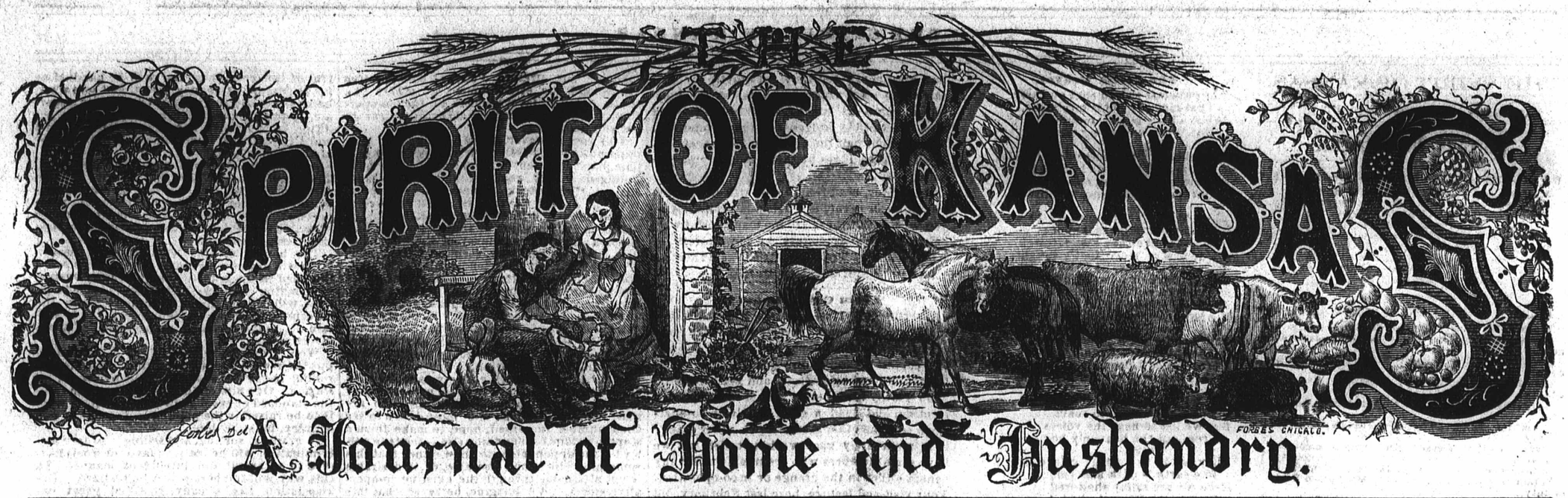

VOL. VI.---NO. 23. LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, JUNE 7, 1877. WHOLE NO. 279.

FARM LIFE.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

Saw ye the farmer at his plow,
As ye were riding by?
Or wearied 'neath the noonday toil,
When summer suns were high?
And thought you that his lot was hard,
And did you thank your God
That you and yours were not condemned
Thus like a slave to plod?

Come see him at his harvest home,
When garden, field and tree
Conspire with flowing store to fill
His barn and granary;
His beautiful children gaily sport
Amid the new-mown hay,
Or proudly aid with vigorous arm
His tasks as best they may.

The Harvest-Giver is his friend,
The maker of the soil
And earth, the mother, gives them bread,
And cheers their patient toil;
Come join them round their winter hearth,
The heartfelt pleasure see—
And you can better judge how blest
The farmer's life may be.

THE DRUID'S MOSS.

BY AMELIA E. BARR.

"A man's hat in his hand never did him any harm, Stephen, and I wish, dear, you had been a little more civil to Uncle Joseph."

"Nonsense, Maggie, darling, I don't like Joseph Hawick and his ways, and I am not going to pretend I do."

"His ways are very good ways. No one can say wrong of Uncle Joseph, Stephen."

"That is just it; they are too good. I rather think I am old enough to know what I am doing, and what I want. I have a good farm, I don't owe a penny, and I never mean to ask a favor except of you, or of my own hands. If I palavered over Joseph Hawick, he would be the very first to say I wanted the trifle of money he may have saved."

Maggie sighed, and then looked up into Stephen's handsome face and smiled. Stephen of course was right; a man with such eyes and such a figure could not, in love's sight, be wrong. He was brave and confident too, and had that way of assertion which only very cool and sensible people can resist.

Uncle Joseph sighed, too, but it was a different sigh to Maggie's. He loved his niece with a wise and tender affection, and she had not chosen the husband that he would have chosen for her. Stephen Gray was indeed "well-to-do," and had a fair character, but the keen old man saw radical defects in it.

"He listens to no one but himself, and so he hears no advice but a flatterer's," said Joseph; "besides, Maggie, he is so proud, that I am feared he's bound to have a tumble."

"But, uncle, he has a big heart, and he's a good farmer, and even you can see that he is the handsomest man in the Dales."

"That is all true, girl, but God does not measure men by inches."

However, in spite of all disaffection, Maggie Hawick's wedding with Stephen Gray came off with great and widespread hospitality. Joseph Hawick had been for forty years the physician and friend of all the Dale families, rich and poor, and not one of them missed an invitation. The gentry feasted in the oak-rattered parlor, and the shepherds and cotters in the big barn. But all were merry and full of good wishes for the pretty bride and her handsome husband.

The number of bridal presents Maggie received testified to it. Stephen's sideboard and buffet would be bright with silver tokens; and his presses full of snowy damask and fine spun linen and blankets. But upon the whole, it rather mortified him. He could not feel the loving-kindness that sanctified the gifts, and the obligation was not pleasant to the self-sufficient young man. He had assured Uncle Joseph voluntarily, and with rather unnecessary pride, that he wanted nothing with Maggie, neither gold, nor gear, nor land; and yet, for all that, he looked rather anxiously for the old man's offering.

Joseph Hawick was believed, in spite of his eccentric attentions to poor patients, to "have money," and Stephen felt that a handsome check on Kendal bank, or a few government bonds, would not be out of place; for he had been at some expense in refurnishing the old farm-house, and he was very anxious to try some new scientific experiments with his worn-out land.

But Maggie said nothing about her uncle's present, and Stephen was far too proud to ask her, until nearly a year after their marriage. But one day he had a long talk with old Squire Thwaites about "high farming," and then the two men drifted into the discussion of some scheme for the draining of Druid's Moss. Then Stephen, thinking it all over as he smoked his pipe by the blazing ingle, saw untold wealth of harvest from the rich alluvial soil, and fabulous wheat fields growing where men now caught leeches, or shot wild fowl.

If he only had money! If he only had £1,000 in cash! Thwaites and he would buy and drain the Moss. He sat dreaming over the project, and counted the acres and bushels over and over, until he began to look upon Druid's Moss as the one thing upon earth to be desired.

"Maggie," he said, suddenly, to the little wife, sewing and gently rocking herself beside him, "Maggie, what did Uncle Joseph give you for a wedding present? You never told me."

"I thought you would not like it, Stephen."

"Very likely not, but nevertheless, what was it?"

"A bible."

"Just like him; and we had two family ones to begin with, not to speak of the little ones you have in every room."

"In the same way, Stephen, people gave us napkins enough for three generations and silver mugs enough to serve all our friends. Uncle's bible was by no means an ordinary one."

"How not?"

"It has been in the Hawick household since A. D. 1616, and contains the family register for more than two hundred years. I am the last of our branch; uncle thought I would like to have it. It is a queer old book, with great brass clasps. I made uncle two solemn promises over it."

"What were they?"

"That I would never part with it under any circumstances, unless it was to give it again in his charge, and—and—"

"Well, what else?"

"That when every other source of help and comfort failed me, I would go to it—don't look so angry, Stephen."

"I think I have good cause to be angry; it was like a prophecy of ill-fortune. Why should he forespeak sorrow for you? And why should he suppose that you would need help or comfort I could not give you? If he had given you a thousand pounds it would have been more to the purpose."

Maggie looked quickly up. She had never heard such a sentiment from Stephen's lips before. Then she laughed gayly:

"A thousand pounds, Stephen! Why what on earth should we do with so much money?"

"Buy and drain Druid's Moss, Maggie."

Maggie drew her eyebrows together, and looked wonderingly at Stephen, who had risen and was pacing the floor with rapid, thoughtful steps.

"Why, love," she said, anxiously, "what can you mean? The Druid's Moss! What is that worth?"

"A few leeches and wild birds now, Maggie, but acres and acres of golden wheat and rich meadow grass, if it is drained. I was talking with Thwaites about it to-day; both our uplands are worn out—the Moss lies between us—I would give five years of my life to own half of it, and money sufficient to drain and cultivate it."

"How much money would do, Stephen?"

"A thousand pounds. I could drain part and then save the proceeds to drain the rest. But where could I get the money?"

"I was thinking of Uncle Joseph. Would you let me ask him?"

Nothing is so wonderful as the growth of a master passion. In a few hours the desire for this particular piece of land had strengthened itself so that Stephen began to consider whether it might not be worth while to let his wife go borrowing for him, and the longer he talked the more eager he became; so that at last Maggie felt hurt to see what a trifle he made of her feelings, and of the risk Joseph Hawick would run.

However, next day she went to see the old man, and as they sat together over their tea and crumpets, said:

"Uncle, Stephen wants to join Squire Thwaites in buying the Druid's Moss."

"What for? To raise cranberries?"

"Uncle! why they talk of great wheat fields and meadows."

"It will need a sight of drainage, and that means a sight of money. I should not think Stephen had idle cash sufficient."

"He wants to borrow it."

Joseph's face clouded.

"Wonders never cease. I thought Stephen Gray would starve before he would borrow or owe money."

"Don't cast up the past, uncle. Stephen thinks if he could borrow a thousand pounds he would make it ten in a very few years; and, uncle, I came to-day to ask you to lend him it."

"You came a useless journey, Maggie; forbye I don't like that pride that makes others stoop for its conceit."

"Squire Thwaites said you had plenty of money in Kendal bank."

"If I had money I'd never trust it in any bank; but I make no more than I need now. I am getting an old man, Maggie."

"Stephen will be sorely disappointed."

"He has no call to be so. I told him you would have no fortune, and he quite scorned at the thought of money with you; he had his choice between you and Kate Crofts with the Croft Manor at her will."

The old man was quite gloomy after this talk, and Maggie was almost glad to escape from the silent hearthstone to the bustle of her own busy farm and the noisy welcome of her husband.

Stephen took the refusal very proudly, but the idea had now become paramount, and Joseph Hawick's refusal had only made him the more determined to carry out the project. He had a fierce struggle with his pride and his independence, but the next day he went into Kendal and made arrangements to raise the money by a mortgage on the farm that had been unincumbered for six hundred years.

In a few weeks all arrangements had been made, the Moss had been bought, surveyed and divided, and the partners in its drainage went to work. It soon proved itself a drainage of two kinds. After many hundreds of pounds had been spent to very little purpose, more experienced surveyors had to be sent for, and entirely new means and machinery used. Too much had been thrown into the Moss to abandon the project, and yet the constant cry for "money" was fast exhausting the patience and purses of both Squire Thwaites and Stephen Gray.

The former, more able to bear his loss, became, after two years' labor, quite indifferent, talked of the affair as hopeless, and was half angry at Stephen for persisting. But something like desperation animated the young farmer, for he had so far mortgaged his home and estate that their redemption was hopeless if the Moss failed him.

Poor Maggie, with two little babies to care for, strove to help him by taking upon herself labors she was totally unfit for; and she rapidly broke down between the unusual physical strain and the constant, anxious worry regarding Stephen. For all her husband's life dwindled down to those damp, black acres of rich mud. Maggie got to hate the name and shudder at the sight of Druid's Moss, and with that touch of superstition always lingering in North country minds, she half-feared it had bewitched him; for he worked there through long days, until he came home too weary to speak to her or even notice the children; while every pound he could get was hopelessly sunk in its treacherous depths.

It was pitiful, too, to see the bare uplands of the farm that were once white with mountain-sheep; and the great barns and byres nearly empty, that had once been full of Normandy farm horses and dewy-lipped Alderneys. But things got worse and worse, and in the middle of a dreary winter, just before the birth of her third child, Uncle Joseph died. Fifty pounds to defray his funeral expenses was nearly all the money found, but he left Maggie his house and furniture, and with his last breath reminded her of the old bible:

"You'll be needing it soon, Maggie dear, I know; don't forget me when it comes to that day."

These were his last words, and Maggie pondered them that evening as she sat silent beside her sleeping children.

It was hard to sell the dear old home, but Stephen would hear of nothing else; so the doctor's house went into the market; the quaint furniture was scattered all over the dale, and the money went into Druid's Moss.

It only put off the evil day. Squire Thwaites abandoned his improvements. "He would throw no more good money after bad," he said; but Stephen, with a determination that many thought a kind of madness, worked away.

And really, in the fourth year, it looked as if he would succeed; a portion that had been finished produced such a crop as made the farmers round the craggy hills doubt their own eyes. Stephen was jubilant; what could be done for two acres could be done for two hundred. He had proved his position, and was more enthusiastic than ever over his idea.

But Maggie was almost hopeless. She was beginning to suffer for very necessities; strange, hard men came with authority about her home, and Stephen looked so ill and haggard and was so irritable that her cup was full of sorrow. One gloomy afternoon, when it rained so heavily that work was impossible, she ventured to try and reason with and comfort the gloomy man, looking doletully across the empty farmyard towards the great, flat, dreary Moss.

"It will soon be over, my poor Maggie," he said; "to-morrow I am going into Kendal to get another five hundred pounds, *if I can*, upon the farm plenishing and the remnant of the stock. I am sure, if I get it, to put the whole Moss under wheat this year, and that will practically save us; if I don't, I have lost my estate and all these years' labor, and we shall leave this place beggars within a month. You know the worst now, Maggie."

The next day amid the driving storm, she watched her husband make his last desperate effort. She turned and looked upon the pleasant room with her three children playing unconsciously about it; then she fled up stairs, and falling down upon her knees, poured out all her heart in passionate pleading prayer. As she rose with streaming eyes, Uncle Joseph's last words flashed across her mind. Somehow they held a new meaning for her; she unlocked her drawer and lifted the old brass-bound book carefully and tenderly out.

"It has comforted my fathers and mothers for many a generation," she said softly. "I will see what it will do for me;" and she unclasped it with a prayer: "I was brought low and He helped me."

They were good words, and she read the whole psalm through, and turned the last—a bank of England bill for £100 fell at her feet. She lifted it as though it had fallen from heaven, and commenced to turn with eager, trembling fingers the well-worn pages. One after another bill fluttered into her lap, until from between the boards of Uncle Joseph's wedding gift, she had taken eight thousand eight hundred pounds.

Can any one guess how she prayed again, and with what a radiant face she met the cross, wretched man that, half-drowned with the storm, walked about sundown up to the hearthstone?

"Stephen! Stephen!" she cried, joyously, "never look sad again! Uncle Joseph's wedding gift has saved us!" and she spread the money before him.

Maggie was right; the money saved Stephen every way. He bought Thwaites out, he paid off all claims on his home, he re-stocked his farm, and triumphantly finished the draining of Druid's Moss.

To-day, among the craggy, barren miles of Winsleydale, there is a glorious stretch of wheat fields and meadow pastures, and many a traveller wonders at the bright and fruitful oasis in the barren country; then some countryman will say: "It was aince the devil's own acres, sir, and men and sheep past counting lost their lives in its bogs; but Stephen Gray, wi' sair labor and mair gold, drained the ill land, and he and his hae grown rich on its outcome; though folk do say as he found a crock o' gold there one lucky day."

Maggie's fortune was oddly given, but the eccentric old man did not judge far amiss. His wedding gift was blessed as he intended it should be—in two ways—for Maggie and Stephen learned to love it, not only for the material help it had brought them in their extremity, but also for the promise of the far more exceeding and abundant riches which it promises and provides for.

Boys Will Not.

Make home a pleasant place for your boys. Don't be afraid of your best parlor that they may not use it. Let them have plenty of warmth and light, and entertaining books to read, and musical instruments, and any parlor games they like.

Girl's will stay at home if home be the dullest place under the moon, but boys will not. If their young companions are banished, if they are checked when they laugh, or sing, or make a noise, if they may not have the innocent freedom that they need under their parents' roof, then they will have freedom of some sort elsewhere. And there are always enough ready to beckon them to places where the bloom is brushed from youth's round cheek.

A young man *will* squeeze a little "fun" out of his life, and if you want him to be a credit to you and to himself, make it possible for him to enjoy himself in his home. Let the home be a place to live and breathe in, not merely a roof under which he may eat and sleep.

Smith Brown, of Dover, when a boy, was bitten by a mad dog. His father at once wrapped the wounded part in salt, which was kept moistened. The remedy he regards as an effective one, as this accident happened nearly fifty years ago, and he has not since felt any evil effects from it.

The crown of the Hartz mountain is the highest point of North Germany, and on that coign of 'vantage an obelisk has been raised in honor of Prince von Bismark.

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—Although personally unacquainted with you, through the columns of your valuable paper, I consider that we are friends. Spring has returned again, and is donning her beautiful robes of green; the trees are in bloom and look very pretty. I was counting the different kinds of wild flowers that were in bloom a few days ago, and counted fourteen different varieties. The farmers are very busy putting in their crops; some have corn up two or three inches high, and some have not planted yet. We have planted some flowers and they are coming up very nice, we expect to have quite a variety of flowers this summer; we sent to Mr. James Vick for quite a variety of seeds, and with what we had we will have about twenty-five varieties. As other children tell you about their pets I will tell you about mine. I have two Maltese kittens, and I think they are very nice; we have six little calves and one little colt, and about forty little chickens. I should not like to leave the dear old farm with all its rocks and hills, for I think the farmers' daughters have a great many pleasures that the city girls know nothing of; we can feed the pigs, milk the cows, and ride the horses to water, and that is fine fun. You are a farmer in sentiment and papa is a farmer in practice. From your little friend,

IVA COLLINS.

LA CYGNE, Kans., May, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I have never written for your paper; I will make an effort for the first time, to write you a few lines. I am a little girl eleven years old. I help do the feeding; wash the dishes, sweep the floor, do the churning, feed the chickens, and do various other things. We have forty little chickens; we had a great deal of trouble with them during the last snow storm. I have not made much garden yet, but I think I shall if nothing happens. School commenced the 9th of April, with Miss McIntyre as teacher; I think that under her care the school will progress rapidly. I won two prizes for spelling at school last winter, but did not get but one; it was a very pretty picture, the name of it is "The Little Cherry Girls." I was not absent but one day last winter, the reason was it rained all day. I have two little sisters, the least one's name is Lulu Belle, the other one Eva May; I think they are very pretty. The youngest one twenty months old, she can talk almost as well as anybody. The other is four years old; I took her to school one day. MARY A. WILLITS.

GROVE CITY, Kansas.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write a few lines for the "Young Folks' Column." I am thirteen years old. We have forty acres of corn planted, twenty now ready to plant and ten acres of castor beans planted. Pa takes your paper and he likes it very much. We have a big orchard of about one thousand peach trees that will be full of peaches, we also have two hundred apple trees, some bearing. I must stop for fear that my letter will be too long. I will send you a charade:

I am composed of five letters.
My first is in exile, but not in banish.
My second is in me, but not in you.
My third is in pan, but not in cup.
My fourth is in ink, but not in pen.
My fifth is in hat, also in cat.
My whole is a town in Bourbon county, Kansas.

Yours truly,

HENRY A. MCNAUGHT.

ALLEN COUNTY, Kans., May, 1877.

DEAR EDITOR:—I have come again after an absence of a few months. I wish I was acquainted with all the young folks that write to your paper. When the SPIRIT comes I always want to get it first to read the letters. Our school was out the last of March. We will have none this summer. I miss the school so much. I occupy my time in reading, playing, fixing my flower garden, and helping ma tend to the chickens. We have not had very good success; have set about two hundred eggs, and have eighty-five chickens. We are trying again; hope to do better. I have six of the prettiest kittens I ever saw. We had three little rabbits, and the cat caught them one night.

Yours truly, CARRIE ENOCHS.

RENO, Kans., May, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I have now written twice and will try to write another letter for the paper. I like to read the "Young Folks' Column;" I have seen two letters from Prairie City, and mine will make three. I have five brothers and one sisters; my youngest brother has the lung fever but is better now. Well, the lead pencil I am writing with now is needing, and I will have to close. Good-by. A. E. GREEN.

PRAIRIE CITY, Kans., May 25, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I will send you a diamond puzzle hoping it will be printed:

My first is a consonant.
My second, as Mark Twain terms it, is throwing up the sponge.
My third a popular book.
My fourth a wild animal
My fifth a vowel.

Yours truly, FRANK WARNER.

TIBLOW, Kans., June 5. 1877.

The answer to Ella Noell's enigma in last issue is, "The Kansas Farmer;" to Justin J. Chevalier's riddle, "A."

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

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1877.

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9 Sumner county, Marion Summers master, Oxford.
10 Saline county—no report.
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17 Marion county, James W. Williams master, Wallace Yates secretary, Peabody.
18 Johnson county, D. D. Marquis master, N. Zimmerman secretary, Stanley.
19 Wabaunsee county—no report.
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23 Mitchell county, Silas Fisher master, Ben F. McMillan secretary, Beloit.
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28 Anderson county, J. Post master, R. L. Row secretary, Welda.
29 Coffey county, D. C. Spurgeon master, Julias Noell secretary, Burlington.
30 Doniphan county, W. D. Rippey master, S. W. Hinkley secretary, Severance.
31 Washington county, Mr. Barrett master, S. H. Maunder secretary, Washington.
32 Jewell county, A. J. Pettegrew master, J. Mc Cormic secretary, Jewell Center.
33 Jefferson county, A. A. Griffin master, P. Cresse secretary, Oskaloosa.
34 Greenwood county, F. G. Allis master, A. V. Chapman secretary, Eureka.
35 Linn county, W. H. Shattock master, D. F. Geyer secretary, Blooming Grove.
36 Montgomery county, C. P. Orwin master, Liberty. Secretary not reported.
37 Elk county, J. F. Rannie master, J. K. Hall secretary, Howard City.
38 Ottawa county, C. S. Wyeth master, Frank S. Emerson secretary, Minneapolis.
39 Labette county, John Richardson master, J. T. Lampson secretary, Labette.
40 Brown county, R. J. Young master, F. W. Rohl secretary, Hiawatha.
41 Smith county, W. D. Covington master, Cedarville.
42 Wilson county, W. S. Sanla master, James C. G. Smith secretary, Fredonia.
43 Riley county, J. H. Barnes master, W. F. Allen secretary, Manhattan.
44 Nemaha county, G. W. Brown master, Seneca.
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George Y Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas county.
John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county.
S D Underwood, Junction City, Davis county.
S W Fisher, Beloit, Mitchell county.
George F Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county.
D C Spurgeon, Burlington, Coffey county.
James W Williams, Peabody, Marion county.
R T Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county.
C S Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county.
Chas A Buck, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.
James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.
L M Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county.
John C Fore, Maywood, Wyandotte county.
F W Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county.
J S Payne, Elm Grove, Linn county.
G M Summerville, McPherson McPher'n county.
W H Boughton, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.
W R Carr, Larned, Pawnee county.
W H Pierce, Oxford, Sumner county.
James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county.
L M Hill, Hill Springs, Morris county.
W J Ellis, Miami county.
George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county.
E Herrington, Hiawatha, Brown county.
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W H Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
J H Chandler, Rose, Woodson county.
E F Williams, Erie, Neosho county.
W L Moore, Frankfort, Marshall county.
Ira S Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county.
John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county.
E J Nason, Washington, Washington county.
C S Wyeth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county.
J K Miller, Peace, Rice county.
H M Cake, Gardner, Johnson county.
W D Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.
T C Deuel, Fairmount, Leavenworth county.
Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.
R S Osborn, Bull City, Osborn county.
J H Bradd, Prairie Grove, Republic county.
P B Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
A N Case, Honeck, Saline county.
A M Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.
W H Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.
Martin Nichols, Labette City, Labette county.
W S Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.
W H Litson, Benton, Butler county.
S N Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.
R M Ross, Sedan, Chautauqua county.
G A Rutlidge, Abiline, Dickinson county.
J F Ramey, Greenfield, Elk county.
W W Cone, Dover, Shawnee county.

The Little Graves.

The sweetest sacred spot on earth
That memory holds most dear,
Is but a little grassy mound,
But Willie's sleeping there.

Two shorter graves are close beside,
Carrie and May—oh! can it be?—
Are sleeping, one on either side,
Our household treasures three.

The brightest sunbeams love to dwell,
To linger round that spot;
The last at eve they kiss farewell,
The first at morn that's sought.

The zephyrs stop to rest awhile,
And waft a fresher breath
Upon the strange, wild flowers that bloom
Above the flowers of death.

Tread softly, gently, then, and pause,
About the sacred mound;
For it has cost us many a tear—
This hallowed spot of ground.

The busy hands forever still,
The feet no more to roam,
But we list to hear the voices
From out the heavenly home.

They say to us: "Oh! grieve not;
The earth is dark and cold;
Here we are safely sheltered
Within the Savior's fold."!

E. N. B.

LAWRENCE, May 24, 1877.

From Mitchell County.

Bro. S. W. Fisher, of Saltville, writes us that the Patrons' co-operative store at that point is in a prosperous condition. The prospect for a heavy yield of wheat from the growing crop, he says, was never more favorable than at the present time. We are pleased to learn these cheering words from Mitchell county, and wish for all good Patrons within its jurisdiction, not only abundant harvests of all products of the soil, but success in every meritorious undertaking. Bro. Fisher sends us an invitation to visit his county, which we will accept at as early a day as possible. Let us hear from every county in the State.

Head Center Grange.

MR. EDITOR:—The good things of this life are often lost through a lack of diligence, and you missed a treat in not presenting your bodily presence at the meeting of Head Center Grange, held in their hall on the evening of May 25th. But in order that your readers may not suffer by an omission of this kind on your part, let me tell you a little of what the uninitiated lose now and then. The meeting of the grange was held in Miller's hall in this city, which has been recently refitted up for the joint use of pomona grange and Head Center Grange, and is a comfortable and pleasant place for the enjoyment of the feasts such as quite a goodly number of members and visitors enjoyed on the evening mentioned. A discussion (according to programme) was to precede the feast, but the absence of one of the disputants occasioned a change of programme by which the biscuits, pies, cakes and ice cream were first disposed of before the "feast of reason," etc., was tackled, and while this change drove the discussion into the midnight, it was none the less enjoyable.

"*Resolved*, That woman should have the elective franchise," was, in short, the question for the evening. The discussion was opened by Dr. Lawrence, who ably argued the affirmative of the question by showing that it was necessary for the full development of the race that woman should be completely disenthralled from any restraint on the part of the sterner sex. That while the ballot was denied her she could not be said to be free, and the equal of man. He dwelt upon the refining influence and elevating character of her society, and argued that the corruptions of the ballot-box could be done away with by her being entrusted with the ballot. He argued that there was nothing in her nature that unfitted her for the responsibility; that she was the equal of her consort in brain power, if not his superior, and that, ultimately, reason and intellect are to dispense with physical forces, and annihilate time and space.

W. H. Whitney followed and maintained the negative—opening with the story of the Irish man who was told to strike out a land to plow, by plowing from one side of a field, where he stood, to a calf that stood upon the opposite side, which instruction he followed by following the calf all day, as it wandered about the field. Whitney thought the doctor had argued as the Irishman had plowed, and then proceeded to show that woman would be degraded by the ballot, and could not purify it, and cited the example of their champions in sacrificing their principles by seeking admission to the Democratic party, and charged that the willingness on their part to adopt the principles of any party that would give them admission was evidence of their inherent moral weakness; and then at length argued their physical incapacity to discharge duties that would inevitably accompany the ballot.

The affirmative was then resumed by the better-half of the doctor—who in a fine, well written argument, carried off the palm of the evening, and demonstrated the force of the doctor's last argument regarding woman's brain force. (Mr. Editor, get her manuscript and give it to your readers; they will be deprived of a good thing if you don't).

Then came Gov. Robinson and his bible. The wee small hours were close at hand and the crowd was tired, but they cried "go on" and he went on, and with authority of Divine command he proved "that woman should not teach," etc. That a nation could be degraded no lower than to have a woman rule over it and with scripture after scripture, demonstrated that woman's unfitness for assuming the duties and responsibilities of the elective franchise. I cannot do him justice, you could enjoy it only by hearing it; but the governor "brought down the house." His argument was backed by such authority that the judges dare not overrule it. I forgot to tell you of the judges. The sisters were not up to the times at all—(this proves the contrary of the doctor's last argument)—for they sat quietly by and saw three stern voters appointed by the master—a voter—as judges after he had asked *them* to select the judges and they would not. Why should not the question have been decided by the judges by three ballots "for the negative?"

Mr. Editor, next time, if you will come yourself, you can report the debate as concisely as you wish. But there are too many such treats being had in your county by the Patrons, of which your readers know little. PATRON.

LAWRENCE, Kans., May 31, 1877.

From Coffey County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I derive a great deal of information and encouragement from the reading of your valuable paper. There are but two copies taken in our grange, one by the master and one by myself, and yet it is doing good work. I frequently take it to our grange meeting, and read a good article on co-operation or some other grange news. Our grange is in moderately good working order, yet we have some members who are unable to see any benefit either in the grange or in co-operation. Your visit and lecture here last February did a great deal of good. Would like to have you come again at your earliest convenience.

Coffey County Pomona Grange met Saturday, May 19th, for the purpose of conferring the fifth degree on some sixteen or seventeen new members; had a nice dinner, a pleasant and interesting meeting, and all seemed to enjoy themselves very much.

The Patrons co-operative store at Burlington is doing a thriving business since the change, both in site and in *modus operandi*. Mr. L. Roberts is a judicious manager, and Ed. Sands, as a clerk, can't be beaten. The store is doing a good work in Burlington. But some Patrons can't see any good accomplished. Not long since, at a meeting of the pomona grange, a certain brother gave us a shower bath in the form of a little speech, claiming that neither the pomona grange nor the co-operative store were any benefit. You need not be surprised, Bro. Stevens, that that brother received no benefit, when I tell you that a half an hour later, instead of buying at the co-operative store, I saw that same brother laying in a supply of groceries at a store up street, which is branded the "grange store," but which has nothing whatever to do with the grange nor the grange with it. I will state another case which has come under my observation, of a brother who claims the grange is doing no good. He bought a sewing machine and paid $80, when he could have purchased just as good a machine for half that price, through the grange. Another case is that of a corn planter which cost $52, while a better planter can be bought through the grange for a great deal less money. There is where the whole secret lies—we do not avail ourselves of the opportunities afforded us by the grange, and then we say it has not benefited us any. L. OF L. G.

BURLINGTON, Kans., May 31, 1877.

A Thing to Remember.

There is one thing that ought to be remembered, though it sometimes is not, by both the advocates and opponents of the "Rochdale" system of co-operation. It is this: The co-operative stores that we now have and which most Patrons, but especially those who favor the "Rochdale" system are anxious to see succeed, are not as a rule anything more than an approach, an approximation, to that system or to any system of real co-operation. Many of them do not divide their profits with the Patron customers, and aim to benefit those customers only by furnishing them good articles at low prices. In no other way are Patron customers sharers in the advantages of these stores; in no other sense are these stores operated in the interest of Patron customers. Others of the Patrons' co-operative stores do make a division of their profits with their Patron customers; but the capitalists, the stockholders of the stores receive, as they ought to receive, the first and largest share of the profits and the Patron customers who are not stockholders get only what is left.

Thus neither class of stores carries out fully the foundation principle of co-operative business; for the foundation principle of co-operative business is that all members of the co-operative society or association shall stand on an equal footing as regards the fruits of the labor which they co-operate in doing; and that the co-operation shall consist in unitedly doing for themselves either some work that others have formerly done for them, or some work that they have formerly done for others. For instance, a co-operative store—actually co-operative—is a store owned and managed by a co-operative association, not by a few members of a co-operative association, for the purpose of supplying the wants of the members of the association, for the purpose of performing for the members of the association the necessary labor of conveying commodities from the producer to a point where the members can get them. And a co-operative manufacturing establishment is one owned and operated by an association of laborers, or mechanics, who prefer working for themselves, doing business on their own account, to working on wages for some capitalist. In one case each laborer is a joint capitalist and proprietor, in the other case each customer is a joint capitalist and proprietor.

Now, the system of co-operation which all thoughtful advocates of the Rochdale plan wish to see adopted is a system that will carry out this central idea in co-operation, of making the people for whom the work is done, do it themselves and reap the profits of doing it. When they advocate the establishment of such co-operative stores as the order now has, they do so not because these stores are what they want, but because the establishment of these stores is a step in the right direction. By organizing and dealing at such stores Patrons get into the habit of working and acting together. A few of the wealthier and more spirited Patrons come forward and furnish the capital for a Patrons' co-operative store, when, if the enterprise depended on the whole body of Patrons, it would never be commenced, or, if commenced, never completed. And the enterprise once started and prospering wins friends, gains the support of Patrons who before would contribute nothing to it and finally it has, or may have, their dividends on purchases accumulating in its treasury, and they becoming thereby some of its stockholders. To discourage the wealthier and more spirited Patrons from starting such an enterprise would be short-sighted in any member of the order, and particularly one who desires it to become genuinely co-operative. The thinking members of the order appreciate this, and those of them that favor the "Rochdale plan" are usually found favoring the present Patrons' co-operative stores and the establishment of others like them. Hence favorableness to the co-operative stores is not in their case equivalent to entire satisfaction.

This fact, however, many persons who have opposed and criticised the friends of the "Rochdale plan" have entirely ignored. They have indulged in sly remarks and open tirades against "joint-stock companies," "corporations in an order that is in spirit opposed to co-operations," "interest on capital," etc., in discussing the position of those who have proclaimed themselves in favor of the "Rochdale plan," never realizing, seemingly, that none of these are what the friends of the "Rochdale plan" are striving after. The fairer and wiser and more useful course would be to ascertain what the friends of the "Rochdale plan" really aim at, and then discuss that. To persistently enumerate the weaknesses of the present co-operative stores and laboriously explain what dangerous institutions they may become might be a profitable occupation, if any considerable number of Patrons felt entirely satisfied with them and wished to preserve them just as they are; but inasmuch as the Patrons who are most friendly to them, and most desire to see their number increased, hope to make them a stepping-stone to something else,—the true policy for the opponents is to show either that this something else is not desirable, or, if desirable is not attainable through the existing co-operative stores. We imagine, however, that this policy will prove a difficult and perhaps impossible one.—*Grange Bulletin.*

Co-operation.

In a recent communication to the *Husbandman* R. K. Slosson of Verona, Ills., says:

The board of trade in Chicago as well as in other places, is allowed by law to burden the producer with taxes to pay middle-men; inspection, insurance, storage, handling, false rating, false weighing, etc. Its members are allowed to gamble in our grain with impunity, before it is harvested, making null and void the legitmate law of supply and demand; and often reducing the price below the cost of production, or raising it far above; thus inflicting a permanent wrong on the producer or consumer and setting a wicked example to young business men which will be likely to bear the apples of Sodom in the future. They go free, while lesser criminals pine in Joliet for years. Many other wrongs are pressing us which can hardly be righted but through the ballot-box.

We sadly need co-operation to bring down the prices of what our needs compel us to buy, to a fair and just figure in comparison with the prices we receive for our products. It is now getting to be pretty well learned that we have been in the habit of paying from fifty to two hundred per cent. on our agricultural implements. On sewing machines we have been paying more than six times their cost, a wholesale robbery which we "cattle" have endured with the patience of a whipped dog, giving occasionally a low growl of discontent. On dry goods we have paid from fifty to three hundred per cent.—in a word, we have been robbed in such a variety of ways that we have scarcely got above the first round of the ladder leading to a truly healthy prosperity, and never can until effective co-operation lets down the bars between capital and labor, that all may feed in the green pastures of plenty--meet on a basis of mutual interests and social affiliation. Already have the Patrons entered these dens of robbery, and through the magic power of co-operation have brought down prices to a more rational standard; but the work is not completed, and requires the serious attention of the best minds of the order. We need not expect immunity from labor; indeed, it would be unreasonable not to expect loss, but each failure is a teacher by which we may profit, and will serve as an effective lesson to future success.

Another object is to market our products without the intervention of a surplus of greedy middle-men, that we may receive fair remuneration for our labor. As the case has been, though a hundred farmers lived within a small circle, yet, in the matter of selling, each one has been isolated from all the rest so that the concentrated capital of buyers, goaded by their greed for gold has not permitted the producer to have a voice in the price of his own products, but has dictated the price we must take, and this price with the producer was "Hopkin's choice," that or nothing. They have forced the price upon us without consultation, though below the actual cost of production, and that too, without any corresponding fall in the prices of those things which necessity compels the farmer to purchase. This is one of the main spokes in the wheel which has caused dilapidated fences and buildings; weedy farms and desolate surroundings; has placed ten thousand mortgages on the "independent farmer's" acres, and forced many a man with gray hairs to sell his land and again face the hardships of breaking in a new farm or sink helpless into the arms of pinching poverty, brought about by the accursed monopolies which rob men and women of their substance, and dwarf the minds of their children.

If ever we rise above the malarial fogs that fill the atmosphere we breathe, it will be through our own efforts. We will not be permitted to enjoy the fruit of our own labor unless we rise in the might of fraternal co-operation and say to our enemies, "thus far but no farther." A hearty affiliation in the objects we seek, made operative through the mighty power of co-operation, can alone secure us the right to put a price upon our own products, and thus put another handle on the other side of the jug.

Wool Growers' Association, P. of H.

The committees appointed by the State granges of Ohio and West Virginia, have made the following arrangements for the handling of wool:

A large and substantial building has been procured in Steubenville, Ohio, with a capacity for storing and handling several million pounds of wool. The handling and selling of the wool will be under the following management: A board of directors has been chosen and organized with the following members as officers: President, Joseph Love, Shaler's Mills, Knox county, Ohio; vice-president, Wm. M. Lee, Holliday's Cove, Hancock county, West Virginia; secretary, A. C. Ault, Steubenville, Ohio; treasurer and corresponding secretary, J. D. Whitman, Valley Grove, Ohio county, West Virginia.

The directors will select book-keeper, salesman, grader, and such other employes as may be necessary. They have formed themselves into an association under the laws of the State of Ohio, to be known as "The Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia Wool Growers' Association of the Patrons of Husbandry," and besides making themselves responsible to the consignors for the proper handling of wool, they will place under heavy bonds all connected with the association, for double the amount of wool or money at any time coming into their hands.

The aim will be to make the house self-sustaining, and for this purpose a commission of one and one-half cent per pound will be charged to cover all costs after reaching the wool house, including sacks, storage, labor, fire insurance, guarantee of sales, etc.

Advances will be made if required, upon the wool to at least one-half its value. Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. Sacks furnished upon application with a proper guarantee that wool will be sent. To any one sending in his own sacks a proper allowance will be made. The wool will be under the control of the consignor, and will be handled as far as possible as he may direct, and sold when he desires; and in grading will be kept seperate by paying one-half cent per pound in addition to the above named commission. In a word the wool will be handled in the interest of the wool grower.

All wool will be handled at the same rates. The peculiar advantages that Patrons will receive, will be the facilities for receiving information in regard to the wool markets, prospects, etc, which belong to the members of the order, and to which they, assuming the responsibilities, are entitled.

The benefit of this wool growers' association will not be temporary. It is in some sense intended to inaugurate a more healthy system of handling wool, to be lasting in its effects. This will depend upon the support given the enterprise by those whose interest it is to sustain it, and the proper management of those directing it.

Wool growers are particularly requested to put their wool in good condition, clear of *dirt*, rolling in the fleece nothing but live wool, *no stuffing*. One aim of this association is to raise the standard of wool growing—which, if wool is to be raised in the populated districts of our country, must be done.

In grading, sorting, and selling, a proper discrimination will be made in favor of wools handled in a careful and intelligent manner. In this way will the best prices be realized. The association has already received great encouragement from large dealers, manufacturers and consignors, and it starts out under many flattering auspices.

JOSEPH LOVE, President.
A. C. AULT, Secretary.

What a Lady thinks of the Grange.

In speaking of the grange and the good that may be derived from it, a Mississippi lady says:

An attempt to delineate the great amount of good that has been, and is still being accomplished by the grange, would be an herculean task. But we may mention a few advantages we ladies have received therefrom. No other such organization, save the Temperance Order, I believe, grants us the privilege of uniting with them in their secret sessions; the door of their *masonic and mystical conclaves* is sealed as it were against female intruders. But here we are permitted to accompany our husbands, share their responsibility, and participate with them in the pleasures and benefits of the order. Here we may listen to the free and friendly discussion of subjects, from which we can gleam knowledge that may hereafter prove of great value to us and our children. Here, too, we meet our friends and neighbors in the delights of social intercourse; the mutual interchange of thoughts and experience, tends to exert a happy influence on the mind, after a month's monotonous routine of daily duties.

Recreation I conceive to be as necessary to the proper action of the mind as pure, fresh air is to the sound, healthy action of the lungs, and there is no recreation more agreeable than attending the grange.

The chaste and beautiful ideas contained in the ladies' degrees, impresses most forcibly upon our minds the responsible position which woman sustains in relation to her own home-circle, and the society in which she resides. We also obtain a larger, more comprehensive view of our duties in every relation of life; and if we follow the noble precepts inculcated in this order, we will not only lead good, useful lives ourselves, but impress upon the hearts and minds of our children those high-toned, generous principles that shall qualify them for the most honorable stations in this world, and in the world to come life-everlasting.

A writer in an exchange says: "Farmers have been inclined to be jealous and shy of each other. I have often noticed that the farmer who made a good bargain in purchase or sale would act as if he were afraid his neighbor would find out how and where to do equally well. In the grange there is a tendency to cultivate such a mutual intercourse as will lead each to impart useful information to the others.

"I have noticed, too, that farmers were least inclined to follow their own leadership. Men in other business pursuits and professions stand by each other. For instance, if a lawyer gets into legal trouble his brother lawyers come to his rescue, furnishing their advice and services free or for small reward. There is often sharp rivalry among merchants, but upon questions which affect the business interest of their calling they will be found shoulder to shoulder.

"The same may be said of doctors, who may not always speak in complimentary terms of each other's professional skill, yet they are found consulting together on questions which concern the welfare of their profession.

"Then, in my estimation at least, one of the greatest achievements of the grange is the work it has accomplished in bringing farmers together for counsel on matters pertaining not only to practical agriculture, but to public and political questions of the day which concern their business interests. Party politics is, of course, wisely excluded from the grange meetings, but questions like taxation, railroad management, etc., which are too imperfectly understood, are suitable subjects of inquiry now for farmers."

A member of Placerville Grange, California, writes to the *Patron:*

We have gradually increased since February 1875, from twenty-six charter members, until we now (with the accession of El Dorado Grange) number about one hundred and forty members, thirty-two of which were members of the El Dorado Grange; the remainder have been duly elected and initiated in this, the Placerville Grange. A very good work, we think, but there is much remaining to be done, and some of the hard work has already been done. A little more than a year ago, some of us united and purchased the building in which the grange held its meetings, other orders meeting in the same hall. On the 22d of last August, we opened business under the head of "The Grangers' Business Association of El Dorado County." We have done a flourishing business ever since, going even beyond our most sanguine expectations. And you may ask, "What more do you want?" I answer, ours is simply an incorporated company, and we have as yet only about $5,000 paid-up capital, and now the general desire seems to be to make ours a truly co-operative business, and get the remaining $20,000 of our stock taken up, and we think that with a thorough understanding of the co-operative work, we can do this.

The *California Patron* gives the following description of the premises recently purchased by the Grangers' bank, the Grangers' Business Association and the California Farmers' Insurance company: "The building is of brick, three stories high, with a basement 68 by 45 in ground area, and located on the northeast corner of California and Davis streets, as central and convenient a location for the purposes for which it is intended, as can well be found in the city. The building is now in complete order for the various departments of business which are centered there. A large brick and iron vault, burglar and fire-proof, was constructed in the center of the lower floor, divided into three compartments, each with its separate opening into the three different business departments which occupy that floor. The second and third stories have their entrance in the center of the California street front, as shown, which, as well as the stairways and halls, are large, roomy and well lighted."

Kansas State News.

THE dam at the Matfield Green mill was washed out and considerable damage done to crops, fences and out houses on South Fork.

THE dam across the Little Arkansas, at Halstead, was swept away by the late flood, and the mill damaged to the amount of $3,000.

THE Stockton *News* says that Mr. Ned Cooper, a respectable citizen of Rooks county, was killed by lightning while plowing in his field on the 23d inst.

MR. GEORGE F. SAWYER, a married man of Elk county, has eloped with Miss Hattie Boyer. The *Courant* speaks of the affair as a "misfortunate disgrace."

THE Florence *Herald* takes a discouraging view of the situation, and wants a calaboose "wherein one-third of our population could be incarcerated" for bad language.

A YOUNG son of Mr. Sell, living about two and a half miles northeast of Erie, was bitten on the foot by a rattlesnake on Thursday last and it is feared that it will prove fatal.

PETER SHARP, a conductor on the Denver road, lost his life by jumping off the track and running ahead to couple the cars. Two wheels of the car passed over and killed him instantly.

MR. TITUS, of Cowley county, has recovered $100 damages from Mr. Corking, the latter having bitten off a part of Mr. Titus's ear This pays better than the old testament rule of "an ear for an ear."

SAYS the Frankfort *Record*: "The wife of John Potter, who lives on Irish creek, wishing to destroy the lice infesting her hens, undertook to scorch them out of the nests, and succeeded, but also set fire to the corn-crib, consuming the same with two hundred bushels of corn, a lot of hay, and a new saddle."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Hays *Sentinel* gives an account of the horrible murder of a herder named Armstrong, while he was engaged in taking care of his cattle on the upper Pawnee, early in May. The body was not discovered for several days after the deed was committed. No clue to the perpetrators of the deed has been obtained.

FOR the past two months the Kansas real estate agent has been as happy as he could be, taking the skeptical land buyer out in a buggy, driving through swollen creeks where the horses' ears alone were visible above the water, and then asking the wise man from the East what he thought of Kansas drouth, now. Thus sayeth the *Commonwealth*.

LAST Saturday night, says the *Sun*, there stood at the Parsons' freight depot, a car of wheat from Texas, with this inscription on the side: First car of wheat crop, of 1877, from Bulkley & Bartlett, of Dallas, Texas, to Messrs. Bartholow & Co., St. Louis, Mo. The car was profusely embellished with roosters and stars. Evidently the grasshoppers did not get all the wheat in Texas.

A DICKINSON county farmer, in the *Chronicle* says: "Grasshoppers are doing no damage here they disappear rapidly after hatching out. Our farmers have little to complain of this season. Crops look flourishing and luxuriant. All that is left for us to do is to 'trust in the Lord and keep our powder dry.' Spring wheat, oats and barley never looked better, and the recent heavy rains accompanied with an increased temperature, is causing a rapid and luxuriant growth."

THE *Rice County Gazette* says: "B. N. Russell had three to four hundred dollars' worth of hogs in a lot near Cow creek when the flood came. There was a straw stack in the lot, and as the water rose, the swine climbed the stack. Finally stack, hogs and all, started on a voyage over the top of the fence and down towards the Arkansas. The swine's 'heads were level,' and they disembarked at the first landing, and we are informed that most of them have been recovered."

SAYS the *Cowley County Telegram*: "There is now on exhibition at T. K. Johnson's drug store, the petrified tooth of a mastodon, which measures four and one-half inches in width and seven and one-half in length. The entire root has been broken off, and yet the remainder of the tooth—just the enameled part—weighs something near four pounds. It is a monster and well worth looking at. Was found in Silverdale township, near the mouth of Silver creek."

THE *Saline Valley Register* says: "Mr. James Bell, of Colorado township, while fishing, on Wednesday last, in the Saline, caught, among others, a cat-fish weighing about four pounds, in the stomach of which he found a water snake two feet and six inches in length. There was not a scratch of any kind on the snake with the exception of a slight bruise on the head. Notwitstanding the fact that Mr. Fish had two pounds of boneless snake in his digester, he bit with a vim that would have been a credit to the most hungry of its species."

ON Monday, J. E. Hoover, of Reno township, brought to the land office of Brown & Bigger a bundle of wheat, a sample from a forty-acre field, which measured *forty-eight* inches from root to top. We sent a sample of rye to Iowa, May 24, from the field of A. F. Horner, one mile west of the city, which measured *seventy* inches from root to the top of the head.

The above is from the Hutchinson *Interior*. Now that was pretty tall grain, but read this: Mr. W. B. Kennedy, of Douglas county, recently exhibited in the SPIRIT office a bunch of wheat which measured sixty-two inches and a bunch of rye which measured even seven feet.

SAYS the Leavenworth *Times* of Tuesday: "Mrs. J. M. Blood, a former resident of Wyandotte, but now of Denver, arrived yesterday afternoon on the Kansas Pacific from Denver, having in charge a young lady named Norah Buckley, aged seventeen, who is insane. The patient, it is said, is at times very sad and then again so full of mischief that she is unmanageable. At one time it was necessary to have her handcuffed during the more violent of her paroxysms. Mrs. Blood informed the reporter, who found them at the depot, that a love scrape was the cause of the trouble, as the girl often spoke of a 'beau' she had lost. The patient is to be placed in some kind of an asylum in St. Joseph."

DURING a hail storm, last Wednesday night, says the Eureka *Herald*, lightning struck a stable on the farm of Mr. Arnold, five or six miles southwest of Eureka, killing two mules and one horse in the stable at the time. Mr. Bradshaw at the same time lost two cows and three calves from the same cause. A terrific hail storm the same night visited a portion of Otter Creek township, working a wholesale destruction of fruit, and smashing all the window lights exposed to the north. Mr. Many reports hailstones seen by him as large as chicken eggs. Mr. F. Noyes states that he found some as large as goose eggs. Poultry was killed in great numbers and stock were found seriously bruised in many instances.

VEGETINE

He Says It Is True.

SENECA FALLS, NOV. 9, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—As you are an entire stranger to me, I want you to know what VEGETINE has done for me. Only those who have been raised from death's door can know the value of such a good medicine. I am 58 years of age. Three years ago I was taken sick with what the doctors called LUMBAGO. For weeks I was confined to my bed. I had three different physicians, without any help. I received no relief; I was a great sufferer; finally I became entirely helpless. The last doctor told me there was no help; he said he might possibly save my life by ejecting morphine in my arms and legs. The encouragement for saving my life by having this done was so small a chance I could not consent to run the risk. About this time my son read your advertisement in our paper, a testimony of a person who had been very sick with about the same complaint, and was cured. My son went right away to the apothecary store and bought a bottle of VEGETINE. Before I had used the first bottle I found great relief; I could move myself in bed. After taking three bottles I was able to sit up and move about my room. I continued taking the Vegetine, and I was in a few weeks restored to my former health. The VEGETINE saved my life after the physicians said there was no help for me. I have had no doctor since. If I feel unwell I take a dose of VEGETINE, and I recommend it to my friends.

Your Vegetine ought to be in every family. My doctor was surprised to see me in good health. He says VEGETINE is a good medicine. I tell him it cured me. He says, "It is true." I cannot feel too thankful. Very gratefully yours,

Mrs. CATHERINE COONS.

SENECA FALLS, Seneca county, N. Y.

VEGETINE.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD. If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the Great Blood Purifier. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE.

WILL CURE

CANKER HUMOR.

ROCKPORT, March 31, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Sir—Last fall my husband got me two bottles of your Vegetine to take for the Canker Humor, which I have had in my stomach for several years. I took it, and the result was very satisfactory. I have taken a good many remedies for the Canker Humor, and none seemed to help me but VEGETINE. There is no doubt in my mind that every one suffering with Canker Humor can be cured by taking VEGETINE. It gave me a good appetite, and I felt better in every respect.

Yours, with respect,
Mrs. ELIZA ANN POOLE.

VEGETINE.

NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.

SOUTH SALEM, Mass., Nov 14, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker and Liver Complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the VEGETINE. I am now getting along first rate, and still using the VEGETINE. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody.

Yours truly, Mrs. LIZZIE M. PACKARD.
No. 16 Lagrange St., South Salem, Mass.

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

VEGETINE.

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

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

SIMPSON'S BANK.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

CORNER OF MASSACHUSETTS & HENRY STS.

Interest paid on time Deposits. 22t.

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

WOOSTER'S DRUG STORE,

75 Mass. Street, - - Lawrence, Kans.

Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

A NEW DEPARTURE. TRAVELING men wanted. STAPLE GOODS. NO PEDDLING. Salary $75 a month. Hotel and traveling expenses paid. S. A. GRANT & CO., manufacturers of ENVELOPES and PAPER, 2, 4, 6 and 8 Home St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit Free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

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 Carbolic, Arnica, Mentha, Seneca-Oil and Witch-Hazel, are other ingredients, which makes 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 Westake, of Marysville, O., writes:

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

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

The Centaur Liniment, Yellow Wrapper, is intended for the tough fibers, cords and muscles of horses, mules and animals.

READ! READ!

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

"My horse was lame for a year with a fetlock wrench. All remedies utterly failed to 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, spavin, or lameness of any kind, the effects are the same. The great power of the Liniment is, however, shown in Poll-evil, Big-head, Sweeny, Spavin, Ring-bone, 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 35 cents, and can be had of any druggist.

This is one of many testimonials:

"CORNWALL, Lebanon Co., Pa., March 17, 1874.

"Dear Sir:—I 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.

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

Mothers who try Castoria will find that they can sleep nights and that their babies will be healthy.

J. B. ROSE & Co., New York.

ESTABLISHED IN 1866.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GENERAL

GRAIN, STORAGE

—AND—

COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

And Manufacturers' Agents

FOR

Distributing Goods Received in Bulk.

Office and Salesroom,

Opposite Union Depot.

5— KANSAS CITY, MO.

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER,

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY,

Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods.

No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

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

MONEY TO LOAN ON WELL IMPROVED FARMS, on five years time, or less, at a lower rate of interest than ever before charged in this State.

J. B. WATKINS & CO.
Lawrence, Kan.

Address them at Lawrence, Manhattan, Emporia, Humboldt, Parsons or Wichita.

N. PARTICULAR. B.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

THE ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE,

JOBBERS IN

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

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

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

5— 227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, opposite the Matteson House.

Chicago, Illinois.

THE QUINCY CORN PLANTER

—IS—

Acknowledged Superior to its Competitors.

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

CRANK MOTION TIP-UP,

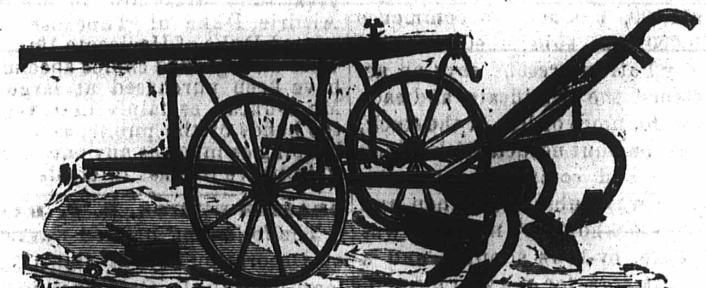
which is acknowledged the best device in use for raising it out of and forcing into the ground at *will*. Its perfect and accurate drop enables both dropper and driver to see the corn while dropping. Farmers call and see the Quincy before buying. If not for sale in your town write to

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

WILDER & PALM,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.



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

THE WILDER & PALM SULKY PLOW,

Price of Steel Beam - - $50.00 | Price of Wood Beam - - $45.00

Agents for the Buffalo and Vibrator Threshers, Champion Reaper and Mower Buckeye and Hoosier Grain Drills, Holbrook garden Seed Sower.

STAR CORN PLANTERS,

RIDING AND WALKING PLOWS.

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

Cash customers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.

WILDER & PALM,

116 *Massachusetts Street.* *Lawrence, Kansas.*

A. L. CHARLES,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND AGENT FOR

STEVENS' PATENT EGG CASES.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Consignments Solicited.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1877.

A FOURTH of July celebration will be held at the Fair grounds, east of this city, under the auspices of the Douglas County Fair Association. A committee has been appointed to make all the necessary arrangements, and secure speakers for the occasion. This committee consists of the following gentlemen: William Miller, George Y. Johnson and I. N. Van Hoesen. The Fair Association will defray all expenses attendant upon preparing the grounds and will leave nothing undone to make this celebration one of the grandest ever given in the county. Everybody is invited to participate.

DEAD GRASSHOPPERS.

Mr. L. P. Dewey writing to the SPIRIT from Washington county, says that during the spring the grasshoppers in that part of the State hatched out by the million and did considerable damage to wheat on the low lands. He states however, that they have had numerous heavy rain storms recently and as a consequence at the present time, scarcely a 'hopper is to be seen. The wheat is in a flourishing condition and will undoubtedly yield abundantly. Indeed, such reports as this are reaching us from all parts of the State. We have, then, a heavy wheat crop and no grasshoppers.

Prof. G. F. Gaumer, assistant to Prof. Riley, of the grasshopper commission, in a letter of two or three weeks since from Southern Kansas, gave it as his opinion that the farmers were mistaken about the 'hoppers all being dead. He thought that there would be enough of them to do great damage unless it continued to rain. It has rained, and these rains have been opportune, for in another letter of recent date, Prof. Gaumer states that the eggs have nearly all hatched in many counties and the young disappeared.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

When it comes to acknowledging that members of the order of Patrons of Husbandry in any State in the union are in advance of Kansas, we hesitate, for our progress has been encouraging, indeed; we have by no means occupied a position in the rear rank of this powerful organization, and we have even excelled other States in many particulars. But there is one very necessary element in which our Patrons are deficient, and that is unanimity or promptness in supporting an enterprise that will require a money outlay to establish. Now, in the action of a recent meeting of New Jersey Patrons, we have an example well worthy of imitation, at least, as far as promptness and united effort are concerned. This meeting was assembled at the office of the master of the New Jersey State Grange, for the purpose of organizing a Patrons' purchasing agency with a capital of $50,000, business to commence when $5,000 was subscribed and paid in. Every Patron present, says an account, signed the certificate, and each subscribed for more or less of the stock, so that the amount needed with which to organize and commence business, viz., $5,000 was subscribed then and there. A stockholders' meeting was held at once, by-laws adopted, and a board of directors, for one year elected. Such work as this is what we call business; it means something, and that something will be accomplished. These New Jersey Patrons did not take the forward step without first giving the proposed plan due consideration, but when it was finally concluded that it would be a profitable one to make they prepared themselves, got together, and put it through without unnecessary delay.

It is not necessary for us to make further remarks at this time, for Kansas Patrons will readily see the point from what has already been said.

CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

Charges having been made against the Chicago Stock Yards company to the effect that extortionate prices were being collected for feed, and that other irregularities existed, a committee was appointed by the Illinois Legislature to investigate these charges; and this committee reported that while everything about the yards seemed to be in good order it seems that they are making on hay a clear profit of about $20 per ton and on corn a profit of 100 per cent. This large profit is claimed by the company to be necessary to pay expenses, but it is evident from the report of the investigating committee that such is not the case. Now, somebody has to suffer from this extortion and this somebody is none other than the shipper; he sends his cattle to Chicago that they may be sold by the commission merchants and in addition to paying these merchants for services as salesmen and other expenses which have never been considered any too small, he actually is forced to open his pocket-book and pay to the company thirty-two dollars per ton for hay that costs only twelve dollars. This is a bad showing indeed and will certainly not result in good to the company when it becomes generally known to the shippers.

The closing paragraph in the report of the Legislative committee is as follows:

Your committee, recognizing the difficulties that would attend any attempt on the part of the Legislature to fix charges for these yards that would at the same time adapt themselves to the varying circumstances that would, from time to time, arise, and also do exact justice to the company as well as patrons of the yard, would recommend that the stock yards be placed under the supervision of the railway and warehouse commission, and for this purpose your committee would beg leave to report the accompanying bill.

The bill which accompanies this report, says the *Prairie Farmer*, is in effect, to place the matter of supervision in the hands of the railroad and warehouse commission, which is to examine, investigate and report the condition, etc., of the yards to the Legislature, together with recommendations.

FINE LIVE STOCK.

We would call the attention of all interested in fine cattle to the public sale notice of Mr. S. C. Duncan, which appears in another column. Concerning Mr. Duncan's position as a stock breeder, Mr. Jas. H. Payne, of the firm of Thompson, Payne & Co., live stock brokers of Kansas City, writes to the SPIRIT as follows:

Mr. Duncan first commenced the breeding of thoroughbred cattle about 1855, obtaining his foundation from his uncle, Jeremiah Duncan, of Bourbon county, Kentucky, who for years was one of the leading breeders of Kentucky. It was he who made the Louan, and Mossrose families celebrated as prize winners. Again, in 1861 Mr. Duncan purchased the herd of John W. Breckenridge, among which were some very choice gems, such as Buttercup, Ellen and others by imported John o' Gaunt, 11621 but I cannot in a short article call attention to all the fine cows that he, from time to time, has added to his herd, but will mention a few, such as Louan of Oakhurst, Nannie, Illustrious, Florence, Belle of Midway, imported Lady Gunter, and many others. He has used such bulls as Don 11640, D'Otley 432, a very superior bull who took two first prizes and three second, in five shows in Central Kentucky, against the best bulls of his day, that, either England and Kentucky could produce. He has also bred from Honest John, bred by George M. Bedford, of Kentucky; Tycoon, bred by Wm. Warfield, of Kentucky, and a prize winner in the great fair of St. Louis; Financier, bred by Daniel McMillan, of Ohio, and purchased at his great sale. Has now in use Louan's Airdrie, Duke of Tuberose, and imported Duke of Hazlecote 19th. These were all regarded choice specimens and have been purchased at large prices. Mr. Duncan certainly deserves well at the hands of the public, as he has and is doing as much as any one in the West to improve its vast interests.

ORATION BY HON. D. C. HASKELL.

The following oration was delivered on Decoration day, at Oak Hill Cemetery, by Hon. D. C. Haskell:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—We meet to-day to raise no stately monument to our nation's dead, nor carve a graceful tribute to their many virtues, nor lay an enduring tablet on which is sculptured the history of their heroic deeds. Yet this is not a purposeless visit; this is no idle throng, drawn hither by curious promptings.

The purpose that brings us here hallows the ground on which we tread, thrice hallowed as the last resting place of those we love. We have come to refresh our recollections of the past and teach our hearts still more to honor those, who, for love of country, could "even dare to die."

The "union for the union," it has been well said, is an old rallying cry, hackneyed and almost meaningless when uttered from the common campaign stump, but clothed with a new beauty and meaning when we stand by the graves of our noble dead, who died that we might make it a refrain to our songs of patriotism, and teach it to our children as the grand sum of American politics.

They have made the old flag eloquent with the sentiment. Every star is blazing brighter to-day than when our fathers battled to place them there.

Let no man fear that these celebrations will keep alive sectional feeling of bitterness; they will only swell the flood of love of country, that should flow through every heart.

Soldiers! comrades of the fallen! to you we will leave the work of reconciliation already so far advanced. We dare not place it in other hands. Those who are brave are generous; you are all that. The whole civilized world is the witness of your magnanimity.

Tell your children the incidents of the war in the spirit of the song of the angels of Bethlehem, and when they gather on this day they will honor the blue and forgive the grey in the felicities of an united people and a free government.

They whose memories we this day honor died in defense of the unity of the government—that unity which is the fountain of a rich national life, in which alone is strength or hope, on which hangs every interest—died, not merely for their country, but for humanity.

It has been said that the word mankind, to signify brotherhood, never passed the lips of Socrates, Plato or Aristotle; but to elevate all mankind into one noble brotherhood is the chief aim and end of christian society, while the pagan plan absorbed the individual in the aggran- dizement of the State.

Let, then, these our dead *live* in our thoughts and affections until our summons comes to join them on the other side; and when we are gone, those who live after us, as often as this day returns, shall recount their deeds of valor, shall point to the institutions of the country they reunited, and their glory shall not fade unless Liberty and Union shall be lost sight of in the gloom of a returning barbarism.

When the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed the people of the new-born nation gathered by thousands in every State to hear that grand paper read which announced the formation of the union and declared their independence. The day of its issuance will be honored as long as the union is maintained.

This day has been set apart, that, by these expressions of our veneration and esteem, and in these fitting observances, we may be aided in keeping alive our earnest convictions of the rich blessings these men conferred upon us and upon our posterity in preserving that union which our fathers wrought out for us.

We desire that the importance of that decision, proclaimed after a dread arbitratement of arms, which declared the union of States indissoluble, and the equal rights of men to be inviolate, should be indelibly stamped upon this and every succeeding age.

We wish the humblest toiler should comprehend its full significance, and be proud of his heritage.

We will teach it to our children, that it may strengthen them in their labor and cheer them in their old age.

We desire that those who come after us may look back upon it and know that, after one hundred years of trial, the fountains of our national power were not broken, nor the fervor of American patriotism cooled.

With grateful prayer to God we desire, also, that every mind may be filled with a devout feeling of dependence on Him by whose favor our American Republic this day stands as a refuge for the oppressed of all nations.

If the flood of our patriotism should ever ebb, this day, consecrated to so noble a purpose, will serve to check the flow, as the Christian Sabbath stays the decay of our mental, moral and physical powers.

When we reflect on the history of the past, who is not impressed with the responsibilities of American citizenship?

When we read of the struggles of the old Republics to possess themselves of the privileges we enjoy, and note that each failed by reason of internal dissensions and corruptions, what solemn admonitions come to us not to relax our vigilance, but rather to moderate our confidence in the stability of our possessions!—what powerful motives we have for nobler effort!

All our institutions are free. Ignorance, idleness and vice are our only enemies. Civil and religious liberty, and the treasures of learning, are the grandest objects of our aspirations.

We cannot stop here. The past impels us on. The future beckons us to advance. Let what the past has gathered and the present offers us, be an impulse to something higher—nobler. Nothing can check us till first it gains our own consent. Let it not be said in after years that the fathers outdid us in promoting public virtue.

We are engaged in no Hero Worship. The great names of our country's defenders go down immortalized on the pages of history. We will not forget them. The luster of their lives and deaths can never fade. But in many hearts before me to-day there is an empty corner, where, hidden from mortal gaze, dwells the precious memory of one who to that heart is dearer than he whom the whole world honors, though he may have worn no sign of rank. We will honor him—the private soldier.

These were the nation's sacrifice for the nation's sin of slavery. They were our atonement. They died that we might live—as one.

He was wise who said the recollection of a grateful people is their fittest Mausoleum.

Of unduring stone with which to commemorate them, we could build only an empty tomb. The bones we would gladly sepulture, as many of them are resting in unknown graves on the fields they consecrated with their blood.

But while we build no material memorial, on the day first set apart for the decorating of their resting places, we dug broad and deep the foundations of an immateriate temple, which we dedicated to these—our brothers.

Year by year its invisible columns rise higher and higer. We have come to build upon them now. We will lay these floral tributes on the graves of those we have with us, and as the sun withers the leaf and blights the beauty of the flower, the unseen finger of memory, touching alike the leaf and the tear-drop, shall crystalize them into undying thought, gems with which to decorate and enrich our spiritual Temple of the Dead.

GENERAL NEWS.

EX-GOVERNOR THOMAS A. OSBORN, of Kansas, has been appointed United States minister to Chili, and according to a recent dispatch from Washington, President Hayes has signed his commission.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Washington of the 5th inst., the secretary of the treasury has referred to a committee, consisting of Treasurer Wyman, McPherson, cheif of the bureau of engraving and printing, and Comptroller Knox, the questions as to what estimated amount of fractional currency has been destroyed and will therefore never be presented for redemption, and upon their report the secretary will decide whether or not the law, which demands that the outstanding fractional currency and silver coin shall not amount to over $50,000,000, will permit an issue of additional silver to cover the currency destroyed in circulation. It is desirable to know if the law prescribing the limit of fractional currency and silver to $50,000,000 is to be regarded as covering the actual or nominal amount of both outstanding.

A PROMINENT New York paper makes the following statement: "Charlie Ross will be restored to his home before the close of June. Unknown to our people, for the past six weeks some of the most noted detectives of the age have been working in this region, and the disentangled threads of their gathered-up clues we hold in our hands ready to join. The coming of Detective Logan, last night, is but a small part of the work accomplished, and was necessary to make that work perfect. Mr. Logan says: 'I have followed up this case for nearly three years, and I have knowledge concerning it which no other man possesses. I have confounded all the other detectives, with their clues and now that Mr. Ross has given up this one, I take it up. I will not give the information which I hold at this time—it would defeat my ends. The detectives of New York and Philadelphia are as smart and intelligent as any in the world, and had there not been a Judas in the camp, they would have had the boy long ago.'"

SAYS a telegram from Chicago, of Tuesday: The following has been received here from the headquarters of the Yellowstone command:

CANTONMENT AT TONGUE RIVER, M. T., May 16.—On the 9th inst. the hostile Sioux camp of 510 lodges under Lone Deer was surprised, captured and destroyed; 450 horses, mules and ponies were captured, and fourteen Indians left dead on the field, including the principal chief, leader and head warrior, Iron Star. Our loss was: Killed—privates Charles A. Martindale and Frank Glacksusky, company F; privates Peter Lewis and Chas. Springer, company H. Second cavalry, wounded—Second Lieutenant A. M. Fuller; privates Samuel Fryer and William Aswet, of company F; privates Andrew Jeffries and Patrick Rian, of company G; private Thomas B. Gilmore, company H; privates F. Wilkes and William Leonard, of company L, all of second cavalry. The wounded are in a comfortable condition. Report by mail. NELSON A. MILES.
Colonel Commanding.

This is the first official intelligence of the battle received at the military headquarters.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Mt. Carmel, Illinois, of Monday, to Cincinnati, says a terrible storm struck that city to-day, by which sixteen men lost their lives and $500,000 worth of property was destroyed. A large number of people were wounded severely, some of whom will undoubtedly die. The bodies of four of the killed were burned. There are at least twenty-five yet missing. Later information says that four more bodies have been found, and two of the wounded have since died. The ruins of the buildings are burning, threatening the total destruction of the town. A still later telegram to St. Louis, giving an account of the cyclone at Mt. Carmel, says: "The direction of the storm was from the southwest to a little north of east, and its line of destruction embraced all of Fourth street, and a large portion of the territory between Third and Fifth streets. The duration of the wind did not exceed two minutes, but rain continued to fall for some time after the cyclone had passed. The velocity of the wind is estimated at one hundred and fifty miles per hour. During its prevalence the air was filled with flying roofs, windows, doors, timber, pails, clothing, etc. Much of the debris was carried more than three miles away. Thirteen persons were killed outright, and many more will undoubtedly die of injuries. There are also several reported missing, who are probably buried in the ruins. It being a rainy day, many farmers, who could not work at home, were in town, The county court was also in session, which brought many people to the city. Men, women and children were carried a distance of four hundred feet as if they were feathers. The best part of the town is destroyed. Some seventy families are houseless, and much distress is anticipated. The search for bodies still continues. Those known to be killed are as follows: Jas. Goodrich, Geo. Brines, Wm. Newkirk, George Watkins, George Moore, Chas. Varman, John A. Edgar, Chas. People, Fred York, Willie Walter, B. F. Ballard."

THE following war news was dispatched from London on the 5th inst.: "A Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows: 'It is asserted on good authority that Count Von Moltke regards Russia's chance as steadily improving, in consequence of the extraordinary negligence or lack of foresight of the Turks.'"

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that Prince Gortschakoff's note to Lord Derby states that the czar does not want any territorial increase in Europe, but only desires autonomy for Bulgaria and the independence of Roumania and Servia. He also demands the cession of Armenia from Bayazed to the coast, but not including Erzeroum.

In the House of Commons, on the 5th inst., a dispatch was laid on the table addressed by Lord Derby to Lord Lyons, British embassador at Paris. This dispatch is dated May 16th. Lord Derby informs Lord Lyons that Great Britian had declined the proposal of M. De Lesseps to keep open the Suez canal to all nations, and had intimated to Russia that an attempt to blockade or otherwise interfere with the canal or its approaches would be regarded by England as a menace to India and a grave injury to the commerce of the world incompatible with the maintenance of the British attitude of passive neutrality, and at the same time it was intimated to the Porte and Khedive that England was firmly determined not to permit the canal to be made the scene of armed combat or other warlike operations.

The *Times'* correspondent with the Turkish army, sends the following particulars of its organization: "The Turkish army of the Danube is slightly deficient in artillery and very deficient in cavalry. The cause of this is exclusively the want of money. The Turkish government has more than four hundred breech-loading cannon lying idle at Constantinople for want of horses and harness, and there are multitudes of men well qualified to be dragoons, but no money to mount them. The armament of the troops is all that is perfect. The infantry have the Martini-Henry rifles, and the cavalry the Winchester rifles. According to the most trustworthy information, the present strength of the army, exclusive of the reserves in formation on the other side of the Balkans, is three hundred battalions of infantry, seventy-two squadrons of horse, three hundred cannons, and about eight thousand fortress artillerymen and engineers. Of these, sixty-five battalions are stationed at Widdin, thirty-six at Rutschuk, forty-five at Shumla, twenty-eight at Varna, and thirty-six at Silistria. The remaining twenty battalions are divided between Nikopolis, Selsvoba, Turtuka, the Drobudscha, and various places of more or less importance in the Danubian valley. Every battalion on an average may be summed as seven hundred and fifty men. Contributions from Mush, it is true, are consideralby below this standard, but, on the other hand, numerous Rediff battalions have one thousand men and even more; therefore, the total number of infantry is about 172,500. The cavalry, reckoning one hundred men to a squadron, 7,200. The army of the Danube, including forts, artillery and engineers, is close upon 200,000 strong."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, June 6, 1877.	
Flour	$4.00 @ 9.00
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.68 @ 1.70
No. 3	1.60 @ 1.61
No. 4 red	1.50 @ 1.51
Corn—No. 2 mixed	42 @ 43
Oats—No. 2 mixed	37 @ 38
Rye—No. 2	67 @ 69
Pork	13.60 @13.75
Bulk Meats	6¼@ 8
Bacon	5¾@ 8
Lard	9 @ 9
Butter—creamery	20 @ 25
dairy	14 @ 18
country	7 @ 12
Eggs	8½@ 9
CHICAGO, June 6, 1877.	
Flour	4.00 @ 8.50
Wheat—No. 2 spring	1.45 @ 1.46
No. 3	1.30 @ 1.32
Corn	45 @ 47
Oats	37 @ 38
Pork	13.00 @13.12½
Bulk Meats	5⅝@ 7½
Lard	9.05 @ 9.20
Butter—Dairy packed	14 @ 20
Eggs	9 @ 10
KANSAS CITY, June 6, 1877.	
Wheat—No. 3, red fall	1.45 @ 1.47
No. 4, fall	1.35 @ 1.45
Corn—No. 2 mixed	35 @ 36
Oats	33 @ 36
Rye—No. 2	51 @ 55

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, June 6, 1877.	
Cattle—Prime to choice	$ 5.50@ 6.00
Poorer grades	3.50@ 4.50
Hogs	4.40@ 4.75
CHICAGO, June 6, 1877.	
Cattle—Good steers	4.40@ 6.00
Hogs—Packers	4.65@ 4.80
KANSAS CITY, June 6, 1877.	
Cattle—Native shippers	4.75@ 5.50
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@ 4.20
Stockers	3.25@ 4.00

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, $1.15 to 1.40.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Apples, $3.50@4.00; white beans $1.25@2.25, hand picked, $2.50@3.00; castor beans, 90c@$1.00; beeswax, 20c.; butter, best, 10@12c., common, 7@10c.; cheese, Kansas, 10@12c., common and old, 5@9c.; eggs, 7½c.; hay $7.50@9.00; hides, green, per ℔, 6@6½c., green salted, 7@8c., dry flint, 14@18c., dry salt, 12c., kip and calf, 10@12c., dry sheepskins 25c.@$1.00; honey, strained, 10@12c.; linseed oil, raw, 75c., boiled, 78c.; onions, $2.00@2.50 per bush.; poultry, dressed chickens, per ℔, 7@8c.; turkeys 8@9c.; potatoes, $1.00@2.00; tallow, 6½@6¾c.; tobacco, extra bright, 14@18c., 1st class, 6½@7½c., 2d class, 4@5c., 3d class, 3@4c.; wool, fine unwashed, 15@18c., medium fine, 20@22c., combing fine, 23@27c., tub washed, 34@37c.; dried apples, 5@6c; dried peaches, 9 to 12c.

Wheat is quoted about ten cents higher than it was a week ago, in St. Louis; in Chicago, it is a shade lower for spring wheat; in Kansas City there is little change in prices, and transactins very light. $1.05 is bid in Kansas City, and $1.20 asked for wheat delivered in July. Wheat has risen slightly in Liverpool.

Flour is reported dull and lower, in St. Louis and Chicago.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: XX, ℔ sack, $2.50; XXX, $3.00; XXXX, $4.00; fancy, $4.25. Corn meal, ℔ cwt., 90c@$1.00. Rye flour, $2.90@3.25.

Corn and other grain have not changed.

In our quotations of grain at Kansas City the lowest figures represent the price bid, the highest, the price asked.

Cattle are in good demand, especially for good grades. On Tuesday, the highest price paid in Chicago was $6.12½, lowest, $2.50; in St. Louis, highest price, $6.00, lowest, $2.50; in Kansas City, highest price, $5.50, lowest, $2.00. The *Times* says: "Grass-fed 'butchers' stuff' has met with considerable decline, the bulk of sales for the past week having ranged from $2 to $3. The receipts have generally been very thin in flesh and too soft and weak to stand shipment. Such cattle had better be kept on the range until they improve in condition. Anything that would stand shipment was easily sold. Choice corn-fattened beeves are likely to rule firm for some little time."

The Kansas City *Times*, in its review of markets and trade, says: "A disposition is noticed among country merchants to limit their purchases to staple articles of necessity, and if farmers are inclined to incur any unusual expense, they are usually in the way of improved farm machinery."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 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.

SEE announcement of L. Bullene & Co.; they mean business.

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.

INFORMATION is wanted concerning Mrs. Mary Christiana Anderson, a Swede woman, fifty years of age, who left Wichita in the spring of 1875. She was insane, was rather small and had a large red birth-mark on the side of her neck. Any one giving information of her to Mrs. B. Christiana Johnson, Winfield, Cowley county, Kansas, will be rewarded.

MRS. B. CHRISTIANA JOHNSON.

The Cantata of Belshazzar.

This pleasing entertainment of which so much has already been said was given under the direction of Prof. E. M. Foote, at Liberty hall, on Friday and Saturday nights, of last week, before large audiences. Prof. Foote had labored assiduously for several months in preparing a chorus of fifty voices and in making the many other necessary arrangements for the final event, that it might be a success. And he was not disappointed, especially on Saturday night. The almost unanimous expression of the hundreds of witnesses is that this entertainment was even more pleasing than "Esther" which was so well received here last year.

The solo parts were carried by the favorite vocalists of Lawrence. We would like to make personal mention of each part for in doing their best they are worthy of praise, but the crowded state of our columns will not permit. We understand that the aggregate attendance on the two evenings was eight hundred.

Regular Secretion Essential to Health.

The regular secretion and flow of the gastric juices, and of the bile which the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters promotes, are effects which conduce materially to the restoration of health, when the system is disordered. Food is not digested in the dyspeptic stomach because the gastric fluid is deficient, superabundant or vitiated; the liver becomes congested and the bowels constipated because the supply of bile is inadequate or misdirected. The bitters rectifies all this, and removes every ill consequence of non-assimilation and bilious irregularity. Furthermore, it stimulates the action of the kidneys by which impurities are, so to speak, strained from the blood, and any tendency in the urinary organs to grow sluggish and disordered counteracted. Whether it be used as a means of regulating gastric or bilious secretion, and relieving the overloaded bowels, or to promote complete, and therefore healthful, urination, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied upon with confidence to accomplish the end in view.

CIRCUS.

Some Interesting Facts about Forepaugh's Great Menagerie.

Forepaugh's grand traveling circus, menagerie and museum arrived here and gave two exhibitions yesterday, the huge canvas each time containing between 8,000 and 9,000 persons, being crowded with spectators at each entertainment. As few of our readers have any idea of the cost of organizing and maintaining such an extensive establishment, the following facts connected with the enterprise obtained from one of the managers of the concern, will prove of interest. Mr. Forepaugh has been something over fifteen years in the show business. He is now a very wealthy man, and owns real estate in Germantown, Philadelphia, his winter quarters, to the amount of several million dollars. His menagerie, museum, workshops, storerooms, etc., occupy a collection of substantial brick buildings, covering about three acres of ground. The traveling menagerie and circus now exhibiting in this city is valued as it stands at over a million dollars. In addition to the great number of cages of wild animals and birds, the six elephants and a number of camels, there are four hundred and sixty horses to be maintained and looked after. The circus gives employment to nearly 500 men, and costs on an average about two thousand dollars per day to keep it running. The mammoth tent holds nine thousand persons when they are properly seated—that is, when they are wedged in like sardines—last night there were over that number of persons in it, and it was crowded to suffocation. The whole tent cost when new nearly $15,000. Circus life has irresistible attractions for some natures until the novelty of life under the canvas wears off, but the work is severe and incessant. The whole of the hands are provided with food and shelter by Mr. Forepaugh. They carry with them a full camp equipage, with cookery, forge, harness shop, and all the necessaries to prepare meals, repair harness, carriages, cages and other articles that are liable to break or get out of order. The great show travels by rail, requiring two, and sometimes, on heavy grades, three powerful engines to draw its hundred palace coaches, gondolas, car-ships and vans. Mr. Forepaugh owns the entire rolling stock he uses.

The zoological portion of a show of this description is to many people the most interesting feature, more especially when the collection of animals is a little out of the ordinary. Mr. Forepaugh has evidently paid great attention to this department, and seldom, if ever, have we seen a more cleanly kept menagerie. Among the many animals exhibited there was not a single poor specimen, all apparently being in their prime. A noticeable feature of this great wild beast show is the wonderful hippopotamus, from Equatorial Africa. This rare animal cost the neat sum of $20,000 in gold, and is the only one of the kind to be seen on this continent. Among the more interesting features of the menagerie is the cage of lions which contains specimens of the African, Asiatic and Abyssinian lions. There are also several very large lionesses and some cubs which have been raised by them. The Bengal tigers are a noble looking pair and attract considerable attention. These with the lions are trained, but they have not been performed with since an accident which happened in Baltimore last summer. The cage of lions was passing through the streets when one of the animals put his paw through the bars of his prison and completely tore the scalp from off a boy's head. The museum of the exhibiton was interesting, particularly the mechanical figures propelled by a steam engine. A pair of mechanical organ-grinders that were made by Pytheau, of Paris, and cost $400 each. Six Swiss bell-ringers were also exhibited. They too were manufactured by Pytheau at a cost of $1,800. Two wax figures representing the Siamese Twins were fair specimens of art. They were worked by Signor Vannuchi, of Philadelphia, an old Italian wax worker. The dying zouave was also a clever piece of mechanism. The figure breathed, and the blood flowed from its wounds quite naturally. Then there was the sister of charity standing by his side stopping the flow of blood, and looking a perfect picture of sympathy. This piece of mechanism cost $1,300.

With the generality of circuses where there is a good menagerie it means a poor ring performance, but Forepaugh is an exception to the rule. The gymnasts, equestrians and clowns introduced many new features. There was nothing vulgar in the exhibition, and we can confidently recommend our readers to pay Forepaugh a visit.—*Exchange.*

Are You Going to Paint?

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

A paint that has for its base the purest Lead and Zinc chemically combined with soluble Glass and other ingredients in a manner that makes it far more durable than Lead and Oil mixed in the ordinary way; makes a harder and more beautiful finish, which covers a third more surface, gallon for gallon. A paint that resists the action of every change or condition of climate, that costs no more, and at the same time is *already for use*, must of necessity prove superior. It is not an article that took but a few hours' thought to produce by inexperienced experimenters; but was the result of years of hard study, labor and expense. Such is the character of the *J. F. Wooster Silicated Chemical Paint*, and we confidently assert to those who contemplate painting, that if they desire a paint that possesses the qualities, (in an eminent degree), *i. e.*, good covering properties, opacity, that spreads easily and smoothly under the brush, which retains its color, and lastly, which is as durable under exposure to the sun and storms as it is possible for a paint to be, the J. F. Wooster Paint fills all those requirements. Try it. Read the following testimonials:

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

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

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

Announcement by L. Bullene & Co.

We shall on Monday, the eleventh inst., commence our important special sale of dry goods, to continue until the 4th of July. Our stock is very large and we must in a short time reduce it greatly and we shall make such extreme low prices on large lines of goods as will accomplish that end. We intend in this sale to offer the grandest lines of bargains we have ever given during our twenty years business in Lawrence. People living at a distance from the city can afford to come to Lawrence to buy goods of us during this unusual sale.

L. BULLENE & CO.

Merchant Tailor.

George Hollingberry, merchant tailor, corner Massachusetts and Warren streets, would call the attention of our farmers and citizens to the fact that he is prepared to perform 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. HIMOE'S medicines will be sold to grange stores, at sixty days *cash*, to yield a profit of 100 per cent. All readers of the SPIRIT know these medicines to be unrivalled. All orders, under this offer, must be sent to this office.

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

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.

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.

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

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

Best Book for Everybody.

The new illustrated edition of Webster's Dictionary, containing three thousand engravings, is the *best book for everybody* that the press has produced in the present century, and should be regarded as indispensable to the well-regulated home, reading-room, library and place of business.—*Golden Era.*

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

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

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

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

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

—OUR—

STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES

Is now Complete, and we are

SELLING THEM CHEAP FOR CASH.

BARGAINS IN SUMMER GOODS:

Men's serge shoes	$1 50	worth $2 25
Men's plow packs	1 00	" 1 25
Men's plow shoes	1 75	" 2 00
Women's grained shoes	1 60	" 1 75
Women's kid, side lace	2 00	" 2 50
Women's kid slippers	1 00	" 1 25

And all other goods in proportion. Call and see for yourselves at

CITY SHOE STORE, Old Bazaar Stand.

PUBLIC SALE

SHORT-HORNS,

Bourbon Place Farm,

Six miles south of

GRAYSON STATION,

On the Southwestern Branch of the C., R. I. & P. R. R., in Clinton county, Mo., on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1877.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell about **60 head** of well-bred Short-horn cattle, being about one-half of the "Bourbon Place Herd," and with two exceptions (Louan of Oakhurst and Florence), the very top of the herd, including representatives of the following families: Aylesby Ladys, Louans (Jere Duncan's sort), Nannie Williams, straight Rubys, Daisys, White Roses, Young Marys, Ianthes, Miss Severs, imp. Lady Gunter, imp. Listless and other good and useful sorts, including my imp. **Duke of Hazlecote 19th (30967)**, half-brother to the famous Oxford Beau 2d, and his equal as an individual, and my fine show bull **Louan's Airdrie 17598**, a straight Louan, by 14th Duke of Airdrie 7879, also my fine Princess bull **Duke of Tuberose**, one of the finest of the Princess family.

Catalogues, now ready, will be sent on application

TERMS.—Four months' credit without interest; 5 per cent. discount for cash; note with good security will be required before the removal of stock. Stock put aboard the C., R. I. & P. cars at Grayson, free of charge, but at purchaser's risk when bid off.

Lunch at 12 o'clock. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock, sharp. S. C. DUNCAN, Smithville, Mo.
Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

FUN 1 copy curious love letter, 1 pk. comic cards, 1 pack popping question cards; all for 10 cts. and stamp. Fun Card Co., Middleboro, Mass.

BOOK CANVASSERS See this. Only $1.50 capital required to start canvassing for MARK TWAIN'S NEW SCRAP-BOOK. Apply with stamp, to JOHN K. HALLOWELL, 139 East Eighth street, New York.

FUN 1 pack acquaintance cards, 1 pack hdkf. flirtation, 1 pack scroll, all sorts, for only 10 cents and stamp. Fun Card Co., Middleboro, Mass.

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.

We Make Farmers' Wear a Specialty.

PRICE OUR GOODS BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.

E. PARKER.

W. H. OLIVER & CO.,

127 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

ALL KINDS OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

FINE GOODS FOR GENTS.

LADIES' AND MISSES' GOODS A SPECIALTY.

HAND MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

Of Geisecke, Meysenburg & Co., of St. Louis, always in Full Supply.

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

W. H OLIVER & CO.

THE PEORIA PLOWS,

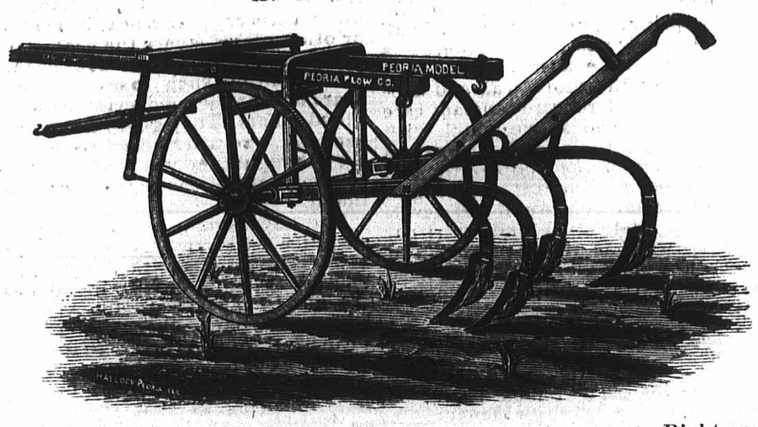
FOR SALE BY

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.

Horticultural Department.

Examine Your Orchards.

In a conversation with Mr. N. P. Deming, a leading horticulturalist of Douglas county, a few days since, he informed us that beetles of the round-headed borer, are now just commencing to emerge from the apple trees. They come out at the crown or body of the tree at the ground. Their presence may be discovered by a dark spot on the bark of the tree. He advises all who have orchards to look carefully after these pests, as the destruction of one beetle *now* will be equivalent to killing hundreds of young borers in the future.

We hope our people will heed the advice of Mr. Deming and spend a little time now in eradicating these enemies of our orchards.

Floriculture.

The following paper was read by Mrs. J. Savage before the Douglas County Horticultural Society at its last meeting:

It seems eminently fitting in this beautiful spring time, when nature is wooing us to renewed activity and effort by the ever new and wonderful putting forth of her apparently dormant energies, to consider again the subject of floriculture. And while our husbands are busy with the more laborious work of the field, garden and orchard, we may plan and arrange our flower beds, sow our seeds, and transplant our perennials.

But it is not my purpose to enter into details concerning the many and various kinds of flowers, which so abundantly repay us for the time and labor bestowed upon them, for many of you have doubtless had a wider experience and better success in their culture than myself. But I would like to speak a word to some who perhaps may feel that, amid the ever-recurring round of domestic cares, they have not the time nor strength to attend to the cultivation of flowers. It has been my experience that an hour spent among the flowers will give renewed courage to the exhausted energies and wearied nerves, more than the same amount of time spent in reading or resting. And although I enjoy, in common with the rest of the "weaker sex," the dainty ruffles and delicate tucks upon which we expend so much of our mental and physical energies, I do believe that we would be of more real value to ourselves and to our households if we spent less time at the sewing machine and more time in the sunshine—God's beautiful sunshine, bringing life and healing on its wings.

There seems to be something in the delicate and unobtrusive beauty of flowers which appeals to all that is tender and sweet and loving in our natures, bringing us into companionship and sympathy with the God of nature, so that when we see the result of our efforts in the perfected flower, we feel that we have been working with God. And while there are many beautiful flowers springing up spontaneously all over our woods and prairies, there is a more subtle and a keener pleasure in the culture of the more frail and delicate plants which require constant care and nurture. And as we watch with fresh delight in these glad spring days the unfolding of the bud and the leaf and the blossom, should it not bring to us an inspiration of growth and development in intellectual and spiritual things as well as the assurance and promise of a more glorious spring time when this mortal shall put on immortality?

Yes, gladly we welcome thy coming, sweet spring,
With thy life-giving breath which it doth bring
The opening bud, and the delicate flower;
The soft green grass, and gentle shower;

Unlocking the bonds by which winter had bound
In its cold embrace the fruitful ground,
Awaking to life and beauty again,
And clothing with verdure the hill and plain;

And calling back from their winter retreat
The beautiful birds, with their music sweet,
To fill the air with their gladsome lays,
Singing their morning song of praise.

Oh, yes, we do welcome thy coming, sweet spring,
And we too our tribute of praise would bring
To Him who all these beauties hath given
To draw our thoughts and hearts to heaven.

Split Grafts.

I tried the split and grafting process not believing it could result in a hybridity. I merely wished to test the popular notion. I am pleased to be able to say now that it is correct. New varieties can be obtained in that way. I took the Rhode Island Greening and Red Astrachan—two very distinct varieties in every respect. The grafts with a single bud were split as near through the center as possible, and a piece of each kind fitted togeter so as to appear one complete scion. Twelve of these were grafted, three grew, two of them have fruited. Neither are Rhode Island Greening, and the two are unlike each other. One of these has a flower like the Rhode Island Greening, (the flower of the Red Astrachan is rosy and in many ways distinct from the large white one of the Rhode Island Greening); but the fruit is, in many respects, similar to the Red Astrachan. The second variety has the flower similar to that of the Rhode Island Greening, and the fruit somewhat the color of the Red Astrachan, ripening about the same time, but is but half the size, very much flattened, and with a slender stem near two inches long, and as much like that of a Siberian Crab as can be. There is no doubt but two varieties, distinct from their parents, and distinct from each other, have resulted from this graft process.

Blackberry Culture.

As we are approaching the blackberry season it will do no harm to reflect on how great and how ratpid has been the improvement of this fruit. Thirty years ago there is no mention of it in any nursery catalogue, and the wild fruit of the hedges was all that was in use. These at best were dry, seedy things; but they served some good purpose in pudding making, and now and then in pies and tarts. This is about the position the blackberry occupies in English fruit-eating; and to this day they, naturally unaware of the rapid progress we have made, wonder at our taste in admiring such things.

But the discovery of the "New Rochelle," a wild sport from the common high bush blackberry, at New Rochelle, N. Y., gave the whole class a start. Good varieties are now "as plentiful as blackberries," and new one's are appearing every year. It is singular, though, that all the new ones are chance seedlings, found wild as the first good one, the New Rochelle, was; indeed, few if any are yet superior to it.

But even this and the best of them, whichever one's taste may decide the best one to be, is very much improved by good culture; and, conversely, very much injured by bad. Almost yearly we are told that this or that variety is "not hardy," just as if we were speaking of some exotic plant, forgetting that the original plant was, perhaps, found in our neighbor's neglected fence corner, where it had been growing for many years, and never thought of giving way to the fiercest winter's wind. Why should a plant, hardy in nature, become tender when planted in our gardens? There can be but one answer: Our systems of culture are not favorable to hardiness. In what particular respect is our culture defective?

There can be little doubt that the injury to the roots, which our system of culture entails, must be injurious. In a wild state the blackberry has a few creeping roots that run near the surface and collect the food. The hoeing and cleaning necessary in garden culture keeps these roots in continual disturbance. It is well known to cultivators of peach orchards, that the stirring of the soil has to be abandoned in summer, otherwise the disturbance of the roots results in ill-ripened wood, and the peach buds and even peach wood is easily destroyed. It is just this way with the blackberry; and it is worse in field culture than in garden culture, because the cultivator goes deeper, and by so much more is it an injury. From New Jersey, especially, the land of blackberries, comes the cry of blackberry disease and blackberry winter-killing, and of kinds "dying out;" and there is no doubt the root injury is the cause of it all. Some of us put blackberry plants near board fences or other places where the roots can get a little protection from hoe, spade or plow; and in such cases no one ever hears of blackberry disease, or winter-killed plants. They go on growing and bearing year after year, as well as if they thought they were in the old farmer's fence row, where they were once found.

But, says some one, are we then to let our blackberries grow up to grass and weeds, and have the whole garden look like a wilderness? By no means. We must keep the garden and farm, blackberry patch included, neat and clean; but remembering that it is an injury to cut off the blackberry roots, we must begin to keep down the weeds early in spring, so that there shall be no trouble in fall; and when we do clean, cut the surface as lightly as we can.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Transplanting Large Trees.

The London *Garden* gives the details of some experiments in the removal of trees of the Cedar of Lebanon upwards of twenty feet high, which had been prepared by root pruning the previous year. A timber wagon was backed up with a wheel on each side of the tree, the pole (tongue) placed upright, with a bundle of straw on the axle to prevent barking; ropes were passed under the ball of earth and secured to the axle, and the stem of the tree was lashed to the upright pole, a rope at the top of which pulled the tree down in a horizontal position. The tree was then carried to its destination.

A heavy mulching of leaves kept the ground moist during the heat of the summer, and it succeeded well. The removal of such trees of such size is not to be recommended in this country of hot and dry summers; but if previously prepared by transplanting or cutting the roots, the tree may be made to succeed if not too large. In the cooler and more moist climate of Britain, the operation does not better, but even there some of the best cultivators have learned to prefer smaller size. Sir Henry Stewart's famous park, made at once by the removal of large trees, never became luxuriant and satisfactory in growth. Loudon said he would undertake to give larger and better trees from small ones in five years, by deep trenching and good cultivation than could be obtained in the same time by transplanting large ones.

The Household.

To Keep Flies from Picture Frames.—Boil four onions in a pint of water, then with a clean brush wash your frames over in this liquid, and the flies will not light on them. This onion water will not injure the frames, and the odor soon disappears. It is better than unsightly gauze coverings to your pictures.

Chocolate Marble Cake.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, three cups of flour, whites of eggs, one heaping tea-spoonful of baking powder. Work the butter and sugar to a cream, add the milk, the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth; then the flour, with the baking powder mixed thoroughly through it. Take one tea-cupful of the batter, and stir into it one large spoonful of grated chocolate, wet with a little milk. Fill the baking pan about one inch deep with the white mixture; then drop in two or three places a spoonful of the chocolate batter, then a layer of the white; continue this until the mixture is all used. Bake in a moderate oven.

Lemon Pies.—Two large fresh lemons; grate off the rind; if not bitter, reserve it for filling of the pie; pare off every bit of the white skin of the lemon—as it toughens while cooking—then cut the lemon into very thin slices with a sharp knife, and take out the seeds; two cupfuls sugar, three table-spoonfuls of water, and two of sifted flour. Put into the pie a layer of lemon, then one of sugar, then one of grated rind, and, lastly, of flour, and so on till the ingredients are used; sprinkle the water over all, and cover with upper crust. Be sure to have the under crust lap over the upper, and pinch it well, as the syrup will cook all out if care is not taken when finishing the edge of crust. This quantity makes one medium sized pie.

The following cure for hydrophobia is a recipe of M. Cassar, a French physician: "Take two table-spoonfuls of fresh chloride of lime, mix it with half a pint of water, and with this wash keep the wound constantly bathed and frequently renewed. The chloride gas possesses the power of decomposing the tremendous poison, and renders mild and harmless that venom against whose resistless attack the artillery of medical science has been so long directed in vain. It is necessary to add that this wash should be applied as soon as possible after the infliction of the bite. From 1810 to 1824 the number of persons admitted into Breslau hospital was 174, of whom only two died; from 1783 to 1824, there were admitted into the hospital at Zurich, 223 persons bitten by different animals (182 by dogs), of whom only four died."

Mustard Plasters.—How many people are there who really know how to make a mustard plaster? Not one in a hundred at the most, perhaps, and yet mustard plasters are used in every family, and physicians prescribe the application. The ordinary way is to mix the mustard with water, tempering it with a little flour; but such a plaster as this makes it simply abominable. Before it has half done its work it begins to blister the patient, and leaves him finally with a painful, flayed spot, after having produced far less effect in a beneficial way than was intended. Now a mustard plaster should never blister at all. If a blister is wanted, there are other plasters far better than mustard plaster; then, use no water, but mix the mustard with the white of an egg, and the result will be a plaster which will "draw" perfectly, but will not produce blister on the skin of an infant, no matter how long it is allowed to remain on the part.

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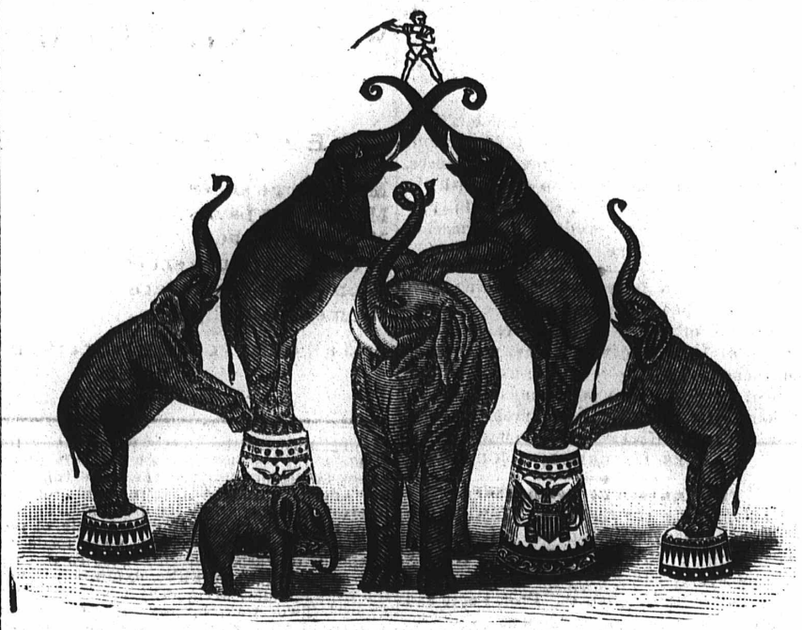

This Great Show is a combination of Menagerie, Museum, Trained Wild Beasts; an innovation and acknowledged improvement upon all tented exhibitions hitherto seen in America. More Wild Animals than any three of the Largest Menageries in the World, prominent among which is to be seen the only Male Hippopotamus! Just added; cost, $20,000. It Sweats Blood. Six Learned Elephants, Rhinoceros, Sea Lions, Eland, Ostrich, Bears, Crocodile, Gorilla, Lions, Tigers, Kangaroo.

Special Card.—Let the Ladies and Little Folks see it. There was born, on the 1st of February, 1877, in our Great Menagerie, a Beautiful Baby Elephant, the first and only one ever born in captivity in any country outside the Tropical Zone. It is only 33 inches long and 37 in height. To see this new-born Infant Elephant nursing with its mouth and trunk is the rarest, queerest scene ever beheld. The Grand Museum exhibits a World of Wonders. All the Mechanical Automata are operated by a magnificent working Model of the Great Corliss Centennial Engine used in Machinery Hall, during the recent Exhibition. Also to be seen, Giants, Dwarfs, Armour, Statuary, etc.

The Gigantic Double Circus is composed of the most celebrated Male and Female Performers in Europe and this Country. (*See Catalogue for names.*) Also performing Dogs, Goats, Monkeys, Tigers, Lions, and Elephants. Also a Great Star Company of Comedy, Pantomime, Minstrel and Character Artists. The Mammoth Pavilion will accommodate 9,000 Spectators, and is supplied with Luxurious Drawing Chairs. The entire aggregation is exhibited under a combination of eight Center-Pole Tents, and travel with three Great Railroad Trains, and represents a cash investment of One Million and a Half! Don't fail to see the Sublime, Gorgeous, Glittering Dress Parade! Batalions of Plumed Horses! More than a Mile of Chariots! Elephants and Camels in Harness. Powerful Musical Organizations! Tony Frank's Buffalo Band, Magnificent Chime Bells, performing Lions and Tigers, and 500 New and Novel Features never seen in any other show parade.

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These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasal gleet, indigestion and all derangements of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling worms. These powders are the only blood and liver renovater now in use and only prepared by Dr. Riley, whose has spent much time and money searching out roots and herbs for the benefit of our domestic animals. Every farmer, stock raiser and drover should use them. It produces a fine, glossy coat and frees the skin from all dandruff, and leaves your animals in fine spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction.
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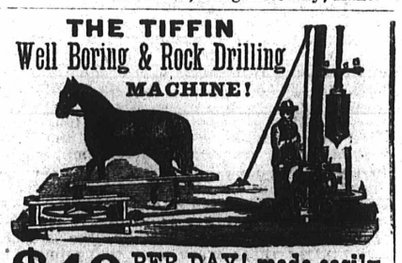

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EDITOR SPIRIT:—Noticing in your paper from time to time, articles written by farmers in which they give their experience with swine, and believing that in discussing this question we may receive benefit, I will add a few brief notes to the list.

For a number of years I have been trying to secure swine that are at once easily fattened, of a satisfied, quiet disposition and that have the necessary points for profit. My efforts in this direction for a long time proved unsatisfactory; hogs were either too small or if large had too much head and not enough ham and shoulders. I endeavored to remedy these imperfections by what was called judicious crosses. After numerous and unprofitable trials I succeeded, by crossing the large boned, heavy Poland with the Chester-white, in securing just the kind of a hog I had wished for. Now, I know that it is claimed by some breeders that both the large boned Poland and Chester-white are slow to mature; in other words, they claim that it takes two years from birth to prepare them for market. This may have been the experience of some, but in crossing the two as I have stated the result was quite to the contrary. In our instance a litter of six pigs at ten months old averaged three hundred pounds. Too be sure, they had good care, but I gave them no more attention than any hog should receive. I do not claim to have discovered something new in the hog line, but simply wish to tell my brother farmers how I succeeded with the large boned Poland and Chester-white. S.

Lessons from Russian Agriculture for American Farmers.

We recently referred to the fact that the Russian government had bought a great number of American plows for shipment to the wheat growing regions of Southern Russia. We understand that large purchases of other implements and machinery, including portable engines and threshing machines, are contemplated, and that a Russian agent is investigating the merits of various machines for the purpose of selecting the best of them. All this shows that the Russians do not intend to give up the foreign markets for wheat which they have held so long, without a struggle, and that if we, who have been able to undersell and displace them from these markets, do not meet them with equal enterprise, we may be compelled to relinquish the advantages we have gained. Now it is well that we should know something of the agriculture of the people with whom we are brought into so direct competition, and this we may learn from the returns collected by the British board of trade, and recently published, relative to Russian agriculture. These returns, although published in the volume for 1876, refer to statistics of the crops of 1872. They are, however, of great value in their present relation, because little or no change has occurred since that year, which was an average season. The area of farms in Russia amounted to 1,244,367,351 acres, of which 527,426,510 acres, or nearly one-half, are covered with timber. As to the crops, the following tabulated figures are given, viz.:

	Acres cultivated.	*Bushels produced.*	*Av. per acre.*
Wheat...	28,743,390	157,938,000	5½ bushels
Barley...	15,511,600	124,753,750	8 "
Oats.....	32,818,890	543,622,750	16 6-10 "
Rye.....	66,398,540	546,832,000	8 2-10 "
B'kwhe't	11,307,660	86,256,000	7½ "
Potatoes.	3,169,010	370,876,000	117 "
Grass....	143,511,940	.....	.....

The average crops, with the exception of that of potatoes, which surpasses our average, are seen to be much less than ours, or less than one-half; wheat being very low. Our ability to compete with Russian farmers is thus seen to consist in our larger crops. But if by better farming, and the use of labor-saving machinery, they can double their product, our occupation is gone as caterers for the bakers and bread eaters of England, or in fact of any portion of Europe. We shall then lose our only foreign market for wheat, and this is a very important thing to us, for if our surplus product is thrown upon our own market, already flowing over the brim and escaping, and shut out from foreign countries, to what a depth of unprofitableness will prices sink. Nothing but an even balance between supply and demand keeps values at such a level that the producer's labor is properly paid for. If we have one-fourth or one-third of our whole product seeking a market which cannot be found in our great mercantile centers, what then will fix the value of wheat, and with it of all other grains, and many other products? Nothing certainly but the will of the buyer, if one can be found, and the poverty, but not the will, of the urgent seller.

There are some considerations involved in this question which are of great importance to us. If the Russian farmer, by the use of our methods, produces more bushels per acre, and therefore cheaper grain, can we do the same by our product? Can we by better farming double our average, and therefore reduce the cost of wheat nearly one-half, and produce some other crops on the ground that can thus be spared, so that we may not overstock the markets of the world? If so, what other crops can we produce? Is there any better way of meeting this certain dilemma than to direct our attention to the rearing and feeding of cattle, and, by means of this, so add to the fertility of our farms, that we can reach an average of twenty-seven or twenty-eight bushels of wheat, and seventy-five of corn per acre, thus enabling us to turn half of our fields to pastures, or to roots or fodder crops, wherewith to feed more stock, and fertilize our more prolific soil? These questions are worth thinking over and discussing.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

Spring and Summer Feed for Milch Cows.

There is a great difference of opinion among dairymen in reference to the kinds of grain best adapted to milch cows in spring. Dairymen generally suit their own convenience in this matter, without much regard to the opinion of others. If they have raised and have on hand a surplus of corn, or barley, or oats, they are very apt to feed one or the other as best suits their convenience at the time; and if grain is to be purchased, the matter of prices has more of a controling influence than what is best adapted to the animal economy. So widely do people differ on this question that many prefer to feed in spring nothing but hay, if of good quality, claiming that the cows will be healthier when turned to grass, and that the net profits from the dairy will be greater than where grain is used in spring feeding. In other words, that the value of the grain fed in spring more than balances receipts from the extra quality of cream and butter produced; and hence grain feeding in spring must be very poor economy. Another class of dairymen, who claim to have looked pretty closely to the profits to be realized from milch cows, and to have compared results one year with another, say that nothing is gained by having cows "come in milk" as early as February or March. They prefer the months of April and May, as not only more agreeable, but actually resulting in greater profits. They argue that cows "coming in milk" early in the season, are more exposed to cold and storms which must injure the health and weaken the constitution of the animal; that it soon wears out the cow, and yields no more net profit than when a later date is had for commencing the business of dairying. Why, they say, should one do extra work in milking and nursing stock through the bad weather of February and March, when the result from stock calving thus early, not only is no pecuniary gain, but brings positive injury to the herd?

Others insist that greater profits are realized when cheese and butter making is commenced early in the season. But if we assume that cows are to come in milk as early as March, then some kind of food other than hay—at least hay as usually harvested—seems to be imperatively demanded, in order to keep stock in decent condition as to health and strength, until it comes to grass.

Canadian Scarecrows.

As soon as the corn is planted we take a bundle of split stakes from three to four feet long (we split ours from a broken cedar or pine rail) and take a ball of some kind of cheap white thread—say good cotton warp—and stick in one of our stakes at the corner of our corn. We carry the thread around the piece of corn, putting in a stake as often as required to keep the thread two feet or so from the ground, taking a turn of the thread on the top of each stake to keep it up. If the piece of corn is wide we put a thread up the rows about fifteen or twenty rows apart. This method with us has always proved effectual, allowing us to grow corn without hurting the crows. We have seen some curious instances of the wariness and watchfulness of crows. The first season we tried the above method we were directed to put the thread in a zig-zag fashion (like the common Virginia rail fence). Well, the crows took the corn out of the corners between the fence and the thread, but never came within where the thread was. On another occasion we drilled in about a dozen rows of corn along side of a fence, intending to throw the corn into the pasture field for green feed for the cows when the pasture failed. In putting thread around it we ran short about twenty or thirty yards. As this was close by the fence, and threaded all around except this piece, we thought it not worth while going after more thread for that small piece. But the crows found it out, and took the corn of that row close up to the first stake, but no further. For curiosity we thought we would try them again. We replanted the piece they had dug up, and put thread about half way along it. The crows took what we left unthreaded, but no further.—*Toronto Globe.*

Cause of Hog Cholera.

Simeon E. Snider, of Indiana, says he has solved the mystery of hog cholera. In a brief communication in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Mr. Snider says of the disease:

It is nothing more than large collections of worms in them. I was drenching one that had been lingering, and it died in the operation, and I found on dissection, forty-two worms in the throttle. His throttle was literally filled with worms, so that no food could enter the stomach. The remedy which he suggests is "worm medicine." At least the subject is worth investigating.

Veterinary Department.

I have a colt three years old that has a cancerous or blood wart on the heel of his fore foot. I have been using arsenic, and it has caused a good deal of lameness, and I fear it will not cure it. I would like you to give me a prescription for it.

ANSWER.—Your description is so meager that we are at a loss to understand the kind of growth your colt has. A blood tumor would hardly be called a cancer. We sometimes meet with cancerous diathesis encysted, when we have only to open the cyst and squeeze out the wart-like growths and treat the wound antiseptically. If you have a protuberance, the proper treatment would be to pass a needle through it close to the skin, carrying a double thread, and tie each way, leaving the thread so you can tighten it every day. In the course of ten days the protuberance will slough off; then cauterize the surface of the wound for several days with caustic stick potash, and keep a poultice on it; then dress it daily with oakum packed firmly in the wound, and apply a compress bandage. If there should appear little red granulations, which are inclined to bleed when being dressed, touch the surface very lightly with nitrate of silver, or dust a little sulphate of copper, pulverized in the wound; but if the diseased tissue should be on a level with the cuticle you might try the actual cautery. Take a piece of iron rod a half-inch in diameter, draw the end down to a short, sharp point, heat to a white heat and bottom the wound with it. Poultice to encourage sloughing. After it has discharged for ten days treat same as advised for the other operation.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Please give full instructions as to the method of using biniodide of mercury as an application to reduce a capped hock. Is it necessary to shave off the hair? Must it be rubbed in with the naked hand? If so, is there danger of any kind to the operator? How much and how often must it be applied? Does it really blister? Does it irritate so as to make it necessary to halter the animal? Is there any danger of its destroying the hair roots, so as to leave the spot naked of hair?

ANSWER.—The higher or red iodide has a bright vermilion color; it is a heavy, inodorous crystalline powder; owing to its great strength it is not used internally, but in the form of ointment applied as a stimulant, counter-irritant and caustic for reducing exostosis (splints, spavins, ringbones, etc.); it is often used to reduce indurated tendons, glandular and bursal enlargements, etc. For veterinary use it should be prepared by rubbing well together one part of the red iodide to eight of lard; clip the hair from the parts, lay on a coating, rub well in with the hand (it will not injure the hand); lay a thin coating over the part and let it remain twenty-four hours, the parts will become blistered, large vesicles will form; burst and allow an escape of scum. If necessary can repeat after thirty days without any risk to the hair folicles; in fact, the hair seems to be reinvigorated—a very luxuriant growth will follow. While the blister is on it is very requisite to keep the animal tied up forty-eight hours, otherwise he will get his nose to the parts, and you will have two instead of one blister.

I have a horse that was used for track purposes until I purchased him two years ago; was sore in tendons of fore legs. I have not trotted him in races since I have owned him. I turned him out last fall, he run to grass four weeks. I then turned him into the yard, and he has run all winter. I wish to know which would be the most benefit to the horse, to take him up about the 1st of April and commence to drive him, or let him alone until grass comes, and give him a run of about six weeks before I commenced to drive him? He is in good form now, stands straight on his legs, and soreness all gone, and feels like a colt. Some of our best horsemen tell me to take him up and drive him, as a run to grass this spring will do him no good, and I would like your opinion on the subject.

ANSWER.—As the animal is getting along so well, and time and rest being the chief instruments in effecting a cure, it is evident it will not detract anything to allow him still more time, the probability is that the parts will continue to strengthen by rest; as he is in good condition now a run to grass is not needed. If you do not want the use of him, we would recommend that you give him all the time you can.

I have a four-year-old horse which is very promising. I found him sucking wind a few days ago. I thought for some time that he was falling away. He don't crib, but stands in the center of his box, curbs his neck, works his jaws, and sucks wind. Should like to know the best remedy, if there is one.

ANSWER.—You had better examine his mouth carefully to see if there should exist any trouble or lesion. Eruptions, sharp or decaying teeth, sometimes cause the animal to contract the habit; indigestion is also thought by some to have something to do with it. If you succeed in finding the cause, remove it; but if such does not appear you had better cause him to wear a strap around the throat, moderately tight. Remove it when driving him, if he is not a confirmed case.

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for consumption, probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury: for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which of course must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium; it is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for pulmonary consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

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WORM SPECIFIC

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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 hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

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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.

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All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented.

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

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, Hide-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yellow 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

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

In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glanders, Megrims 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 secretion 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 of the blood are at once removed. For Sore teats, apply **Leis' Chemical Healing Salve**—will heal in one or two applications. Your CALVES also require an alterative aperient and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &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 ARTICLE for fattening Hogs.

N. B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS.—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.

Geo Leis.

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

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

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

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

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

Tuesday, the 26th day of June, A.D. 1877,

At one (1) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of Mary F. Simpson, S. N. Simpson, W. H. Simpson, Mary L. Simpson and Helen L. Simpson, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of the northeast quarter section number eight (8), in township number twelve (12), of range number twenty (20), in Douglas county, State of Kansas, thence east fifty-two (52) rods, thence north one hundred and five and three-sevenths (105 3-7) rods, thence east twenty-eight (28) rods, thence north fifty-four and four-sevenths (54 4-7) rods, thence west eighty (80) rods, thence south one hundred and sixty (160) rods to the place of beginning; and appraised at nine hundred ($900) dollars. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

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

H. S. CLARKE,
21-5t Sheriff Douglas county, Kansas.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

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

E. P. Hammond, plaintiff, vs. S. N. Simpson et al., defendants.

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

Tuesday, the 26th day of June, A.D. 1877,

At two (2) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of S. N. Simpson, W. H. Simpson, Mary L. Simpson, Helen L. Simpson and Mary F. Simpson, administratrix of the estate of H. M. Simpson, deceased, W. W. Cockins, Hiram Hill and M. B. Brownlee, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: The east half of the southeast quarter of section number one (1), in township number twelve (12), of range number nineteen (19), in Douglas county, Kansas; and appraised at twelve hundred ($1200) dollars. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

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

H. S. CLARKE,
21-5t Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION—To show cause in the matter of the application of Harriet Hale, administratrix of the estate of Abel Yates, deceased, for an order of sale to sell real estate to pay debts: Now comes Harriet Hale (formerly Harriet Yates), administratrix of the estate of Abel Yates, deceased, by L. S. Steele and Owen A. Bassett, her attorneys, and presents to the court her petition praying for an order for the sale of the following described real estate belonging to the estate of said deceased, to wit: Beginning at a point on the south line of section number seven (7), in township number thirteen (13), of range number nineteen (19), 4.60 chains west of the southeast corner of said section, thence west on said south line 4.00 chains, thence south to the center of the channel of Wakarusa creek, thence up the center of said channel to a point opposite the mouth of Skunk Hollow, thence south 65 degrees, west 1.10 chains, thence north 28 degrees and 45 minutes, west 3.31 chains to the center of the Lawrence and Emporia State road, thence northeasterly along the center of said State road 1.42 chains to its intersection with said south line, thence west on said south line to a point 26.666 chains west of the southeast corner of said section, thence north 20.00 chains to a point, thence east 26.666 chains to the east line of said section, thence south on said east line 6.60 chains to the center of said State road, thence southwesterly along the center of said State road to a point 4.60 chains due west of said east line, thence south to the place of beginning, containing fifty and one-third acres more or less, situated in Douglas county, Kansas, to pay and satisfy the remaining debts due by said estate and unpaid for the want of sufficient personal assets, accompanied by the accounts, lists and inventories required by law in such cases. On examination whereof it is ordered that all persons interested in any manner be notified that application as aforesaid has been made, and that unless the contrary be shown on Monday, the 18th day of June, 1877, at the regular term of said court, an order will be made for the sale of the above described real estate to pay the debts of said estate which are unpaid for the want of sufficient personal assets. And it is further ordered that such notice be given by publishing this order two times in some weekly newspaper of general circulation in Douglas county.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

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

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name and attached the seal of said court, [L. S.] this 4th day of June, 18 7.

JOHN Q. A. NORTON, Judge.

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

MARK W. DELAHAY,
Special Master in Chancery.

THACHER & STEPHENS, Solicitors.
Dated June 5, 1877.

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WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS
Use
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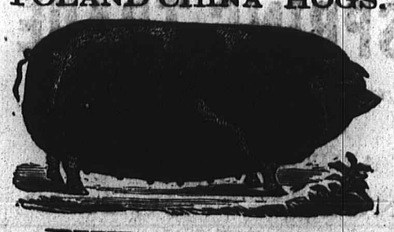

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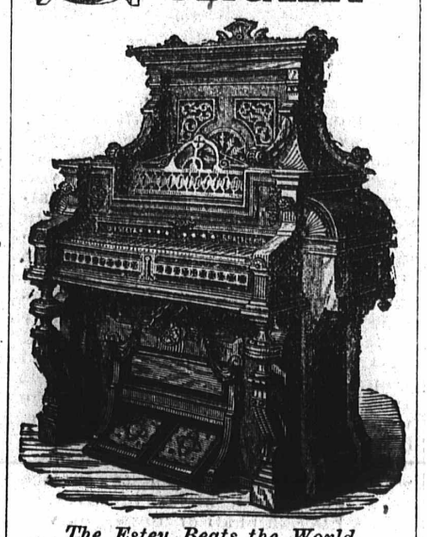

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