

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, MAY 24, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 277.

THE HUNTER'S GRAVE.

BY NATHAN D. URMER.

Beneath a giant redwood tree
I found a hunter's grave;
His name and age the bark above
In simple letters gave.
With just a hint of how he fell,
By treacherous arrows slain,
Before the great gold-seeking horde
Poured in for sordid gain.

Around the spot where now he sleeps
Here bounded once the game;
The red deer and the antelope,
And the mighty grizzly came,
Where yonder tented mining-camp
Holds now its busy life,
Perchance of old his cabin stood,
Where dwelt his Indian wife.

These lofty peaks that guard his rest—
This cloud-caressing tree—
Once echoed to his rifle's peal,
Or marked the hunter free;
Steal through the stunted chaparral
Where the lion's footprints go,
Or on his wily mustang sweep
In chase of fleetest foe.

Perchance his simple manliness
Looked down, with sad disdain,
Upon the glittering dress, whose search
Perchance, to lonelier solitudes
He, restless, yet had flown,
Had not the subtle, ambushed death
His massive strength o'erthrown.

No matter; here at last he rests
From warpath and from chase;
No prouder monument e'er marked
A hero's resting place.
The silent California glades
Around in grandeur sweep—
The noblest tree on earth protects
The man's eternal sleep!

DAN'S PHOTOGRAPH.

The queerest fellow without exception in all Wexford, was Daniel Battles.

He was sixteen years of age, yet he had the reputation of possessing as much knowledge about odd and out of the way things as any ten average lads. He was believed to have an intimate acquaintance with every trout in the streams, and every bird in the woods, and every rabbit in the burrows. He had the largest collection of birds' eggs to be found in the country; and it was reported, and solemnly believed by all the small boys in the neighborhood, that he had a secret understanding with the kingfishers and orioles, by which they agreed to surrender one egg of each litter to him, in consideration of his promise to let all others alone.

He was always taking up some new idea to work out, and if he did not know all about many things, he really seemed to know a little about everything. He knew how to print, how to bleed a horse, how to run the telegraph instrument, how to cultivate silk worms, how to make the most outrageous noises with his hands, how to graft pears, how to write backwards, how to play checkers with his eyes shut, and in short, he knew how to do nearly everything that came in his way to learn.

One day the neighbors opened their eyes and pricked up their ears at the news that Dan had taken up photography; not that they were astonished, for they had long ceased to be astonished at anything that Dan did, but they were interested in his enterprise, though regarding it simply as another freak of a curious genius.

"Well, well," said they, shrugging their shoulders, "Dan is an odd stick. It's about time he went into something useful. Photography, eh?"

The report was true. Dan had obtained a camera of good size, and was experimenting with it up in his "den," in one end of his mother's garret.

It would be hard to imagine a more untidy, chaotic-looking place than Dan's "den." It was full of bottles, old clothes, jars, bits of machinery, musical instruments, carpenter's tools, old maps, torn pictures, pots of paint and chemicals, fragments of old machines, stuffed birds, etc.; and it smelled so fearfully that no one but Dan could ever stay in it long enough to make an inventory of the contents.

Dan was an odd-looking character as one would be likely to see in a year's travel. He was thin and lank in the body and legs. His head was large, and he had light blue eyes, and long whitish hair, which he rarely combed, and which struggled about all over his head, as if the rats had made nests in it the last time he slept.

He was not much of a talker. He generally kept silent and stared. Nobody knew what an amount of thinking he did meanwhile, and in fact, many who laughed at his "greenness" had to confess afterwards that he not only saw all things that were going on, but knew more about what he saw than the smartest of them.

Dan went on with his photographing for several weeks. He learned to take very good pictures, but he was far from satisfied. He grew thoughtful and almost melancholy. His fingers were always stained black and brown with acids that he could not wash off, and his clothing always gave out the peculiar scent of "collodion."

Dan's mother began really to be anxious. The boy was growing up a loose Jack-at-all-trades, but without any particular turn for one profitable calling. It was necessary that he should begin to earn money pretty soon, and she was anxious that he should choose some single business and stick to it. She took the boy in hand and expostulated with him. Dan looked distressed.

"I'm trying to do something, mother. I'm just getting hold of it now, I guess. I only want a little more time."

This was about as long a speech as Dan was in the habit of making at one time. His mother was pacified, and for the present, let him alone.

Two or three more weeks slipped by. Dan made pictures of everybody he could get before his camera. He photographed the cat and her kittens. He photographed his "den" and all its miscellaneous trumpery. He photographed the boys in the street, and he photographed buildings, fences and trees.

Still he did not succeed to his mind. His pictures lacked the peculiar shading of "tone" that he wanted. His dream was to achieve this, which he believed would not only make them very beautiful, but give him a large profitable custom.

He labored incessantly, now trying this plan, now trying that, but without any perfect result.

In the course of his experiments out of his garret window, Dan made street pictures of people both near and remote, in divers attitudes, and at nearly all hours of the day. Dan took them in single figures and in groups; he took them looking down; making gestures or sitting still; he took them as they stood in windows, and as they walked below him, or rode past in carriages. Many of the photographs were clear and good, but still the subtle flash was wanting. Dan could not realize his dream.

Finally his mother begged him to stop his amusements (as she called it), and go to a store, or some business where he might support himself.

Dan shook his head.

"Can't mother."

"But, Dan, I can't afford to give much more money for the acids you want."

"Ah!" said Dan. He shook his head once more, and looked very dejected.

He was at his wit's end. He believed he was on the very verge of an important discovery. He only wanted a little more time and a little more money. Where should the money come from?

This was a trying question. He could not imagine that any one would ever lend him enough cash to carry out his projects, and he did not seem to think of any way to earn a sufficient sum. He went up to his "den" and sat down in the midst of his bottles and rubbish, feeling uncommonly blue. There was his camera upon its three long legs, with its black muffer drawn carefully over it, and with its brass nose pointed out into the cold air.

The boy's thoughts pointed the same way. He must go out in the cold and find something to do, or some day he might have to stay out in the cold. He descended into the street, and wandered about the town, moody and distressed.

About this time a trial was in progress at the court. A man was charged with passing a forged check at the bank. The teller who paid the money fully identified the prisoner, described his movements, and related what was said between them at the time with the greatest minuteness.

On the other hand, the accused indignantly denied the charge, and protested that he was not in nor near the bank at the time alleged, but in the office of a friend on B street. He remembered his whereabouts, for his arrest was not so long after the presentation of the check but that all his movements on that day remained distinctly in his mind. From the first he had continued to assert his innocence, and declared that the teller had mistaken him for some other man.

Unfortunately for him, he was obliged to admit that he was alone in his friend's office at the hour in question, and he failed to produce any witness besides himself to prove definitely where he was, though he had made every effort

to do so. It was a question of veracity, man against man, but the clear and very positive statement of the teller against the accused, and the possibility of some motive presumed to exist in the man's financial circumstances, had decided the bank directors, considering the interest at stake, to hold him to answer at the next session of the court. And now the day of his trial had come.

Everybody was extremely interested in his trial, for the prisoner was well known in the town, and had always been supposed to be honest. The anxiety was intense to know whether he would really be proved a criminal.

The case seemed to be going against the accused, for one or two other people had been summoned, who testified that, "to the best of their knowledge and belief," they had seen this man in or about the bank at one o'clock on the day when the check was passed.

The prisoner sat in the court room, pale, but with a certain fearless firmness on his features that scarcely seemed like guilt.

All the known evidence was in, and to the last, save the statements of a few friends as to his previous good character, nothing in his behalf beyond his own unsupported word had been brought forward.

The prosecuting attorney rose and formally recounted the strong points in the case, dwelling especially on the failure of the prisoner to prove an *alibi*, i. e., to show to the satisfaction of the court that he was elsewhere than in the bank at the moment of the crime, when suddenly, to the unspeakable astonishment of all present, a queer voice from a distant part of the room exclaimed:

"But I can tell where he was."

Everybody turned to look at the speaker, who was none other than our friend Dan. He stood with his mouth wide open, clutching his cap with one hand, and with the other nervously poking his tousled hair. Everybody laughed.

"Silence!" roared the clerk, in a fierce tone, and then assuming that the boy intended to make sport, he ordered him to sit down.

"No," drawled Dan, "I guess I won't."

Of course that set the crowd into still louder uproar of laughter. The clerk made an attempt to get at the boy.

"Stop!" cried the judge, in a voice that was heard in all parts of the room.

As soon as silence was obtained, he turned towards Dan, who was still standing.

"Young man, do you know anything about this case?"

"Yes, sir," replied Dan, slowly. "I know."

"I don't want to know that yet," interrupted the judge. "Come this way." The shrewd magistrate knew the youngster well enough to surmise that he would neither care nor dare to be fooling at such a time.

Dan, all stained and spotted, picked his way out of the crowd and walked forward to the bench. A curious spectacle he was, with his uncouth form and dress, and his mass of white hair.

The judge leaned forward and said something to him in a very low tone, and then Dan whispered back to the judge. Soon the people saw the judge smile and nod his head.

"Ah," said they to one another, "our Dan has turned up something new. It's just like him."

Their surmises were turned to certainty when the judge announced, "This young man will produce important evidence for the defence."

Dan made his way out of the court-room and disappeared. In ten minutes he came back again breathless. He had never been known to run before.

In his hand he held a paper as large as the cover of a geography. This he handed to the judge. The judge looked at it curiously. Then he looked at the prisoner. Then at the paper again. In a moment he looked up and said:

"Clerk, administer the oath to this boy."

Dan was sworn. I cannot repeat his testimony here, but be sure it was drolly worded, and disjointed enough. It made everybody laugh, even while it interested them profoundly. The substance of it was that on the day when the forged check was passed, he was taking photographs between the hours of twelve m. and three o'clock p. m. Among other pictures, he made one of a man standing in the window of a building on the opposite side of the street. The man that he photographed was the prisoner at the bar.

Immediately there was a general buzz in the court room. The prisoner's pale face flushed, and he gazed upon Dan with a look of joyful gratitude.

But there was still a very important question

to be settled. "At what time exactly was that photograph taken?"

Dan took the picture and looked at it closely. "There's the clock on St. Luke's church, up there in that corner there," said he, pointing to the place, and handing the picture back to the judge.

The judge looked again, holding the paper up to the light and turning it carefully round. "By the dial, here," said he, "it was just one o'clock at the instant when the picture was taken."

The jury and the counsel now examined the photograph minutely. It could not be disputed; there was the identical man, and there, he was not in the bank at the moment when the forged check was passed.

The teller was once more placed upon the stand. He was confused by the evidence he had heard, and was by no means as positive as he was before. At last he reluctantly admitted that he might be laboring under a mistake. And upon that he retired into the crowd with an appearance of great chagrin.

Dan's triumph was complete. He was a hero. People forgot his strange dress and his wild-looking head, and actually "lionized" him. The prisoner was discharged. He instantly went to Dan, and seizing both his hands, exclaimed:

"You have saved me. You shall have anything you want. I cannot do enough to show you my gratitude."

From that moment Dan's star began to rise. He had money to continue his experiments, and he eventually discovered a process by which he succeeded in obtaining the richest and most durable photographs that are now taken in Wexford. He still keeps the old camera that made his fortune.

I will just speak of the end of the story, and then give way to the rightful owners of the column.

Injunious Methods of Teaching the Young.

Don't overload your children's minds with knowledge. Do not force them to look forward to the time when they shall leave school as to a release from misery. Strive to induce in them a taste for study and a desire for information, rather than to cram them with book learning as one would cram a fattening turkey for market. They may not make such brilliant boys and girls; but they will make more capable and intelligent men and women. You want, not precocious blossoms, but wholesome fruit. See to it, then, that the education of childhood be not abnormally stimulated, at the risk of stunting the fruit of maturity.

At a friend's house lately I asked a school boy of thirteen what he was studying. His answer was prompt and categorical: Arithmetic, algebra, grammar, geography, history, natural philosophy, Latin, French, history, composition, elocution and drawing. Now there was a mess. Fancy all those different branches of study pursued simultaneously and stored higgledy-piggledy, and over end, confused and confounded, in a boy's mind. And this child of thirteen years spends five hours every day in recitations and exercises at school, and a day's work of nine hours for a boy, while able-bodied men claim that eight hours is as much as they can stand.

The Russian city of Dunaberg, on the Duna, must be a pleasant place to live in. The police of the town have lately been engaged in a bootless attempt to discover the perpetrator of the crime of infanticide under the following circumstance: A lady, closely veiled, hired a public carriage in the neighborhood of the city and told the driver to take her to Dunaberg. She had with her a box securely corded, which she placed with great care in the vehicle. Arrived in town, she ordered the driver to stop at a shop, and left the carriage to make, as she said, some purchases. As she did not return, the driver entered the shop, and not finding the lady, asked the owner to allow him to leave the box in his charge. The latter declined the responsibility, and at his suggestion the box was opened. It was found to contain the body of a child. The driver was bewildered, as he feared the police would endeavor to compromise him in the matter. In this dilemma the sources gave him the following advice: "Put the box back into the carriage, drive to the market place and leave it unattended while you get some refreshments hard by. The chances are fifty to one that some light-fingered individual will relieve you of the box long before you return." The driver took the hint, and the box disappeared.

The Real Comforts of Life.

There are numerous conceptions of pleasure and comfort. Most people find, with or without experience, that the real comforts of life are found at home. For there the devoted wife is the presiding deity; the young girl approximates and reaches womanhood; within its sacred precincts youth puts on the responsibilities of manhood; there are the reunions of hearts and hopes and prayers; there can be found rest of the better life; there the germinating and the binding together of hearts and minds and souls in a bond as strong as a chain and as lovely as a wreath of beautiful flowers; there the memories that glow and exist with life itself; there the influences that strengthen and bless and guide in after years, whatever we do and where ever our footsteps roam.

Young Folks' Column.

DEAR YOUNG FOLKS:—Aunt Helen's kind inquiry as to the whereabouts of Mrs. Mack, reminds me that I have not written a word to you for some time. An apology is due, Mr. Editor, for my long silence, as I promised that amiable individual that I would not desert the "Young Folks' Column." The new cares and duties consequent of my change of home, from city to farm, must be my excuse. My present home is more than one hundred miles from my former home where our "dear SPIRIT" is published. The SPIRIT comes to me like a familiar friend, every week, bringing me news of home and friends, and giving useful hints and suggestions about farm life. As I am a farmer now, they come in good place.

Aunt Helen's lecture to the editor about the farmers' wives, and their eternal round of duties and cares was a word well spoken. I think if they would write they could tell of many happy homes on the farm as well of homes of care and labor. There are hours of leisure for reading, self-improvement and self-culture. I and such things are sadly neglected by many of the farmers' wives. But no more of this in your column, for as I said in a letter once before, "straws show which way the wind blows," and these little letters from the children show how the tide is setting. They show that their intellects will keep pace with the development of their bodies.

I would like to tell you of my new home (a very paradise for a farmer); of these broad fields; of the horses and cattle; of the little twin calves; the little white pigs, who will persist in rooting in the mud until they are no longer white; and of my "luck" with chickens and turkeys. I could keep on and fill your column with so much that is new and delightful to me, and after all it would be so commonplace to most of you, that I will not intrude. I will just speak of the end of the story, and then give way to the rightful owners of the column.

The fall wheat is very nearly a failure owing to the ravages of the grasshoppers last fall. The last sowing was too late and most of it was winter-killed. Some fields are looking well, while others nearby are a decided failure. One field of one hundred and thirty acres, I can see from my window, looks very fair indeed, and promises a good crop of wheat. The corn planting is being pushed as rapidly as possible. All available land is being turned into corn-fields. Peaches will not be plenty, only "enough for a taste." Apples about the same; but cherries will be in abundance. Every little cherry tree that has half a chance, the cherries, large as large marionettes, are hanging thick upon it. The large trees are loaded with them.

The grasshoppers hatched out in force enough to give us all a good "scare." They have all disappeared without doing any damage. We think the great flocks of blackbirds and red-breasted birds that covered the face of the earth here for a few days, had something to do with the "hoppers' disappearance. If that is the case, thanks to the birds; or rather humble thanks to our Heavenly Father, who guides and controls all things for the best.

Yours truly,
MRS. S. A. MACK.

MR. EDITOR:—I am very much pleased to think you published my little letter so I will try and write one more before I leave, as mamma and my two little brothers are going down to Virginia soon to see our relations. Mamma is so very anxious to go, it is most nine years since she left her home; we hate to leave papa, we know he will miss us when we are gone; we expect to be gone all summer; I hope we will have a good time. I want to see my grandpa and grandma and uncles and aunts for I have never seen any of them. I have one little boy; his name is Sally. I must stop.

Very respectfully yours,
HOWARD E. RICE.

CARBONDALE, Kans., May, 1877.

DEAR EDITOR:—As you offered a premium for the young folks, I thought I would write. I am twelve years old; I went to school last winter, and studied reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling. I have one sheep and a lamb. Ma has some pieplant which is ten inches long and two inches around. I have one pig which measures eighteen inches across the shoulders, and five feet in length, and four feet six inches around. I will close for fear my letter will be too long; so I remain, yours respectfully,
PETRONELLE MINARD.

GREEN ELM, Crawford county, Kansas.

MR. EDITOR:—I send you a charade. I am composed of five letters: My first is in bag but not in sack. My second is in mug but not in glass. My third is in May but not in June. My fourth is in log but not in stick. My fifth is in nuts but not in candy. My whole is the name of a man that makes ink and publishes school books.

THANK WARNER.

TIBLOW, Kans., May 21, 1877.

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

Kansas State News.

OUR State exchanges are still noticing the rapidly increasing immigration to Kansas this season.

At the Linn county fair, to be held next September, says the *La Cygne Journal*, there will be on exhibition one of the finest herds of cattle in the State.

No less than fourteen babies were born in St. Marys township, between Friday and Tuesday last—five within the city limits and nine outside. So says the *Times*.

A DONIPHAN COUNTY writer in Sol Miller's paper says: "The wheat in this vicinity looks better than at any time for years, and the farmers are jubilant. Fruit of all kind promises well, and the grape crop will be enormous."

SAYS the Leavenworth *Times* of Friday last: "Four military prisoners guarded by a sergeant and two men of the 10th infantry arrived at Leavenworth from Santa Fe yesterday morning, and twelve prisoners were brought down from Omaha."

At Thompson's mill, Jefferson county, on the 12th inst., a young man named Herman Koehler met with a terrible death by being shot through the left breast with a ramrod from a shot gun in the hands of a friend. The unfortunate man lived only a few minutes after the accident occurred.

A FRIEND writing to the *Sabetha Advance*, from Bull City, Osborne county, Kansas, May 11th, says: "The grasshoppers are quite destructive between here and Cawker City. Near there the farmers are turning their stock in on the grain. The 'hoppers have not done much damage in this vicinity yet. The season is very backward, and quite cold, with heavy frosts which continued up to May 7th. We have also had much rain and wind."

THE Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe company report earnings for the month of March as follows: Freight earnings, \$126,908.30; passenger earnings, \$55,004.86; mail express, etc., \$7,216.78; total, \$189,129.94 or \$266 per mile. The expenses were \$97,904.50, leaving a net earning of \$91,225.44. As compared with March, 1876, there was an increase of \$8,883.42, in gross, and a decrease of \$3,441.03, in net earnings. For the three months, ending March 31, the road earned \$460,343.03 gross, and \$191,099.12.

THIS is the first report of the Texas grasshoppers passing over Kansas that we have seen. The *Wichita Eagle* of the 17th says: "Maj. J. C. Davis informs us that last Thursday afternoon he saw quite a dense cloud of Texas 'hoppers passing northwest. They were flying high and no doubt were from Texas and going back to their native home. They have been leaving Texas in vast numbers for several days, and all in the same direction. The body of them will pass from one hundred to four hundred miles west of this."

THE Manhattan *Nationalist* says: "Last Monday evening, while the father, Robert Allingham, Sen., was absent, Martin Abels, charged with forgery, complained of violent headache, and called for some water. Mrs. Allingham opened the door to give it to him, whereupon he pushed her one side and escaped. Immediately upon hearing of the affair, Sheriff Brown took active measures to secure his arrest but thus far without avail. From the facts as we have gathered them, we consider the sheriff entirely blameless in the matter."

A RILEY COUNTY correspondent of the *Nationalist* says: "On the farms of Captain Dodge, E. D. Purcell and Jerry Lewis there are countless myriads of grasshoppers, in the wheat fields, where they seem to thrive. Elsewhere they hatch out and dwindle away. Mr. Lewis has a horse pan rigged for catching them and in this respect, deserves credit for his go-aheadiveness. On the upper part of the bottom, the farmers are jubilant. Mr. Gerheart is putting in 120 acres of corn, Wm. Day 50, and no signs of 'hoppers to molest or make them afraid."

THE Topeka *Commonwealth* says: "Mr. Miller yesterday showed us a bunch of rye, pulled from a field in Edwards county, one mile from Kinsley, which measured fifty-four inches in height. Also a clump of wheat taken from the same farm measuring fifty inches. Mr. Lyman Cone, of Harvey county, brought up with him samples of his rye and wheat also. His rye measured forty-eight inches, and his wheat forty-five and one-half inches. This is a later variety and has not yet headed out. All of these samples go to the land department of the A. T. & S. F. R. R."

SAYS the Troy *Chief*: "G. W. Culp and his son Cornelius, of this township, put in part of the day, last Friday, killing the rats about their barns, cribs and stacks. They killed two hundred and sixty-four—of these fifty-six were killed in one hole. Some of the rats were almost as large as cats. One of their modes was to sharpen a stick, and when they saw that a rat was working its way under the straw or dirt they would jab down and impale him. In one instance, the spear was thrust down, and brought up with three big rats strung on it. And it wasn't a very good rat day, either."

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?—*Spirit of Kansas*. "Beat it," yes, we can beat it very readily, Charles Martin and Harvey Hoodson, hands in the employ of Hanway & Bro., have on several occasions this spring put in from sixteen to eighteen acres, and on the 4th of May, the finishing of corn planting, they put in twenty-four acres of corn with one team and a Brown's improved corn planter. The boys say, that where the rows are the rods long, they can beat even this, one acre more. Report progresses.—*Osage Journal*.

THE Independence *Tribune* says: "As an instance of the profit of farming and of the low price of land, we state that old Father J. R. Hobson a little over a year ago bought a farm on which was growing a field of wheat. He paid the usual price for such lands and improvements. Last year he harvested his wheat, put it in his granary, and is now marketing the crop, which he bought with the farm, and the wheat sold will more than pay one-half the cost price of the farm. Scores of other farmers are doing the same, and have made equally profitable investments, and there are hundreds of other good farms which can be bought at equally as good bargains."

LAST Tuesday, says the *Burlington Patriot*, a family named Hopkins, from Bates county, Mo., passed through town en route for Colorado, with one of the most singularly deformed persons we ever remember to have seen. It was a young man twenty-two years old, with a head about the size of a butter firkin and a body that of a year and a half old infant's. His body and limbs possessed no more strength than those of a babe, and could not support the weight of his head, which had always rested upon cushions. He appeared to enjoy good health, and what seemed to be still more remarkable this singular being was possessed of good sense and intelligence, and was credited with considerable musical talent.

A NEW weekly paper has been started at Lyons, Rice county, called the *Bulletin*. It is a neatly printed, newsy sheet. In the first issue we find the following: "Just as we go to press we learn that a rich and promising vein of coal has been discovered near the headwaters of Plum creek, in Ellsworth county, just on the border of Rice. The coal is said to be superior in quality to any previously discovered in the State. Competent parties, we understand, have gone out to make a thorough examination of the coal banks, with a view of immediately commencing to work them should every indication prove encouraging. There seems to be little doubt but that the veins will prove valuable, and if such be the case, they will be of incalculable benefit to Lyons, their nearest market and shipping point. Boys, be of good cheer and patient; nature will bring a railroad here if human enterprise and capital fail or need compulsion."

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THE Topeka *Commonwealth* says: "Mr. Miller yesterday showed us a bunch of rye, pulled from a field in Edwards county, one mile from Kinsley, which measured fifty-four inches in height. Also a clump of wheat taken from the same farm measuring fifty inches. Mr. Lyman Cone, of Harvey county, brought up with him samples of his rye and wheat also. His rye measured forty-eight inches, and his wheat forty-five and one-half inches. This is a later variety and has not yet headed out. All of these samples go to the land department of the A. T. & S. F. R. R."

SAYS the Troy *Chief*: "G. W. Culp and his son Cornelius, of this township, put in part of the day, last Friday, killing the rats about their barns, cribs and stacks. They killed two hundred and sixty-four—of these fifty-six were killed in one hole. Some of the rats were almost as large as cats. One of their modes was to sharpen a stick, and when they saw that a rat was working its way under the straw or dirt they would jab down and impale him. In one instance, the spear was thrust down, and brought up with three big rats strung on it. And it wasn't a very good rat day, either."

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?—*Spirit of Kansas*. "Beat it," yes, we can beat it very readily, Charles Martin and Harvey Hoodson, hands in the employ of Hanway & Bro., have on several occasions this spring put in from sixteen to eighteen acres, and on the 4th of May, the finishing of corn planting, they put in twenty-four acres of corn with one team and a Brown's improved corn planter. The boys say, that where the rows are the rods long, they can beat even this, one acre more. Report progresses.—*Osage Journal*.

1,000,000 BOTTLES OF THE CENTAUR LINIMENTS

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

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

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

Rev. Geo. W. Ferris, Manokill, Schoharie county, N. Y., says: "My horse was lame for a year with a fetlock wrench. All remedies utterly failed to cure and I considered him worthless until I commenced to use Centaur Liniment, which rapidly cured him. I heartily recommend it."

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

Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co.,
46 DEY ST., New York.

CASTORIA.

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

Pitcher's Castoria is particularly recommended for children. It destroys worms, assimilates the food and allows natural sleep. Very efficacious in Croup and for children Teething. For Colds, Feverishness, Disorders of the Bowels and Stomach Complaints, nothing is so effective. It is as pleasant to take as honey, costs but 3 cents, and can be had of any druggist.

THIS is one of many testimonials:
"Dear Sir—We have used your Castoria in my practice for some time. I take great pleasure in recommending it to the profession as a safe, reliable, and agreeable medicine. It is particularly adapted to children where the repugnant taste of Castor Oil renders it so difficult to administer."
—J. A. ENDERS, M. D.,
"Whoever who try Castoria will find that they can sleep at night and that their babies will be healthy."
—J. B. ROSE & CO., New York.

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PARTICULAR.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

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JOBBER IN

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

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

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227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, opposite the Matteson House.

Chicago, Illinois.

THE QUINCY CORN PLANTER

Acknowledged Superior to its Competitors.



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

CRANK MOTION TIP-UP

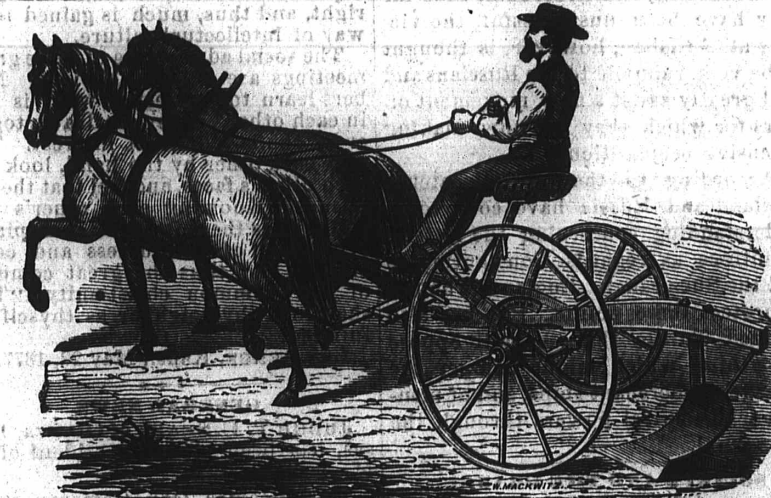
which is acknowledged the best device in use for raising it out of and forcing into the ground at will. Its perfect and accurate drop enables both dropper and driver to see the corn while dropping. Farmers call and see the Quincy before buying. If not for sale in your town write to

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

WILDER & PALM.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

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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.

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

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STEVENS' PATENT EGG CASES

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Consignment Solicited.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1877.

CANADIAN FARMERS HARD UP.

Notwithstanding the fact that our farmers are beginning to feel that the load which they have been compelled to carry for some years is gradually growing lighter, yet, as they look hopefully forward to more prosperous seasons, they can sympathize with the farmers of Canada, who just now have got the blues on account of ill luck. Crops in Canada pretty generally north of the lakes were a failure last year, and in consequence thereof the farmers cannot buy or pay for anything. Canadian merchants, too, are reported to have had a hard time of it for several years. It is said that during the Centennial year one man in every thirty-two, doing business, failed.

ENGLISH BUTCHERS VS. AMERICAN BEEF.

The majority of English butchers are mad because of the preference shown American beef by consumers who were formerly their best customers, and it seems that they are resorting to all kinds of tricks to wrap the coils of disrepute around the foreign meat. One trick which some of them have played is to take inferior, tainted English beef, hang it up in a conspicuous place in the markets and label it "American beef," always taking pains to hang by its side a piece of nice fresh meat labeled "English beef." But such games as this won't work and already markets for the sale of American beef have been established at Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Nottingham, Leicester and other towns throughout England. Dealers retail this beef at from 4d. to 9 1-2d. per pound.

THE WAR.

And still the general condition and position of the opposing armies in Turkey remains almost unchanged. Notwithstanding the reports of last week to the effect that the Russian army of the Danube were concentrating their forces along the north bank of the river and would probably make an immediate simultaneous movement and attack Turkish fortresses on the opposite side, as yet, nothing in this direction has been undertaken and it is stated now that no general forward movement will be made until early in June, when the czar is expected to be present to witness the passage of the Danube. The only event of considerable importance that has transpired in Turkey in Asia during the past week, was the capture by the Russian forces of Ardahan, a fortified city situated southeast of the Black sea about midway between Batoum and Kars. In this region of Turkey, it seems that the sultan has put a strong foot forward and although the Russian army has been making almost unceasing and powerful attempts to advance beyond Erzeroum, thus far they have been unsuccessful, the victory at Ardahan, however, is thought to be very valuable to the Russians and will greatly assist a new movement on Kars for which they are now making extensive preparations.

According to the late dispatches England and Russia have come to an understanding concerning the latter's intentions as regards Constantinople and the Suez canal. England is bound to protect these points. She has also notified Turkey that she will oppose everything which might hamper the passage of merchant ships, and of men-of-war of neutral powers through the Suez canal.

SOCIETY AND THE GRANGE.

"Iron sharpeneth iron; so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend." That is, makes his countenance brighter; his look sharper; his eye keener; and his whole appearance more intelligent. The intercourse of friends and neighbors is healthy both to body and mind. It makes the blood circulate more briskly, and so builds up the body. It quickens and strengthens the intellect, and so builds up the mind. It is evident, even to the casual observer, that when men are brought near together, into actual contact, as in populous cities, they become quicker in their movements, easier in their manners, readier in speech, more prompt in their conclusions. The isolated man, one who has little intercourse with his neighbors or with his fellow men, seldom becomes a leader, or exerts an influence among large bodies of men. His judgment may be good, and his intellect of a high order, but he is slow in collecting his wits, and his conclusions come too late for the occasion.

The complaint is often made by farmers that their influence in matters of

legislation is restricted; that they do not have their just weight in making laws; that they are put in the back ground and that lawyers and business men of cities and large places take the lead in public affairs. This, as a fact, is true; but it furnishes no ground of complaint. Those who have lived in society, who come in daily contact with other men, who discuss with them the questions of the day, who become educated by the more favorable influences of social intercourse, are better fitted to take the lead in legislation, and in fact in any kind of business which requires tact, energy and executive ability. Farmers ought not to complain of this, for they themselves are instrumental in placing these active men, these men of ready wit, and ready tongue into places of public trust. They vote for these men because they know them to be active, energetic, influential and more capable than themselves in the management of affairs. In force of numbers farmers are able to outvote any other class of men; to outvote all other classes combined. But they have the good sense to choose men to responsible positions, who are fitted for the places to which they are chosen, by their culture and education, and tact, acquired mainly by their intercourse with other men. Farmers may become intelligent by observation, by keeping their eyes and ears open to the sights and sounds of nature, by the reading of books and newspapers; they may be men of sound judgment, yet if they have not gained that practical knowledge, which is to be acquired only by social intercourse, by the collisions of business, by the exigencies of trade, by the discussions going on at the corners of the streets and in the market places, in short, if they do not know men individually and acting in masses, if they do not know the passions by which they are swayed, and the motives by which they are governed, they cannot possibly have that influence in legislative bodies which those men have, who have had, and who have made a good use of these social educating influences.

If farmers, therefore, are ambitious to hold office and execute public trusts, and lead in affairs of State, they must qualify themselves for these positions. They must acquire that culture of mind, that practical knowledge, that quickness of thought, and readiness of speech that qualifies them for such positions. If I understand the purpose and tendency of the granges that have been organized in our State and county, they are eminently fitted to secure to farmers the kind of education they need. The members come together at stated times, men and women, to talk over the subjects which come up for discussion, and to transact the business previously laid out. As in legislative assemblies there are favorite measures to be brought forward; their merits are to be discussed, and votes won in their favor. To carry these measures requires thought and preparation. Facts are to be gathered up, investigations are to be entered into, opinions are to be cited and evidence taken; and all this necessitates the vigorous exercise of the mind, the reading of papers, the collation of facts, and such sifting of evidence as will bring out the whole truth. Here, in these grange meetings, every faculty is brought into play; a vast amount of information is acquired; the reasoning powers are invigorated; confidence is gained in the ability to cope with others, in maintaining the right, and thus, much is gained in the way of intellectual culture.

The social advantages of these grange meetings are no less obvious. Members learn to appreciate what is good in each other. They are drawn together by bonds of mutual interest. They take each other by the hand, look into each other's faces, and feel that they are friends. Knowing each other's aims and wishes there is begotten a spirit of sympathy, of helpfulness and co-operation, and thus the great command of our common Christianity, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," is fulfilled.

LAWRENCE, Kans., May 22, 1877.

GENERAL NEWS.

JUDGE T. C. SEARS of Ottawa, Kansas, has been elected president of the M., K. & T. R. R.

The steamer Don Cameron which passed Leavenworth a short time ago en route for the Black Hills, was snagged and sunk above Sioux City on Friday last. No lives lost. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

The secretary of the treasury has issued a call for ten million bonds for the syndicate, being the forty-seventh call. The bonds are consols of 1865, dated July 1, 1865, and are six million coupon and four million registered bonds.

A SPECIAL from Norfolk, Va., to New York of the 21st inst., says: "The town of Cassville, N. C., was totally destroyed by fire last night. All the mail in the post-office was consumed. There was but little insurance held by the property holders, and great distress prevails."

GREECE is about to take a hand in the strife against Turkey. The following dispatch from Paris of the 22d says: "War between Greece and Turkey is considered inevitable. The premier, at the opening session of the Chamber, will deliver a speech tending to war, which, it is thought, will break out in twenty days at least."

ACCORDING to a telegram from Logansport, the most severe storm known for years visited Warsaw, Ind., Sunday night. Houses were unroofed, trees uprooted, and fences destroyed. A brick church nine miles north of Warsaw was demolished, and at the time it was filled with people attending the Dunkard services. The roof was uplifted, and the walls fell in, burying the inmates. The scene was terrible. One young man was killed and ten or fifteen seriously injured.

A DISPATCH from Cheyenne, of the 19th inst., says: "Gen Crook with Maj. Randall and Lieut. Schuyler leaves here in the morning for the agencies, where a final council will be held, which must be simply a formality, as the disarmament of the Indians renders their consent to any proposition easily obtained. A small band of Cheyennes arrived at Red Cloud Agency on Wednesday, bringing in some two hundred horses. The Indians, convinced that the government is acting in good faith, are evincing a fidelity to terms of surrender."

SAYS a dispatch from St. Petersburg of the 21st: "The Grand Duke Michael telegraphs from Tiflis, May 20th, as follows: 'Along the entire coast, from Cape Adler to Ptochichgo, the Turkish men-of-war are bombarding and burning undefended and peaceful settlements, and are landing Circassian emigrants at various points who seek to excite the inhabitants to rebellion. Troops have been dispatched to suppress any rising. The Russians captured at Ardahan a Turkish Pasha, 82 cannon, including two eight-inch and a number of smaller Krupps.'

SAYS a dispatch from Cedar Rapids of the 22d inst: "Yesterday afternoon Mulally & Preston's three story brick block, in process of erection, fell, carrying with it eighteen or twenty workmen, killing one, and injuring several, some fatally. A high wind was the cause. A young man named Walter Deputy and a woman named Annie Blade, while rowing on the lake last night, were overturned and probably both drowned. Two companions in another boat saw the boat capsize in the distance, and could find nothing of the bodies. The affair is rather mysterious."

A TELEGRAM from Philadelphia of Tuesday says: "As an engine, belonging to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, was standing on the track on Washington avenue this afternoon and during the temporary absence of the engineer and fireman, an unknown man jumped on the engine and started it at full speed towards the river front. Two freight cars, which were attached to the engine, struck the bumpers at the Washington street wharf with such force that the engine was thrown from the track and the cars ran into the river. The stranger, who was evidently insane, was pitched into the water by the shock and drowned."

AN excursion train on the A., T. & S. F. R. R. ran into a washout near Ellenwood, in Barton county, last Friday evening, killing one passenger named Miller, of Fond du Lac, Wis., and injuring six or eight others. None of the latter are dangerously hurt. The following are the names of the persons injured: L. A. Bailey, of Ottumwa, Iowa, and Peter Eagan, each with an arm broken and bruised; B. Clark, cut and bruised; Fred Parish, cut in the thigh; A. Peacey, brakeman, cut and bruised. Ellenwood is two hundred and seventy miles west of Topeka in the valley of the Arkansas river. For the twenty-four hours previous to the washout a perfect deluge of rain fell.

A DISPATCH from Topeka of Monday says: "No rains to-day west of Manhattan on the K. P. and west of Emporia on the Santa Fe road. The eastward bound trains on the two roads combined here and went on over the K. P. road to Perry, where they found they could not get through, and came back. The trains on the two roads came from Kansas City on the K. P. track to Lawrence, crossed the river there and went over the Lawrence and Carbonale road to the latter place, the Santa Fe coming in here, and the K. P. going on to Emporia and thence to Junction City on the M., K. & T. track. The Cottonwood and the Arkansas rivers are overflowed, and the bridges on all streams carried away. The train from Atchison is the only one that came in on time to-day."

A TELEGRAM from New York says the following special from Berlin has been published there: "It is officially announced that Emperor William has recalled Prince Bismarck to consider the situation in France, and the probable effect of the change of ministry upon the relations between France and Germany. A Berlin special says Bismarck has arrived there in response to the summons from Emperor William. A ministerial council is being held to-day, the emperor presiding. It is expected that important resolutions regarding the future policy of Germany towards France will be adopted. Another dispatch says the arrival of Prince Bismarck in Berlin is not the result of any sudden determination, nor is there any special political reason for it, it having been arranged beforehand as a part of the general programme of this spring."

A St. Louis dispatch of the 21st is as follows: "An altercation between Robert Davenport and A. B. Hubbard, at St. Joseph, Mo., on Saturday night, resulted in the death of Davenport, he

being shot through the heart and immediately killed by Hubbard. The affair was caused by a woman. Hubbard gave himself up, and claims justification."

Another dispatch, of the same date, says: "The Republican this morning calls editorial attention to the fact that a lawless organization exists in several border counties in Missouri and Arkansas who call themselves Ghoulies, but are familiarly known as Ku-klux, whose chief purpose is to run stills and protect illicit distillers in the mountains, and kill, whip or otherwise punish all persons who oppose them or show any disposition to enforce the laws. There is a reign of terror in these counties, and the Republican urges the government to take measures to break up the organization and bring the offenders to justice."

On taking a vote in the State assembly at Albany, New York, on Friday evening last, there was a very unusual scene. The question was upon the passage of an appropriation bill of \$1,000,000, to complete the new capitol building there. The working men of the city had been given to understand that it would be passed even if the governor vetoed it. The governor had vetoed it, and great excitement was occasioned thereby. Two hours were consumed in calling the roll, and the requisite two-thirds vote to override the governor's veto was wanting. On this announcement the people in the galleries and lobbies yelled and hooted against those who voted against the workingmen's interests, and as some of the members appeared outside several were beaten and driven back by the yelling and excited crowd, and the members were obliged to escape by the rear doors to the hotels. A large body of police arrived subsequently and drove the crowd from the capitol, and from the governor's house, which was threatened. A large crowd then went to the Delavan and other hotels, threatening to mob members. In some cases squads followed members to their rooms, threatening vengeance by the workingmen. Finally the police in great numbers dispersed them. No such occurrence was ever before seen in Albany.

A SPECIAL to the New York Sun from London says: "The absorbing interest in the Russian operations is for a moment transferred to the diplomatic world. Emboldened by his triumph in parliament, and the certainty of support from the nation, Disraeli is believed to be preparing to precipitate England joined by Austria into a conflict with Russia. Diplomatic citizens confess that England's participation is a foregone conclusion. Extraordinary preparations in the armament of both land and naval forces is reported in every part of the kingdom. All home transports from distant colonies are under orders for troops. Great fleets of troop ships are preparing at all naval rendezvous. Prodigious accumulations of naval and military stores are en route to the Mediterranean stations. Orders have been sent to India to mobilize the Mussulman contingent. Under these signs the markets have become unsettled, and corn, anticipating cavalry demands, has reached an extreme price. War measures are welcomed with enthusiasm among the great body of merchants whose business is crippled by the blockade of the Black sea, and the cessation of traffic with that region. In English homes, even among the lower ranks, the feeling of intense hostility against Russia is marked. They charge upon the ambition of the czar those hardships arising from the rise in the price of bread, stagnation of business, and the miseries that accompany war without its advantages. England's interests will be the pretext, and the first Russian success of any magnitude, the occasion for intervention. That this will be the end, the best informed men in parliament and public life concur in declaring. Disraeli and other officials of the government have been incessantly in cabinet council since the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's peace resolutions. To make this defeat is regarded as having contributed greatly to the strength of the party. The press clamor for the instant intervention of England. The Russian ambassador has gone home to warn the czar of the impending danger. Couriers follow him in rapid succession with reports of the situation which are too important to be trusted to the post or the telegraph."

The following account of a terrible accident was telegraphed from Chester, Pa., on Tuesday. It says: "This morning, the Saratoga, a large iron steamship which was to be launched at Roach's shipyard, started by its blocking sooner than was expected, killing and wounding many. Six dead bodies have been removed. About forty men were under the Saratoga when she went off. An order was given for them to come out, but was not heard. The names of the killed as far as known are Edward Finley, John Nelson, Charles Wright and E. Burke. The wounded men are George Woolf, mortally, and B. Cannon and W. Parkinson, seriously. It is thought that some of the workmen were dragged into the water by the ship. The bodies of the dead are horribly mangled, one being literally cut in halves, and others with their legs and arms torn off. The shipyard is thronged with friends and relatives of the victims, and presents a very distressing scene. Later, the number of dead in consequence of the accident at the shipyard is given as

addition to those already reported, J. J. Crew was instantly killed, and George O. Woolf and Barney Cannon died at ten o'clock. Three persons were wounded, all of whom will probably recover. All of the killed and wounded are workmen employed at the yards and were engaged in knocking the blocks from under the keel. The scene during the time the ship was going off was heart-rending, the men being seen struggling to escape while the huge blocks rolled by the ship crushed them to a jelly. No assistance could possibly be rendered by those who were standing by. Instead of the cheers which usually greet a launch, a wail of anguish went up and shrieks of pain rent the air. As soon as possible the dead and wounded were carried to the yard office and physicians summoned. About 1,900 men are employed at the yard, and friends of nearly all of them rushed to inquire for them. Flags are at half-mast throughout the town. Work at the yard has been stopped. John Roach has ordered money to be furnished to the families of the killed and wounded. J. Fountaine, who had entire charge of the launch, makes the following statement: I found that the ship was ready to move, and called for all hands to get out from under before she commenced cutting loose. The men who were down by the after blocking evidently did not hear my order, or did not obey, as they had fully five minutes to get out from the time the order was given till the ship started. Some of the men remained under, which is frequently done, to attend to the forward blocking."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets.	
St. Louis, May 23, 1877.	
Flour.....	\$5.00 @ 10.00
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	1.82 @ 1.83
No. 3.....	1.71 @ 1.72
No. 4 red.....	1.65 @ 1.70
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	47 @ 48
Oats—No. 2 mixed.....	40 @ 41
Eye—No. 2.....	70 @ 78
Bulk Meats.....	14.50 @ 14.60
Bacon.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Lard.....	9 @ 9
Butter—creamery.....	15 @ 20
dairy.....	8 1/2 @ 9
CHICAGO, May 23, 1877.	
Flour.....	5.00 @ 9.50
Wheat—No. 2 spring.....	1.55 @ 1.56
No. 3.....	1.44 @ 1.46
Corn.....	47 1/2 @ 48 1/2
Oats.....	40 @ 41
Bulk Meats.....	13.75 @ 13.87 1/2
Lard.....	9 1/2 @ 9 3/4
Butter—Dairy packed.....	18 @ 25
Eggs.....	9 @ 10
KANSAS CITY, May 23, 1877.	
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	1.70 @ 1.70
Wheat—No. 2, red fall.....	1.67 @ 1.68
No. 4, fall.....	1.57 @ 1.58
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	38 1/2 @ 40
Oats.....	34 @ 35
Eye—No. 2.....	67 1/2 @ 70

Live Stock Markets.	
St. Louis, May 23, 1877.	
Cattle—Prime to choice.....	\$5.00 @ 5.87
Poorer grades.....	3.50 @ 4.50
Hogs.....	4.00 @ 4.90
CHICAGO, May 23, 1877.	
Cattle—Good steers.....	3.75 @ 5.15
Hogs—Packers.....	3.75 @ 4.15
KANSAS CITY, May 23, 1877.	
Cattle—Native shippers.....	4.00 @ 5.35
Native feeders.....	4.25 @ 4.60
Native stockers.....	3.75 @ 4.25
Native cows.....	2.00 @ 4.50
Texas steers.....	4.00 @ 4.75
Hogs—Packers.....	4.00 @ 4.90
Stockers.....	3.25 @ 4.30

Wheat is quoted from ten to fifteen cents lower than it was a week ago. No. 2, winter wheat, is now forty cents lower than it was a few weeks ago. It does not now seem probable that it will again go up as high this season as it has been, unless there should be a serious damage from some cause to the crops somewhere, or the war in Europe assumes greater complications.

Flour is reported dull and a little lower, but holders are striving to keep it up.

Corn and other grain are lower in sympathy with wheat. The same is true of provisions. The only important article that has not declined since our last quotation is cattle. Figures for St. Louis are same as last week; for Kansas City they are a little higher. The highest figure paid at Kansas City, was on last Saturday.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: XX, \$3.25; XXX, \$3.75; XXXX, \$4.75; fancy, \$5.00. Corp meal, \$2 cwt., 90c @ \$1.00. Rye flour, \$2.00 @ \$2.25.

Seeds are quoted as follows at Kansas City: Red clover, \$9.25 @ \$9.65; timothy, \$1.90; blue grass, \$2.10 @ \$2.35; orchard grass, \$2.25; Osage orange, \$4.00 @ \$4.25; flax seed, \$1.25 to 1.50.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Apples, \$3.50 @ 4.00; white beans \$1.25 @ 2.25, hand picked, \$2.40 @ 2.75; castor beans, \$1.25 @ 1.30; beeswax, 20c; butter, best, 10 @ 12 1/2c, common, 9 @ 9c; cheese, Kansas, 12 @ 13c, common and old, 10 @ 9c; eggs, 8c; hay \$7.50 @ 8.00; hides, green, per lb, 6 @ 8c; green salted, 7 @ 8c, dry salt, 14 @ 15c; dry salt, 12c; kip and calf, 10 @ 12c; dry sheepskins 25c @ \$1.00; honey, strained, 10 @ 12c; lard, 12 1/2c per bush; poultry, dressed chickens, per lb, 7 @ 8c; turkeys 8 @ 9c; potatoes, 50 @ 1.50; talow, 5 @ 6c; tobacco, extra bright, 14 @ 15c; 1st class, 14 @ 15c, 2d class, 13 @ 14c, 3d class, 12 @ 13c; wool, fine unwashed, 15 @ 18c, medium fine, 20 @ 22c, combing fine, 22 @ 24c, tub washed, 34 @ 37c; dried apples, 5 @ 6c; dried peaches, 9 @ 12c.

New wheat from Texas was received in St. Louis this week.

The government of Russia has contracted for half a million army blankets from Massachusetts manufacturers. Ten thousand American plots have also been ordered by Russian dealers.

Both Russia and Turkey are now sorely in need of money. They both offer high interest for loans. Russia is borrowing in Holland, and Holland to refold is sending American bonds home. Many English bankers are doing the same thing to some extent to get gold to invest in Turkey. If this continues it may make gold scarce in New York.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1877.

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

City and Vicinity.

THE "Ten Times One" club of this city will give an excursion over the Kansas Pacific railroad to Leavenworth, on Saturday.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great rise in the river, and although almost submerged, the machinery conducting power for Kimball's foundry still runs as usual.

A VERY pleasant social meeting of the Young People's Christian Association was held in the parlors of the Congregational church on Monday night. Vocal music and an abundance of ice cream added to the enjoyment of the occasion.

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

WE would call attention to the new advertisement of Messrs H. C. Raugh & Co., which appears on this page. Our farmer friends will find at this recently established boot and shoe store an almost endless variety of plow shoes, kip boots and such other goods in their line as they may need, which, for prices and quality, can but give satisfaction. Give them a call.

Personal.

MR. V. F. BROWN, a former student of our State university, is visiting with friends in Lawrence.

MISS MILDRED HENDRICKS, one of the favorite young ladies of Lawrence, left yesterday for Indiana, to be absent for an indefinite period of time.

CHARLES K. CARMAN, son of our ex-sheriff, who now occupies a position on the Denver Tribune, came down from the West on Tuesday morning, and will remain in the city for a few days. Charley is well pleased with Denver, and is doing well.

A Public Benefactor.

If "the who causes two spears of grass to grow where only one grew before," is entitled to praise, how a thousand fold more is the man a public benefactor who causes ten human beings to live where only one lived before. "Consumption cannot be cured," has long been the wall of suffering humanity. Why? Because no foreign application of medicine could reach the part affected. "Inhalation" came the nearest in its day, but that was not a success. Dr. Monroe, now in our city, treats catarrh, ozina, bronchitis, asthma, tuberculous consumption and all kindred diseases by means of Medicated Spray, administered with the Steam Atomizer. We witnessed its performance at his rooms for a few minutes, and believe it is the remedy. Eureka! The doctor is no patent medicine vendor, nor patentee. His medicines are the regular prescriptions of the materia medica, and his atomizer an accepted agent by the faculty all over the country. Call at his rooms, at the Ludington house, get a circular, read his testimonials, receive an experimental treatment, FREE, and be convinced.

University Commencement Week.

Annual examinations commence Thursday, May 31st.

Anniversary of Orophilian Literary Society, Friday evening, June 8th.

Baccalaureate sermon, by Rev. William Cheever, Sunday evening, June 10th.

Oratorical exercises of the senior normal class, and granting diplomas to graduates, Monday afternoon, June 11th.

Anniversary of Oread Literary Society, Monday evening, June 11th.

Class-day exercises, Tuesday, June 12th, 10 o'clock a. m.

Annual address under the auspices of the literary societies, by Hon. Geo. R. Peck, United States district attorney for Kansas, Tuesday evening.

Orations of senior class and other usual exercises of commencement day, Wednesday, June 13th, commencing at 9 a. m.

All the varied exercises at the university are open to the general public, and a most cordial invitation is extended to citizens and friends of all avocations to leave their labor and enjoy the anniversaries at our State university.

JAS. MARVIN,
President of Faculty.

State papers please copy.

THE RAGING KAW.

The Low Lands Under Water—Railroads Submerged—The Dam Injured.

The recent long continued and heavy rains throughout the State, besides greatly retarding farm work have so swollen the Kansas river and its tributaries that in many places their banks have been unable to hold the immense volume of water, and the consequences, not a little damage has been done to property on low lands. At this point during the past week the river has risen to over seventeen feet above low water mark, the highest it has been at any time since 1858. About six miles northwest of this city and in the vicinity of the lake, there is a large tract of land submerged. Our citizens will recognize the locality better perhaps when we remind them that it was on this flat that McDaniels and Montgomery, the escaped prisoners, took refuge from their pursuers in 1875. In the immediate vicinity of Law-

NEW STORE!

CITY SHOE STORE,

103 Massachusetts Street,

THE PLACE FOR FARMERS TO BUY

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Men's plow shoes, whole stock	\$1 75
Boys' plow shoes, whole stock	1 40
A nice calf, box toe boot	3 00
Ladies' kid, side lace	2 25
Ladies' kid polish	2 00
Ladies' kid slippers	1 00

Call and see goods, get prices and be convinced.

H. C. RAUGH & CO.

rence, the K. P. and A., T. & S. F. railroads are under water at this writing. No regular mail was received here since Sunday last from any direction, until yesterday afternoon. North Lawrence for several blocks west and north of the bridge is under water. A number of families have been compelled to remove their effects to other parts of the city.

The dam across the river withstood the immense pressure without showing a weak point until at about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when a break was discovered opposite the first bridge pier, from the north side. The extent of the break cannot be ascertained until the river lowers; it is thought, however, that only a portion of the top has been carried away. The river is falling slowly.

A case of considerable interest to travelers has lately been decided by the United States district court of Indiana. A man purchased a ticket over the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad. The only empty seat was one which was occupied by some baggage. He requested the conductor to have the baggage removed. His request being denied, he refused to give up his ticket unless provided with a seat, and was put off the train. He sued the company in the State court and was awarded \$2,000 damages. The supreme court set aside the verdict on a technical point, and the case being transferred to the United States court, the decision of the State court was ratified.

A Wonder-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, nervous ailments, rheumatism, and disorders involving constitutional weakness or physical decay. It literally "works wonders." The botanical 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 nothing in its composition that is not salutary. It contains some of the most potent tonics 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.

STRAYED, from the undersigned in Eudora, Douglas county, Kansas, on the 29th of April, 1877, a small black horse, five years old, about fourteen hands high, carries high head with nose out; main lies on left side; hair rubbed off on sides by harness; shod on fore feet with heavy shoes. Also a bay, three-year-old horse, with white face; very thin in flesh. A liberal price will be paid for any information that will lead to the recovery of the above described property.

Merchant Tailor.

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

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

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

DR. HIGGINS' 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 office.

Centennial Barber Shop.

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

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

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

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-wash brushes &c., &c.

NEW GOODS!

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.

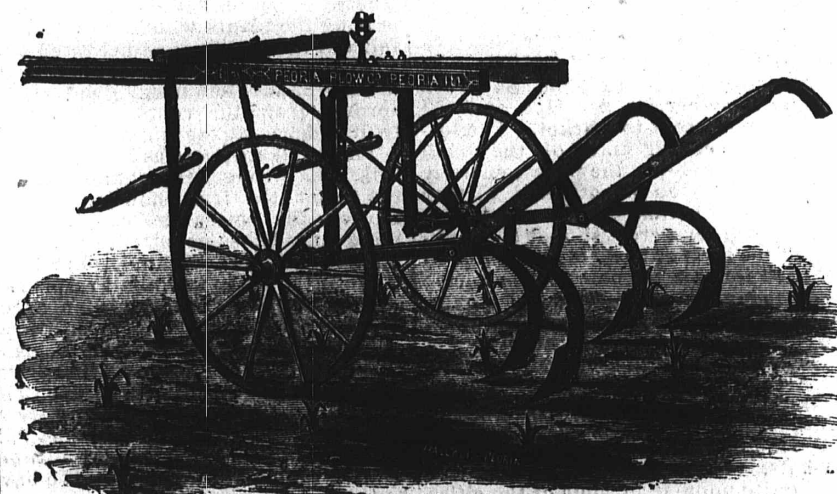
HAND MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

Of Geishecke, Meyenburg & 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.

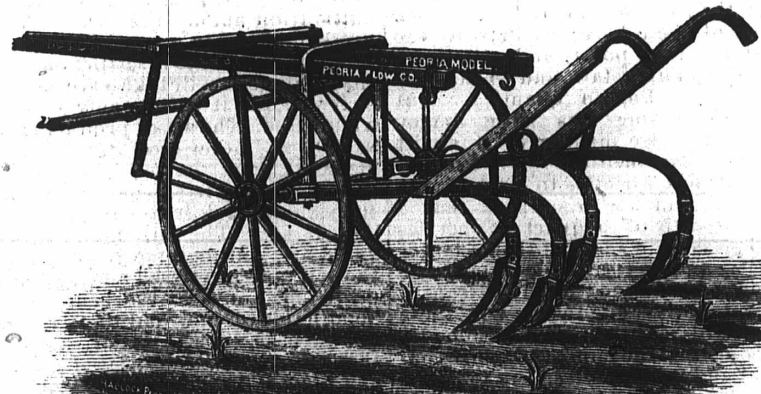
THE PEORIA PLOWS,



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.,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Having opened at the above named place a salesroom for

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS,

LADIES' PHAETONS,

BUGGIES, WITH OR WITHOUT TOPS,

SPRING WAGONS, ETC., ETC.,

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

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

Respectfully, M. A. DEHONEY.

For the Black Hills

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

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

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

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

The Great Meteor.

This wonderful 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 Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R., and connections, being visible from all points on its line, thus showing conclusively that the Old Reliable H. & St. Jo. route East is the first choice of all heavenly as well as earthly bodies. We are told that signs and wonders shall appear, &c. So, when people traveling East choose the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Jo. route, the signs in 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.

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 Pictorial America or the Aldine. It is written in gossamer, graphic style, covering details of the tour through the garden of the Southwest (the Arkansas valley, Southern Kansas), to the very heart of the Alps of America—the Rocky Mountains. Jaunts are made to all the famous resorts of Colorado, the remarkable ruins, the springs, the mines, and, in short, to every point of interest to tourist, agriculturist, capitalist, miner, and invalid. With the Tourist the San Juan Guide keeps fitting company, and the two publications are mailed free to all writing for one or both to T. J. ANDERSON, Topeka, Kansas.

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

Use for nasal catarrh, bronchitis, hoarseness, colds, rheumatism, diseases of the urinary organs and liver. Sure cure for piles if used in connection with the Eye 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.

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

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

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

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

THE FARMER'S REFORM

GRANGE PAPER,

Only \$1.50 Per Year.

The Secretary of each Grange is authorized to solicit subscribers for the SPIRIT.

Horticultural Department.

Gooseberries and Mildew.

A correspondent from Osage Mission says: "I wish to ask the cause of blight or mildew on gooseberries and if there is a remedy." G. C. Brackett, secretary of the State Horticultural Society, answers as follows:

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In answer to your correspondent at Osage Mission, as to the cause of mildew upon gooseberries and remedies therefor, I will cite the statements of Thomas and Barry.

Thomas says, pp. 375, as a remedy: "Manuring, high cultivation and pruning will in some cases prove sufficient to prevent mildew. This may be assisted by the cautious application of salt, either thinly over the soil or directly upon the plant; in the latter case the solution should be so thin that the saline taste may be just perceptible." Also, he recommends a heavy mulching with common hay, well saturated with salt water, in early spring. This can be done by placing the hay heavily around the plants, and sprinkling with a common watering pot, avoiding direct contact with the bushes, if the solution be strong.

Barry says: "Observation indicates as a remedy, the selection of a cool soil and situation, and mulching to keep the roots cool, and manuring and good culture to keep up a vigorous condition." As to causes, he says: "It is owing mainly to the heat of our summers."

Not having seen this disease in Kansas, I have referred to those who have had experience with it in other sections. The Houghton and American seedling (pale red) varieties, are not liable to attacks of mildew, and it is generally confined to the imported varieties, which the general experience proves worthless on account of this disease.

G. C. BRACKETT.

Sending Berries to Market.

Already in the extreme Southern States strawberries are ripe and the crop is being sent to market. The season for the earlier kinds of the small fruits or berries, as they are generally called, will soon be at hand further north, and it is time that those who expect to market a crop, should be thinking of the style of baskets and crates to be used for this purpose. There have been many different styles of boxes, baskets and crates during the past twenty years, and the old heavy wood boxes or trays, once used, are now seldom seen in our markets, and about the only relic of old-time berry marketing is the small Jersey basket, holding one-fourth or fifth of a quart. These baskets, with very tall handles, are still quite popular in some of the cities and villages of New Jersey, for it is quite difficult to make some persons see the difference in the sizes of vessels of this kind, and to them a basket is a basket, whether it takes the contents of two, four or six to fill a quart measure.

The fruit growers take advantage of this deficiency in the perceptive faculties of their customers, and cut down the size of their berry baskets to the lowest practical point, and still have them hold an uncertain, and to the purchaser, an unknown quantity. But before dismissing this little Jersey splint basket, we must give it credit for being a safe medium for conveying the small, soft varieties to market; for it is but reasonable to suppose that a fourth or fifth of a quart of berries would go safer in a basket than a larger quantity, and be less liable to become bruised and mashed during transit. This is doubtless one reason why these baskets still hold their own in some localities, against the improved, more convenient and better styles.

Then, again, every grower who sends berries to market, is likely to suffer greater or less losses by not having the vessels returned by the dealer or customer to whom the fruit has been consigned; and the more costly the baskets, the greater are his losses if there is any carelessness in this matter. It is true, however, that there is an offset to this, in the fact that the dealer in the city will usually take more pains to preserve a costly basket than a very cheap one, and it may be that, upon the whole, there is not much difference in the way of losses to the fruit grower, whether he uses cheap or costly baskets. But we are also informed that fruit, when packed in handsome baskets and crates, sells more readily and commands better prices than when sent to market in unattractive packages. This is evidently true, and consequently the fruit grower should take all these phases of the trade into consideration when getting ready to sell his crop. He should also ascertain something of the market to which his fruit is to be sent, for it demands actual measurement instead of guess work, those baskets holding one-third, one-half, or a full quart, should be used, instead of any other.

If the distance is so great that it will not pay him to have the empty baskets and crates returned, then a cheap giveaway box or basket should be used; but as a rule these very cheap baskets are too fragile to insure the safe carriage of berries to any considerable distance. If made of good material, however, or if they are strong enough to reach their destination in good order, there is certainly an advantage in these cheap free fruit boxes, as the commission agent is relieved from any annoyance in looking after their safe return; and besides this

the grower avoids the use of old and stained boxes returned from market.

There has been much discussion among fruit growers and dealers in berries in regard to the best form of boxes and baskets, as to whether these should be round or square, with perpendicular or flaring sides.

The square box with perpendicular sides, and made of thin veneer, such as the Hallock and Burlington free fruit box, is doubtless the most economical in form where a saving of space in the crates is of any great importance, but such boxes are only intended to be used once, and are given away with the fruit. Then a basket or box with perpendicular sides is always objectionable for berries, from the fact that each layer rests wholly upon the one beneath, thereby settling more rapidly and to a greater degree.

Fall Raspberries.

We are all of us so apt to measure the value of everything we grow by what it will bring in market, that we sometimes give the go-by to many little luxuries that we might have in our gardens at little cost. Of this class are the fall raspberries. The market gardener tells us that they are absolutely worthless; in the first place "they are too soft for market," and in the next place nobody wants to buy raspberries when there are plenty of peaches, grapes, plums and other nice fall fruits to be had. Now this is all true enough from the market gardener's view; and yet we hazard nothing in saying that no one who has a patch of well-managed fall raspberries in his garden, would want to be without them on any account.

We may say well-managed plants, because there is all in this idea. If left to themselves there is nothing so worthless. They fruit in the ordinary raspberry season, and again in the fall producing very little at either time. The first crop should be prevented, by cutting the plants wholly down in the fall and early spring, and covered with a good coat of well-rotted barnyard manure; they then make good strong sprouts from the roots, and the fall fruit is borne at the end of the branch.

These fall raspberries like good rich soil. The stronger this summer branch the better the fruit, and the stronger the soil the better the shoot. Then there must be some attention to thinning—at least in one kind. The Catawissa is the best known fall raspberry, but the Belle de Fontenay is an excellent one for the purpose. It throws up innumerable suckers, and only as many must be left as are needed. The Catawissa does not sprout much. The Belle de Fontenay is a very poor thing treated as an ordinary summer-bearing kind. It is only when cut down for autumn bearing that it is so good. We have had the Catawissa upon our table as late as the 12th of November.—*German-town Telegraph.*

Cultivate the Orchard.

A long experience in fruit growing has satisfied me that one prolific cause of short crops from the orchards, and the yield, such as it is, of an indifferent character, is the lack of attention or cultivation among the trees. An impression seems to prevail that about all an apple tree needs is setting out; when that is done it will take care of itself; so it will, but it will be only a tree, not a fruit tree. The act of producing fruit, as with any other crop, draws essential elements from the soil, that must be provided, else, in the nature of things, the yield must decrease and the quality deteriorate. The soil should be cultivated by planting some grain crop, that the soil may be stirred and its surface made more of an absorbent. It is a good practice, now and then a season, to sow peas, corn, oats, or some crop that will furnish the desired elements, and plow it in when grown, but the practice of seeding down an orchard is attended with peril to its greatest fruitfulness. I find that the most thrifty orchard will manifest its appreciation of the neglect by shortening up the crop; and it would be well for all who have fruit trees to at once plow the ground, if it is in grass, and put on some manure, and they will find my experience is true and will be proven by theirs.

I also find it of great advantage to keep a few hogs or sheep in the orchard, to eat up the wormy apples as they fall. This destruction of the worms tends to reduce their destructiveness the succeeding year. The fruit crop must be given attention, and the return is in proportion as the grower supplies the aids that are at his hand.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

NILES, Michigan.

According to the experience of Henry Reynolds, of Montgomery county, N. C., tar is a perfect remedy for scab and sun-cracked apple trees. He says, that by coating with new tar the trunk of a favorite fruit-bearer that was cracked and so decayed that the bark was dead and would peel off, he restored it fully. He applies it to all branches that show signs of decay. Since practicing this cheap remedy, he has not been troubled with insects. By applying tar to the trunk, and clearing away the surface at the roots, so as to let it run down on them, peach trees badly damaged by borers, are fully restored. Replace the earth and you will have no more trouble with the trees for two years or more. If the tar is applied to young trees, the borers will not trouble them at all. He states that the coating should be applied in the winter, or early in the spring, with new tar.

The Household.

RAILROAD CAKE.—One cup sugar, one cup flour, three eggs, three table-spoons vinegar, one spoon soda, bake in a long buttered pan, and when baked roll, after spreading with jelly of a tart kind.

STEAMED PLUM PUDDING.—Four eggs, a cup of suet chopped fine, half a pound of raisins, a cupful of sweet milk, three cupfuls of flour, and a tea-spoonful of baking powder. Steam three hours. Sauce to suit the taste.

MUFFINS.—Two cupfuls buttermilk, one table-spoonful thick cream, one egg well beaten, small tea-spoonful salt, two even tea-spoonfuls soda, two and one-half cupfuls flour, or sufficient to make a batter a little thicker than for griddle cakes. Bake in waffle irons or gem pans in a hot oven.

PRESERVED SAUSAGE.—Hang up and dry in a cool place several weeks (smoke if you like), then put in a dripping pan and set in a hot oven till all symptoms of water disappears, then lift out of grease, pack in an earthen jar, when full pour over hot lard and tie up, keep in a dry place.

Most fruit stains and coffee stains, if taken in season, can be easily removed from linen by placing the part stained over a pail, bowl or pan, and gradually pouring a stream of boiling water on the spot. Hold the kettle as high up over the spot as convenient, and the stains will fade out entirely.

JELLY CAKE.—Two eggs, one cupful sugar, one-half tea-cupful sweet milk, butter the size of half a large hen's egg, one tea-spoonful lemon extract, two tea-spoonfuls baking powder, one tea-cupful flour, little pinch of salt. Soften the butter, but do not heat it. Beat the butter, sugar and eggs together till very light; add the milk, lemon and salt; sift the baking powder through the flour, and stir in gradually at the last. Bake in layers, and put jelly or cocoanut between. This quantity will make five layers on round tins. Bake in a tolerably hot oven.

COLORING WOOL RED.—Take madder, two pounds, soak in a little wheat bran to prevent spotting or sticking; alum one and a half pounds; scour wool thoroughly, then take two pounds wool, boil in the alum water to cleanse from all grease; then boil in the madder water until the color is out of dye, stirring occasionally, wash out and dry, and you have a color that will last. It used to cost twenty-five cents per pound for madder, ten cents for alum. Cochineal colors a beautiful red, but more expensive, and must be dyed in a copper or brass vessel, and not so durable a color.

APPLE SNOW.—Pare and core juicy, tart apples (like Rhode Island greenings), and stew with just enough water to keep them from scorching. When soft, sweeten with loaf sugar; add the grated peel of a lemon while boiling, and stir until not a lump remains. Put in a bit of sugar, as large as a walnut, while hot. When cool, add the juice of half a lemon, and to a quart of the apple put the unbeaten whites of two eggs; beat the mixture until it is stiff enough to stand alone, and is as white as snow. Serve with whipped cream, and you will have a palatable and healthful dessert.

ORANGE PUDDING.—Take four oranges, remove the peels, and cut into the thinnest possible slices. Place in a glass dish, and scatter over them three heaping tea-spoonfuls of white sugar. Make a custard of one pint of milk, one table-spoonful of corn starch rubbed fine, with cold milk, and then stirred into boiling milk, and the yolks of three eggs, and add one-third of a tea-cupful of sugar. When cold, pour it over the oranges. Beat the whites of three eggs and one-third of a cupful of sugar to a froth, and pour over it. If preferred, it can be made in an earthen dish, and the whites browned slightly in the oven.

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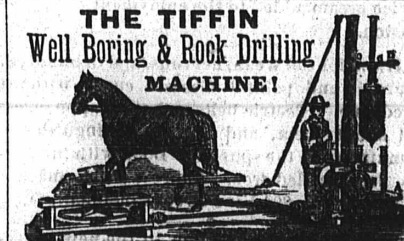
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Farm and Stock.

Then and Now.

A New Hampshire farmer in comparing the profits of farming fifty or ninety years ago, with the profits of to-day, thus writes:

Many have the impression that the farmers at the present day do not have an equal chance with other branches of business that they enjoyed fifty and ninety years ago; but let figures and facts tell the story.

The following is the appraisement of live stock on the farm of the Hon. Meshech Weare, of Hampton Falls, 1786, the pounds, pence, etc., being reduced to dollars and cents:

One horse, \$20; 1 yoke of oxen, \$36.66; 1 yoke of oxen, \$30; 4 cows, \$40; 2 three-year-old heifers, \$16; 1 two-year-old heifer, \$5; 3 hogs, \$10; 16 sheep, \$20.

In those days a four-week-old pig sold for \$1, veal 4 cents per pound, lamb 4, beef 5, chickens 5, butter 12 1-2, eggs 10, and so on; while molasses was worth \$1.25 per gallon; sugar 16 to 20 cents per pound; calico from 40 to 60, cotton cloth from 40 to 55 cents per yard.

In 1815 a farmer living in Chichester, bought his iron work for building a barn, such as hinges for doors, spikes for cleats to fasten the boards, fastenings, etc., of the State prison, at one shilling per pound. He paid for them in beef at \$2.50 per hundred. At that date a farmer paid for a common day's work 50 cents, and in haying \$1. Sugar was then worth from 17 to 21 cents per pound; molasses 90 cents a gallon; tea from \$1.50 to \$2.17 per lb.; salt \$2 per bushel; cotton yarn from 90 cents to \$1 per pound; cotton cloth from 58 to 67 cents per yard, and calico about the same price.

Farmers who hire labor at the present day, when we consider the improved machinery for farm work, do not pay any more for their work than they did fifty years ago.

Sixty years ago beef was worth from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per hundred; to-day it is worth \$7 or \$8; pork \$5, to-day \$7.50; chickens 5 cents per pound, to-day 14 cents; butter 10 to 12, to-day 20 to 30 cents; eggs 10 to 12, to-day 16 to 25 cents per dozen, and so on in the prices of all farm productions.

In what farmers have to buy, the difference in price has been reversed. Salt fifty or sixty years ago varied from \$1.25 to \$2 per bushel; to-day it is worth 55 cents; nails 10 to 12, to-day 3 1-2 to 4 cents per pound; sugar 17 to 21, to-day 10 to 12; prints from 30 to 60, to-day from 6 to 10 cents per yard; sheeting 25 to 45, to-day from 8 to 12 cents, and other things accordingly.

These figures show that the balance-sheet has been in favor of the farmer on both sides, for the past fifty or sixty years; that is, his produce sells nearly one hundred per cent. higher and what goods he has to buy he gets one hundred per cent. cheaper than sixty years ago. Farmers state that it costs more to live now than sixty years ago. This is owing to the bane of fashion, which every farmer must exercise his own judgment in yielding to. He should remember that a pound of sugar will sweeten just as much flour, a bushel of salt savor as much beef, a yard of print cover as many superficial inches as a like amount of goods bought sixty years ago.

We are constrained to believe with every thing equal, and not to consider the lavish expenditure in living, that farming pays one hundred per cent. more to-day than it did fifty or ninety years ago.

Management of Heifers.

The value of a cow often depends much upon her treatment as a heifer when first in milk. Kindness and milk flow together. Betty's answer, when asked why the cow gave so much more milk to Peter than to John, is full of practical philosophy. She said Peter, before he milked the cow, patted her gently and said, "So, my pretty little milky, so!" but when John came to milk he hit her on the hip with the stool, and said, "Get around, you brute!" When good heifers are handled and fed by Peter, they yield him the last drop of milk, and grow into very valuable cows; but when John, with his rough, unmanly ways, manages young heifers, they revenge themselves by kicking him at every opportunity, and are often discarded as worthless. Vicious heifers are mostly made so by vicious attendants. The heifer, previous to coming in, should be handled daily, and not only become familiar with her attendant, but pleased with his petting. He should feed her often a little food that she likes; card her; handle the udder—and thus becoming used to handling, she will suffer herself to be milked quietly from the first.

The dairyman should remember that the draft upon the system of the young heifer in giving milk is very large; and that after a few days from calving, she should be fed generously, that her system may be sustained under the heavy drain. Wheat bran and oatmeal are best. Cornmeal is not good to be given alone, but may properly be fed with oats or bran. Corn and oats ground together are excellent.

The heifer, when first in milk, should have a long milking period. She is developing her milk secretions and should become accustomed to give milk beyond the ordinary season, and she ought not to be served again under

nine months. She will then give milk about fifteen months before drying off. A heifer that holds out her milk well, is very likely to do so in future; and we regard a cow as not worth keeping that will not give milk ten months with a steady, even flow. We have had cows that, at the dush, would give forty pounds per day, but hold it only a short time, and dry up at eight months. Such cows are not worth keeping. They are often outdone in quantity for the season by cows that do not give more than twenty-five pounds at the best. It is the steady milker that pays; for this reason, great care should be taken to test the staying qualities of the heifer in her first period of milking. Full feeding will greatly assist in developing the heifer, and should never be neglected. Dairyman must learn that milk comes from the food, and that only liberal feeding can produce a liberal yield of milk. Never seek for a small eater, but for one with a vigorous appetite, and then give all the food that can be digested; and the milk will be returned to you in as great measure as you have meted out in food.—*Live-Stock Journal*.

Jersey Cattle.

The Jerseys are essentially butter cows, and in quantity of milk are admitted to be inferior to Ayrshires, Dutch and Short-horns, though in richness their milk yields from twenty to twenty-five per cent. of cream, while the ordinary cow's produce averages only twelve and a half per cent. Their native pastures in the islands are of the richest kind of feed, and as the lush of spring grass comes in, the Jersey farmer tethers his cow and restricts her feeding to a circular range of about a dozen feet, where she is forced to eat down the grass as clean as though it were mowed. She is usually moved forward several times during the day, but only two or three feet at a time, to prevent her trampling the grass. By this mode of pasturing, cows are known to have produced an average of fifty-one pounds of rich, yellow butter in a single month of May or June. Their winter food is ten to twenty pounds of hay daily to each cow, a faggot of straw, with ten to twenty pounds of parsnips, white carrots, turnips or mangel-wurzel, the two first named roots in equal proportions, being preferred in the production of the best butter.

As fattening cattle they have but few good points, though their flesh is fine-grained, high colored and of excellent flavor. The best breeders esteem a large yield of milk as a serious drawback in the value of the cow, since the animals which produce very large quantities afford proportionately less butter and of an inferior quality. At home the Jersey cow is a family pet; the fawn color approaching to the tawny predominating in the more perfect specimens, resembling in color, shape and motion that of the fallow deer. The wooded scenery of their fields heightens the impression, as the gentle creatures are seen grazing or standing listlessly under the shade of branching elm and leafy beech. The agriculture of these islands lacks the improved culture of the day, and had the development of the Jersey breed of cattle, now so justly celebrated in Great Britain and the United States, depended solely upon the skill and enterprise of the farmers of the Channel Islands, the world at large would still be in ignorance of their superiority in dairy qualities over other breeds.—*American Cultivator*.

How to Lead an Unbroken Heifer.

A few weeks ago I selected a beautiful heifer in a field with others, bought her for a friend, and directed where she should be delivered. She was sent by rail, and on arrival my friend's man took her in charge. She was a yearling, and not large at that. Before he could get her home, some six miles, she had nearly killed him. She had thrown herself down half a dozen times, thrown and dragged him no telling how far. She had exhausted herself, obstinately lain down, willfully gotten up, when she had a mind to, scared horses and women, and made her trip generally memorable along a quiet country road. All because as a calf she had not been tied up and handled, fed salt perhaps, and led about a little quietly a few times, before starting her on her journey. It is almost criminal to sell an animal in such an unsafe condition.

Whenever it is any one's lot to lead such a creature, let him first handle and quiet it for some time by every gentle means in his power. He may stand with the right hand over its neck, patting it upon the shoulder and neck. He may give it a little salt, stroke its head and ears, scratch its poll between the horns, etc. Finally he may let it walk quietly forward slowly—checking or stopping it by the halter—or if led by a rope about the horns, this should be looped about its nose, so as to give better control. Then with a light switch in the right hand, still held over the shoulder, and the leading rope in the left, the animal may be started upon her journey. She must be let have her own way for a while, that is, she may stop, or go ahead, walk or run gently, and so guided, as to keep on the way all the time. After a while she may be touched a little with the switch, if she stops, or stops too long, and be pulled in, if she runs too much, but even with an unbroken wild thing, like the one mentioned above, there need be no serious difficulty in getting her along, if she be properly treated.—*Cor. American Agriculturist*.

Veterinary Department.

Indigestion in Calves, Lambs and Foals.—White Scour.

This may result from a great variety of causes, such as withholding of the first (laxative) milk after parturition, feeding new-born calves on the milk of old calved cows, bringing up foals or lambs on cow's milk, working, over-driving or otherwise exciting the dams, feeding unwholesome food to the dams, allowing too long intervals between the meals of the young, bringing up on hand on cold or soured milk or farinaceous food, keeping in damp, unwholesome pens, or the accumulation of pellets of hair in the stomach.

Symptoms.—Irregular (impaired or even ravenous) appetite, swollen, tender, drum-like abdomen, sour eructations, profuse fetid, white watery diarrhoea, white or grayish fur on tongue, dry, scurfy, unthrifty skin, and rapid emaciation.

Treatment.—Give a dose of one to two ounces castor oil (one-third for lambs) with a tea-spoonful of laudanum. Then with each meal give table-spoonful from a bottle of sherry in which one-eighth of the fresh fourth stomach of a calf has been steeped. Or with this give a carminative (one ounce tincture of cinnamon) with an antacid (prepared chalk or magnesia one drachm) and soothing or anodyne agents (gum Arabic, biethmuth), with, it may be, an astringent (tincture of kino or catechu one drachm). If there is much tenderness of the abdomen apply a pulp of mustard and water. If yellowness of the mucous membranes and white, very fetid dung, give two grains calomel and five grains chalk, twice daily. In all cases give fresh, warm, wholesome milk thrice a day, with several spoonfuls of lime-water added to each meal. In some instances the tone of the stomach may be greatly restored by a table-spoonful of tincture of gentian twice a day.

Prevention should be sought in breeding only vigorous families, sheltering properly, and feeding the milk of the dam or of a healthy nurse unaltered by faty feeding or excitement, or by standing. When a foal must be brought up on cow's milk, dilute it with one-third its bulk of warm water, sweeten with sugar, and add lime-water. For the carnivora use only the upper third of cow's milk.—*Farmers' Veterinary Adviser*.

I have a friend who has a fine mare. About two years ago her ankle began to swell. He did not do anything for it, and it has now swelled to the hock joint. I looked at it and found it swollen quite hard, not much fever, but I found a humor all around the ankle and under the fetlock joint. It does not appear to crack open as much as the scratches would, but appears to me like a chronic swelling of some kind. As I did not see it in its first stages, I cannot tell whether there was any humor there or not. I write to you to see if you can tell what it may be, and the remedy.

ANSWER.—The mare suffers from chronic scratches, or what is sometimes termed grease. It is an inflammation of the skin at the back of the heels and fetlock. They are at first very much swollen and inflamed. Vesicles and pustules form, yielding a fetid discharge which irritates the surface over which it flows. It being partly due to a constitutional derangement, you have to resort to internal as well as external treatment. Prepare and give a purge. When the animal has done purging, get arsenous acid, two drachms; carbonate of potash, two ounces; water, one quart; mix and boil slowly until the arsenic is dissolved; strain when cool; give one ounce twice a day for ten days; then discontinue, and give carbolic acid crystals half a drachm, diluted with half pint of water, twice a day, for three or four days, then return to the arsenous treatment; rub the parts once a day withaseline; use plenty of friction with the hand; do not allow any water to get to the parts.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

I have a mare that I have kept in the barn all winter; only used her a little, and she has had a very thick coat of hair, and when I drive her she sweats very freely, and is very hard to rub dry; seems to be a cold sweat, and she blows and thumps a great deal after being jogged three or four miles; some say that clipping would relieve her a great deal; the mare's appetite is good. You will please give me your advice.

ANSWER.—Your mare suffers from indigestion; the abnormal growth of hair is due to functional derangement of the cuticle interfering with the hair follicles. **Treatment.** Take barbadose aloes pulverized, seven; ginger, two drachms; make into a ball of the proper consistency; give some morning before feeding; you had better prepare the animal by first feeding upon laxative food, bran mash, for two or three days. After purging has ceased get sulphate of iron, cichona bark and gentian root pulverized, of each two ounces; make into twelve powders; give one night and morning in soft feed; give plenty of nutritious but not bulky food. Clipping would be beneficial, but you will require to regulate the clothing to the weather.

MR. EDITOR.—Please inform me at what age a horse gets a full mouth and oblige. Yours respectfully, READER.

ANSWER.—At five years.

To All, Particularly Invalids,

spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness 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, or disorder of liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, Schenk'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.

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DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
—OR—
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

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

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
Will certainly effect a cure.

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

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

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DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS.

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

AGUE AND FEVER.
No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression **DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.**

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WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING

Sand's Genuine All Wool
HORSE COLLARS.
All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented.

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any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over every other preparation of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.
Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hile-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Xellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of **LEIS' CONDITION POWDER**, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.
Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that **LEIS' POWDER** stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.



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



In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blind vent, Glaucoma, Melgrima or Giddiness, &c. **LEIS' POWDER** will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks oftentimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.

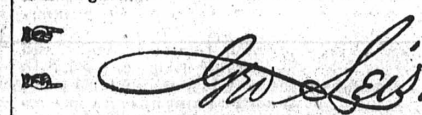


Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular supply of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of **Leis' Condition Powder** the flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities in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



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

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



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