out and

beckoned to me. "My silver closet has been opened," she said under her breath, "with a false key, for I found the lock uninjured."

"And has anything been taken?"

"I should think so! There were nearly one thousand dollars in gold and bank bills-just as your uncle left it to me." "That can't be gone !" I said, my heart in my

"Every cent of it, and the few ornaments I

possessed—goldrings, John's gold-headed cane, and-"

"Oh, aunt!" I lost my strength, and pale and trembling sank into a seat. We were surrounded by mystery. No one had left the house for weeks together. We had kept up vigilant watch. We knew not who to suspect. This money was the little all, besides the house and property, that my aunt had, and in her old age she could ill afford to lose it. What should we do? I thought and thought until my brain fairly ached.

Suddenly I remembered the way in which Miss Betty rushed up the stairs; and, though then I had no suspicion of her, yet the fact kept recurring to me, and troubled me. That atternoon Miss Betty walked out by herself. "I went to the post-office," she said, coming

in just after supper.

"Did you get a letter?" asked Miss Berry. "Yes, indeed"—and she held up a yellowish missive—"and I am sorry to say it contains bad news," she added.

I sar just outside the hall where I could hear all that was said.

"Bad news? Dear me!" ejaculated Miss Berry, in her quiet way; "I hope I shall get

no bad news to-day."

She did not see me as she came into the hall, but I saw her, and her face was absolutely deformed with the smile and strange look of triumph which changed her countenance. It almost said, "I have deceived the whole of you." From that moment I was afraid of the

"I am so sorry to be obliged to leave to morrow," she said, as we lingered at the supper table.

Miss Berry's forehead grew dark.

"I'm sure I don't know what I shall do,' she said. "I don't think the house is safe; as soon as I am over my nervous headache I shall get ready to go."

Said I to my aunt as soon as we were together:

"I don't believe that girl belongs to Dr. Russell's family ;" and then I told her of my sudden suspicions, adding: "Now I have formed a plan which I think will at least set our minds at rest about her. Give me five dollars and I will bring you home the news."

She gave me the money, and I threw on my hat. Miss Berry and Miss Betty were sitting on the veranda. "Going out in the moonlight?" asked Miss

Betty, and there was a curious light in her eyes -she seemed trying to read my face. Suddenly she sprang up. "I've half a mind to go with you," she said.

"Are you afraid of the measles?" I asked, growing desperate; "because I am going where they have them." "Yes, I am," she said, hesitating, and sat

down. "Pray don't come near me on your return," she added laughing; but yet there was constraint in her voice. The telegraph operator was a friend of ours

with the measles. I was glad in my heart that I had that excuse. It was seven o'clock when I reached the office. I knew Dr. Russell's address, and im-

and one of his children had been very sick

"Your niece, Miss Betsy Willis tells us that Mrs. Russell is dangerously ill; is that a fact?"

I waited at the office for an answer. It came within thirty minutes. "No. I'll send a detective down early in the norning. Detain the woman."

I went home with the message. Miss Betty had gone to her room; Miss Berry was lamenting to my aunt that she was to be left alone. I felt strangely—trembled from head to foot not even telling my aunt more than that part of the message.

I think I did not sleep at all that night. I felt a fear that Miss Betty might even now slip through our fingers. I was sure she suspected danger. Her trunk was packed the first thing in the morning. She wanted it sent to the station, but it was an hour before we could find a man to take it. I stood at the window, almost crying, as it was brought down to the lower hall. The next moment I saw a strange man, who, I felt, must be a detective, enter the house.

I can hardly tell what happened next. Miss. Berry was in hysterics, and all the stolen goods were paraded on the parlor floor. Presently the house was cleared; Miss Betty had gone and Miss Berry soon came to her senses. Since then nothing can prevail upon my aunt to take summer boarders. Even Miss Berry has applied in vain.

Marriages in Servia.

Marriages in Servia.

The fathers of two houses concerned meet and settle the matter together, exchanging presents which sometimes amount to a considerable value. This, by a sort of purchase, is as useful a member of a household as a grown-up maiden, surrendered by one to another. The brother of the bride delivers her to the solemn procession, which comes to conduct her to her new abode; and there she is received by the sestee, a sister-in-law of the bridegroom. She dresses a child, touches with a distaff the walls, which are so often to see her occupied with this implement, and carries bread, wine and water up to the table, which it will become her daily duty to prepare. With these symbolical ceremonies, she enters into the new community. Her mouth its sealed by a piece of sugar, to denote that she should utter little, and only what is good. As yet she is only a stranger, and for a whole year she is termed the "betrothed." By an assumption of continued bashulness, prescribed by custom, she keeps apart even from her husband. In the presence of others she scarcely converses with him, much less would a playmate phrase be permitted from her lips. It is only when years have passed, and she has become the mother of grown-up children, that she, in reality, finds herself on an equality with the other members of the household.

Governor McCreary, of Kentucky, is recent couple to Senator McCreery. The relationship is not close enough apparently to warrant their spelling their names alike.

Stay Where You Are.

An exchange very justly remarks that hard times beget unrest, dissatisfaction and desire of change. Without stopping to realize that the same elements occasioning dull times in Maine or Vermont are in full operation in Ohio and Illinois, the discontented man feels certain that any location is to be preserved to his present abode. We advise all who are earning a living to stop where they are. Dull times are always followed by periods of activity, and one is better prepared to secure the advantages of a revival in business where he is known than among strangers. Again, moving about is destructive. Seldom do we hear of the removal of a man from a village or neighborhood in which he is interested, active and public spirited. Nothing so weds a man to a cause as working for it—spending his time in sacrificing something for it. You may be assured the fault lies partly at your own door, when the desire to leave a familiar neighborhood aflences your better judgment and prompts the sundering of the ties of early association. Resolve to-day, all ya discortented, to take hold with a will, and sustain your fairmers clubs and grange clubs, to discuss and compare important practical matters with your neighbors, to feel au interest in whatever shall benefit your vell doing, instead of lectures. Lam and proyeement and co-operation. We ment Journal. village, your kinsman, your family and your-self, to cultivate a spirit of contentment, im-provement and co-operation.—Verment Journal.

People in Russia.

There are but two classes of people in Russia—the masters and the peasants. All the peasant has is his master's. There is no literature worth speaking of. How can there be when the writer of a book with one or two liberal ideas in it is liable to be published, and his book to be forbidden? The best books published on Russia have been written by Russians who live out of Russia from necessity or choice, and such books are, of course, not allowed to pass the frontiers. The emperor is reverenced as the representative of heaven. The beasants live—are born, bred, and die—in flithy hovels, in which we should think it a shame to store cattle. They learn nothing, they know nothing, except such things as concern primitive native toil. The priests are peasants, too, and know little except the office book, written in Slavonic, a language which the Russian peasants do not understand. The fact is, Russian civilization is nothing but a tissue of make-shifts.

Blair says: "There is no worldly gain with-

Blair says: "There is no worldly gain without some loss, so there is no worldly loss without some gain. If thou hast lost thy wealth, thou hast lost some trouble with it; if thou art degraded from honor, thou art likewise freed from the stroke of envy; if sickness has blurred thy beauty, it hath delivered thee from pride. Set the allowance against the loss, and thou shalt find no loss great; he loses little or nothing that reserves himself. Compassion is an emotion of which we ought never to be ashamed. Graceful, particularly in youth, is the tear of sympathy, and the heart that melts at the tale of wee. We should not permit ease and indugence to contract our affections, and wrap us up in selfish enjoyment; but we should accusgence to contract our anections, and wrap us up in selfish enjoyment; but we should accus-tom ourselves to think of the distress of human life, of the solitary cottage, the dying parent, and the weeping orphan. Nor ought we ever to sport with pain and distress in any of our amusements, or treat even the meanest insect with wanton cruelty.

True strength.

We must measure a man's strength by the power of the feelings he subdues not by the power of those which subdue him. And hence composure is often the highest result of strength. Did we ever see a man receive a flagrant injury, and then reply calmly? That is a man spiritually strong. Or did we ever see a man in anguish, stand as if carved out of solid rock, as if mastering himself? Or one bearing a hopeless daily trial remain silent, and never tell the world what cankered his home peace? That is strength. We too often mistake strong feelings for strong character. A man who bears all before him, before whose frown domestics tremble, and whose bursts of fury make the children of the household quake because he has his way of the household quake because he has his way in all things, we call him a strong man. The truth is, that he is a weak man; it is his pas-sions that are strong—he, mastered by them, is

A Son's Affection for His Mother.

A som's Affection for His Mother.

"Look here," said an excited fourth warder to a neighbor, who had a biting dog, "you have got to kill that dog of yours or I'll do it. He nearly bit my mother, an old lady of 95 years and in feeble health. It's simply infamous." The owner of the dog looked sorry, and said he did not wonder at the other man for being so anxious about the health of the author of his being, to whom he swed so much. "Tain't that," replied the kind son, "but she isn't long for this world, any how, and if she gets dog bit at her time of life she will never split another stick of wood, or fetch another bucket of water"—and his voice actually grew husky and he wiped a tear from off the end of his nose. Next dutiful son step forward.—San Antonio Herald.

The ex-Empress of the French is enjoying the social life of Florence, and happy in the persuasion that she and her son will soon re-enter Paris in glory. Those about her talk constantly of this prospect. The prince is described as an amiable, sweet-tempered lad, and his master. Rouner, is hard at work teaching him the art of governing, which he finds a hard task. A correspondent saw him the other day, with his trousers tucked up, walking a match with two Florentines, and evidently getting the best of them. The boy is right in thus training himself for legg in these days of universal suffrage are more useful to a candidate than divise right.

while young to express your thoughts and

while young to express your thoughts and ideas upon paper.

The editor has been very kind in offering you a prize for the best letters, and I hope every one of you of the proper age will try to win it. Do the very best you can in every respect; do not be satisfied with an inferior article it you can produce a good one. Nor must any of you fail to try because some one else can write better. Remember the silver cup is not the only prize, but the benefit you will derive in the effort to win will be of thelf a prize.

The month of flowers has just come; and soen the prairies will be everywhere covered with them. Do you asyou gather them, think of their Giver, as well as the Giver of all your blessings? Remember avery flower and plant and tree came from the hand of God. Let them, be to you emblems of his wonderous power

be to you emblems of his wonderous power and love. May they help to lead you in the way of truth and virtue, and make your lives pure and spotless.

Where is Mrs. Mack? Why don't we hear

AUNT HELEN.

MR. EDITOR :-- I have not written for your paper yet. I am ten years old. I went to school last winter. I studied reading, spellng, writing, geography and arithmetic. We had a good school. Our wheat looks very good. We have about fifty acres of wheat. We have eight little calves; one of them is mine; it is red. I will send you a charade:

I am composed of six letters. My first is in tar, but not in pine.
My second is in turn, but not in mind.
My third is in run, but not in walk.
My fourth is in kick, but not in mall. My fifth is in head, but not in hair.

Mysixth is in Cary, but not in Meairs.

My whole is the name of a fowl.

NOAH L. STUDEBAKER. WILLOW SPRINGS, Kans., April 30, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:-I thought I would write, I see so many little folks writing. I am thirteen years old. I am going to school and study history, spelling, mental and written arithmetic, geography, grammar and writing. My pa takes the SPIRIT and I like it very much. Pa and ma and my brother David are grangers. I am trying to raise chickens to eat the grasshoppers ; I have got fifty-four young ones now. I have four brothers and two sisters. I guess I will quit as I can not think of any more just

ALICE ROSER. COFFEY COUNTY, Kans., May 4, 1877.

MR. EDITOR :- I live in Kausas City, but I am visiting my auntie in Tiblow, and her boys write for your paper. I read the children's column, and thought I would write too. I will send you a diamond puzzle for the children owork out:

My first a consonant. My second a verb.
My third a part of the body.
My fourth to strive.
My fifth a consonant.

WASHINGTON CREEK, Kaus.

JOSEY P. LOOKE. TIBLOW, Kans., May 3, 1877.

DEAR MR. EDITOR :- I send you a geographical enigma :

I am composed of ten letters:
My 3. 6. 1, is the name of a cape.
My 3. 8. 5, 9. 6. is a city in the United States.
My 3. 8. 7. 4, 6. 7, is a city in the gulf States.
My 8. 9. 3, 4, 2, 3, is the name of an ocean.
My whole is the name of a very instructive cook. Yours truly,

ETHEL L. ELIAS.

Mr. EDITOR:—I thought I would write a letter for your paper as f see so many letters in your paper. I go to school every day to Miss Skaggs. There is to be a convention over to Baldwin beginning May 15th. If you print this letter in the paper I will write again. I will close. Truly yours. ANNA LEWIS.

The answer to James Glidden's charade, in last issue is "Buffalo."

Several "Young Folks" letters stand over

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1877.

Patrons' Department.

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Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.
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E. R. Shankland, Dubuque, Iowa.
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Dudley T. Chase, Claremont, N. H.

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Lecturer-J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas Steward-W. D. Rippey. Severance, Donipan Assistant Steward—S. W. Fisher, Mitchell coun-

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eeunty.
Flora—Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee county.
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Wallace secretary, Topeka.
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Sadgraids county.

Coon secretary, Little Dutch.

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Morris county, Wallace W. Daniels master,
G. W. Coffin secretary, Council Grove.
McPherson county, C. Drum master, O. Haight
secretary, Empire.
Sumner county, Marion Summers master, Oxford.

9 Summer county, Machanian ford.
10 Saline county — no report.
11 Bourbon county, M. Bowers master, H. C. Phulice secretary, Ft. Scott.
12 Butler county, Judson Winton master, E. K., Powell secretary, Augusta.
13 Republic county, W. H. Boyes master, G. A. Hovey secretary, Bellville.
14 Franklin county, Albert Long secretary, Le Loub.

14 Franklin county, Albert Long secretary, Le Loup.
18 Reno, Kingman and Barton counties, D. C. Tunnell master, Neitherland.
16 Cherokee county, Joseph Wallace master, J. L. McDowell secretary, Columbus.
17 Marion county, James W. Williams master, Wallace Yafes secretary, Risley.
18 Johnson county, D. D. Marquis master, N. Zinmerman secretary, Stanley.
19 Wabaunsee county, D. D. Marquis master, N. Johnson secretary, Lawrence.
20 Douglas county, V. L. Reece master, Geo. Y. Johnson secretary, Lawrence.
21 Neosho county, E. F. Williams master, Wm. George secretary, Erie.
22 Clay county, Henry Avery secretary, Wake-Meld. Jeounty, Silas Fisher master, Ben F.

George secretary, Erie,

Clay county, Henry Avery secretary, Wakefield.

Mitchell county, Silas Fisher master, Ben F.
McMillan secretary, Beloft.

Lyon county, W. V. Phillips master, J. W.
Truitt secretary, Emporia.

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Anderson county, J. Post master, R. L. Row secretary, Welda.

Coffey county, D. C. Spurgeon master, Julias Noell secretary, Burlington.

Mell secretary, Burlington.

Washington county, W. D. Rippey master, S. W. Hinkley secretary, Severance.

Washington county, Mr. Barrett master, S. H. Maunder secretary, Washington.

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Jeferson county, A. A. Griffin master, P. Cresse secretary, Oskaloosa.

Greenwood county, F. G. Allis master, A. V. Ghapman secretary, Eureka.

Linn county, W. H. Shattock master, D. F. Geyer secretary, Blooming Grove.

Montgomery county, C. P. Orwin master, Liberty. Secretary not reported.

Elk county, J. F. Rannie master, J. K. Hall secretary, Howard City.

Ottawa county, C. S. Wyeth master, Frank S. Emerson secretary, Minneapolis.

Labette county, John Richardson master, J. T. Lampson secretary, Labette.

Brown county, R. J. Young master, F. W. Rohl secretary, Himmatha.

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Riley county, J. H. Barnes master, W. F. Allen secretary, Janes C. G. Smith secretary, Fredonia.

Riley county, J. H. Barnes master, G. M. Fuller secretary, Manhattan.

Memba county, J. H. Barnes master, G. M. Fuller secretary, Huron.

DEPUTIES

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Grange, since the last session:

W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Frankin county, Kansas.
George Y Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas county.
John Andrawa, Huron, Atchison county.
S D Underwood, Junction City, Davis county.
S W Fisher, Beloit, Mitchell county.
George F Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county.
D C Spurgeon, Burlington, Coffey county.
James W Williams, Peabody, Marion county.
C S Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county.
C S Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county.
Cames McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.
James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.
James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.
John C Fore, Maywood, Wysandotte county.
John C Fore, Maywood, Wysandotte county.
J S Payne, Elm Grove, Linn county.
G M Summerville, Mofherson McPher'n county.
W H Boughton, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.
W H Pierce, Oxford, Sumner county.
James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county.
L M Hill, Hill Springs, Morris county.
W J Ellis, Miami county.
George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county.
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W H Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
W I Moore, Frankfort, Marshall county.
J H Chandler, Rose, Woodson county.
W I Moore, Frankfort, Marshall county.
John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county.
W J Miller, Peace, Rice county.
W J Miller, Peace, Rice county.
W J Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.
T C Deuel, Fairmount, Leavenworth county.
A M Switzer, Hutohinson, Reno county.
A M Switzer, Hutohinson, Reno county.
W H Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.
A N Case, Honeck, Saline county.
W H Stence, Rice, Nemaha county.
W H Stence, Rice, Nemaha county.
W H Litson, Benton, Buller county.
W H Clark, Rippon, Labette county.
W H Anter, Rippon, Labette county.
W H Litson, Benton, Buller county.
W H Clark, Rippon, Labette county.
W H Clark, Rippon, Labette county.
W H Render, Abline, Dickinson county.
W H Clark, Rippon, Labette county.
W H Gase, Gadan, Chautanqua county.
W H Clark, Rippon, Labette county.
W H Gone, Dover, Shawnes county.

Join the Grange. Not long ago, a farmer plain, With pants stuck in his boots, Came into town to get an axe With handle, made by Hoets.

He was one of those simple men, Who lately joined the grange; Expecting lots of things to get, For very little change.

For years he'd tried to get ahead, And little progress made; His pocket-book the sweeny had, When e'er he went to trade.

So that he always went on tick, For everything he got, Molasses, soda, coffee, tea, Domestics, powder, shot.

This plain and honest workingman, Had wondered many a time, How merchants all could live so well, And dress their folks so fine.

He saw their wives with bonnets on, All covered o'er with flowers; With fruit and feathers wound around Until they looked like bowers.

While Betsy Jane, his patient wife, Who meekly bore the yoke, Did wear a thing upon her head, That looked some like a poke.

Just then some neighbors formed a grange Which he resolved to join; They named it Farmers? Home, of course, And had a pleasant time.

But to my story, he had learned, That merchants charged too high, For many articles they sold, That he was forced to buy.

So he resolved to do his best, The extra charge to stop, By paying cash for all he got, From every store or shop.

So when the merchant to him came. To learn what he would take, He asked the price of axe and helve, With voice that did not quake.

For cash I'll let you have that axe And handle of the best, Just ten per cent, above their cost; This put him to the test. I thought you always twenty charged For all the goods you sold; Yes, more than that I take, said he,

Unless you pay the gold. And then, sometimes I charge the goods

That's bought by men like you, To others, who are prompt to pay, And thus the year squeeze through. This caused our friend to scratch his head,

But yet he bought the axe. Resolved, that never more through him, Should friends pay such a tax. For so it is, the merchants can't Do business fair and square On credit, but for cash they'll sell Quite cheap to you their ware.

But when you join the grange, don't think That you have naught to do, But from your vest one dollar take, And in your pants put two.

It such your motive, never join, It has a higher aim, To teach the farmers how to think, Is what its members claim.

And should the object be achieved, A work will have been done, Second to none the world e'er saw, Will be the vict'ry won. Our party and religious strites, We then shall lay aside, And men and women bid good bye,

To foolish, useless pride. And vixens vile and tattlers mean, Men ruined by strong drink, Will all be relics of the past, When they have learned to think.

So my advice to farmers all, Is, haste to join the grange, And do your part with might and main, To make this goodly change.

And don't expect some two or three, The burden all to bear; But act like men and women true, And do at least your share.

In rolling on this grandest move,
The world has ever shown,
Of helping men to help themselves
To rise from the unknown.

-Cor. State Grange News. Hon. Wm. Sims, worthy master of the Kansas State Grange, addressed the Patrons of Marshall county, at Frankiort, on Monday of

last week. The address is highly spoken of. Cherokee County Patrons.

The saying that there are black sheep in every flock is a true one when susceptible, vacillating mankind compose the flocks. It is an utter impossibility to form an organization among men and keep from its ranks the black sheep. Even in our noble order, the grange, there is an occasional necessity of reporting a wanderer; a member who is blind to his own interest and careless of the welfare of his fellow laborers. The following communication to Bro. P. B. Maxson, State secretary, and referred to us, gives information of a new members of the grange in Cherokee county who have deviated from the right course. The State lecturer will visit Cherokee county at the ear-

it would be better to break up such granges entirely, because there are a great many good, live, active men in them who would join other granges and by so doing add strength to the cause. I shall be pleased to hear from you as soon as convenient. Yours fraternally, W. H. MILLSTEAD, Sec'y. WEIR CITY, Kans., April 23, 1877.

From Marshall County. EDITOR SPIRIT :- Grange interests ar brightening here since we started our co-operative store, and have been acting on the theory that God helps him who helps himself. Even the Patrons who are blind and will not see, cannot help but feel and acknowledge that it has been a benefit to them and the whole community. We have turned our capital once the first month we have run, and with increased capital and a greater variety of goods expect to turn it at least twice a quarter in the future. On the last day of April we had the good fortune to have the worthy master of the State grange with us, who gave us a sound, sensible talking to, and it was well received and appreciated, and bore fruit by members present taking ten shares in the State Co-operative Association, and promise to do more as soon as the grasshopper question is settled, provided they leave us anything to do with. This county ought, and will, I believe, take two hundred dollars in the State Co-operative Association, and not feel it.

We need a pomona gratge in this county that we may have concert of action, and a little funds to work with. Yours fraternally,

M. L. MOORE, County Deputy. FRANKFORT, May 4, 1877.

A Defense of the Grange. The following is an address by W. B. Pratt, to Prattsburg Grange, Steuben county, N. Y., on the occasion of its third anniversary :

PATRONS AND FRIENDS :- On this anniversary occasion a few words from the lecturer, it was thought, would not be amiss. They will be plain words, addressed chiefy to the guests who have honored us with their presence, and who have honored us with their presence, and whose attention I would respectfully bespeak. There were reasons which induced the formation of this grange three years ago. What were they? A conviction that the farmer lacked suitable pride in his calling; that he was sometimes inclined to bewail the necessity that held him to an unwilling avocation; that he was not rated the equal of some other classes

naid nim to an uniming avocator, that he was not rated the equal of some other classes simply because he was a farmer; that his chances for honorable promotion had greatly lessened in the later years of the country's history; that legislation had been largely given into the hands of those whose interests lay in the direction of making rather than in abating taxation; that the laws framed by these classes were ingenious contrivances whereby to fleece the producers of wealth for the benefit of consumers; that systems of business had obtained by which the few got an undue share of the earnings of the many; that taxes were ruthlessly extracted from him while holes were purposely made through which others could escape their just proportion of pecuniary burdens; that in consequence of all this the farmer was down and would stay down if he did not make an effort for his own protection.

dens; that in consequence or an time trainer was down and would stay down if he did not make an effort for his own protection.

All this, and more, was seen and felt all over the United States. Hence the grange everywhere; hence the grange here. It was believed by many at the time that a suggestion of co-operation in our own defense would find instant favor with all, but in this we were mistaken. We believed the farmers of this town would extensively enlist in the grange when opportunity was offered, but they have not done so; and why? The reasons have been various and we will refer to some of them.

One is prejudiced against secret societies. To hear him talk you would think that opposition thereto was a part of his religion. But we tell him that all the secrecy we have is merely to enable us to do our own business by and between ourselves. Our purposes are not a

ly to enable us to do our own business by and between ourselves. Our purposes are not a secret; neither are our organism or methods. A few pass-words and signs, whereby members are known to each other, and by the use of which they gain admittance within, the ritualistic forms of service and ceremony at the meetings, together with trade arrangements made in the interests of the order, constitute what there is of that which to him is so objectionable. His services nepermit me to say are what there is of that which to him is so objectionable. His scruples, permit me to say, are the merest bosh. The members of the order are not a of class who, under cover of darkness, are plotting mischief to society, or who would take, or could be held to the observance of any are plotting mischief to society, or who would take, or could be held to the observance of any oath or rules inconsistent with their obligations to society as honest men and women, and good and law abiding citizens. Not one of you belongs to a family which has not affairs of its own with which the world has no business to meddle, and which it is under no obligations to divulge. But this does not prove that the family is an institution of a specious nature, or that there is either prudence, wisdom or virtue in keeping aloof. If the trade arrangements of the grange are a secret with themselves and the parties with whom they deal, what harm is there in that? The merchant does not always tell you truly the cost of the article you seek to buy of him. On the contrary he generally prefers that you should not know it, and his cost-mark will be in figures or hieroglyphics, understood by the salesman, but which you cannot interpret. Why is it more censurable for a body of farmers, combined in and as a grange, to have their cost mark, which only themselves can comprehend? If you condemn them, condemn him also, unless, as we suspect is the case, you have grown into a habit of thinking that one rule should govern the merchant and another and a different rule the farmer; that secrecy on the part of the one to fleece the farmer, is eminently proper, but secrecy on the part of the farmer, to protect himself is correspondingly wicked. It is an objection that you will by and by overcome.

lecturer will visit Cherokee county at the earliest possible date, but in the meantime let us
hear a good report from that county.

The faithful are the ones who will reap a reward; no drones will be permitted to share the
earnings of the industrious:

Bro. Maxson:—I have the honor to report
again for Council Corners Grange.

I am sorry that I have to say that we have
several members (or names on the roll) that
will have to be dropped from the roll book, on
account of no attendance and payment of dues,
some of them we have indulged for one and a
half years. I shall make an effort at our next
meeting to remove these names from our roll
book. I think that fifteen or eighteen live men
bers in a grange are worth one hundred sickly
men and women who never, in two years, see
inside of a grange hall. At the first meeting atter
I made my last report to you I presented to
the grange several names that I think ought to
the grange several names that I think cought to
the grange several names that I think would send
the deed that it will be prudent to wait
and that the farmer is best employed
was from mother earth those products which
are the basis of all business and all wealth, and
that he does well and wisely not to bother his
head with the question whether he gets fair
values nor at what rate of profits they are subsequently hard that the whole thing is
waning and will soon go down. Merchants tell
them that the laws of trade will govern, that
existing systems of business cannot be changed,
and that the farmer's prosperity lies in the direction of a wide and lively competition among
dealers. Politicians tell them that the farmers
are not fit for official places and that they have
gone of the granges under and will keep them under. And the sentiment of the general public
perhaps is that the farmer is best employed
that the farmer is post to grange a fail think the will be promped then. I have not reported to
the grange will not prove to be long have frequently heard will soon of trade will leave under and will

with us. The force, weight and capacity for usefulness of the grange will be in proportion to its numbers. A dozen farmers may not be able to accomplish much in a business way; a hundred or two of the most conspleuous ones hereabouts, acting heartily together, could accomplish all they desired to. They would be a felt power. They might not be willing to maintain a dozen or more retail trade establishments in a small village like ours, but they would sustain as many as were necessary. They might not permit two or three store proprietors to gain title deeds to a censiderable part of the town, but they would permit to them as many as the public interests required, or as would be for their own real good. Do you fear that were the farmers to combine generally and to a considerable extent obtain their tools and supplies from first hands at wholesale rates, the effect would be to close up business places and thus impede the growth of villages? If such should prove to be the result, it would be a cause of congratulation for even now the town is everything and the country nothing. The growth of clites and villages is constant; while strictly rural district retrograde. More pecuniary ability on the farm would be a public advantage. But if you would have it as it is, perhaps you would advise us to give up our notions of saving and join you in the benevolent work of maintaining two dozen stores in our village, with a double complement of fashionably dressed clerks to wait on us. I do not believe we can support advantageously to ourselves the number we already have; at the same time I doubt not we might labor so industriously, and cultivate a spirit of self-abnegation to that degree as even to support the double force of traders. But I do not think it worth while to make the effort. The notion that farmers must pay high retail profits on all their supplies in order that an excess of tradesmen beyond the public needs may live, or for fear that a village may dilapidate, we utterly repudiate.

A dollar made or saved will be fe

and sister. It bids them come with you and and sister. It bids them come with you and enjoy a brief respite from their ceaseless round or monotonous and wearying toil. It is the only distinctive farmers' organization in existence. Its life will not be ephemeral, the predictions of its enemies to the contrary, notwithstanding. There are a million of farmers who know what they are about and mean what they say. And six millions of farmers would gain lasting discredit were they to permit any steps backward. Where there are so many distinctive organizations in society, let the great toiling mass of farmers not be satisfied great toiling mass of farmers not be satisfied to continue former isolation, or to be merged and lost sight of in other bodies, but let them ever hereafter stand by and vigorously maintain one institution of their own. It is worth their while to do so even though no direct personal of the standard of their while to do so even though no direct pe-cuniary advantage were gained; nay, even though it should cost them time and money. Both pleasure and improvement will come of their association. They will think better of themselves and of their calling. And they will help to solve the problem whether American farmers are to have in the future their pro-portional weight in the general affairs of the country, or whether their destined permanent status is to be something like that of the peas-antry of Europe. antry of Europe.

Heeping up an Interest in the Grange.

The Southern Plantation says: "Just now we propose to mention one of the surest means of accomplishing it. We make the suggestion to every master who wishes to revive the interest of his members, and if he will adopt it, we will guarantee his success. The plan is simple, efficacious, and costs only a little exertion. Go to see every member of your grange and get him to take a good agricultural paper. You are a subscriber, of course. Take your copy with you and show it to him; don't leave him till he has given you his subscription. At the next meeting of your grange read, or cause to be read, some article in the paper, and get up a discussion of the views which it presents. As sure as you can get your members to reading and thinking and talking about the subjects discussed in a good agricultural paper, just so sure will you find their interest increasing."

Worthy Master Chambers, of Alabama, in Keeping up an Interest in the Grange.

Worthy Master Chambers, of Alabama, in his annual address to the State Grange called attention to the delinquencies in the matter of paying up dues, and urged the Patrons to maintain grange fairs and halls. The success of several schools maintained by Patrons was mentioned, and the object of the order defined to be the development of the industrial, social and educational interests of the farmer classes.

The darkest hours of night are just before the dawn; and those who do not watch the principles at work in human society may not in the hour of darkness see the light beyond. Five years ago the outlook was dark, the tide of legislation seemed controlled by moneyed kings, and the protests of the laboring classes were ignored. The grange with its aggressive ideas was soarcely known, and the name was spoken only with derision. It was not a political organization, said politicians, and would not amount to anything. By this they meant it would command no influence. Did these wise heads pause for a moment to think that the organization that makes public sentiment ultimately makes law? So the grange has done. It has kept clear of political traps, but has sounded loud its demands for justice to the agricultural classes. And at last these appeals have reached the most high courts. Four years ago, while the railroad law was pending in the Legislature of Iowa, which law was urged by a strong petition from the State grange, I said in a letter at Council Bluffs, referring to this petition: It requires no spirit of prophecy to tell that the work we are doing to-day, the decisions we are giving the world, will be precedents for all coming time, and while we reach forth our arm of power and grasp firmly the pillars of State, and extend our scepter to the poor and oppressed of every nation. After the lecture, a lawyer very kindly inquired, why I was so sanguine of the future, I replied: The cause lies in the great need of the wealthy agricultural classes, and the effect must be justice to their interests. Besides, the same principles that are agitating our country to-day, have been at the foundation of all the great revolutions know, to the civilized world; the issues have ever been human rights against op-Self-Protection Necessary

tice to their interests. Besides, the same principles that are agitating our country to-day, have been at the foundation of all the great revolutions known to the civilized world; the issues have ever been human rights against oppression; capital against labor.

Our revolution differs in this, we have both labor and capital to throw into our struggle.

The Legislature of Iowa passed a railroad law, as did Illinois, Missouri and Minnesota, all in obedience to the demand of a public sentiment that was the outgrowth of the grange movement. The railroad kings laughed, and refused to obey. In Iowa most of the railroads paid no attention to the law, until a test case was taken to the supreme court, and the law was decided constitutional. Since then monopolists have hoped that these decisions would be overruled by the higher courts. But, thanks to the grange, the supreme court has sustained the decisions of the lower courts. But, thanks to the grange, the supreme court has sustained the decisions of the lower courts. But, thanks to the grange, the supreme court as sustained the decisions of the lower courts. But, thanks to the grange, the supreme court has sustained the decisions of the lower courts. But, thanks to the grange, the supreme court has sustained the decisions of the lower courts. But, thanks to the grange of the lower courts are subject to legislation.

Brother Patrons, have we any right to be discouraged? If, we can so soon create a public sentiment that results in a just precedent, and this, too, by simply agitating these subjects until the agriculturists themselves begin to understand the oppression they were enduring, and demanded justice at the hands of their representatives, monopolists could forsee these results, hence their extreme anger against the grange movement. But in spite of the frowns of organized capital, the grange movement has spread far and wide its influence, until it numbers in its ranks 1,500,000 souls, and these souls represent what? Not the ignorance and poverty but the intelligen

claims to the commerce and trade of this country, and no rights that capitalists should respect.

Yes, brothers, speculators have always regarded the farmers as their natural prey, and we need not wonder that they look with jeal-ous eyes upon every movement that looks like mutual self-protection. I hope before many years every farmer in the realm will see that it is not expense, but economy, to contribute to the support of co-operative stores and agencies; to study the laws of trade governing his own merchandise, and thereby secure a larger per cent. for his hard earnings. Some farmers fear to contribute to these enterprises for fear they will be swindled. Well, brothers, we must trust somebody to do our business, and why not trust our own—they are no more likely to deceive or fail than others. If we, as an agricultural class, are respected, we must prove ourselves worthy; if we are protected, we must protect ourselves.

Then, brothers and sisters, let us forget our little differences and every month combine more closely our interests, demand more firmly our rights, now and in the near future. Both law and logic will acknowledge our order has peacefully worked the greatest revolution of the age.

The True Objects of the Grange.

The True Objects of the Grange. In the circular addressed to the officers of the county granges, the master of the State Grange of Tennessee, says:

The farmer must be educated, must be taught and practiced in the fundamental rules of the order, as originally laid down and enunciated by the authors of the movement. He must be led to see and know that the chief corner-stone of this magnificent agricultural temple is not money. He must be made to feel and realize that the grange was not originated for the mere purpose of making or saving money; but that it was conceived for nobler purposes, was mere purpose of making or saving money; but that it was conceived for nobler purposes, was brought forth with grander aims, and should and will, accomplish more exalted ends. He must be taught that the grange has for its object, first, the organization of faimers and their families, bringing them together into one close, compact union, into a brotherhood, actuated by one common hope and common interests. Second, a school for farmers, where they can be taught to read more, think more, study more, and talk more with one another about the farm and the home. Third, the cultivation and growth of the social qualities of the farmers. When the cultivators of the soil are organized, educated, and rendered less selfish by the practice of all the social amenities of life, then will follow, as a natural consequence, such co-operation and advantages in trade as will be adequate to the means employed. will be adequate to the means em-

The aggregate business of the purchasing agency, says the State agent of Missouri, "has been \$194,000. The expenses, including all salaries and every other expense \$4,929,94. This expense has been met, minus \$867.26, by the contributions of our contracting manufacturers, in consideration of the adoption and advertisement of their goods. And if we deduct the value of the permanent fixtures of the office postage and other necessaries on hand, which are a part of the expense account, at \$199.65, we have a deficit of but \$176.67.

Master Ryland, of Louisiana State Grange, has a level head on the paper question. He says: "Do not say you cannot afford to take a paper. Don't begin to economize these hard times by stopping your paper. Take my word for it, as the honest opinion of a practical man, that you cannot afford not to take a good paper. It is the best investment you can make of a few dollars."

Kansas State News.

A DICKINSON county farmer thus far this eason has killed seventy-four enakes.

LINN county will hold an agricultural fair this year. Every well settled county should

FORT SCOTT was visitited on May day by a Clinton, Missouri.

A YOUNG man named Thomas Harding, living in Linn county, fell from a shed the other day and broke his collar bone.

A PARTY of eleven men left Junction City last week for the Black Hills. They will be glad to return ere they are six months older.

An Atchison couple who were married and divorced several years since, are shortly to be reunited. Both parties stand high in the social circles of Atchison.

THE prospect for an abundant fruit crop in Riley county, this season, was never better. Jefferson, Johnson and Douglas are also loaded. Let us hear from the rest.

ACCORDING to the La Cygne Journal, eggs are only found in spots in Linn county and no grasshoppers have hatched to cause any alarm, nor is it likely that there will. Linn is a favored spot this year.

A LARGE number of those seekers after wealth who left Kansas early in the apring for the Black Hills hoping they would be struck suddenly rich, are returning, having resolved to hereafter let well enough alone.

WE were at the Agricultural college, on Monday, says the Nationalist, and found every indication of prosperity. The farm, the shops, the horticultural department, and all the other places which we visited, looked as though

places which we visited, looked as though managed by thrift and enterprise.

Says the Independence Tribune: "Mr. Cary Oakes left us a sample of wheat twenty-eight inches high on Friday. He has thirty acres in splendid condition. He has lately completed setting out the fourth mile of hedgetence upon setting out the fourth mile of hedgetence upon the splendid condition. The same setting out the fourth mile of hedgetence upon the same setting out the fourth mile of hedgetence upon the same setting out the fourth mile of hedgetence upon the same setting out the fourth mile of hedgetence upon the same setting out the fourth mile of hedgetence upon the same setting out the fourth mile of hedgetence upon the same setting out the fourth mile of hedgetence upon the same setting out the fourth mile of hedgetence upon the same setting out the fourth mile of hedgetence upon the same setting out the fourth mile of hedgetence upon the same setting out the fourth mile of hedgetence upon the same setting out the fourth mile of hedgetence upon the same setting out the fourth mile of hedgetence upon the same setting out the fourth mile of hedgetence upon the same setting out the fourth mile of hedgetence upon the same setting out the fourth mile of hedgetence upon the same setting out the fourth mile of hedgetence upon the same setting out the fourth mile of hedgetence upon the same setting out the fourth mile of hedgetence upon the same setting setting out the fourth mile of hedge tence upon his farm adjoining the city-much of it equal to any in the county."

THE Louisville Reporter says of Sheriff Shehi: "He has no use for handcuffs. When he gets a prisoner he just cuts off the fellow's pants buttons and keeps him busy holding up his breeches while the sheriff quietly marches him to jail without any trouble. Hecessity is said to he the mother of invention, but in this case it is the father."

SAYS the Commonwealth: "Some Kansas papers are combatting the notion entertained by some people that fighting grasshoppers is fighting God. But their efforts will be powertess to convince men whose reasoning faculties cannot distinguish between the Almighty and a red legged 'hopper. Talking to such people is emptying a whole jewelry store in a pig

THE Sickle and Sheaf says: "Mr. R. R. Dunbar, from Douglas county, moving to Atchison county, stopped a few hours in town Tuesday. He had some nice stock-prominently a Jersey bull from the celebrated Smith herd, of Douglas. Mr. Dunbar informed us he had lost some three hundred head of hogs, and was moving over the remainder for their

SENATOR PLUMB writes to the Manhattan Nationalist as follows: "Gen. Sherman told me that it is his idea to make Biley a cavalry depot, and keep quite a force there all the timeprobably not less than a regiment at a time." In view of the general's position and relation to the administration, it is altogether probathat he will be permitted to do as he pleases in this matter. It will be a good thing for the farmers of this section, as it will make a market for a large quantity of almost all kinds of farm produce.

THE Clay County Dispatch speaks truly when it says: "T. C. Henry, of Abilene, the great wheat grower of Western Kansas, is a man who believes in fighting the locusts. Last week the 'hoppers came on to a small wheat field near Abilene. The man who owned it got frightened at the prospect. Mr. Henry offered him thirty dollars for the field, which was accepted, and last Saturday he opened war on the insects. We can safely predict that Mr. Henry will save the field. More such men as Mr. Henry would be a benefit to Kansas."

THE following, from the Manhattan Industrialist, is not so encouraging as the other grasshopper reports which appear among these items. The above named paper says: "The continued cold rains of the past week have prevented the grasshoppers from hatching in very great numbers. Many of them have been destroyed, but when the first warm weather comes they will boil out of the ground by millions. We are glad to see the farmers organizing for the purpose of waging war upon these pests, for we cannot resist the conviction that countless numbers of them will be preying upon our crops in a few weeks."

SAYS the Atchison Patriot : "A gentleman who has just returned from a three weeks' trip through Shawnee, Osage, Lyon, Chase, Marion, Harvey and Sedgwick counties, informs us that during the entire trip he saw no grasshoppers. Plenty of them have been hatched out in Marion, Harvey and Sedgwick, but they have all mysteriously disappeared, and that wih have all mysteriously disappeared, and that willout doing any damaga to growing crops. The,
wheat crop looks splendid all through that section, and the prospect for an abundant harvest
is very encouraging. Many of the farniers are
through planting corn, and the remainder will
be by the 10th of this month. The outlook is truly encouraging."

THE Chanute Time says : " Much excit ment was greated in the eastern pare of Cherokes sounty within the last month, or assumit of there being rich deposite of lead delad year near the surface of the ground. A great rush

of miners, speculators, saloon keepers, etc. was made to the locality, and about one thousand people have congregated there, and a town is being built as rapidly as the lumber can be put together. The owner of the land upon which the discovery was made, is an old German, who recently tried in vain to sell his 120 acres for \$600, but who, last week, received \$10,000 for the tract: 'Short Creek' is the name plenic party of three hundred people from of the place where this rich deposit of mineral

THE Wichita Eagle thus speaks : "The Ninnescah and Cowskin country, lying in the western half of Sedgwick, are not only sections that have glorious wheat prospects, but one would think, to hear the farmers from out there, when they come into our office, talking 'wheat,' 'war,' 'grasshoppers,' 'forty hushels to the sere,' 'never saw such a prospect,' 'don't know what to do with the money,' and like exciting exclamations, that the land around Wichits and up and down the river wasn't to be spoken of. But in the name of propitious weather and late sowing, gentlemen, we entreat you to go slow, for we have dozens of farmers in Eagle, Grant, Lincoln, Park, Greeley, Union, Kechi, Payne, Delano, Wichita, Gypsum and Rockford townships who get right up on their toes and, with clinched fists and open mouth, declare that nobody has got any better fields of wheat than they. Ninuescan is a great country—we all admit that -but the east side of the county has a good many pieces of wheat that will net thirty bushels, more or less to the acre.Nog and

VECETINE

VECETINE has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

SHE RESTS WELL.

SOUTH POLAND, ME., Oct., 11, 1876.

Witness of the above, Mr. Geo. M. Vaughan, Medford, Mass.

VEGETINE.

Thousands will bear testimony (and do it voluntarily) that Vegetine is the best medical compound yet placed before the public for renovating and purifying the blood, eradicating all humors, impurities or poisonous secretions from the system, invigorating and strengthening the system debilitated by disease: in fact, it is; as many have called it, "The Great Health Restorer."

SAFE AND SURE.

SAFE AND SUKE.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:

In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me, and yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try if. At the time, I was suffering from general deblity and nerrous prostrations, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my deblitated system from the first dose, and under its persistent use i rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hestated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live Inever expect to find a better, Yours truly.

120 Monterey street, Allegheny, Pa.

VEGETINE.

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

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansdeld, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads this letter of the wonderful curative qualities of Vegetine as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood:

Hyde Park, Mass., Feb. 15, 1876.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:

wonderful curative qualities of Vegetine as a horough cleanser and purifier of the blood:

Hyde Park, Mass., Fcb. 15, 1876.

Dear Sir.—About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later! was attacked by typhoid fever in its worst form, it settled in my back and took the form of a large deep-seated absoess, which was fitnen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations, by the best skill in the State but received no permanent ourse. I suffered great pain at times and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pleces of bone at different times. Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a triend recommended me to go to your office and talk with you of the virtue of Vegetine. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, etc., by which your remedy is produced.

By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in Vegetine. I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effects; still I persevered and soon fet it was benefiting me in other respects. Yet! did not see the results I desired, till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured, and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform tabor than now.

During the past few weeks I had a serofulous symptom of the past few weeks I had a serofulous symptom of the past few weeks I had a serofulous symptom of the past few weeks I had a serofulous symptom of the past few weeks I had a serofulous symptom of the past few weeks I had a serofulous symptom of the past few weeks I had a serofulous symptom of the past few weeks I had a serofulous symptom of the past few weeks I had a serofulous symptom of the past few weeks I had a serofulous symptom of the past few weeks I had a serofulous symptom of the past few weeks I had a serofulous s

During the past few weeks I had a serofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body.

I took Vegetine faithfully and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sconer if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.

Let your patrons troubled with scrofuls or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases, and if they will patiently take Vegetine, it will, in my judgment, cure them.

With great obligations I am, Yours very truly, G. W. MANSFIELD, Pastor of the Methodist E. church.

PREPARED BY H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists. ESTABLISHED

SIMPSON'S BANK.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

CORNER OF MASSACHUSETTS & HENRY STS.

Interest paid on time Deposits. 22t.

CENTAUR

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 fam-ily. It will drive Rheumatism, Sciatica and Neuily It will drive Rheumatism, Schatton and Francis from the system; cures Lambago, Chill-blains, Lock-jaw, Palsy, Itch, and most Cutaneous Eruptions; it extracts from frozen hands and feet, and the poison of bites and stings of venanties. omous reptiles; it subdues swellings, and alleviates pain of every kind. When aprains or bruises occur, it is the most potent remedy ever discovered to heat the injured parts. The Centaur Liniment 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:

"INDIANA HOME, JEFF. CO., IND., May 28, 1873.

"I think it my duty to inform you that I have surfered 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 ought, to be applied warm.

BENJAMIN BROWN."

BENJAMIN BROWN."

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 and 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 existence. Read what the great expressmen say of it:

Great expressmen say of 10.

"New York, January, 1874.

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

"H. MARSH, Supt. Adams Ex. Stables, N. Y.

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

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

"The Adams of this Limines are Forence. The best patrons of this biniment are Farriers and Veterinary Surgeons, who are continually using some Liminent. 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

torses or ca tle What a Farrier cannot do for \$20 the Centa Liniment will do at a triding cost.

These Liniments are sold by all dealers through-

out the country. They are warranted by the pro-prietors, and a bottle will be given to any Farrier or Physician who desires to test them.

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

Pitcher's Castoria 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 Fever Colic. Few remedies are as all Whooping Cough ishness, 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 Messre. 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

, read water or to access of the

PARTICULAR.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

THE ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE, 199, adv bijant

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

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

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, 116 Massachusetts Street. Lawrence, Kansas.

A. L. CHARLES,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND AGENT FOR TOR OW stadment and to have good ment git on men STEVENS PATENT EGG CASES.

NO. 408 DELAWARE FT. BET. 4TH & STE DOLLER KANSAS OTTY. MO.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1877.

FROM JOHNSON COUNTY.

Mr. E. P. Diehl, of Olathe, writes us under date of May 1st, as follows: The prospect for a heavy crop of wheat in this county is very good. Fruit prospects were never better. On the 30th ult., when the thermometer stood thirty-two degrees, fears were entertained that frost would hurt the fruit but as yet on highlands all looks well. In the valley some damage was done. The farmers feeling good and are planting corn extensively for the Turks and Russians.

GRANGE ENTERPRISE.

Fall Leaf Grange (Leavenworth county), realizing the value of advancement toward the accomplishment of something from which pecuniary benefit may be derived, has rented fifty acres of land in a convenient locality and will sow the whole tract to wheat next fall. Should the crop prove a success, it is the purpose of the grange to appropriate the proceeds to the building of a grange hall and warehouse at Stranger. This is commendable enterprise and is worthy of imitation by other granges in Kansas.

DEATH OF PARSON BROWNLOW.

Wm. G. Brownlow, the great politician, minister of the gospel, teacher, editor, governor of Tennessee and senator, died at his residence in Knoxville, on the 29th ult., in the seventy-second year of his age.

Mr. Brownlow, ever since his emi-State (Virginia), which event took tillers of the soil. place fifty years ago, has occupied a prominent position in the politics of that State and was known all over the nation as a bitter and sarcastic speaker and writer. He was raised a Federalist, but was always a Whig so long as the party existed, then he was identified with the Southern Americans or Bell and Everett party. Ever since the late rebellion he has been a strong Republican. Soon after the war closed he was elected governor of Tennessee, and filled that position for two terms. In 1869 he was elected to the United States Senate.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

The sudden upward movement in foreign grain markets in consequence of the Eastern war, caused great confusion among the Liverpool buyers and as predicted the rapid advance has been checked. Winter wheat in Liverpool, since the 27th ult., has fluctuated in price from 12s. 6d. to 13s. 4d., closing at the latter price on the 5th inst. with a strong market. During the greater with reserve and investors showed anxiety to realize profits. It is stated, however, that there would again be a gradual advance after a few days. A Liverpool grain circular of last Friday, says:

Prices the past two days have been irregular, and about two or three shillings per quarter of the extreme advance was lost. At most of the markets held in this interval, trade since Tuesday has been on a much reduced scale, and where sales of wheat have been pressed it has been necessary to make a concession of has been necessary to make a concession of the pence to six pence per cental. Maize has been presed at a decline of fully a shilling per quarter. At this market to-day there was an improved demand for wheat, the market opening at five pence to six pence per cental under Tuesday's currencies, but closing strong at about three pence decline. Flour was steady. Maize declined two shillings per quarter, but closed with an upward tendency. ve pence to six pence per cental. Maize ha

The New York market declined a trifle on the 3d inst. but fully recovered on the 4th. There was an active speculation in corn for future delivery. Heavy sales were made at prices ranging from 66 to 78 cents.

STATE LECTURER'S WORK.

Our last letter was written after we finished our work in Chase county; talking to the Patrons and farmers. In very flourishing condition, one espe- is swung by the heels; a sharp knife

we found the order in somewhat better condition than in Sedgwick. Although the appointments for our meetings condition than in Sedgwick although the appointments for our meetings condition that is but freshly definite conclusion has been reached as classical sedgmines. The following conditions the interest of both the Indians and the government. No definite conclusion has been reached as classical sedgmines are necessarily as the removal of the new again. classes in our country.

looking wheat, on our right and on our years from the "reinderpest." left, before us and behind, as far as the eye can reach is wheat, now knee high, hopper is not doing ten cents' worth of one 'hopper during the past week.

The farmers are about all done plantgration to Tennessee, from his native stands is wonderfully cheering to the

the readers of the SPIRIT a further ac-

count of our travels. J. T. STEVENS, State Lecturer.

A NEW ARTICLE OF EXPORT.

Millions of pounds of fresh beef are now shipped every week from the tle to feed. United States to England. The first lot was taken as an experiment less than two years ago. Previous to that time such a thing was not dreamed of. more or less was sent over every month. But it was not till last July that the business was engaged in extensively in New York; and not till October that it was commenced in Philadelphia. Since the commencement of the present year, the quantity sent over the Atlantic has more than doubled every month till the end of March, since nouncing both the Republican and Demwhich the figures have not yet been published.

It has been found that tresh meat of all kinds will remain sweet for any part of last week English buyers acted length of time if kept at a freezing temperature, or a few degrees above. When an animal becomes enclosed in ice in the Arctic regions, it does not putrify until the ice melts, although

that may not be for many centuries. Taking advantage of this principle, butchers have found that they can preserve their meat till needed, by keeping it in a room of dry air, at a temperature about four degrees above the eezing point. They do this by havwalls filled with ice. Ships fitted up. with such rooms, and with a sufficient tinued is forty, leaving eighteen to do supply of ice, can carry fresh beef to any part of the world.

was the pioneer in this business, kills over a thousand beeves a week, and sends them to England. Six ships are employed in their transportation. Every three minutes, from Monday morning hours, a beef is killed. As described in a New York journal, "the since then we have spent a week in the time. The red door of a pen is swung counties of Sedgwick and Sumner, open. The hooked rope from a huge pully is hitched around the hind legs Sedgwick we found some first-class Pa- of a steer, and before the astonished trons and a few granges that are in a animal realizes the novel situation, he cially that deserves particular mention
—Prairie Gem Grange, J. B. York, master. It was our good fortune to attend
a meeting of this grange and to assist
in conferring the fourth degree on eight
new members. Bro. York is a live
master, and through his good management the grange meetings are made interesting.

has pierced his throat, and the life
blood rushes forth." Instantly strong
men attack the body and, with the skill
of surgeons, remove the hide, head,
bowels and feet. Each man has his allotted work to perform, and spends
but three minutes on a beef. The
beeves are swung on sliding pulleys
from one gang to another, and in an
incredible short time, pass into the

A TELLEGRAN from Washington of
the current month.
Night meetings and drills are going on
in Salt Lake City, and it is reported
that Brigham Young asserted within
the last few days that the Mormons,
who have been driven so often and so
far, will be driven no longer. Four
boxes of breech-loading rifles were
shipped last week to southern settlements from the co-operative store at
Salt Lake City.

A Pesth dispatch says that in order
not to afford an occasion to Austria to
depart from neutrality, the Russian
stall Lake City.

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salt Lake City. cially that deserves particular mention has pierced his throat, and the life

gether, paid up their dues, elected their in the cities on the continent of Euofficers, and once more wheeled into rope. What is now wanted, and what line and became a part of the great they have only just begun to construct army of farmers that are doing valiant in Liverpool and London, is suitable battle for the social, intellectual and retrigerating rooms, in which to prefinancial equality of the agricultural serve the meat after it is removed from the ships, so as not to be compelled to The farmers of this part of our State force it on to the market faster than it will undoubtedly very soon be fore- is needed. Where land brings twenty handed. The soil is of the best quality, dollars per acre rent, and twenty dollars per acre is needed for fertiliorwarded under the 106th article of broad expanse of wheat fields every chean beef cannot be produced. where spread out before us; thousands And what increases the cost in Europe, upon thousands of acres of splendid stock-raisers lose a great deal of late

As yet, the shipment of beef from the United States has not affected the jor Reno's conduct towards the wife of an absent officer, and using the whole sist the Porte."

The Paris Public states that a general and we are happy to say to the readers markets much, nor diminished, percepof the Spirit, the pesky little grass- tibly, the number of cattle; but let it force of his power as commanding officontinue for a year, increasing month by month—culling the choicest fat catdamage; indeed we have not even seen by month-culling the choicest fat cattle from the herds of twenty Statesand the supply will fall short of the ing corn, and the prospect as it now demand, unless farmers should be stimulated by the prospect, to increase the number of their stock, if possible, and one who has for twenty years borne the The coming week we spend in Cow- to feed and increase the flesh of what ley and Butler counties, and will give they have. We think we can notice already a slight effect produced by this trade. A few weeks ago the demand The president has therefore modified in all markets was strong only for No. 1. fat cattle; now, there is an equal demand for good native stockers and cat-

GENERAL NEWS.

A CHICAGO dispatch of Saturday says: "A dispatch from camp Robinson, dated yesterday, says a courier had time such a thing was not dreamed of. just arrived, bringing a letter from Red The experiment proving satisfactory, Cloud, who he says will reach the agency early Sunday morning with Crazy Horse's village. An Indian reports that forty-three lodges of Cheyennes and four of Sioux had surrendered at the camp on Tongue river. Sitting Bull was on Dry creek, north of the Yellowstone."

THE American Labor Reform League in convention at New York on Mon-day discussed a series of resolutions deocratic parties, and declaring that no candidate will receive the Labor Reform vote who is not opposed to property in land, money monopoly, compulsory taxation, and every other device giving increase to property, and income without labor, to its holding, and that men and women should be paid equally for the same labor.

THE president has issued an order for the concentration of agencies for the payment of army and navy pensions. The separate agency for the payment of widows, etc., at Philadelphia will be discontinued, and this class of pensions paid at the invalid pension agency in Philadelphia. The agencies at St. Joe, Mo., Topeka, Kans., and Santa Fe, N. M., are consolidated with the district of St. Louis. The agencies at Little the work now distributed among fiftyeight officers. It is estimated that this J. C. Eastman, of New York, who new commissions as are requisite will be issued in a few days.

A SALT LAKE dispatch states that the feeling aroused throughout the United States by the testimony at John D. Lee's trial relative to the Mountain ing till Saturday night, during work- Meadow massacre has led the latter-day saints to apprehend the arrest of Brigham Young and other heads of the church accused of sanctioning the comscene is sanguinary. No one wastes any mission of that horrible crime. The saints have determined to resist any movement against Brigham Young by any federal authority, and to this end they are secretly arming and drilling. Orders have been privately issued by the military commander of the famous Nauvoo Legion requiring that organization to be in readiness for active service by the 21st of the current month.

slurs on her character :

pension from rank and pay for two years from the 18th of May, 1877. Mademned; but after a long deliberation upon all circumstances of the case, as shown by the record of the trial, it is thought that his offenses, grave as they are, do not warrant a sentence of dismissal and all tts consequences upon reputation of a brave man and honorable officer, and has maintained that reputation upon the battle fields of the rebellion and in contests with the Indians the sentence, and it is hoped that Major Reno will appreciate the clemency thus shown him, as well as the very repre hensible character of the act of which

he was found guilty.
[Signed] G. W. McCreary Secretary of War.

THE latest news from the Eastern war as reported by dispatches from various points, is as follows: It will be remembered that on the 2d inst., the main body of the Russian army was marching between Bataum and Kars. A dispatch from St. Petersburg of the 7th inst. says: "The Russians have taken Kars. The Russian attacking army numbers 50,000 men; 17,000 Turks were captured. The Turkish iron-clads are reported as guarding the Black sea, before Odessa. Cable dispatches say that two Turkish gun-boats attacked the Russian batteries at Gomrova, below Galatz, on Saturday, and destroyed part of the battery, and drove back the Russiaus and fired their camp with shells. The bulk of the Turkish forces seem to be massing toward Silistria and Rustchuk, but, it is not known at what point the Russians will attempt to cross the Danube. The are making no aggressive movements in this direction. Advices from Galatz say that 80,000 Russians are between Ibrail and Remi. A large number of Russians reached Bucharest and are passing on towards the Danube. In Asia the Russian forces are advancing in a semi-circle towards Erzaraum, and the Turks are concentrating in a tri-angle formed by Erzaraum, Alti and Kars. One hundred and forty thousand men are making these movements."

A Vieuna dispatch states that fifty Russian pontoous for bridging the Danube have recently been completed at Chirbasti, a few miles up the river Screth, and fifty more are progressing. The news of the English armament has caused alarm. It is also reported

that Turkey is endeavoring to secure British intervention, in return for the cession of the harbor in Crete, for establishing naval sections commanding

the Dues Cana.
The Pall-Mall Gazette says: "We understand that, acting on the advice of Earl Granville, Gladstone will withdraw the greater part of his resolu-tions and amend the remainder with a view to avoiding a division of the

A Berlin dispatch to the Post says that Germany and Austria are negotiating with respect to the proclama-tion of neutrality to be issued. The two governments are desirous of acting in concert.

were not made as judiciously as they should have been, still we met a large number of Patrons and found many earnest workers among them. Bro. J. D. Krell, master of Oxford Grange, we found like Bro. York, to be among the very best in the State. Belle Plaine Grange we found dormant, but while we were there the members came toaid in his mission for the return of Chihushuss to the San Carlos agency. first resolution, said that he did not inthe number he is taking back there extend to move a consure on the government, because he did not see what pub-THE following is the result of the court martial at ed. He did not refrain because he befort Abercrombie, which recently tried lieved them uncensurable, for he knew Major Reno on the charge of having no chapter in the history of the past made improper overtures to the wife of sixty years, of our foreign policy so deno chapter in the history of the past Capt. Bell, and taken means to cast plorable as that of the last eighteen

The following dispatch from Cairo, Egypt, of the 7th inst. would indicate that Turkey is not to receive immediate assistance from the Egyptians. war to the secretary of war, have been most carefully considered, and have been submitted to the president, who approves the finding and sentence, but is pleased to mitigate the latter to sus-The Egyptians there must capitulate to

> The Paris Public states that a general rising of the Mohammedan population of Tunis, Tripoli and Morocco is immi nent. The French government is about to dispatch strong reinforcements of troops as well as a fleet to Algeria.

MADVETTO DV TET TOTAL

-	MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.
n	Produce Markets.
e	ST. LOUIS, May 9, 1877.
-	
4	
	No. 3
	No. 3
1	
r	
8	
т.	Pork 15.50 @15.85
•	Bulk Meats 15.50 @15.85 71.00 84
1	Bacon
-	
- 1	10 (2) 10+
- 1	Butter—creamery 28 @ 30
- 1	Eggs dairy 16 @ 22
.	Eggs 8 @ 9
- 1	Flour 5.00 @ 9.50 Wheat—No. 2 spring 1.67 @ 1.68
ų	Wheet No. 9 applies 5.00 @ 9.50
П	Wheat—No. 2 spring 1.67 @ 1.68
١.	No. 3 1.55 @ 1.58
il	Corn 54 @ 55
1	Oats
1	Pork 15.00 @15.20
	Bulk Meats 51@ 8
1	Lard. 9.75 @ 9.80
•	Butter—Dairy packed 18 @ 25
8	Eggs 9 @ 10
1	KANSAS CITY, May 9, 1877.
١	Wheat—No. 2, fall,
	Wheat-No. 3, red fall 1.90 @ 1.94
Ŋ.	No. 4, fall 1.76 @ 1.85
8	Corn—No. 2 mixed
1	Oats
ų.	Rye—No. 2 80 @ 85
	Live Stock Markets.

Cattle—Prime to choice.....\$ 5.00@ 5.75
Poorer grades...... 3.50@ 4.50 Cattle—Native shippers.
Native feeders.
Native stockers.
Native cows.

ST. LOUIS, May 9, 1877.

Texas steers..... Hogs-Packers Stockers..... Wheat is quoted from ten to twenty cents higher than it was a week ago, but now seems

to be declining. rn is about a cent higher than last but shows a downward tendency.

Oats have declined a little. Rye has risen; it is now being shipped to Europe, which is something unusual. In live stock, the past week, there has been

but little change. The highest figure paid at Kansas City, on Tuesday, was \$5.12½; the lowest, \$3.30. But the sales are sometimes deceptive as an indication of prices; for to-day prices may be higher than yesterday, and yet the best lot sold during the day may be much inferior to the best lot sold yesterday, and bring a low-

er price. The "balance of trade" is now largely in our favor. Gold is coming to the United States by the million every week. Heretofore, when times were "flush," the balance of trade was against us, and so continued for years. Our imports so far exceeded our exports, that it finally drained all the gold, worth speaking of, from the country. The crisis of 1873, and the depression of business that followed in subsequent years, did not stop this outflow of gold till the middle of 1876. The change in our favor has been brought about partly by the war The Times in a leading article, says: in Turkey, and the preparations that other 'We think Russia's assumption of the nations have made to place themselves on a in Turkey, and the preparations that other war footing. England has been importing a great deal of wheat and beef from the United States during the past twelve months; but the main reason for the flow of gold to this country is the fact that our people have at last been compelled to curtail their consumption of luxuries. We are not importing half teresting.

But we are sorry to say we found some granges in this county that had become dormant; not because the members had become ited of the order, but from sheer carelessness on the part of the members. We hope, however, to soon hear of renewed energy in these dormant granges, for certainly the necessity for the order and granges, for certainly the necessity for the order and granges in this way and cartille in our history. In Summer county the silks, and notions, and precious stones that we did only one year ago. But not only the luxuries consumed by the rich, but articles of every-day consumption in families of the poor are reduced. For the eight months ending with February the importation of tes into this country was one-eighth less than for a corresponding period twelve months previous, saving \$2,445,000. The consumption of coffee decreased one-third, saving \$18,796,000. Most everything imported into this country has been reduced in quantity. The importation of sugar, however, during the eight months mentioned, was largely increased—amounting to part the surface of the ground. A gree

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1877.

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

City and Micinity.

THE Douglas County Pomona Grange met in this city yesterday, at ten o'clock.

OREAD Grange in this county has appointed a standing committee to purchase rattle-boxes for all children born to members of the grange. So says one of them.

WE return thanks to the Shawnee County Jockey Club for a ticket to their races, to be held at Topeka, May 18th and 19th. On this occasion \$575 will be given in purses.

PROF. FOOTE informs us that the beautiful cantata "Belshazzar's Feast" will be given before a Lawrence audience sometime during the present month. The performers are holding two evening rehearsals each week.

MR. JOHN A. BLISS, who has been on the Atlantic coast for a few weeks, returned on Tuesday. He says there is no place like Lawrence and that of its size and advantages no town in the East compares withit for business. So say they all.

An emigrant train from Polk county, Missouri, passed through the city on Saturday last, bound for Idano. There were eight families in the train numbering in all forty-nine souls. They expect to reach their destination sometime in August.

MR. N. P. DEMING, a prominent member of the Deuglas County Horticultural Society, tells us that as far as his observation extends the prospect for an abundant crop of apples; peaches, pears and small fruit was never better than at the present time.

THE Pleasanton Observer states that a Linn county farmer planted seventeen acres of corn in one day, and adds, "Who can beat it?" We have a farmer in Douglas county, by the name of Thomas Seaton, who planted in one day twenty acres. Who can beat this?

WE understand that the university boys are talking of organizing a boat club. If they do, at will be necessary for a number of the young men of the city to get together and do likewise, for to allow a university club to sweep the Kaw unchallenged would be unpardonable

HELP for the weak, nervous, and debilitated. Chronic and painful diseases cured without

cows while being milked, Hiawatha.

FROM the first of October last up to the 23d ult., the daily shipment of corn from Lawrence amounted to about two thousand bushels. The corn crop of Douglas county for last year, approximated to 1,200,000 bushels, of this amount about 700,000 bushels was retained for home consumption. At the present time, according to the information we can gain from those whose business it is to know, we have still in the county nearly 200,000 bushels of corn for proximated to 1,200,000 bushels, of this amount the county nearly 200,000 bushels of corn for

THROUGH the courtesy of T. J. Anderson, Esq., general passenger agent of the A., T. and S. F. railroad, we are in receipt of the Rocky Mountain Tourist, a beautifully illustrated pubdication descriptive of a tour from the Missouri river to the Rocky Mountains via the Santa Fe railroad. This work was written by Mr. J. G. Pangborn, an old newspaper man, and will be read with interest by all who are so fortunate as to secure a copy. Write to T. J. Anderson if you desire a copy and you will receive it "without money and without price."

THE Kaw Valley Fair Association has award ed a contract to Simpson Hollister, of this city, to complete the half mile race track on the fair grounds. Work will begin immediately and will be completed by the first of July. Good stone culverts will be put in where necessary and when finished it is safe to say there will be no finer half mile track in the West. On Saturday, July 7th, the fair association will hold ck sale, and on that occasion the public will have an opportunity of witnessing some fine trotting over the new course. We are in formed that these exhibitions will be given each month during the warm season.

IT is with pleasure that we appounce through these columns the establishment of another important branch of business by the grange in Douglas county. In connection with their elevator at the foot of Winthrop street, in this city, which, by the way, has been doing an extensive and paying business for several months, they have built some substantial stock yards and with Mr. S. H. Carmean as superintendent of affairs, are now ready to purchase cattle, hogs and sheep from our farmers. These yards, we are inmed, are capable of holding one thousand dof cattle. Mr. Carmean shipped to Kan-City on Tuesday night, a car load of five Repliking and cleaning done at Hope making old clothes look like new.

Another Early Settler Gone.

gain it is our sad duty to chronicle the death of one who was identified with the early history of Lawrence. More than twenty-one years have been recorded upon the pages of time since Robert L. Frazer emigrated to Kansas. Coming here in early manhood he settled in Lawrence and established himself in business as a watchmaker and jeweler. Being of a naturally energetic and enterprising nature he continued to ply his vocation through adversity and presperity until he was known as one of the prominent business men of this rapidly growing city. He erected what is known as the Frazer building and materially assisted in various other enterprises for the improvement of the city.

On Monday evening last it was announced that Robert Frazer was no more; after a brief illness he passed quietly away.

The tuneral services took place from the family residence, on Massachusetts street, yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, and were conducted by the Masonic fraternity. The deceased was in the forty-fourth year of his age. He leaves a wife and one child.

A Wonder-Working Remedy.

A wender-Working Remedy.

No remedial agent has ever been offered to the sick and debilitated at all comparable to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in cases of remittent and intermittent fevers, constipation, nervolving constitutional weakness or physical decay. It literally "works wenders." The botanic ingredients which its spirituous basis holds in solution, act like a charm upon the stomach and through the stomach upon the brain, liver, bowels and nervous system. There is nething in its composition that is not salubrious. It contains some of the most potentionics of the vegetable kingdom and the juices of the best aperient and anti-bilious roots and herbs, combined with a perfectly pure stimulating element. The bitters are peculiarly adapted to those engaged in exhausting or unhealthy occupations, as by its use strength is sustained and the ability of the system to resist atmospheric and other influences prejudicial to health largely increased.

In the Sweet By-and-By

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

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

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

The following is a list of patents issued to inventors in Kansas for the week ending May 15, 1877, and each dated May 1, 1877. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C.: J. King, spring fish hook, Altamont; G. Sands, butter worker, Burlington; B. Mann, cage for restraining cows while being milked, Hiawatha.

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

Dr. W. S. RILEY.

Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas.

Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas.

to the fact that he is prepared to perform neat-

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

MOTHERS who have weak and irritable children, can secure health for the children and rest for themselves by using Dr. Pitcher's Castoria. It contains no morphine or anything injurious. It is 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.

Attention, Tax-Payers.

Every man and woman in Douglas county who has been assessed in 1877, is interested in the advertisement of the county clerk, which appears in this paper. Read it and see if you require "equalizing."

DR. HIMOR'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 unrivalled. All orders, under this offer, must be sent to this of-

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

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

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

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

SECOND-HAND clothing bought and sold at

To All, Particularly Invalide, spring is a trying season. Indications of sick ness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive; in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggists. eases may be caused by allowing the bowels to

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

A paint that has for its base the purest Lead and Zinc chemically combined with soluble Glass and other ingredients in a manner that makes it 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 testimonials:

I painted my house two years ago with the J. F.

I painted my house two years ago with the J. F. Wooster Silicated Chemical Paint, you are selling, and am perfectly satisfied with it. E. B. Good. D. Cocklin, Lawrence, Kansas, says: I used the J. F. Wooster Silicated Chemical Paint on my house about one year ago, and my experience is such as to induce me to paint my barn with the same. My house faces the south and is exposed 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

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 outlitting points for the mines; and the salest, most direct and most frequently traveled route to Custer City. Deadwood and the Big Horn country, is via Cheyenne and Fort Laramie.

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

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, Kønsas City, Mo.

The Kansas Pacific is also the most direct resign to under the above the control of the co

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 peats to the fact that he is prepared to perform peats.

The Great Meteor.

This woncerful traveler first made his appearance at a point west of the Missouri river December 21st, 1876, and the fact will pass into history that the route selected for his eastward journey was directly over the Otd Reliable Hannibal & St. Joseph N. R. and connections, being visible from all points on its line, thus showing conclusively that the Old Reliable H. & St. Jo. visible frein all points on its line, thus showing conclusively that the Old Reliable H. & St. Jo. route. East is the first choice of all hearenly as well as earthly bodies. We are told that signs and wonders shall appear, &c. So, when people traveling East choose the Old Rehable Hannibal & St. Jo. route, the sign is they will have a pleasant and safe journey, with no vexatious delays or hindrances. Through Day Coaches and Pullman Sleeping Cars are run between Kansas City and Chicago, without change. Also through coaches from Kansas City to Toledo, and Pullman Sleeping Car from Atchison and St. Jo. to Cleveland, Ohio, without change. Also close connections via Quincy for Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Louisville.

T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T. A.,

Hannibal, Mo.

G. N. CLAYTON, Western Pass. Ag't,

Kansas City, Mo.

TWENTY thousand pounds of strictly pure white had; 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.

Victor Cane Mill COOK EVAPORATOR The BEST, and only standard machines. FIRST PREMIUM AT 125
FIRST PREMIUM AT 125
FIRST PREMIUM AT 125
Crard Medal at Centennial Exhibition.
Over 44,000 sold.
Safe, Reliable, Economical. Cane Growers can't afford to risk Cropes With light weak, unfinished mills, liable to break in the midst of the season. They can't afford to waste crope with mills that don't press out all the juice, or vaporators that make syrup and augar unit for market, and to little in proportion to the labor and fucl they require.

WEET POTATO 82.00 per thousand. Tomato and Cabba 82.00 per thousand. Tomato and Cabba t. bottom prices. List free. E. C. CHASE, Glenwood, Johnson county, Kans.

W. A. ROGERS

H. D. ROGERS.

ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

BURT SHOE STORE!

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.

> W. H. OLIVER & CO., 127 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

ALL KINDS OF BOOTS AND SHOES. FINE GOODS FOR GENTS.

LADIES' AND MISSES' GOODS A SPECIALTY.

HAND MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

Of 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 street. W. H. OLIVER & CO.

PATRONS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

Douglas County, Kan. JUSTUS HOWELL.

Secretary and Agent.

DEALERS IN GROCERIES

GRAIN, FLOUR

-AND-

No. 88 Massachusette Street,

Lawrence, Kansas

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

JAMES M. HENDRY.

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NOTARY PUPLIC

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

\$200 A Month. AGENTS WANTED ON OUR THREE GREAT \$2 BOOKS. The STORY OF CHARLEY ROSS. STORY of CHARLEY ROSS.

a full account of this Great Mystery, written by his
Father, beats Robinson Crusoe in thrilling interest.
The illustrated Hand-Book to all Religions, a complete account of all denominations and sects. 200
Illustrations. Also the ladies' medical guide, by
Dr. Pancoast. 100 Illustrations. These books sell
at sight. Male and female agents coin money on
them. Particulars free. Copies by mail \$2 each.

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TRIFLING

TRIFIING
WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS.
US6
WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS,
a sure remedy for COUGHS, and all diseases of
the THROAT, LUNGS, CHEST and MUCCUS MEMBRANE.
PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.
'SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
C. N. CRITTENTON, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York.

CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, and kindred diseases are CURED by the CROSBY VAPORIZING INHAL'R

Send for Circular to CROSBY INHALER COMPANY, Hannibal. Mo. Trade supplied by McPike & Allen, Atchison, Kas

Cards no two alike 10c. 40 of same in hand-some double case 35c., 25 chromo 25c., 50 fine white 15c., 50 Cardinal red 15c., 25 whole lot for \$1. Samples of cards and a 32-col-umn weekly paper for \$c. G. B. ULLMAN, 12 Win-ter street, Boston, Mass.

BOOK See this. Only \$1.50 capital re-guired to start canvassing for HARM TWAIN'S NEW SCRAP-BOOK. Apply with ELL, 139 East Eighth street, NewCANVASSERS York.

YOU will agree to distribute some of our circulars, we will send you a Chromo in Gilt Frame, and a 16 page, 46 column illustrated paper, Free for 3 months. Inclose 10 cents to pay postage. Agents wanted. KENDALL & CO., Boaton, Mass.

20 6c. Postpaid J. B. Husted, Nassau, N.

J. K. RANKIN, Pres. A. HADLEY, Cashier.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.

LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK.

No. 52 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas. General Banking & Savings Institution ..

Eastern and Foreign Exchange for Sale. Coins, United States, State and

County Bonds Bought and Sold. Revenue stamps for sale.

SEEDS OF ALL KINDS. INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits amounting to one dollar and over will be received at the banking house during the usual banking hours, and will draw interests at 7 per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually in the months of April and October in each year, and if not withdrawn will be added and draw interest the same as the principal.

EXAMINE THESE FIGURES. .

At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$8,000 in 35 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per per cent. the result would be \$16,000 in 85 years 4 months, 16 days; or at 10 per cent \$32,000 in 35 years, 6 months, 5 days; at 12 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$1,000,000 in 59 years and 7 months, or during the lifetime of many a young man now 21 years of age. \$100 would of course increase to \$100 --000 in the rame time.

CREW & HADLEY

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

WALL PAPER.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

WINDOWSHADES. BOOKS, STATIONERY,

CROQUET SETS

BABY WAGONS.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF PICTURES.

FRAMES

AND NOTIONS.

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

YIE EOWENANS EMOND

WILL HAVE PLANTS IN THEIR SEASON.

PRIOUS LOW D. G. WATT & SON, Lawrence, Kansas.

P. O. Box, 874. REVOLVER FREE with box Cartridges, as Brown & Son 138 & 188 Wood St. Pittsburg, Ps.

of course, unsatisfactory.

One of the notions of old times was that we must cut off the tap root to throw the growth into the lateral roots throw the growth into the lateral roots so that by getting more heat at the surface the fruit would be of brighter color and better flavor. I followed that rule until, among a few nursery trees of my own raising, I had three trees with great tap-roots and nothing else. The rule would destroy those three and I could not think nature had made such a mistake and I concluded to let her a mistake, and I concluded to let her do what she pleased with those beet-like roots, and the place of the three tap-root trees was noted on my record. The first season's growth was equal to the best, and the trees and fruit, since, have not been inferior to the others. Most forest trees commence life with a clean tap-root and they dispense with it in their own time and thrive

without our help.

It is still claimed that the ends of roots, where cut with a spade, should be cut smooth with a knife before planting. I have, a number of times, had occasion to move trees that had been planted one and two years, and whose the smaller, uncut roots had started just as well. Those were trees with fresh roots at time of planting. If roots are exposed, after taking up, so as to become mouldy on the end, I would not be the mould be the mould on the end, I would not be the mould be and the mould one rule. cut them. I have now, only one rule about roots; that is, plant all you can get. I used to cover every little cut get. I used to cover every little cut above ground with a coat of wax or shellac paint as carefully as we could do up a cut finger, but I find no good in it. Cuts, uncovered, heal perfectly and that is good enough. I will not say that, if cuts are made in spring, covering is not beneficial, I will only say I

do not cut in spring.

A fortnight before midsummer is recommended by one of our best authorities on pemological subjects as being practically the best time for pruning; while another excellent authority claims that pruning should be suspended until the trees have completed their growth by extension and formed the terminal bud at the ends of their shoots. These two authorities hardly refer to the same date because the trees, under ordinary circumstances, do not set their terminal buds a fortnight before mid-summer. There is a time in the summer when pruning can be done with-out apparent injury; that time is not any specific date but depends on the

The manifestations of a season's growth vary as the season progresses; the activity of sap, the swelling buds, opening leaves and blossoms, the longitudinal growth and multiplication of leaves, the development of wood and blossom buds for the following season and the formation of the cambium lay-

Borticultural Department.

Served and selection with season when but the season the bard in the bard i

be the tree. In conclusion I want to say, when you go into your orchard to prune don't try to see how much you can take don't try to see how much you can take off from each tree. But, on the other hand, see how much you can leave on without detriment to the tree; and don't cut an otherwise useful limb because the head is a little out of balance. Time will usually correct that. And don't try to make the heads of all varieties equally once. If a tree is natrietles equally open. If a tree is naturally dense let it be dense still. Don't try to make the head of a Red Astratry to make the head of a Red Astrachan like a King of Tompkins County, nor reduce the number of branches in a Northern Spy to as few as the St. Lawrence naturally carries. For when the bearing stage comes, the weight of fruit opens them out, and by the foliage you have retained you have gained the larger trunks and the larger amount of bearing wood. bearing wood.

Grapes as a Wholesome Luxury. Those who have failed to give attention to the subject, would be surprised at the great amount of delicious, wholesome food that can be grown on a small piece properly cultivated in grapes. Leaving out the questions of profit as a market crop, it will pay every farmer to devote more or less ground, according to the size of his family, to grapes for home consumption. There can be but few who do not relish a good, well-

There is scarcely any other way in which you can derive so much luxury from a small piece of ground as to plant it to the best varieties of grapes, and give them clean, thorough culture. Suppose we appropriate one-eighth of an acre to a family vineyard, and decide to plant the vines eight by ten feet apart, then it would require sixty-eight plants to fill the plot. If started right, kept cleau from the beginning, and systematically trained up to trelises, it would require but little labor to culti-vate it as it should be, and the amount of gustatory enjoyment it would afford to a family, for several weeks, or for several months, if the proper varieties are selected, is beyond computation.

mer when pruning can be done without apparent injury; that time is not any specific date but depends on the stage of growth of the tree, which is varied by early and late springs, by wet and dry seasons, by cultivation, by manure and by sterility; and it will vary among different trees on the same plat.

The manifestations of a season's growth vary as the season progresses; the activity of sap, the swelling bads,

and the formation of the cambium layers, which last takes place, mainly, after the longitudinal extension has ceased.

Perhaps a tree pruned at the most favorable summer stage will show as good results as at any other season; but the difficulty of determining just when it should be done is apparent. I have seen unsubstanctory results from summer pruning manifested in two summer pruning manifested in two sways; from exudation of sap which sometimes continues through two seasons, and, also, by an apparent unripeness of the cambium layer in the vicinity of the cut, as manifested by winter killing when heavy summer pruning is followed by a hard winter. The recent hard winters have afforded many illustrations of this fact. Among tender varieties in unitary or his fact. Among tender varieties in unitary takes of several inches of culturist, consists in covering the soil with a thickness of several inches of w

cucumpers, take two pounds of sugar, two table-spoonfuls each of allspice, cloves, ginger and mustard, one teaspoonful of cayenne pepper; put in the kettle with two quarts of vinegar, or enough to cover; when hot put in the cucumbers, let them boil, and they are done. I like mine with more sugar.

CARE OF THE NAILS .- Parents are too often to blame for allowing their children to bite off their nails, and thus cause their little hands to become ugly. If your children follow this practice, a If your children follow this practice, a little strategy and kindness will generally remedy the matter. Compel them in the first place to keep their hands from their mouths. Then carefully trim their nails for them with a proper knife, and appeal to their pride—and children are apt to have a good share of this, to keen their pails 80. Examine this—to keep their nails so. Examine them every day until they are old enough to take care of their hands enough to take care of their hands themselves, and you can be sure that the habit will, in nine cases out of ten, be effectually cured. Nails should be kept in length to the ends of the fingers. When too short they give the fingers a stunted look, and if too long, they are inconvenient. The nails are susceptible of a high polish. They should be well brushed when the hands are washed, and polished with a coarse towel. If dark or brown looking, dip them once or twice a day in the following, and then polish with a towel:

Take of hydrochloric acid two drachms, soft water one ounce. This will render them exceedingly white and handsome. When paring the nails be careful not to dig into the quick.

L. B. DAVIS,

Carriage and Wagon

MANUFACTORY!

SPRING WAGONS -AND-

BUGGIES

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

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

Manufactured at LAWRENCE, KAS.

The undersigned will furnish above manufactured articles on short notice so

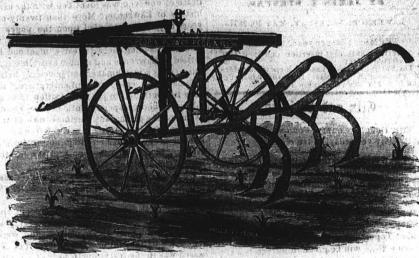
CHEAP FOR CASH

That all dealers need not go out of the State for the same. J. N. Roberts & Co. E. B. MOORE,

Contractor & Builder MILL-WRIGHT AND PATTERN MAKER.

Kansas

THE PEORIA PLOWS,



FOR SALE BY 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.,

MISSOURI.

Having opened at the above named place a salesroom for

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

SPRING WAGONS, ETC., ETC.,

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

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

Respectfully.

Respectfully, and prices. M. A. DEHONEY.

AMERICAN JEWELRY COMPANY'S AMETHYST CASKET SENT FREE to any address, with our New Hiustrated Catalogue (in book form), containing over 500 full size engravings of the latest styles, of Jewelry and Watches (of our own manufacture), with valuable information HOW TO BECOME AGENTS.

AMERICAN JEWELBY COMPANY -CINCINNATI, OHIO.

TO EVERY PATRON OF THIS PAPER

Out out this Coupon and send to the Stuart Importing Co. In PREMIUN COUPON. On receipt of this Coupon, together with Fig. Press or Mailing charges, we will send a RUSSIA LEATHER POOKET BOOK, Page and with ANY INITIAL LETTER DESIRED, neatly istamped to Good. This Coupon is good only MINITIAL LETTER DESIRED, meetly istamped to Good.

Tarm and Stock.

e Great Loss Resulting to Farmers from the Use of Inferior Blood in Breeding Cattle.

We have been trying to pick up a few steers to graze; have spent a good deal of time, and have examined lots that were "bunched up," as well as many smaller lots, two or three in a place, to be found in the hands of the breeders along our route. The region traversed was fully equal to the aver-age of the Northern States in the quality of its stock, and yet we did not find ity of its stock, and yet we did not find one steer in ten that was equal to half-bred in improved blood; and, in consequence, the average of the stock we examined was of less than one-half the value of high grade cattle of the same ages, with reasonably good care.

To illustrate: At one place we were offered a lot of steers, two years of age, for thirty dollars each, while at another farm we bargained for two steers, sired by a fine thoroughbred bull, one from a common cow, the other from a

from a common cow, the other from a grade, at \$5 per hundred, weighing 2,600 lbs., or \$65 each. One farmer had a lot of ten steers; and one, sired by a thoroughbred buil he bought of an tigh labour for \$1.50 at three days Irish laborer for \$1.50, at three days old, was now of fine quality, weighing at three years, from fifteen hundred to sixteen hundred lbs., and by far the best of the lot; and yet this farmer, with an excellent farm of over two hundred acres, and plenty of means, cannot afford to breed his half-dozen cows to a thoroughbred bull!

On almost every farm we found young stock; and wherever it was of the unimproved sort, it was evident that it was being reared at a loss, while the grades of all ages were always in

demand at paying rates.

One farmer we heard had purchased one farmer we heard had purchased a thoroughbred bull, and astonished his neighbors by charging \$5 for his services. This they insisted was atrocious, and would never pay to common sows. The farmer then proposed to buy all their calves, at the age of three body all their calves, at the age of three matter and colors a head and not months, at ten dollars a head, and not charge for the services of his bull. The result was that he had plenty of customers; but very few of them were

willing to sell their calves. Our readers know how often we have insisted upon the importance of improvement of the stock in the possession of the mass of tarmers of moderate means. Most writers are attracted by the results observed upon large farms, and use in all their illustrations the examples furnished by the practice of wealthy men and distinguished breeders, entirely overlooking the fact and sympathizing ones remark, the is that the great mass of our stock is grown upon small farms, and by such grown upon small farms, and by such breeders as we have visited within the last few days. This countless multi-tude of small farmers underestimate the importance of their stock-breeding operations. Two or three calves, they operations. Two or three calves, they think, good or bad, will not amount to much any way, and therefore little attention is paid to the blood or management. But a few unthrifty, inferior calves, and a few ill-bred pigs and sheep, will, if you take pains to figure what they eat, be found to consume all the profits of a small farm; while, if they are of the best blood and quality, and properly cared for, they will yield a handsome profit, and save you a great deal of hard labor that would be required to make the same amount of quired to make the same amount of money in growing and marketing crops of grain.—Live-Stock Journal.

Cattle Feeding.

The following is an extract from a ing the time which

In general practice the farmer frequently overlooks the facts that by allowing his stock to retrograde in condition he is entailing on himself a heavy loss, yet how often do we see the accumulated stores of the summer dissipation. pated in providing for the wants of the winter! Stock rearing and feeding can

will by this time be sufficiently advanced to support itself on other food. At twelve weeks old one pound per day of cake and corn, with a quantity of hay and chaff and pulped roots will be a liberal allowance. Calves may be kept the first year at little cost by turning them out to grass the middle of May, and allowing them to shift for themselves.

Why Farming Boes Not Pay. The reason why so many men fail to

make farming a success, is simply because they fail to make it a business. They at once conclude that "farming doesn't pay," and then go to work in such a manuer as to utterly exclude the possibility of its ever paying. As a rule, the successful merchant follows no other pursuit but that of trade. The lawyer or physician who attains to eminence in his profession, devotes his time, energies and talent to that profession. The artisan who becomes skilled in his calling, makes diligent use of his time, and works for the accomplishment of a limit any artisan the manner. plishment of a single purpose, the mas-tery of his loved art. Not only does this theory hold true of all other branches of business, but it holds true of farming. The successful farmer does nothing for a livelihood but farm If he has money he invests it in a way that will improve his farm. He informs himself as to his business, and goes to work in an intelligent manner. Upon such farms weeds do not stand as high as a man's head, nor are fences neglected, buildings dilapidated, farming implements left exposed to the weather, and stock unsheltered and uncared for, but everything denotes thrift and enterprise. It is really painful to go about the country and observe the number of neglected farms. Pigs, geese, ducks and cattle are allowed almost unlimited range. Weeds render the door-yard, the orchard, the meadows, even, unsightly. The good wife, in addition to her household cares, must milk the cows, feed the pigs, and do the "chores" generally. But where is the owner? Where and how does he spend his time? He is across the way, hanging on his neighbor's fence, talking politics, or he is in the nearest store or blacksmith shop, talking gossip. Perhaps he is inspired with a desire to make some money, and is out "huck-stering," or, what is less laudable, selling a "patent right," that may be useful or not, just as it happens. But while he is earning a few dollars away from home, many dollars are being lost at home, because it is time to do spring a clever man, but somehow don't get along in the world," and all because he

A Vermont paper communicates the following statement: "Mr. William S. Marston, an East Andover tarmer, has this spring been conducting a series of experiments for the purpose of ascer-taining the exact cost of keeping a large family of swine, which he has win-tered. One of his experiments was as follows: Twenty-five pounds of shorts which cost twenty-five cents, and an equal weight of corn-meal, costing the same sum, were purchased and have been fed to two hogs; the shorts to a breeding sow which weighs about three hundred pounds, and the meal to a boar, weighing a little less. Both have been fed mixed with water, and the hogs had no other food for twelve days, that belecture before the chamber of agricul-jure, in England, by Gilbert Murray: sow was, therefore, two pounds of shorts, and of the boar two pounds of meal, the cost of each being two cents; and upon this food Marston claims the hogs have more than held their own. Another farmer, living in the same neighborhood has kept, the past winter, about thirty hogs upon hay tea and meal at a daily cost of three cents for each hog."

winter! Stock rearing and feeding can only prove remunerative where the animals are kept in a state of progression from birth to maturity.

I would impress on your minds the great value of pure blood in the sires you use. I do say, whether you prefer to use a Short-horn or a Highland Scott, or one from any other of the various breeds, go in for blood and select what the Americans term a live animal.

Throughout the whole of the different animals are kept in a state of progression from birth to maturity.

The following, though not new, we are assured is a sure way to thin out hawks, if not to get rid of them entirely: "As the season is approaching when hawks are most destructive to young poultry, a method of catching and killing these marauders will be in order. It is a well-known fact that a hawk will always light on some constitution. you use. I do say, whether you prefer to use a Short-horn or a Highland Scott, or one from any other of the various breeds, go in for blood and select what the Americans term a live animal. Throughout the whole of the different races of our domesticated animals, we find close bred sires invariably the most prepotent.

Now, as to rearing. If our object is beef, the calves should be dropped between the first of November and the end of February; winter-reared calves always thrive best. We consider it most conducive to the health of the most conducive to the health of the most rand her progeny to allow the calf to remain with its dam one, or at the most two days, when it should be removed and fed on skim milk from the pail. With present high prices of large and she are most destructive to young poultry, a method of catching and killing these marauders will be in order. It is a well-known fact that a hawk will always light on some conspicuous place close to the poultry yard, from which to swoop down upon his victim. Taking advantage of this, erect a pole, with a flat surface at top just large enough to hold a strong steel trap. Fasten this trap by a chain to a staple in the pole, and await results. No bait will be needed, for the hawk will be quite certain to light on the top of the trap and be caught. A gentleman who has tried this method has succeeded in killing all the hawks in his neighborhood, and now can raise poultry without loss except by accident."

mother and her progeny to allow the calf to remain with its dam one, or at the most two days, when it should be removed and fed on skim milk from the pail. With present high prices of butter, the cream may be taken off, and the fatty matter naturally contained in the milk substituted by a combination of less concentrated and cheaper materials. During the first three weeks a mixture of skim milk and linesed meal or oat meal porridge may be used with satisfactory results.

The food should be given three times a day until the young animal begins to eat. A mixture of finely broken lineseed sake, wheat meal, pulped roots, and a small quantity of hay chaft are the best to begin with; the porridge meed not be continued beyond the fails and a small care of pop corn each year. The kind used has a smooth nation of less concentrated and cheaper materials. During the first three weeks a mixture of skim milk and linesed meal or oat meal porridge may be used with satisfactory results.

The food should be given three times a day until the young animal begins to eat. A mixture of finely broken lineseed sake, wheat meal, pulped roots, and a small quantity of hay chaft are the best to begin with; the porridge meed not be continued beyond the fails and not be said to the acre is a good crop. Unless good care is taken of it, the yield will be less, while with everything just a line of the fail of the habit of planting an acre of pop corn each year. The kind used has a smooth white ear—not the rice corn. It is more salable than any other tried, and it yields well. Forty corty-five bush-good care is taken of it, the yield will be less, while with everything just provided the fail of the fail of the fail of the fail of the habit of the habi

Veterinary Department.

I have a mare six years old; bought her last fall; she has been running out all last summer and appeared quite sound; I soon found, however, that after riding her moderately fast, the next morning she went a little tender in her off fore leg; and when I kept her in the stable for a few nights her hind legs awalled. About three months her in the stable for a few nights her hind legs swelled. About three months ago I rode her wolf hunting; the following morning the off fetlock joint was very much swollen; the swelling soon subsided, except a feehy lump on the front of the joint; I let her run in the lot and did not work her; the enlargement gradually diminished, and it was scarcely perceptible. The other day I rode her again; the next morning her leg was as bad as ever. Will you kindly tell me what is the matter with her, and the best treatment?

Answer.—Your mare has acute synovitis. It is an inflammation of the bursa, or enveloping membrane, whose

ovitis. It is an inflammation of the bursa, or enveloping membrane, whose function is to secrete synovia or nature's oil for the purpose of lubricating the joint. Work irritates the parts and increases the inflammation, causing an increased flow of synovia. The fleshy lump you refer to is a collection of the same. After the animal stands for awhile the tissues absorb it. Synovitic is a very student disease to treat. vitis is a very stuborn disease to treat. vitis is a very stuborn disease to treat.

Treatment: Reduce the inflammation
by cooling applications, then clip the
hair from around the aukle and apply
an active blister, and give long rest; if
it does not respond you will have to
resort to the actual cautery that should be applied only by an experienced veterinarian. It would be well to give the mare a purge while being blistered. Our advice to you is to put the animal in the hands of some qualified vetering. narian .- Turt, Field and Farm.

I have a four-year-old colt that has a small curb, which never lamed her till yesterday, when she came in lame after a long drive, which I was compelled by circumstances to give her. This morning she is very lame. Can the curb be cured? If so, how? and what are the probabilities of its coming back on her?

ANSWER .- Curb is simply a strain of the calcaneo-cuboid ligament. Although sometimes causing great lameness amounts to but very little as a lesion. If the os calcis is not abnormally long the trouble will readily respond to the following treatment: Have the animal shod with a high heel shoe, by which means the parts will be kept in a state of repose; clip the hair from the swelling, and apply the following blister: Take pulverized cantharides, Venice turpentine, and resin, of each one, lard three parts, melt the three along in the world," and all because he owns a farm, has a business, and yet fails to attend to it.—Cor. N. J. Agriculturist.

A Vermont paper communicates the and allow it to remain; ite the animal animal and allow it to remain; ite the animal up for forty-eight hours, so she cannot get her nose to the parts; the blistered surface will take care of itself. It is important to allow long rest, or the lameness will return.

> I have a stallion, nine years old, that can trot a 2:40 gait. I have noticed dur-ing the past winter that he does not possess his usual spirits. He pays no more attention to a mare or gelding than he does to a cow. Have turned him in a yard with other horses a number of times. He sweats excessively when driven. He is very fat, and eats his feed as well as ever. Please prescribe through your valuable columns.

> Answer.-If, as you say, your horse eats well, and is very fat, we presume he is well and grown notoriously lazy and having to carry an abundance of fat, does not have a tendency to incite him to activity. Our suggestion to you is to give him work under clothing or in any way which will cause him to perspire freely. Rub him well, or, in other words, put him in condition, and then the extent for many comes. and when the season for mares comes around you will find him all right. Give him nutritious food, avoiding that of a bulky nature.

I have a nice stallion that got kicked above the eye about four weeks ago; it looks blue, and I am afraid he may lose it. I knocked out two blind teeth, but his eyes were all right before he was kicked. Please advise me what to do.

Answer.—The clouded appearance is the result of inflammation set up by the injury. The animal does not nor did not suffer any inconvenience from did not suffer any inconvenience from the supernumerary teeth. We do not know to what extent it was injured, but do not think it will affect the eye permanently. Treatment: Get sulphate of atropia, twelve grains; distilled wa-ter, three ounces; make into a solution and bathe twice a day; introduce some of it in the eye. Give him a cathartic composed of Barbadoes aloes, six; ginger, two drachms; first prepare him by feeding for three days on bran mashes.

FORTY YEARS DECOME THE PUBLIC DR.C.MCLANE'S

Celebrated American WORM SPECIFIC

-OR-VERMIFUGE

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

VHE countenance is pale and leaden-

colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stoo! 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.

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kind known to all those who have seen its astonishingeffects.

Every Farmer a 'l Stock Raiser is convinced that an
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Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hide Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches,
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Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complain),
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the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore
health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure
health, must keep it pure. In deing this you infuse inte
the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirie,
talso promoting digestion, &c. The larmer can see the
marvelous effect of LEIS CONDITION POWDER, by
the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair

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paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a eer preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the bl and is therefore the BEST ARTICLE for fattening Hogs.

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ELS.—To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the preprietor upon each package, without which make are genuine.



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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.

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IT HAS QUEED THOUSANDS,
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J. E. DEBURE, Chemist. Office, 1355 Broadwey, New York.

SHERIFF'S SALE. State of Kansas, Douglas county, 8s.

In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kas.

The Board of County Commissioners of Douglas county, Kassas, plaintiff, vs. H. W. Hatch, defendant. BY VIRTUE OF A TAX-WARRANT TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Caurt, 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 10 clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right. title and interest whatsoever of the said H. W. Hatch, in and to the following described premises, to wit: Lots numbered eleven (11), twelve (12), twenty-three (23) and twenty-four (24), in block number sixteen (16), in Babcock's enlarged addition to the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas. Said premises levied upon as the property of H. W. Hatch and to be sold to satisfy said tax-wayrant.

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this the 19th day of April, 1877.

16-5t Sherif of Douglas County, Kas.

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. Searlet al defendants. RY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas courts, state of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will,

Monday, the 14th day of May, A. D. 1877,
At one (I) 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. Searl, 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 Lawrence,
Douglas county, Kansas. Said premises to be
sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of
Lawrence, this 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. 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. 1877, or the said petition will be taken as true and a Judgment for a divorce will be entered against her according to the prayer of said petition.

By Fisher & Richards, his Attorneys.

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

Executor of the will of said deceased.

Tax-Payers, Attention.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Commissioners, of Douglas sounty, Kansas, will meet in the office of the County Clerk on the first Monday of June as a board of equalization and will proceed to fairly and impartially equalize the valuation of the personal property as returned by the township assessors for the year 1877. All persons feeling themselves aggrieved by the assessment which has been returned against them can appear and have all errors in the returns corrected. The law requires all persons, who have grievances, to appear before the board and present them at this meeting. After the board of equalization adjourns parties who fail to appear will not receive a hearing. Take notice—the board will meet for the equalization of Personal property only. The assessors of the different townships and of the city of Lawrence are requested to meet with the board on the first day of its sitting. B. F. Diags, County Clerk.

LAWRENCE, Kans., May 3, 1877. LAWRENCE, Kans., May 3, 1877.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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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 Pumps, Hubbs, Spokes, Felloes, Patent Wheels, Patent Iron Axles, Fairbanks' Standard Scales, Fence Wire and Staples, Wooden-ware, Sections of al kinds, Hand Corn Planters, Knuckles, Skeins, Stoves and Tinware, Railroad and Garden Barrows, etc., etc.

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