



THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1877.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—John T. Jones, Helena, Arkansas. Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky. Treasurer—F. M. McCarty, Wayne, N. Y.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Vice-master—J. F. Willis, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county. Secretary—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.

OFFICERS OF THE POMONA GRANGES.

1 Shawnee county, Geo. W. Clark master, H. H. Wallace secretary, Topeka. 2 Cowley county, William White master, C. C. Coon secretary, Little Dutch.

For this one thing we labor, for such an organization of society as shall secure to every human being the fundamental rights of man, namely, the right to integral education, the right to labor and the right to the fruits of labor.

What is a christian commonwealth? It is a social order where wealth is distributed according to exact justice; where all men help each other; where every right is secured to every person; where the most perfect education of the whole being is as free as the common air; where all the various interests of society are harmonized into one.

Attention, Patrons.

In connection with the regular meeting of Jefferson County Pomona grange on Saturday, September 8th, a picnic will be held in the court house yard. All Patrons, with their families are cordially invited to attend.

From Riley County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Not having seen anything from this part of the country for some time, I will say to you that the Patrons are not all dead up this way yet; but their watchword is ever onward and upward, trusting in God and working with their hands, they are hoping to accomplish much in the future.

District and County Granges.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As there seems to be some difference of opinion among our membership as to the importance, powers and duties of our county granges, permit me to say a word in favor of this, the connecting link between our subordinate and State granges.

The National constitution, as originally adopted, made no provision for the organization of county granges; in fact, made no provision for the development of our business relations, and the membership at once discovered this defect.

While it has been claimed by some of our best members, that county granges are not essential in the development of our business plans, our experience proves them to be the best medium through which to disseminate all that kind of information calculated to promote the welfare of our fraternity in all matters relating to our educational and business interests.

I have no hesitancy in recommending the organization and maintenance of county granges. First. For the reason that I believe them eminently suited to the work assigned them. Second. Because as a connecting link and means of communication between the subordinate and State granges they are convenient and valuable.

Bro. J. F. Dorough, master of Hope grange, Illinois, was very seriously injured at planting time. He was drawing water at the well, when the sweep fell, striking him on the head.

At a regular meeting of Palmer's Springs grange, 63, (Va.) held for the month of July, the subject of Gresham's Patrons' warehouse being brought up, and the inquiry made, who had in compliance with their pledge, patronized the same, and there being so few responses, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

The Outlook for the Grange.

Watchman, tell us of the night, What the signs of promise are, For you mountain heights Comes the promised morning star.

I wonder if all the members of the order of Patrons comprehend and understand the progress made in the right direction during the last five years? If understood in all its length and breadth, there would be encouragement on every hand.

Five years ago the producing classes were content to reach the largest result in the way of production; content to give the lion's share of their product to those who took it to market on their backs, and drawers of water; content to be hewers of wood and drawers of water; content to leave the administration of public affairs in the hands of professional politicians; content that those of our young men and women designed for the so-called learned (?) professions should be educated, and that, too, at the expense of the State, while those engaged in agriculture, plodded along in the old, dull routine; content that the class which pays their full share of the taxes, and which furnishes four-fifths of the property exported to foreign countries, should surrender to the favored few the absolute control of legislation to the members of one profession, while they cultivated the soil.

But a wonderful change has come over the spirit of the people. We remember well when the grange movement first began to attract attention—it was met on every hand by open and secret ridicule, and a railroad magnate, on being asked what would be the effect of the grange movement of the West on railroad securities, replied: "It will not amount to anything; they have not intelligence enough to agree among themselves for one year; and if any farmer, they would let it die for want of money." This was the opinion of a man who had accumulated millions from the industry of the country, and who probably never earned an honest dollar in his life.

The conflict between the people on the one hand and the greed of corporations on the other, has been a bitter one. Those who first entered upon the contest did so with a full realization of its magnitude and importance. But even their friends scarcely hoped for success. On one side was the ablest talent with unlimited wealth at command, and for them—better than all—a perfect unity of interest. On the other side were the masses of the producing classes unaccustomed to work together, living for the most part in isolation, without cohesion of effort and strong only in the deep sense of oppression and the justice of their cause.

Not alone in this, however, do we see signs of progress. The awakened intelligence among farmers, the inquiry and study as to how we may inaugurate more intelligent and successful methods of husbandry, and the country effort for the promotion, protection and defense of pecuhar interests, industrial, commercial and professional, had been known from time immemorial. The farmers were the last to avail themselves of organized effort, and they were driven to it from actual necessity. Strange enough, they were the first to meet with opposition, and to be assailed by opposition from other class interests.

At the grangers' picnic recently held near St. Louis, Mo., F. E. Allen, master of the Pacific grange, in the course of his remarks said that organization, co-operation and associate effort for the promotion, protection and defense of pecuhar interests, industrial, commercial and professional, had been known from time immemorial.

Regarding the downfall of the grange the Farmer's Friend says: "This great and uncalculated cry that the grange is fast falling and dying out is a new one. The prophecies of other years have all sunk into oblivion. We know all this to be nothing but the sour grapes of the monarch vine, which shall shortly yield them but a broken reed. It has pained us to hear this slander, when we know (although the order is not increasing very rapidly in membership) that it is firmer and laying its foundation more sure than expectation could have given us. The grange was never 'captured' by the politicians." Sure enough schemes have been set up by these political tricksters, to entrap the unmindful, but they have been well posted by a good and free grange press.

The following preamble and resolutions were passed by the Jefferson County Pomona grange at its last meeting: WHEREAS, The annual slaughter of the innocent friends of the farmer—the prairie chickens—has begun; and

WHEREAS, We recognize in the present abundance of birds an important element in keeping down the hordes of noxious insects which sometimes deplete our crops; therefore, Resolved, That we will not allow sportsmen or others to shoot or otherwise destroy any prairie chicken, quail, or other insect destroying bird upon our farms.

Resolved, That we will, under all circumstances, protect and encourage the protection of these birds until they become so numerous as to do more damage than the insects which they destroy.

It is not often that the World has to record an action so sensible on the part of a deputy as that of Bro. Lehman, in Montgomery county, in this State. Bro. Lehman was notified that enough farmers had signed the petition for the organization of a new grange to meet the requirements of the law, but advised them to postpone the organization of the grange till a nearer approach to the maximum number of charter members had been made.

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country that are pursued in an honorable and legitimate manner. The parties responsible for these wrongs against which we war, have at last been brought to see that the grange is not dead. They also begin to feel and to acknowledge its power and influence in the land, and as the old methods of opposition, such as first found to be a very different one from this; it would be found in bad legislation in the interest of a small class at the expense of the mass of the people. And this is the result of the fact that the masses of the people have relegated their sovereignty to a very small fraction of their number, perhaps less than one-tenth of one per cent. of the whole.

The Grange the Farmers' Literary Exchange.

One of the most useful features of the grange movement is its tendency to produce confidence among the farmers, that is confidence of farmers in each other. The average farmer is too apt to look upon his neighbor in the light of a competitor, as a sort of business enemy who only wants an opportunity to take advantage of him. Probably this state of feeling grows out of the isolated life on the farm, and the infrequency of social or business relations between farmers.

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Resolved, That we feel the sacredness of the promise made on our part, and very much regret that it is out of the power of a very large majority of us, owing to a failure in our tobacco crop last year, to carry out our intentions and wishes on the subject.

A member of Howesville grange, No. 1,511, Clay county, Ind., writes: "Our grange is prospering. We are all poor, most of us having lost our crops for two years, but we received six new members during the last quarter, and had one application presented at the last meeting, and think, after raising a good crop, we will be able to buy in co-operation and begin to realize that the grange can do, and has done some good."

Great Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—J. P. Hall's piano manufacturing factory was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. It is rumored that ten persons perished in the flames. The fire extended to the south side of the street, destroying the entire block between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; also W. Connelly's barrel factory, J. Graham & Co.'s silk factory, and several houses adjoining on the south, J. Watkins' charcoal factory north of Thirty-fifth street, and a block of frame houses on Tenth avenue between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets. A fire engine was burned, the firemen being unable to get it out in consequence of the intense heat.

LATER.—It is reported that one hundred lives have been lost in the fire.

The factories and other buildings burned on Thirty-fifth street were reduced to ruins in about three-quarters of an hour. The supply of river water to No. 2 engine hydrant was entirely exhausted. While the fire was at its height water was so scarce that tenants of houses which caught fire from sparks were unable to obtain water in pails except by damming up the gutter water which came from fire hose. The firemen made every exertion possible, but the lack of water constantly hampered their efforts. They succeeded before seven, however, in getting the fire under control, although it was then still burning fiercely in the cellars of the buildings. The walls and brick buildings fell from time to time with a heavy crash.

In the confusion prevailing, it was impossible to obtain any details of loss and very difficult to make even an approximate estimate of their total amount. The lowest estimate of the latter is \$1,000,000.

It is reported that lives have been lost, but the rumors on this point are very conflicting. It is probable that some of the workmen in the piano factory were unable to escape, but the number is not yet known by any one.

The fire is believed to have broken out in the fifth story of the building, and it is known that some workmen in the upper story had great difficulty in escaping. One, named Ed. Buckmaster, jumped from an upper window and was picked up in a terrible condition. His skull was fractured, and many bones were broken. He was removed to the station house and died in a few moments. A few others (names not ascertained) were injured. A woman is known to have died, but reports differ as to whether she was injured in attempting to escape from the building or from illness aggravated by the excitement and shock.

Persons in the neighborhood that from twenty to forty workmen perished in the piano factory, but this far this is merely supposition. The conviction is growing that the loss of life will be serious, and several ambulances are there ready to receive the victims.

There must be near seventy-five to one hundred bodies buried in the ruins. Another statement is that from twenty-five to fifty girls employed in the upper stories of Hall's factory have perished. Ambulances have removed some eighteen or twenty wounded who jumped from the burning building, and another statement is that of the one hundred and fifty to two hundred men in the factory, comparatively few escaped death or fatal wounds. Occupants of houses in Thirty-sixth street distinctly heard workmen in the piano factory making futile efforts to escape from roofs and upper stories, and could hear their shrieks for assistance. August Vearath, a varnisher in the factory, one of the twenty-four men at work in the top story, says the alarm was given to him by a workman who had put his head out of a window, and saw smoke issuing from windows below. The fireman tried to get the men to keep cool, saying there was plenty of time for escape. Vearath says the men scattered, but fire and smoke drove them back from the stairways. There was a fire ladder at each end of the building, and also a chain ladder. Vearath got down by one of the ladders. He said that since his escape he had not seen any fellow workmen.

The surgeons of Bellevue hospital, the police surgeons, and coroners are on duty at the fire. About three hundred and forty families are rendered homeless. While the fire was at its height a woman jumped from a window of a tenement, and was instantly killed. Hall's factory was a very extensive establishment, turning out about one hundred pianos a week. When the factory was first erected about six years ago the walls fell and a number of persons were killed.

The fire originated through Nicholas Monk, who was boiling varnish. While his back was turned it got in a blaze, and the flames spread rapidly. He fled at once for his life, giving the alarm as he ran, but the windows being open, the flames swept through the building, finding fresh fuel at every step. It is supposed about two hundred men were employed in the building at the time. On the seventh floor were seen more than a dozen men, about one hundred and fifty. It cannot be ascertained how many have been burned in the building. The hatchways in the corner were open, and the flames rushed to the upper stories as if through a flue. Several firemen say that from the windows of the upper story the factory men were calling for ladders and for help, for God's sake, but that the ladders were not long enough to reach them, and even if they were they could not be placed in position owing to the intense heat. Some fell to the pavement, and others, after wildly waving their arms, fell back into the burning mass. The great eight-story wall fell almost without notice, and who were buried under it will not be known until it is removed. A awful excitement prevailed as the flames leaped to adjoining buildings, and women and children fled for their lives. They save nothing, and are fortunate to even escape with their lives.

DEPUTIES

- Commissioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas State Grange, since the last session: W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin county, Kansas. George J. Adams, Lawrence, Douglas county. James Andrews, Huroon, Atchison county. J. M. Wanler, Junction City, Davis county. S. W. Fisher, Junction City, Davis county. George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county. D. C. Spurgeon, Burlington, Coffey county. James W. Williams, Peabody, Barton county. E. T. Ewald, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county. C. S. W. H. Eureka, Greenwood county. Chas. A. Buck, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county. James McCormick, Burlington, Jefferson county. L. M. Barnett, Garnett, Anderson county. John C. Fore, Maywood, Wyandotte county. F. W. Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county. J. S. Payne, Elm Grove, Linn county. T. C. Daniel, Sevier, Bourbon county. W. H. Boughton, Phillipsburg, Phillips county. W. E. 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. W. J. Ellis, Miami county. George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county. E. D. Covington, Cedarville, Smith county. W. D. Covington, Cedarville, Smith county. W. H. Jones, Elm Grove, Linn county. J. H. Chandler, Prairie Grove, Chase county. E. F. Williams, Erie, Neosho county. J. O. Vanoradal, Winfield, Cowley county. E. R. Powell, Augusta, Butler county. J. W. Bunn, Rush Center, Rush county. Geo. W. Black, Olathe, Johnson county. William Pettis, Salina, Saline county. W. J. Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county. W. L. Moore, Frankfort, Marshall county. Ira S. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county. John Rehrig, Fairfax, Oage county. E. J. Nason, Washington, Washington county. C. S. Wreth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county. J. K. Miller, Peace, Rice county. W. D. Rippey, Seven Hills, Doniphan county. T. C. Daniel, Fairmount, Leavenworth county. Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county. R. S. Osborn, Bull City, Osborn county. J. M. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon 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. S. N. Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county. B. M. Boss, Seaman, Chattanooga county. J. F. Bamey, Greenfield, Elk county. W. W. Gode, Dover, Shawnee county.

**Kansas State News.**

THE total grain crop of Kansas for 1877 is estimated at 140,000,000 bushels.

T. C. HENRY, of Dickinson county, has seventy-two teams plowing for wheat.

THE grange elevator at Lawrence receives on an average two thousand bushels of corn a day.

ACCORDING to the State board of equalization the average value of land in Kansas is \$4.11 per acre.

THE hay crop in the State, this season, has never been surpassed, either in quality or quantity.

THE Kansas Pacific is now known as the "Golden Belt Route" because it passes through such continuous fields of golden grain.

JOHN BROWN'S monument was dedicated with appropriate services at Osawatimie on August 30th. Senator Ingalls delivered a two hours' address.

THE estimated yield of corn in Russell county is forty-five bushels to the acre. Take notice, Russell county is in the very heart of the "Great American Desert."

A FARMER in Sedgewick county recently threshed four thousand one hundred and twenty-five bushels of wheat, the product of a field of one hundred and fifty acres.

THE Holton Argus tells us that the present prospect indicates that there will be a larger yield of corn in Jackson county this year than any previous year, by a large per centage.

THE Emporia Ledger is responsible for the following item: "There are now an even dozen of practicing physicians in Emporia, divided as follows: Eight allopathic, three homeopathic and one physio-medico."

A VERY curious specimen of petrified fish of about twenty pounds weight was lately exhumed from the river bank near Forest Mills, Franklin county. It has been added to the collections of Baker university.

MRS. GEN. W. T. SHERMAN and daughters, who have been spending the heated term at Fort Leavenworth, left on Friday last for Washington, D. C. A brilliant reception was given in their honor by the officers of the twenty-third infantry.

SAYS the Commonwealth: "There is a report in circulation, we do not know whether true or not, that Mrs. Governor Osborne was robbed of all her jewelry, amounting to from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars, on the steamer between New York and Panama."

SAYS the Leavenworth Times of the 31st ult.: "Major S. J. Thompson, while walking along Spruce street, near his residence, yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, was knocked down and robbed of a watch and \$123 in cash. He reported the matter to the police at 2 o'clock."

RATS are very thick in Franklin county. The Journal says: "They are destructive to corn in the crib and they are as numerous as the sands of the sea," it being no uncommon thing for a farmer to kill from fifty to five hundred on removing a pile of rails or an old building."

THE Cherokee Index says: "In Walnut township, on last Friday, a man was cutting grass with a mowing machine when the lightning struck the right drive wheel and demolished it entirely without injuring the man or team. Certainly a strange occurrence, and a very close call."

WE clip from the Olathe Progress the following item: "The co-operative store at Spring Hill is in running order this week. It may be impressed upon the reader's mind right here that Johnson county has two co-operative stores. Johnson and Douglas are the only counties which have two establishments of this kind in the State."

WE find the following in the Olathe Progress: "On Friday, Mrs. Gillfillin, in Shawnee township, was helping her husband load hay, which they wished to save before it rained, and unexpectedly there was a keen clap of thunder which frightened the team, causing them to start suddenly, throwing Mrs. G. from the load, breaking her leg."

THE Atchison Champion says: "The Central Branch road is to be extended west as far as Beloit, Mitchell county. It will be one of the most important and best paying railroads in the West when it reaches that region—its whole line, for over two hundred miles, being through one of the levellest and most fertile regions under the sun."

SAYS the Commonwealth: "Major Downs, of the Central Branch railroad, has closed a sale of 30,000 acres of land lying in Marshall and Potawatamie counties to the Irish Catholic association of St. Louis. This association will, it is expected, bring a large number of people into that section of the State. It is the same as that which we noticed the other day as having a meeting in St. Louis and deciding to come to Kansas instead of Texas."

THE Eldorado Times reports that the Walnut Valley Coal Oil company has been organized and about one hundred shares of stock taken at ten dollars per share. As soon as one thousand dollars cash is paid into the treasury, boring for oil will begin. Many persons seem to have great faith in finding coal oil in paying quantities. Old Pennsylvania oil men say the indications are excellent and that oil will be found in less than five hundred feet.

A MAN named Lyon, while walking along the railroad track in Kansas City, on Wednesday of last week, was struck by a switch engine and literally ground to pieces. The wheels struck his body close to his neck and split his body in two, after which one of his arms and a leg were drawn across the rail and ground into mince-meat. It is claimed that he was drunk at the time, and that the engineer whistled several times for him to get off the track, but was unheeded until it was too late to stop the engine."

A. G. EVERETT writes the Seneca Courier from Ohio: "I am coming back to Kansas and to Nemaha county to live. My health is not good here, and Kansas is a better country (taking into consideration her climate) than I have seen." This is the general experience with those who leave Kansas. They all come back, or want to come back, and all unite in saying that there is no better State than Kansas. We don't think we ever heard of a man who, having lived in this State for a short time, and then removed, was not sorry that he left. There is no richer soil, there is no more healthful climate, there is no fairer land under the sun, than that of Kansas.

THE Minneapolis Sentinel explains the proposition which is to be voted upon on the 2d of November, for a branch of the K. P. railroad through Ottawa county: "First, \$100,000 to build through the county in one year, six months to Minneapolis, depots to be located at or near the crossing of Coal and Sand creeks, and within one-half mile of public squares at Minneapolis and Delphos; about \$5,000 bonds to be issued whenever two miles of continuous road from the Kansas Pacific are completed and in operation in the county, which fact must be certified to by the commissioners. The bonds are to run thirty years; and draw eight per cent. interest." We believe that it is expected to take the iron from the Carbondale road and lay on this one.

SAYS the Atchison Patriot of Saturday last: "We are furnished with the particulars of a terrible accident that occurred in Burr Oak township, Doniphan county, at noon yesterday. Nicholas Wykert, a son of Alexander Wykert, an old resident of the county, was in the field plowing. At noon he unhitched his horse from the plow and attempted to mount the animal to go to dinner. Unfortunately his foot caught in the harness and he fell to the ground. The horse became alarmed, and ran at the height of his speed, dragging the young farmer over the rough ground. The horse finally jumped a fence, when Wykert was instantly killed, his body being terribly mutilated. The young man was twenty-two years of age and greatly respected in the community. He was about to wed a fair young lady residing in the Burr Oak neighborhood."

THE Manhattan Nationalist says: "Wm. Haskins, one of the most successful cattle raisers in this county, says that the black leg, if taken in time, can always be cured by one application to the diseased part of the following remedy: Five ounces turpentine, one ounce cantharides and forty-five drops of creosote. The mixture must stand five days before being used. Archibald Richards says that animals dying of it should be buried on the spot, and that if this is done the disease will not spread. One year, B. F. Griffin had six calves die, one after the other. He buried the last one in the yard, where it fell, and the rest of his herd escaped. Mr. Haskins' remedy is very painful, but it starts up the circulation, the stagnation of which constitutes the disease. The recommendation to bury on the spot is based on the idea that the ground over which the dead animal is dragged become sufficiently poisoned to impart the disease to the living, and it may be true."

**Historical.**  
We have received a copy of a circular issued by the State Historical Society, which shows not only that the society has undertaken a work of great magnitude, but one which ought to engage the co-operation of every person in Kansas who has a just appreciation of the duty of the present generation to gather up and preserve the scattered materials of the eventful period of our early history. The circular mentions the following among the objects of collection relative to Kansas desired by the society, and the contribution of which is earnestly solicited:

1. Travels and explorations; city directories; copies of the earlier laws and journals of our legislature; ordinances of cities; and in short, every book, on any subject, printed in the State or elsewhere, relating to it.
2. Pamphlets of all kinds; catalogues of Kansas colleges and other institutions of learning; annual reports of societies; sermons and addresses delivered in the State; minutes of church conventions, synods, or other ecclesiastical bodies of Kansas; political addresses; railroad and board of trade reports; pamphlets relating to this State.
3. Files of Kansas newspapers and magazines, especially complete volumes of past years, or single numbers even. Publishers are earnestly requested to contribute their publications regularly, all of which will be carefully preserved and bound.
4. Materials for Kansas history; old letters, journals and manuscript narratives of the pioneers of Kansas; original papers on the early history and settlement of the Territory; adventures and conflicts during the early settlement, the Indian troubles or the late rebellion; biographies of the pioneers of every county, either living or deceased, together with their portraits and autographs; a sketch of the settlement of every township, village and neighborhood in the State, with names of the first settlers. We solicit articles on every subject connected with Kansas history.
5. Maps of towns, cities or counties, of any date; views and engravings of buildings or historic places, drawings or photographs of scenery, paintings, portraits, etc., connected with Kansas history.
6. Curiosities of all kinds; coins, medals, engravings, paintings, portraits, statues, war relics, autograph letters of distinguished persons, etc.
7. Facts illustrative of our Indian tribes—their history, characteristics, religion, etc.; sketches of our prominent chiefs, orators and warriors, together with contributions of Indian weapons, costumes, ornaments, curiosities and implements, also stone axes, spears, arrow heads, pottery, or other relics of the pre-historic races.

In brief everything that, by the most liberal construction, can illustrate the history of Kansas, its early settlement; its progress or present condition, all will be of value or interest to succeeding generations.

Communications or gifts may be addressed to F. G. Adams, secretary of the society at Topeka, who will promptly answer all correspondence, and make due acknowledgment of everything deposited in the collection of the society.

**Geo. Leis & Bro.'s  
DRUG EMPORIUM**

Keep constantly on hand a full line of

PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

Paints, Oils and Varnishes, Brushes, Etc., Etc.

Sole Proprietors of

LEIS' CHEMICAL HEALING SALVE

For Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Cuts, Burns Ulcer, etc.

Leis' Vegetable Cathartic Pills.

These Pills are unsurpassed for LIVER COMPLAINTS, SICK HEADACHE, JAUNDICE, CONSTIPATION, PAINS IN THE HEAD AND LIMBS, SOUR STOMACH, TORPID CONDITIONS, &c., expelling morbid matter from the system, and bringing the LIVER and secretive functions into HEALTHY ACTION. They can be taken at any time, without regard to diet or drink, as they are purely vegetable. Age will not impair them, as they are so combined as to always readily dissolve in the stomach. In small doses they are alterative and gently laxative, but in larger doses they are actively cathartic.

N. B.—These Pills are prepared especially for the bilious diseases of this climate.

Observe my signature upon wrapper, without which none are genuine.

Price 25 Cents per box, or five for one dollar. For sale by all druggists.

Should you fail to find them, inclose 25 cents to the proprietor, with your name and post-office address, and they will be sent to you postpaid.

**GOLDEN MACHINERY OIL**  
adapted to all kinds of machinery and is free from gum; its high reputation warrants us in assuring our patrons that the quality of this oil will be kept up to the highest standard. It is equal to lard oil and much cheaper.

FOR SALE ONLY BY

LEIS BROTHERS.

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Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

WALL PAPER,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

WINDOW SHADES,

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

CROQUET SETS,

BABY WAGONS.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF

PICTURES,

PICTURE FRAMES

AND NOTIONS.

Next door north of Simpson's bank.

PATRONS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

—OF—

Douglas County, Kan.

JUSTUS HOWELL,

Secretary and Agent.

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

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

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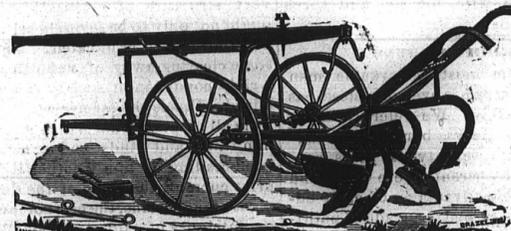
which is acknowledged the best device in use for raising it out of and forcing into the ground at will. Its perfect and accurate drop enables both dropper and driver to see the corn while dropping. Farmers call and see the Quincy before buying. If not for sale in your town write to

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

Consignments Solicited.

## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1877.

## TO OUR DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

Just at this time we desire to say a word to our delinquent subscribers. During the past year we have notified those who are in arrears on subscription of their indebtedness to us, and requested that they make an effort to pay up. The majority of those who have received such requests are those to whom we sent the SPIRIT all through the grasshopper years, not saying a word about pay, knowing that it was a hard matter to get money to provide their families with the actual necessities of life. To these notices a large number responded promptly, sending the amount due; but there are still a number from whom we have never heard a word. Now, we want to say right here, that these subscriptions must be paid. We do not wish to make trouble for our subscribers, but if they do not send the amount due us voluntarily, we will be under the necessity of taking measures to collect it. We hope these few words will be sufficient.

## GOV. WILSON SHANNON.

In the death of Governor Shannon, Kansas, and indeed the whole country, has sustained a loss that is deeply felt for he was one of those men who stood out prominently before the people wherever he was and in whatever he might be engaged; his whole life was dotted thickly with acts of public interest. As a citizen Governor Shannon was highly respected; it could not have been otherwise for in his quiet, unobtrusive yet courteous demeanor and his pleasant and instructive conversation there was nothing but to inspire respect and admiration. As a lawyer he stood at the head of the bar in this State; there is not a man but would have taken his advice and counsel as important and to be heeded. As a statesman in his younger years he was a man of no mean ability.

He was a native of Ohio, and was born February 24, 1802. In 1837 he was elected as governor of Ohio and re-elected in 1842. In 1844 he was appointed as minister to Mexico by President Tyler, and in 1853 was elected to congress. With his administration as governor of the Territory of Kansas, to which position he was commissioned by President Pierce in 1855, we are all familiar.

The last important act of his life was his work as leading counsel for the settlers in the Osage ceded lands case. In this case he was successful as was shown by the decision of the supreme court.

After a long career of activity and usefulness he passed quietly away on Thursday night, August 30th, and was buried the following Sabbath. A large number of friends from all over the State followed the remains to the grave. He leaves a wife, one son and three daughters.

## BRIGHAM YOUNG.

One of the most remarkable men that our country has ever produced has just passed away. We refer to Brigham Young. He was born in Whitingham, Vermont, seventy-six years ago, June 1st. His parents were poor, and he had but few advantages of early education. He learned the trade of painter and glazier; early joined the Baptist church, preached occasionally, and at the age of thirty was a humble citizen of his native town and as little likely to become known outside of his county as any other quiet farmer's son. But for some reason he drifted west, landed in Ohio, fell in with the Mormons, joined their church, became one of their twelve apostles and at the death of Joe Smith, 1844, became president of the "Church of Latter day Saints." He bravely led his followers across mountain and desert to the promised land of Utah. He founded Salt Lake City, became governor of the Territory and built up a community of people as different in their social habits, their religious opinions and modes of civil government, from the States in the union as if they had been born and educated in some of the isles of the Pacific ocean. The government of Brigham Young was entirely despotic; his will was law to the Mormon church. He held the power of life and death in his own hands. Without doubt he was the moving spirit in the famed Mountain Meadows massacre.

He maintained to the last a defiant attitude towards the United States government. He was capable of any

crime or any amount of cruelty which he deemed necessary to subvert his ends. And yet he was respected, nay, even beloved by his own people. He was a man of great firmness, possessed a profound knowledge of human nature, was born to rule, had large executive capacity, and made his mark not only on his followers, but on the age in which he lived. He will live in history as those who have founded cities, or who have been great warriors, or who have discovered new worlds, or who have established new religions, have lived and become renowned. Notwithstanding his fame he will never be remembered as the benefactor of his race. We deem him to have been the organizer, the builder up, of evil and not of good.

THE SPIRIT is published in the cause of agriculture—for the reading of Patrons and farmers generally. It regards farming as the basis of all our industries and therefore worthy the regard of all good citizens engaged in whatever pursuit. In order that all its readers may reap the best result of its perusal, we do not deem it necessary or advisable to confine ourselves alone to agricultural topics. There are other things which the farmer wishes to know besides the best methods of tilling the ground and raising stock and making pork. He may be able to push all this work to its greatest money-making extent, and yet be but the fraction of a man, of but little more account in the world than the oxen he drives or the machine that threshes his wheat. The farmer more than all things else wants to cultivate himself, to make the most of his manhood, to stand in brain power as well as in hand power in the front rank of society. His business is first in importance; it outranks all other professions and pursuits in the scale of dignity and worth and it is but the laudable aspiration of him who conducts it to stand high in intellectual and moral worth and become the peer of the best.

The SPIRIT is doing what it can to carry the farmer on to the realization of his wishes. It therefore deals in principles as well as details, in science as well as art, in the philosophy of association and co-operation as well as individual action. The SPIRIT firmly believes in progress. As man has passed through the savage, patriarchal and barbarous stages of society into the civilized, why should our wise men believe that civilization is the last and most perfect condition of society, that there is nothing higher and "better to be hoped for? The reformer sees some foul spots on our much boasted civilization. In its mechanism there are many things that go wrong. There is a terrible amount of clutter and friction to say nothing of the antagonisms in its workings. There are a great many abuses thoroughly interwoven into the very structure of civilization, which ought not only to be severely criticized, but thoroughly eradicated. There is some clearing away of rubbish before a right condition of society can be realized. Hence the farmer wants light from all points. That which will make him think and study and act will be good reading for him whether it be the price current, the news of the day, the plans of politicians, the craft of lawyers, the intrigues of capital, the pooling of railroads, or a right system of co-operation among all classes. This kind of reading, whether coined from its own brain or taken from its many exchange papers, the SPIRIT proposes to furnish.

THE SPIRIT has advocated constantly and unweariedly the great doctrine of co-operation among farmers. In doing so we believe we have been acting right. We believe we have been laboring for the best interests of every farmer and every working man. We have seen that our farmers were laboring under many difficulties and struggling against a host of adverse circumstances. We have seen that they were working too hard and reaping too small a reward for their work; that they were burdened with taxation and many of them with debt; that they were constantly and systematically being fleeced by corporations, capital and a horde of parasites who, without applying themselves to any branch of productive labor, have been like leeches appropriating to themselves the largest profits of labor; we have seen all these things and asked ourselves whether such a condition was a finality, or whether there might not be a cure for the evils endured, and a reign of equity and jus-

tice established everywhere and among all classes? Since we have had charge of the SPIRIT we have never sought the patronage of farmers by using flattering lips or smooth words. We have never sought to gain their favor by calling them more honest, more generous, or more intelligent than other people. We have endeavored to be plain and outspoken and truthful in everything that we have written or published.

And now we wish to repeat what we have often said, that we do not believe that there is any way out of the difficulties which beset the farmers' path, but in co-operation. In order to co-operate we must organize, band together, associate, meet in the grange, counsel with one another, become friends. All this is necessary and preliminary to co-operation. In order to a perfect co-operation, the first step to be taken is to organize labor. This the Patrons are doing in their co-operative stores in one branch of industry—in trade. This branch they must push and perfect. In going into it heartily, by giving to it their thought, by contributing to it their means, they will accomplish a work of great importance; they will establish trade on a just basis; they will prove that it can be carried on in the interest of the purchaser of goods, as well as in the interest of the seller; that its profits can be made to accrue to the many as well as to the individual. If the Patrons can make this branch of business a success, as they surely can if they will take hold of it in earnest, they will establish and make sure a principle that can be applied to every kind of business. Fulton, when he applied the power of steam to the propelling of boats, had no thought, probably, of its almost universal application as a motive power in every sphere of industry. Let the Patrons make a success of their organization of trade, and they will bring about a revolution in business as marked and salutary as that caused by the application of steam. This is what we are putting our shoulder to now, not so much from the benefits that will accrue from the establishment of this Rochdale plan of trade, though they will be neither few nor small, as from the greater and grander results which will flow from the establishment of a principle which can be made universal in its application. So soon as success in the organization of labor is assured in the sphere of trade, there will come speedily the organization of labor in other spheres more important and bearing more directly on the interests of agriculture. These in their turn will receive our attention.

In the final success of the Rochdale plan of trade we have never had a doubt. We have oftentimes been disheartened at the halting, doubting, half and half spirit which the majority of Patrons have manifested towards it. Many have held themselves entirely aloof from it. Some have directly opposed it. This is wrong; we must learn to work together. In union there is strength. If the Patrons' stores are conducted on the right principles, every farmer ought to own a share in them, do his buying through them, and get his six or eight per cent. semi-annual dividend on all purchases. Can he do as well elsewhere?

The board of health, in the city of New York, has lately been investigating the "swill milk" traffic and have pretty effectually broken it up. It has materially lessened also the sale of milk diluted with water. It is said that the lives of 3,000 children have been saved by the energetic action of the board.

The farmers of Nebraska have finished harvest. The crop of rye, barley, wheat and oats is the most bountiful ever produced on this prolific soil. The estimate made in regard to wheat per acre is from eighteen to thirty, barley thirty-five to forty-five, oats fifty to sixty bushels. Corn reported backward but growing rapidly.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Enclosed you will find post-office order for \$1.50 on subscription to your paper.  
Are there any reliable reports in reference to another grasshopper invasion this fall. We are fearing to sow our wheat here, as we hear that the "hoppers" are in Northern Kansas. Please answer through the SPIRIT and oblige.  
Yours fraternally, E. HOLT.  
MONMOUTH, Kans., Sept. 3, 1877.

Prof. Riley, chief of the United States grasshopper commission, after spending a number of days in Kansas, has given it as his opinion that our State will not be troubled with grasshoppers again for a number of years. Our advice to

you would be, go on with your wheat sowing and the sooner you get it in the ground the better.

## INDEPENDENT GREENBACK STATE CONVENTION.

There will be a State convention of the Independent Greenback party at Wyandotte, Kansas, on Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1877, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of transacting such business as may properly come before the convention, and taking such action in regard to the more perfect organization of the party in the State as may be deemed necessary by the convention.

Every county is entitled to six delegates, and no earnest greenback man will be excluded. Let every county be represented.

Gen. Cary and Brick Pomeroy have been invited to be present. The time being the week of the Kansas City fair, all railroads give reduced rates.

All organizations of laboring men are requested to send delegates.  
By order of committee.

U. F. SARGENT, Ch'n.  
S. H. DOWNS, Sec'y.

THE East India famine is assuming alarming proportions. It is now feared that the entire country may suffer from scarcity of food, owing to the dearth of rain. In Madras and Mysore it is deemed certain that the famine will continue with increased intensity for six months longer.—N. Y. Tribune.

## GENERAL NEWS.

A DISPATCH from Paris received at London on Tuesday, at four o'clock a. m., says: "All the journals announce that ex-President Thiers died quite suddenly, at six o'clock yesterday evening, at St. Germain."

SAYS a Cincinnati dispatch of Tuesday: "Robert James, Samuel Goodrich and James Simmons were taken from jail and hanged by a mob last night at Newcastle, Kentucky. They were charged with murdering persons in Owen and Henry counties."

A TELEGRAM from Salt Lake of the 4th says: "A courier from Gen. Howard's command arrived at Bozeman on Sunday last. The command was in the lower Geyser basin. The Indians killed a man named Dietrich, at Mounmouth Hot Springs, burned a bridge over the Yellowstone and Henderson's ranch. This was done by a small party."

AN Auburn (Cal.) dispatch to San Francisco, of the 3d inst., says: "A fire yesterday morning destroyed the Chinese quarters, and a number of business houses and residences on Sacramento street. Loss upwards of \$75,000; insurance light. The citizens are considering the expediency of preventing the rebuilding of Chinatown in the old location."

THE following is from Washington: "The department of state is informed that the Jewish residents of Smyrna, headed by their grand rabbi, waited on the United States minister to Turkey, during his recent visit to that city, and thanked the government of the United States for its solicitude for the Jewish people in the Ottoman empire, as evinced in the recent instruction from the department of state."

CAPT. J. W. WHITE, who was sent to Alaska to investigate the condition of the people, reports to Secretary Sherman that no trouble exists, and none likely to arise except from the excessive use of an intoxicating drink distilled by Indians and half-breed Russians. He recommends that the troops be removed, and an armed vessel visit the principal villages on the coast every two or three months.

THE following is from St. Louis: "Freight rates on flour and grain to Eastern points were raised to-day six cents per hundred, and grain was made fourth class." A dispatch from Chicago concerning the same matter says: "The general freight agents of Western trunk lines made an advance on freights to-day by reclassifying those articles which have been shipped at thirty cents per hundred, such as grain, meats, etc., putting them in the fourth class, on which the rate is thirty-five cents from Chicago to New York. This advance begins to-morrow, but is contingent upon a corresponding advance from St. Louis. The rate to Boston is forty cents, to Philadelphia thirty-three and to Baltimore thirty-two cents."

A LONDON dispatch of Tuesday is as follows: "Yesterday morning ex-President Grant left Edinburg on a visit to Melrose and neighborhood, and returned in the evening. The general was to take up his quarters last night in a palace car at Waverly station, and leave this morning for the north on a visit to the Duke of Sutherland at Dunraden castle. Gen. Grant has arranged to pay, next week, another visit to Dundee. He is to be presented with the freedom of the burghs of Elgin and Inverness. The magistrates of Inverness are expected to confer this honor while he is returning from Sutherlandshire. A deputation of the Elgin trade council has been invited to visit him at Dunraden castle."

A DISPATCH from Paris, Texas, of Saturday says: "A fire broke out about 1 p. m. in the city saloon, and spread rapidly west, on the east, west and south sides of the public square, until about ten blocks of business houses and dwellings were consumed, including three hotels, the post-office, telegraph and express offices. The loss is estimated at from one to one and a half million dollars. Many families are

without shelter. Several lives are reported lost, but only one body has yet been found. It is said that a man named Taylor set fire to the city saloon by pouring oil on the floor, and igniting, with the remark that he would burn the damned town. He was arrested and lodged in jail. There was but one fire engine in the town and the water gave out early, which left the city at the mercy of the flames. The particulars of the fire are very meager. No insurance given. The mayor of Paris has called for aid for the destitute."

A DISPATCH from Louisville, Ky., of the 4th inst., says: "This morning's Courier-Journal publishes the following brief but exceedingly explicit and pointed communication from a source which we have every reason to credit:

"MOUNT WASHINGTON, Ky., Sept. 2.—I see by a cable telegram that Osman Pasha, of the Turkish army, is believed to be Gen. Bazaine, late a marshal of the French army. This is a mistake. I happen to know very well who Osman Pasha is, as I have corresponded with him for several years, and have received letters from him since he has been given the command of a division of the Turkish army. Osman Pasha is an American, a native of Hawkins county, Tenn. His name is Lt. Clay Crawford. He was colonel of a regiment of artillery during the late war between the States. He afterwards entered the service of the liberal government of Mexico, and was made a general of division. He created considerable stir by the capture of Bagdad, Mexico, passing his forces over the Rio Grande from the Texas shore. He finally quarreled with Juarez, the Mexican president, and returned to the United States with a large fortune. He resided for several years at a beautiful countryseat on the Delaware near Philadelphia. His reckless disposition caused him to seek excitement, and he entered the service of the khedive of Egypt, and was soon after transferred to the sultan, and commanded the Turkish army at Plevna."

[Signed] L. B. WICKLIFFE."

A DES MOINES, Iowa, telegram of the 31st ult. says: "The United States circuit court has been in session three days considering the famous Iowa Central railroad case. Counsel from New York and Philadelphia and from various parts of the State were present. The court confirmed the sale of the road made by the master to the Farmers' Loan and Trust company for the benefit of the bondholders, and ordered a deed to be made accordingly. Three new companies, formed by different factions of bondholders, one known as the Cole party, one as the Cowdry and one as the Gilman party, were present, each claiming to be recognized as the company to which the trustees should be ordered to convey the property. This matter the court preferred to be determined by the written vote of the bondholders, and appointed a master to take such vote and report. Judge Love then, in the presence of the parties and counsel, and with the record before them, called attention to the charges against Judge Dillon which have been published, and which were instigated by Isaac M. Cato, of Boston. By the record the falsity of the charges was demonstrated, and the counsel in the case, when certain statements in the publications of Cato were called to their attention, pronounced them false. The bar have held a meeting looking towards the proper action against the author of these assaults at the next regular term of court. Judge Love fully sustained Judge Dillon."

THE following concerning the death of ex-President Thiers was sent from London on Tuesday: "The attack which carried off ex-President Thiers was apoplexy. He was apparently in good health in the morning and took his usual walk. After luncheon he felt symptoms of illness, which speedily developed into apoplexy. He remained unconscious, and died at six o'clock, apparently without pain. No event short of a coup d'etat or a communist rising could have created so profound an impression throughout France. Its effect on the present political crisis cannot yet be properly weighed. Gambetta is now without a rival in the Republican party, but his advanced views are so alarming to the Left Center that the Republican party as a whole will probably seek to counteract the evil effects of Thiers' removal by putting forward Grevy, ex-president of the chamber of deputies, as a candidate for the succession to the presidency in the event of President McMahon's retirement." A correspondent telegraphs: "It would be impossible to convey any idea of the grief and consternation at the death of Thiers this morning. The news spread like wildfire, and even at an early hour, although the weather was very inclement, the streets of Paris were filled with people in great excitement. Some were actually shedding tears, and all were giving vent to feelings of grief and apprehension, the death of Thiers just now being regarded by all as a national calamity. Thiers had been staying for the last few weeks at the Pavilion Henri Quatre, St. Germain, and had caught a slight cold, but nothing led to an anticipation of this sudden termination of his eventful career." Another correspondent says: "His death has made a deep impression in this political crisis. Conservatives think it assures them success at the elections. Great consternation prevails in the Republican camp."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1877.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.

City and Vicinity.

We have noticed during the past week a number of fine looking strangers on our streets. Hope they will stay with us.

Our thanks are due the Anderson County Fair Association for a complimentary ticket to their fair to be held October 3d, 4th and 5th.

Mrs. HARWOOD, wife of W. T. Harwood, Esq., of Eudora, died at her residence on Sunday last, after a long illness. The funeral took place on Monday.

Mr. N. DEMING tells us this is at least two weeks too early to hunt for the round-headed apple tree borer, as the beetles lay their eggs from the middle to the last of August. Let us hear how this is at our next horticultural society meeting.

Personal.

JUDGE STEVENS, of Paola, made us a pleasant call yesterday.

PROF. BARDWELL has returned from a summer vacation in the East.

THE Parsons Daily Out-look says: "We are in receipt of a copy of the SPIRIT OF KANSAS, published at Lawrence, by James T. Stevens. It is a first-class paper filled with valuable information, which is especially adapted to the wants of Kansas farmers. It should be taken by every man owning an acre of land."

THE Messrs. Pickett Brothers have recently improved the external and internal appearance of their store by the liberal use of paint and paper. They have now a neat and attractive drug store; and further, they keep nothing but first-class goods, and sell them at the lowest prices. If you are in need of anything in the drug line call on Pickett Brothers at Wooster's old stand.

Jurors.

The following is the list of jurors drawn for the October term of court: L. H. Hitchcock; J. P. Wilder, Eudora; J. B. Petefish, Clinton; F. P. Vaughn, Palmyra; J. B. Soxman, Willow Springs; Geo. Campbell, Marion; Alvin Linn; F. J. Eke, W. Hadley, A. Shaw, Lawrence; Daniel Haas, Willow Springs; G. R. Gould, Philip Rheinhardt, W. A. Simpson, Alex. Lewis, J. M. Wood, W. W. Cockins, Lawrence; S. B. Norton, Wakarusa; Oliver Paul, W. M. Culbertson, Wm. Weldeman, Sr., Lawrence; E. H. Vanhoesen, Willow Springs; Alfred Deppie, W. Roe, Palmyra.

Temperance Meeting.

Hon. E. B. Reynolds, popularly known as the Hoosier orator, will be here to-morrow and inaugurate the Murphy temperance movement by holding a meeting at the court house, in the evening. Mr. Reynolds will be accompanied by Mr. Wm. Hamilton, a reformed drunkard, who will take part in the meetings. All our temperance people will co-operate with Mr. Reynolds in this great work and we hope that much good will result from the meetings. Further notice will be given as to the time and place for holding meetings.

ALL those who knew him will be pained to learn of the death of Col. Andrew Terry, formerly of Lawrence, which occurred at his residence in Bristol Co., on the 28th of August. A few weeks since the news came to friends here that Col. Terry had been stricken down with paralysis and that his recovery was hardly possible. The colonel was a genial, courteous gentleman. One could not talk with him without having a hearty laugh before the conversation ended, and he was always the same and will long be remembered in Lawrence by the many friends which he gathered around him during his residence here.

REV. MR. PECK, pastor of the Baptist church, returned from his vacation last week, much improved in health. A large congregation gathered Sunday morning to welcome him back and hear him preach again. In the evening there was a union temperance meeting at the church preliminary to commencing the Murphy movement here. There will be meetings at this church as follows, until further notice: Preaching at 11 o'clock, Sunday morning, and Sabbath school immediately after services; prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at half past 7 o'clock. Farmers are invited to attend all the meetings. Seats free and all are welcome.

MR. ELI THAYER, of Boston, the man who has done so much for Kansas, is here. He came for the purpose of participating in the old settlers' meeting which convenes at Blamarck grove, at 9 o'clock a. m., to-morrow (Friday). Mr. Thayer is a talented gentleman and the citizens of Douglas county will take pleasure in listening to the oration which he will deliver before the meeting. Mr. Thayer has received many compliments for his work in Kansas. The following is from James Redpath:

I visited Mr. Sumner for the second time in company with Eli Thayer. We remained till nearly midnight, we talked almost exclusively of Kansas. He said to Mr. Thayer: "I think the State should be named after you." "I would rather have accomplished what you have done than have gained the battle of New Orleans." Mr. Thayer, the youth of this generation, perhaps, do not know you was the organizer of the New England emigration to Kansas, which resulted in the foundation of the town of Lawrence, the rallying point of the Northern settlers and the "innocent cause" of the first great repulse of the slave power in America.—James Redpath's letter in Independent Dec. 16, 1876.

BOOTS!



SHOES!

TRADE MARK.

A NEW DEPARTURE WORTHY OF NOTICE.

We want to say a word to the

READERS OF THIS PAPER WHO ARE FARMERS, AND THAT IS

BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR COARSE WEAR FOR FALL AND WINTER

For Either Men, Women or Children

We want you, and it will pay you, to

COME AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

WE DO PROPOSE AND WILL

Sell good goods in this line cheaper than any other house in Lawrence. Having been connected with some of the largest manufacturing boot and shoe houses in the country for years, we can buy cheaper and sell lower than our competitors. We have no clerks and no expenses save our own living, and this does make a difference. Come and see for yourselves. We also keep the best line of fine goods in the city.

ABBOTT & MINARD, 81 Massachusetts Street.

The Vote on the Bonds.

Tuesday of this week the people of this county and city voted on the proposition whether we would offer to the holders of our bonds fifty cents on a dollar, we to give them new bonds payable in thirty years for fifty cents on the dollar, in place of the old bonds. The proposition was overwhelmingly voted down. The following is the number of votes cast for the proposition in the different townships, and the different wards in the city:

Palmyra township, 6; Wakarusa, 2; Marion, 1; Willow Springs, 2; Clinton, 2; Big Springs, solid against; Leocompton, solid against; Grant, 2; Eudora, 4; Kanwaka, 2. City—first ward, 14; second ward, 2; fourth ward, 4; fifth ward, 6. Forty-seven votes in county and city were all that were cast in favor of a compromise. At this writing we are unable to ascertain the number of votes cast against the compromise.

A DELEGATE convention of the Independent Reform party of Douglas county will be held at the court house, in Lawrence, on Thursday, Sept. 20, 1877, at 11 o'clock a. m., to place in nomination candidates for the following offices: Sheriff, county clerk, treasurer, register of deeds, coroner, county surveyor and such other offices as are to be filled at the next ensuing election. Primary meetings for the election of delegates and alternates will be held at the usual voting places in towns and city of Lawrence and at school-houses in school districts, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 18, 1877, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

The basis of representation will be one delegate for each school district, with one additional for each of the cities of Baldwin and Eudora and thirty-six delegates from the city of Lawrence, apportioned as follows: First ward, eight; second ward, seven; third ward, eight; fourth ward, six; fifth ward, four; sixth ward, three. All persons who favor the protection of the rights of the laboring man against the encroachments and tyranny of capital, by means of judicious legislation on the subjects of tariff and finance; who oppose the contraction policy in finance now being enforced under the so-called resumption act; and who favor the immediate repeal of said act; the restoration of the "old dollar" to its original powers; the maintaining of "greenbacks" as a currency and who favor legislative control of railroads, are invited to join us and participate in our deliberations. By order of the committee.

JOHN C. WATT, Chairman. JOS. E. RIGGS, Secretary.

RELIABLE help for weak and nervous sufferers, chronic, painful and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's electric belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and journal, with particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Preamble.

We, the teachers of Douglas County Normal Institute, feeling that we have enjoyed a pleasant and profitable session, do hereby express our appreciation of the same by adopting the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the absence of normal schools, the normal institute is indispensable to the success of the teachers; that our present institute has been highly beneficial, and in every respect a grand success; that our legislators displayed an unusual degree of wisdom in providing for said organization; that we petition that honorable body to further aid in the work until the normal institute be placed in reach of every teacher, and that they make the attendance of the same compulsory.

Resolved, That we extend our thanks to the county commissioners for their liberal appropriation made for the support of the institute.

Resolved, That the board of education of this city in so generously granting us the use of their best school building, free of charge, has merited the lasting gratitude of every teacher and friend of education in Douglas county.

Resolved, That our thanks are due the various churches of this city that have so kindly allowed us the use of their buildings for institute lectures.

Resolved, That we extend to Superintendent Dismore our thanks for his labors in behalf of the teachers, recognizing the fact that the success of the institute has been in a great measure due to his efforts.

Resolved, That we tender Mr. W. W. Fluke our sincere thanks for his kindness in furnishing, free of charge, a first-class organ for the use of the institute.

Resolved, That we most cordially thank the

following gentlemen for the acceptable lectures which they have given before the institute: Prof. Canfield, on the Modern Educational Idea; Hon. F. W. Giles, of Topeka, on the Metric System; Chancellor Marvin on the Argentine Pass; Hon. T. D. Thacher, on Capital and Labor; Prof. Patrick, two lectures on Chemistry with interesting experiments, and Mr. Frank Marvin, for drill in callisthenics. Resolved, That we owe a special expression of thanks to Prof. Williams for his successful management of this institute; and further, that we appreciate most sincerely the labors of all our regular instructors in our behalf, and in expression thereof extend our heartfelt thanks to Prof. Marvin of the State university, Miss Macaulay of the Leavenworth high school, Prof. Macaulay of the Lawrence Business college, and Mr. A. W. Smith, of the Lawrence high school, for their earnest and unwearied exertions in imparting to us the elements of knowledge in a clear and systematic manner, and for the many kind suggestions as to methods of instruction which so materially concern us in our important and worthy profession.

Resolved, That we do not consider teaching a "stepping-stone" to something higher, but a profession second to none, except financially, and that we will, by continual exertion and the proper use of those means placed at our disposal by our State and county, so elevate the standard of teaching, that our services will command a fair remuneration.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be furnished the papers of this city for publication.

Among the many pleasing features connected with Douglas County Normal Institute, we would mention Prof. E. M. Foote's music class. The professor's method of teaching is simple and with which we are acquainted, that is adapted to all classes of pupils. Under his skillful training the most difficult steps in music are easily surmounted. In short, his method is entirely original and his teaching practical. His instruction is pleased with the progress attained in the short time they were under his instruction, and are unanimously agreed in his being a successful teacher of music.

Relief Without a Doctor.

Though we would by no means be understood as denouncing, but rather as recommending professional aid in disease, there are multitudes of instances when it is neither necessary or easy to obtain. A family provided with a comprehensive household specific like Hooper's Stomach Bitters, is possessed of a medicinal resource which is available to most emergencies in which medical advice would be otherwise needless. That sterling tonic and corrective invariably remedies, and is authoritatively recommended for debility, indigestion, and irregular habits of body, urinary and uterine troubles, rheumatism and frequent occurrence. It eradicates and prevents intermittent and remittent fevers, relieves mental depression, checks premature decay and invigorates the nervous and muscular tissues. Sleep, digestion and appetite are promoted by it, and it is extremely useful in overcoming the effects of exhaustion and exposure.

City and Country.

In New York City a respectable family pays \$1,500 annually for the rent of a house. A physician charges from three to five dollars for a single visit and furnishes no medicine. In the country it is not so. It requires a long ride and when found he may not be able to procure the proper remedies. The most remarkable and unalloyed remedy the world has ever seen, and one which is endorsed by all physicians, is now placed within the reach of every family, where it can always be kept for immediate use. Danger arises from delay. One dollar or fifty cents invested in Centaur Liniment will last a family a year. There is no pain which it will not relieve, no swelling it will not subside, wound it will not heal, or lameness it will not cure. It heals burns without a scar, and renders the bites of snakes and stings of bees innocuous.

Quite a Convenience to the Public and our Farmers.

Geo. Lels & Bro. have exerted themselves in securing an accurate thermometer and barometer, giving a daily report of the state of our weather, with a particular schedule of indications, direct from the U. S. signal station. Call at Lels' when you wish to be posted as to the state of our weather, rain or shine.

\$10 Reward.

I will pay a reward of ten dollars for the return of a deep-red setter dog, white spot in forehead, one eye affected. The dog either strayed or was stolen. He answers to the name of "Shot."

F. A. DEWOLF, Lawrence, Kansas.

A GREAT discovery to cure the bite of chiggers and to keep them off at a proper distance, call at Lels' drug store he will give you a safe remedy.

I WISH a good, fresh milk cow, for which I will trade one of several machines, a horse or watches.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS,

Awarded the Medal at the Centennial Exposition for

VOLUME OF TONE AND EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP.

KIMBALL ORGANS

—AND—

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS

Cheap, Beautiful and not Excelled by any for Tone and Finish.

H. J. RUSHMER, - - LAWRENCE,

Is agent for the above Pianos and Organs, and all are invited to call at his store, No. 57 Massachusetts street, and see these instruments before purchasing. He is sure to suit you in both quality and price.

"The Golden Belt" Route.

The quickest, safest and most reliable route to all points East or West is via the Kansas Pacific railway, through the famous "Golden Belt" (the finest wheat region in the world). Passengers for Denver and the Rocky mountains should remember that this is 120 miles the shortest, 23 hours the quickest, and the only line running through to Denver without change of cars. Going east, close connections are made at Kansas City and Leavenworth with all the great through routes for all points East, North and South. The favorite line to the San Juan and smelting works in its vicinity. Close connections made with the Denver and Rio Grande railway for Colorado Springs, La Veta, Del Norte, and Lake City. The only line west of the Missouri river equipped with the Westinghouse improved automatic air brake. Freight shippers, attention! The Kansas Pacific fast freight express makes the best time and affords the most rapid transit of freight between the Missouri river and all principal points in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, San Juan and Arizona.

For information concerning rates, maps, guides, pamphlets, etc., call upon or address, D. E. CORNSHILL, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. JOHN MILK, Gen'l Frt. Ag't. T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Supt. Kansas City.

"GREAT REDUCTION" in time to all Eastern points, via the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and its connections.

"Only 47 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 Washburn Railway, 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 E. without change, arriving at New York at 7 p. m. from Chicago, arriving at New York at 10 p. m. and arrive Buffalo 5:00, and Niagara Falls at 8 a. m. next morning. (100-10 good via the Falla), and arrive New York at 7:00 p. m. and arrive New York 6:45 a. m. and Boston at 10:00 a. m. following morning, same as other lines. T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T. A., Hannibal, Mo. G. N. CLAYTON, Western Pass. Ag't, Kansas City.

Excursions to the Rocky Mountains.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad has arranged with the various railroad lines in the country for special round trip rates to the Rocky mountains, and has secured the following rates to Denver, Colorado Springs, Canon City, Pueblo and return: From Kansas City and Atchison, \$45; St. Louis, \$50; Chicago, \$65; Quincy, \$50; Cincinnati, \$65; Buffalo, \$75, and correspondingly low rates from all points East, North and South. These tickets are good for 90 days and to stop at all stations west of the Missouri river. Tickets are on sale at all principal stations throughout the country. This is the new route to Denver through the garden of Kansas and Colorado. Send for maps, circulars, time tables, etc., to T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Topeka, Kansas.

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

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

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

CASH paid for butter and eggs at the grange store.

We take pleasure in informing our friends and patrons that Mr. J. L. Edwards, of Chicago, has been engaged by Mr. E. P. Chester to do his watch repairing and engraving. We recommend Mr. Edwards as a skillful workman and bespeak for him a share of your patronage.

BUTTER and eggs wanted at the grange store.

DR. HMOB'S medicines will be sold to grange stores, at sixty day 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.

WANTED, at the grange store, butter and eggs.

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

WILL swap sugar and coffee for butter and eggs at the grange store.

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

W. W. FLUKE, DEALER IN

PIANOS, ORGANS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, ACCORDIONS & C.

A good selection of SHEET MUSIC

Constantly on hand, and particular attention paid to orders for sheet music. Organs will be sold on quarterly payments; any organ of which the price in our catalogue is over \$125 and under \$500 will be rented with privilege of purchase and agreement that when the rent paid amounts to the value of the organ it shall belong to the party hiring it. One taking an organ on this plan must engage to keep it at least six months, after which he may return it. At any time he may at any time purchase the organ, in which case he will be allowed all rent which has been paid and a deduction from its price at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum on payments anticipated. A very liberal discount will be made to Churches, Sunday schools, Granges, Good Templars, etc. Catalogues and price lists free to any address upon application.

W. W. FLUKE, Agent, 40 Mass. street, 1st door north of post-office.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

SHORT & QUICK LINE TO THE EAST VIA Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Direct connections made at Detroit and Toledo with all RAILROAD TRAINS from West, North and South.

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THE CANADA SOUTHERN is one of the best constructed and equipped roads on the continent, and its fast increasing business is evidence that its superiority over its competitors is acknowledged and appreciated by the traveling public. ANY information as to tickets, connections, sleeping car accommodations, etc., cheerfully given on application to the undersigned.

FRANK E. SNOW, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, DETROIT. Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO., LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

Have for sale draft stallions, harness stallion and thorough-bred jacks and Jennets; also high-grade bull calves, from 10 to 18 months old; also Berkshire hogs. REFERENCE—The Mastin Bank.

FARM, ORCHARD, PRACTICAL EDUCATION. SHOP. KANSAS STATE STORE.

Agricultural College. FOUR YEARS' COURSE.

No Tuition or Contingent Fees!

Students can meet part of their expenses by paid labor. Fall Term opened August 24 and closes December 30, 1877. Students can enter at any time. Send for catalogue to J. W. A. ANDERSON, President, Manhattan, Kansas.

MARRIAGE SECRETS

A BOOK of nearly 300 pages in plain language, numerous engravings, reveals secrets which the married and those contemplating marriage should know how to secure. Send for a copy to Dr. C. A. BORNHANN, 418 N. Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

**Horticultural Department.**

**Cabbage Worm.**

This worm was introduced into this country from Europe about the year 1859 and is now almost totally destroying the cabbage crops at the North and West. It has, as far as we know, no insect enemies in America. The only remedy for it is hand-picking. During this season this worm has been very destructive in many localities at the West, in many instances completely destroying the crop.

**Grapes.**

Every one is fond of grapes. They are easily raised and come soon into bearing. Select some good spot south side of a fence, or shed, or barn; dig out a pit two feet deep and as large as you please, fill it up with bones, old shoes, manure, leaves and vegetable mold, and plant your vine—Concord, Catawba, or whatever you like best—setting it down so that the roots will spread around and be covered with about four inches of rich soil. The setting may be done in the autumn after the leaves have fallen off or in early spring. Train the lower branches as soon as they are of sufficient length, fan fashion, and as low as you can conveniently get them; secure them to the fence, or to the weatherboards on the barn, with strips of leather, or other material that will last. If there is no convenient place near the fence or barn they can be set in a sunny spot elsewhere, and trained upon slats or wires, supported by two posts twelve feet apart. Farmers or residents in villages and even cities can easily have this excellent fruit, and have it in abundance, by giving a little time and attention to the vines.

**Propagation of Plants.**

We are told that the earth brings forth grass and herbs, yielding seed after his kind. To be frank, this is not strictly true. The seed of the maple tree does, indeed, bring forth maple trees; and the verbenas will ever bring forth verbenas, but not exactly the same maple or verbenas. We fancy that the man who first planted a verbenas seed must have laughed when the flowers opened. Sowing seeds is sometimes an absurd joke on the part of nature. Sow the seed of a pink flower and it gives red ones, or white, or red and white, mingled in stripes. Nature will have her sly laugh at us; and in seed sowing she is hilariously sportive. It has become a common saying that some plants are "sportive." The gardeners, on finding a seedling plant varied from its original type, call it a "sport." The seeds, indeed, give plants after its kind, but the kind will be varied in some unexpected manner. This gives an element of chance in seed sowing. We are not quite sure what we shall get. From a hundred seeds each plant may be different; most of them may be inferior to the parent, and perhaps one will be far superior. Of course, it is not chance, for there is no such thing in nature. It appears uncertain because we have not discovered the whole law that governs the sporting or variation of seeds. If seeds, by their sportiveness, give us new varieties, cuttings fix these varieties permanently. The Bartlett pear, the Concord grape, and the new double geraniums come from seeds; but cuttings preserve the types. Were we dependent on seeds, Mr. Bull had kept his own vine, the Bartlett pear would have been unknown, and the splendid new geraniums had never left Europe.—*Old and New.*

**Utilizing Cider Pomace.**

When apples are manufactured into cider, the pomace after pressing, is often troublesome to dispose of. It pays well to feed to stock, which usually eat it greedily. If placed in layers six inches thick, with twelve or fifteen inches of hay or straw between the layers, it will not ferment but keep in good condition until fed out, provided it is kept from freezing. Cattle, sheep or horses will eat straw readily, if it has been used to dry pomace, and frequently improve in condition, even if fed nothing but the straw and pomace.

A neighbor once stated to us that the owner of a cider mill near his father's farm in Connecticut, always filled a thirty or forty foot barn full of straw and pomace, on which he wintered a large flock of sheep, bought up in the fall for this purpose, and sold them fat after shearing in the spring. He allowed the sheep to eat all they would, and in so large a mass it kept secure from freezing, except at the outer edges, so that it was always fresh and soft when fed. In making cider with the now common hand mills, we have usually pressed about one bushel of apples at each time, and the resulting cheese will usually last a horse one day, with hay or straw in addition. This feed makes the horse's coat silky, and makes him lively when driven.—*Country Gentleman.*

During the year ending June 1, 1877, 12,000,000 pounds of dried apples were exported from this country—nearly twenty times as many pounds as the year before.

**What the Birds Accomplish.**

The swallow, swift and night-hawk are the guardians of the atmosphere; they check the increase of insects that would otherwise overload it. Woodpeckers, creepers and chickadees, etc., are the guardians of the trunks of trees. Warblers and fly-catchers protect the foliage. Blackbirds, thrushes, crows and larks protect the surface of the soil; snipe and woodcock, the soil under the surface. Each tribe has its respective duties to perform in the economy of nature; and it is an undoubted fact that, if the birds were all swept from the earth, man could not live upon it, vegetation would wither and die, insects would become so numerous that no living thing could withstand the attacks. The wholesale destruction occasioned by the grasshoppers which have lately devastated the West, is undoubtedly caused by the thinning out of the birds, such as grouse, prairie-hens, etc., which feed upon them. The great and inestimable good done to the farmer, gardener and florist by birds is only becoming known by sad experience. Spare the birds and save your fruit. The little corn and fruit taken by them is more than compensated by the vast quantities of noxious insects destroyed. The long persecuted crow has been found by actual experiment to do far more good by the vast quantity of grubs and insects he devours than the little harm he does in the few grains of corn he pulls up. He is one of the farmer's best friends.—*Farmer's Advocate.*

**Curiosities of Grafting.**

In 1866, Mr. Carillet, of Vincennes, France, took two young pear trees, each of which was worked on the quince stock, and one of these, the Beurre de Aremberg, was made to serve as the stock, while the other, the Beurre de Charneuf, was grafted upon it in an inverted position, having its roots fully exposed to the air. The operation was performed in April, and during the summer, the stock grew vigorously, and bore two fruits, while the scion tree threw out buds and shoots from the quince stock. To add to the complexity of the experiment, M. Carillet grafted four pear scions on the principal roots of the quince, and two of these succeeded. The sap thus passed from quince roots through Beurre de Aremberg, thirdly through the inverted Beurre de Charneuf, and finally into the two varieties of pears.—*The Garden.*

**Celery Fly.**

The larvæ of the celery fly (*Tephritis onopordii*) in some seasons do much mischief to the celery crops, and as yet no effectual remedy has been discovered. When celery is infested with the larvæ the leaves become blistered and turn yellow, and as the grubs are underneath the blisters, they may be crushed between the finger and thumb. The grubs, when full grown, descend to the earth, and remain in the chrysalis state until the following spring, when they give birth to the fly, which in due course deposits its eggs on the leaves. Therefore, to prevent the attack of the pest the next year, leaves badly infested should be removed and burnt, to prevent the grubs attaining their full development.—*Gardener's Magazine.*

**Strawberry Planting.**

Strawberry beds may now be set out, and if properly done will yield a good crop of fruit next year. It is better to plant as soon as the vines can be obtained closely in a bed until one is ready to set out in the permanent bed; and when ready to transplant take with each plant a small bulb of earth. But when the regular bed is put in the best order, the transplanting can be done at once. There is nothing that pays better to set out carefully than the strawberry. The ground should be dug deeply, and be rich and friable, and the plants set out, if for hills three feet apart, and if for a general commingling in the bed, two feet apart.—*German-town Telegraph.*

**Arranging Flowers.**

The art of arranging flowers cannot be taught. It is a gift as much as music or painting. Its technical details and tricks can be studied at the counter of any retail florist, but the appreciation of the scale and harmony of scents and odors, the delicate and instinctive comprehension of colors, the sense of fitness and refinement in arrangement and position, and more than all, the poetic sentiment of flowers is born in a man and cannot be bought at the schools. We might pile up a mountain of words concerning this matter and say no more, it is a gift. If you have it not, accept the situation sweetly. If you have it, be glad, and let it not be laid away in a napkin.—*Old and New.*

Marketing autumn fruit, while less risky than that of the earlier varieties, requires care, and is more likely to be picked and packed in too mature, rather than in a too unripe condition. Whatever the variety of apple or pear, it should always reach the market in a firm condition. Over-ripe fruit will bruise, and the sale is ruined.

Coal ashes spread around trees or bushes of any sort, or around grape vines, will aid materially in producing large and fair fruit.

Dakota Territory will export over three million bushels of wheat this year.

**The Household.**

A housekeeper, in the New York *Advocate*, says: "Having long used borax for various domestic and hygienic purposes, I have come to regard it as a necessity. Housekeepers who do not use it have something yet to learn concerning a very convenient and useful article. In the laundry it is economical, as it saves both labor and soap, and is really cheaper than the latter. For blankets and other large articles it is especially valuable, and in all cases the use of a little borax will save half the labor when the articles are much soiled, while it is not injurious to clothes. It is perfectly effectual in driving away red ants, cockroaches, etc., if sprinkled around on pantry shelves, or put in small quantities on paper and placed in the runways of the insects. Borax is also of great value for toilet uses. For removing dandruff and cleaning the hair it is unequalled. It is a good remedy for rough face and chapped hands. Its application to sores, wounds, bruises, sprains, etc., proves very salutary, and is often the only remedy required, even in severe cases. Indeed, borax is one of the best remedies for many ailments in our whole hygiene, and for that reason should be kept ready for use when wanted. There are many other uses for borax which I need not specify, but those I have mentioned are alone enough to satisfy any family of the value of the article, and to all such, as well as those who do not understand its properties, I repeat, keep borax in the house."

**SPICE COOKIES.**—Three cups of sugar, one cup of butter, four eggs, four table-spoonfuls each of cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg, one cup of currants, sufficient flour to make it stiff enough to roll out.

**CHARCOAL** has been discovered to be a sure cure for burns. By laying a piece of cold charcoal upon the burn the pain subsides immediately. By leaving the charcoal on one hour the wound is healed, as has been demonstrated on several occasions.

**MANGOES.**—Take green muskmelons and squash peppers before they become red; take out the seeds and put them in salt water over night; then fill them with onions chopped fine, horse-radish scraped fine, mustard seed and cloves; sew them up and put them into vinegar.

**PICKLE BEANS.**—Gather the beans when young; remove the strings and boil until tender. Put into a stone jar with a small piece of alum; boil the vinegar with mace, ginger and whole pepper, and pour it boiling on to the beans, covering closely to prevent the escape of steam.

**VINEGAR.**—A cheap and wholesome article of vinegar may be made of water, molasses and yeast, say twenty-five gallons of water, four of molasses and one of yeast. This, when it ferments, will yield very good vinegar. A fair imitation of white wine vinegar may be made of mashed raisins and water kept in a warm place for a month.

**SALAD CREAM.**—Take the yolks of three fresh eggs, whisk them well up with ten grains of cayenne pepper. Then take one ounce of mustard, salt one drachm and a half, salad oil half an ounce; mix well with half a pint of the best vinegar, and then add the two lots together; shake them well, and you will have an excellent mixture, which will keep for twelve months.

**TO KEEP EGGS.**—Make a solution of borax water, a heaping tea-spoonful of pulverized borax to a pint of boiling water; let it stand until the solution becomes warm, but do not allow it to get so cool that the borax will crystallize; dip the eggs quickly, then keep in a cool place; the borax will crystallize around the eggs, therefore keep out the air and preserve the egg.

**CORN BREAD.**—Take two and a half pints of corn meal, three eggs, well beaten, one table-spoonful of melted butter, two table-spoonfuls of sugar, and one quart of sweet milk; mix thoroughly, and then add one pint of wheat flour, in which one large tea-spoonful of soda and two of cream of tartar, with salt, have been mixed. Bake in pans and in any thickness required.

**TO MAKE APPLE SNOW.**—Take one dozen apples, boil them over a slow fire until they are soft, then remove the skin and cores; beat the apples well with a wooden spoon until they become frothy; strain through a sieve; then beat the whites of twelve eggs until you can turn the dish upside down and not spill out; add half a pound of sifted refined sugar; mix it with the apples, then beat all together until it looks like snow; place it on a cake dish, build it up as high as possible, place sponge cake or lady fingers around the sides like charlotte russe.

**BRANDED PEACHES.**—To every pound of peeled peaches add one pound of sugar and one gill of white brandy; make a syrup of the sugar, add only enough water to dissolve it, let it come to a boil, then put the fruit in and let it boil five minutes; remove the fruit carefully, then let the syrup boil fifteen, or twenty minutes longer, until it thickens; add the brandy, and take the kettle at once from the fire; pour the hot syrup over the fruit, and seal at once. If, after the peaches have been removed, a reddish liquor oozes from them, drain this off before adding the clear syrup. Put up in glass jars that have been rolled in hot water. The peaches should not be over ripe. White clingstones are, perhaps, the best.

**Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.**  
FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, COUGHS AND COLDS.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter, and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure. SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, ETC. The tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate case of indigestion. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, ETC. These pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver. These remedies are a certain cure for consumption as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines for sale by all druggists.

**VEGETINE**

**An Excellent Medicine.**

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 23, 1877. This is to certify that I have used VEGETINE, manufactured by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., for rheumatism and general prostration of the nervous system, with good success. I recommend VEGETINE as an excellent medicine for such complaints. Yours very truly, G. W. MANFIELD.

Mr. Vandegrift of the firm of Vandegrift & Huffman, is a well-known business man in this place, having one of the largest stores in Springfield, O.

**Our Minister's Wife.**

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 16, 1877. Dear Sir—Three years ago I was suffering terribly with inflammatory rheumatism. Our minister's wife advised me to take VEGETINE. After taking one bottle I was entirely relieved. This year, feeling a return of the disease, I again commenced taking it, and am being benefited greatly. It also greatly improved my digestion. Respectfully, MRS. A. BALLARD, 1011 West Jefferson street.

**Safe and Sure.**

MR. H. R. STEVENS: In 1873 your VEGETINE was recommended to me; and yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give VEGETINE my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and curing the wasted system to new life and energy. VEGETINE is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better. W. H. LARK, 120 Monterey street, Allegheny, Penn.

**VEGETINE.**

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads his letter of the wonderful curative qualities of Vegetine as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood: HYDE PARK, MASS., Feb. 15, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—About ten years ago my health failed through the debilitating effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid fever in its worst form. It settled in my back and took the form of a large deep-seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the State, but received no relief. I suffered great pain at times and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

My friends ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office and talk with you of the virtue of Vegetine. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, etc., by which your remedy is produced. By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in Vegetine. I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effect; still I persevered and soon felt it was benefiting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured; and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health. I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now.

During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body. I took VEGETINE faithfully and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.

Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases; and, if they will patiently take VEGETINE, it will, in my judgment, cure them. With great obligations I am, Yours very truly, G. W. MANFIELD, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

**VEGETINE.**

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

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Don't Wear Your Hands out but Use Hall's Patent Husking Gloves and Pins, Made Better than Ever.

Men's Full Husking Gloves per pair.....\$2 00  
Boys' Full Husking Gloves per pair..... 75  
Single Point Husking Pins 100 or four for..... 50  
Double Point Husking Pins 100 or four for..... 50

Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price, to any address. Ask your merchant for them, or address, HALL HUSKING GLOVE CO., 145 South Clinton street, Chicago.

**WINDSOR HOUSE:** Patrons by Farmers, Grangers and the traveling public.

Endorsed by Lyon County Council. Stop at the Windsor, near the Acheson, Topoka and Santa Fe Depot.

J. GARDINER, EMPORIA.

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DEALER IN

**HARDWARE,**  
77 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kans.

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Such as

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Window-Fasteners, Door-Bolts, Nails, Etc.,

In the city. Also sells

**SYTHES AND SNATHS,**  
**GRAIN CRADLES,**

**HAND HAY RAKES,**

AND OTHER HARVEST GOODS.

**CHERRY-SEEDERS, APPLE-PARERS,**

**BABY CARRIAGES,**

The finest assortment of

**TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY, & SCISSORS**

In the West,

All to be sold at Low Prices.

**LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.**

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**KIMBALL BROS.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,**

**AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,**

**MILL WORK AND**

**CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.**

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

**THE TIFFIN**  
Well Boring & Rock Drilling  
MACHINE!



**\$40 PER DAY!** made easily with this Machine!

The most perfect in the world. Bore from 12 to 44 inches in diameter. It does the work of a dozen men. The horse does not travel around the well. Auger is raised and lowered instantly. Successful where all others fail. No labor for man. Send for our 60 PAGE BOOK, FREE.

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Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing Boxes and Fruit Packages

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**LAWRENCE, KAN.**

The undersigned will furnish above manufactured articles on short notice so

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

J. N. Roberts & Co.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

**SIMPSON'S BANK.**

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

CORNER OF MASSACHUSETTS & HENRY STS.

Interest paid on time Deposits. 22t.

G. H. MURDOCK,

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**ENGRAVER,**

**WOOSTER'S DRUG STORE,**

75 Mass. Street, Lawrence, Kans.

Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

**WOMAN AND MARRIAGE**

Two interesting works of 476 pages, beautifully illustrated. A Marriage Guide on woman and her diseases, Marriage, Reproduction and Sterility, and a Private Medical Advisor on the disorders and diseases of the Male Reproductive organs. Generative Debility and Impotence, with the best means of cure, sent to any address on receipt of 75 cts. by DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th street, St. Louis, Mo.

**MONEY 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.

**Farm and Stock.**

The wheat crop of Minnesota is immense and of the finest quality, nearly all grading No. 1. The season has been most favorable for securing the grain in the best possible condition. The State now enters upon an era of prosperity never before equaled.

A factory is in operation at Davenport, Iowa, for the making of sugar from corn. This sugar is the same as maple sugar, or is chemically known as glucose; pure maple sugar, grape sugar and glucose being one and the same thing. The demand for the article by the confectioners of the United States is very large.

One of the best reports on wheat raising comes from Mr. F. Brown, of Sedgewick county. He harvested this season one hundred and fifty acres of wheat which averaged twenty-seven and a half bushels per acre, amounting to 4,125 bushels. This, at one dollar per bushel, would yield the snug little sum of \$4,125. If any one has done better than this let him report.

**Cockle-Burs.**

When these pests of the farmer have fairly taken possession of his fields it requires no common energy to get rid of them. They are hardy in the extreme and prolific in seed. If any farmer at the West is so fortunate as to be entirely free from them he can easily keep them out by a quick and utter extermination of the few that may at the first appear in his fields. One hour's faithful work would probably destroy the first crop. No quarter must be given them. Every last one must be pulled up before the seeds begin to form. Eternal vigilance here is the price of liberty. If the farmer's fields are once fairly entered and become thickly seeded by the cockle, then comes the tug of war. It is as when Greek meets Greek. In the long run the cockle generally proves the victor. The farmer has to give up.

There is one way, however, in which he may conquer—he can sow the cockle fields with small grain and seed them down with grass. Two or three years of early mowing will kill them all out. This, we believe, is the only practicable method of exterminating the weed. Many farmers have tried it and found it effectual. What man has done many may do.

**Ornamental Farming.**

We wonder the farmers do not take more pains than they do to ornament their farms. Handsome rows of shade trees by the road-side, along the farm avenues and around the house, stables, corn houses, etc., gives a beauty to the farm that always makes it more attractive and hence more salable and valuable.

An exchange talks thus. We wonder if he ever worked on a farm, buckled right down to earn his bread and butter? It is all very well for an editor in his sanctum to talk about shade trees, ornamental lawns, beautiful landscapes and all that. The stern facts of the case are, that seven-eighths of our farmers are not able to get much into this business of ornamentation. They get hold of little ready cash. Most of their money goes to pay interest on mortgages, taxes, and to the purchase of those articles of food and clothing which are absolutely indispensable for the family. And then we are so tossed about and harassed with our thousand cares and our unwearied labor, that really we don't find much time, nor can we muster much courage to decorate either our persons or our farms. The sober truth is, we can scarcely muster up resolution enough to pick up a hoe or shovel when we see them lying on the ground, or out of place. We wish our editors and fine writers on political economy would tell us just what to do to get out of this muddle of anxiety, these back-aches and heart-aches which we fear are making us quite too care worn and stolid.

**Is Hog Cholera Contagious?**

No, it is not contagious in the sense that touch will communicate the disease from one to the other, but it is infectious in some forms, and more especially where the intestinal fever, resembling very much the typhoid fever in man, is developed. As I understand it, the poison which produces fever is partly the product of decayed or decaying animal, and partly that of vegetable matter in the same state. Where swine are fed in the same yards, kept in the same pens, pastured in the same fields, drunk at the same springs, streams or troughs, and are subject to same air, influences and surroundings, poisonous, malarial or otherwise, they are all

alike infected, and where, under such circumstances, disease appears, it is to a certain extent infectious, but not to the virulent extent the rinderpest is, nor as contagious as the glanders are. This malaria infects the system with a poison which nature throws off, with more or less success, through the lining membranes of the intestines and some of the related organs. Where the constitution is vigorous, and all the functions in full health and activity, there is very little disturbance of the system; but where the contrary state obtains, then the poison accumulates, and then follows intestinal or typhoid fever, which is more or less severe and fatal, according to the measure of the health, strength, and of the constitution of the attacked, and the treatment which follows. This is typhoid or intestinal fever, whether it appears in swine or in man, and the cause being the same, or similar, and there being a tolerably parallel or analogy between the physical construction of the two, the treatment of the two should be reasonably alike. Under the old mode and manner of treatment, when bleeding, blistering and cupping were the order of the day, when calomel and jalap, scammony and gamboge, one or both, or all were the first and last resort in all cases of fever, and in fact in sickness of almost every kind, then typhoid fever was quite, if not more fatal than cholera is now; and the first thing the patient did, after learning he had the disease, was to make his will. But investigation, experience and scientific research have changed all this, and in the hands of a well-informed physician, or those of a skillful nurse, typhoid fever is seldom fatal. And the change has been brought about by discarding the heroic remedies, and leaving drugs and medication out of the account—the reliance being wholly on keeping the strength of the patient up by feeding and the liberal use of preparations of milk and buttermilk, which has been found to be as near a specific for typhoid fever as any one thing within reach. And here is the explanation why so many sick hogs die when dosed by cow and horse doctors, and the brutes, their owners, who administer spirits of turpentine, kerosene, coppers, blue vitriol and the like, and why they recover when fed with milk, flesh and buttermilk. That these latter remedies will cure hog cholera in advanced stages, I do not pretend to claim; indeed, nothing will, for in such cases lesion and decomposition of the organs have taken place, and it would be as much of a miracle as to cure the wounds after a hog's throat had been cut from ear to ear. In the early stages of the hog cholera, when it takes the form of typhoid fever, warmth, quiet and shelter, and the right food and drink at the right time, are as necessary for the recovery of swine as for men in the same condition. When hog cholera appears in the form of lung diseases, or those of the liver and throat, and in the form of dysentery, the disease is not contagious, nor is it infectious; and here is the explanation of the conflict of opinion between observers, some saying that it is, and some that it is not infectious—both being, in their particular cases, in the right.—*Country Gentleman.*

**The Disadvantages of Farm Life.**

Col. George E. Waring, of Newport—a practical farmer, by the way—has a paper in *Scribner* for April, advocating a better way of country living, namely, the grouping of farm houses into villages—as is often done in Europe. He speaks as follows of the loneliness of American farm life:

It may seem a strange doctrine to be advanced by a somewhat enthusiastic farmer, but it is a doctrine that has been slowly accepted after many years' observation—a conviction that has taken possession of an unwilling mind—that the young man who takes his young wife to an isolated farm house dooms her and himself and their children to an unwholesome, unsatisfactory and vacant existence—an existence marked by the absence of those more satisfying and more cultivating influences which the best development of character and intelligence demand. It is a common experience of farmers' wives to pass week after week without exchanging a word or a look with a single person outside of their own family circle.

The young couple start bravely, and with a determination to struggle against the habit of isolation which marks their class; but this habit has grown from necessity of the situation; and the necessities of their own situation bring them sooner or later within its bonds. During the first few years they adhere to their resolution and go regularly to church, to the lecture and to the social gatherings of their friends; home duties increase with time, and the eagerness for society grows dull with neglect, and those who started out with the firmest determination to avoid the rock on which their fathers have split, give up the struggle at last and settle down to a humdrum uninteresting and uninterested performance of daily tasks.

In saying all this—and I speak from experience, for I have led the dismal life myself—it is hardly necessary to disclaim the least want of appreciation of the sterling qualities which have been developed in the American farm household. But it may safely be insisted that these qualities have been developed, not because of the American mode of farm life, but in spite of it; and as I think over the long list of admirable men and women whose ac-

quaintance I have formed on distant and solitary farms, I am more and more impressed with certain short comings which would have been avoided under better social conditions.

If any of these are disposed to question the justice of this conclusion, I am satisfied to leave the final decision with his own judgment, formed after a fair consideration of what is herein suggested.

If American agriculture has an unsatisfied need, it is surely the need for more intelligence and more enterprising interest on the part of its working men and women. From one end of the land to the other, its crying defect—recognized by all—is that its best blood—or, in other words, its best brains and its best energy—is leaving to seek other fields of labor. The influences which lead these best of the farmers' sons to other occupations is not so much the desire to make money, or to find a less laborious occupation, as it is the desire to lead a more satisfactory life—a life where that part of us which has been developed by the better education and better civilization for which in this century we have worked so hard and so well, may find responsive companionship and encouraging intercourse with others.

**The Fairs the Farmers' Schools.**

Hundreds of letters come to us yearly, asking about matters and things which are very fully exhibited at the agricultural fairs every fall. A farmer who observes the live stock, implements, machines, and other interesting objects at these exhibitions, and makes a study of them, will gain much valuable information. Those who attend the fairs with their goods and live stock, are pleased to have them seen and examined. It is their business to show what they have on exhibition, and we never yet knew one of them to give an impatient or churlish reply to any civil inquiry made of them; but on the contrary, have always found them eager to impart information. Now this information is precisely what every farmer wants. He needs to be instructed about the differences in character and value of live stock, the use and working of implements and machinery, the value of improved grains and other products, the kinds of artificial fertilizers offered by the manufacturers, and scores of other matters, not only of great interest, but of value in his daily business. Then, farmers need to meet together and talk with one another about these things, and compare views. It is hardly possible for any two farmers to discuss matters relating to their business without mutual benefit. The county or State fair is the place of all others for farmers to meet with one another, and also to meet those who provide them with implements and various other supplies. By all means let every farmer not only attend the fairs, but use all his faculties when there, in the effort to learn every thing that is possible. A fair is a great school for the farmer and his family.—*American Agriculturist.*

**The Dairy Outlook.**

The great product of the dairy, butter, has ruled lower during the last four months than for several years, and cheese is also below ten cents for the best factory, which state of things is having its effect upon the cheerfulness of dairymen. Many are feeling blue and contemplating a change to something they imagine will be better. There is a class of farmers who change their line of business every few years; and before they fairly get settled in the new enterprise, a slight change comes over that, and they give it up to start anew. But we never heard of success overtaking this class. They are always unfortunate, have a poor product, never have the right thing to sell, strike a bad market. But when you take the statistics of the thrifty class of farmers, you find great stability of purpose at the bottom of their success. They have a broad and comprehensive way of looking at things—take an average of ten years when they make up an opinion upon the propriety of a new enterprise. They will know that every business is based upon demand and supply; that a surplus will bring a reduction in price, which is likely soon to be followed by a scarcity and a rising market. They know that all staple productions must bear an average remunerative price, and they are not flurried by spurts up or down, but keep on the even tenor of their way.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

This is what John L. Hayes, secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers says:

As a means of settling new Territories, pastoral sheep husbandry is of the first importance—as of all the products of agriculture wool is most capable of transportation. When the freight of wheat from Chicago to the seaboard costs 30 per cent. of its value, of pork 50 per cent., and of beef 21 per cent., that of wool is but 4 per cent.—allowing the latter to be profitably grown in districts of the remotest interior favorable to its production. Only within the past ten years has pastoral sheep husbandry been undertaken in this country. The results accomplished by Col. Hollister in California, show what can be accomplished by energy and skill under favorable natural surroundings. His product from 400 Merino ewes, purchased in 1862, was, in 1875, 14,193 ewes, in addition to the males reared. In 1874 the sale of wool and sheep aggregated \$124,249.

**Veterinary Department.**

Have a colt, good stepper; soon after speeding seems a little lame or tender in right foot. His troubles have been diagnosed as quarter-crack. The cleatrice (no fissure) extends from half an inch below the coronet down some three inches to the left of heel. What is to be done?

ANSWER.—If, as you have diagnosed, the case should prove to be a quarter-crack, you will have to be guided in your treatment by its condition. If, upon an examination, it should prove to be so deep as to involve the lamina, you might overcome the lameness by applying the clamp. After having applied a mild blister to the coronet wait for the wall to go down. As the new wall grows from the coronet it will be found to be intact. By that treatment you will be able to use the animal. But if the soft tissues are involved to any considerable extent, your proper treatment is to thin the wall down to the bottom of the crack after the shape of the letter V, having the base of the coronet about one inch broad, bringing the apex down to or below the termination of the crack. Apply a blister to the coronet; turn the animal out to wait for the wall to go down. You should put the case in the hands of a veterinarian, as the instruments for applying the clamp are expensive, and, besides you might not understand their use.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Your apparent willingness to impart useful information induces me to ask you for your opinion as to what is the best method of shoeing a horse sprung in the fore legs, and the treatment generally that would be of benefit in such cases. I have a young and valuable horse that has been sprung some six or eight months and am anxious to know the best mode of shoeing and other treatment. Some advise a shoe with high spring heel and others a low heel and high toe, etc.

ANSWER.—Apply a plain shoe with thin heels and incline the flooring of the stall in which he stands backward; our object is to keep the heels low thereby putting tension on the back tendons which are contracted. It would be well to supply a blister to the forward part of each knee; let the animal stand until the surface has healed, then give moderate exercise, but never fast work, until recovery has been established.

I have a fine colt nearly four weeks old that is slightly ruptured. The swelling at present is not larger than a goose's egg. Would be very thankful if you would enlighten me as to the treatment.

ANSWER.—The animal being young, it would perhaps be better to let him alone till he is old enough to castrate; then by performing the covered operation it can be permanently reduced. Sometimes by placing the animal upon his back and reducing it has proven quite successful; but it is liable to recur when the animal has been let up, or at any time when he is called upon to exert himself. Your best plan is to wait. To perform the covered operation, the operator should understand the anatomy of the parts to be operated upon.

Through your valuable paper please tell me the best blister to remove curb, as I have a valuable horse that was curbed about two weeks since. I have all the fever out of the leg, and wish the lump removed. Please prescribe.

ANSWER.—Take biniodide of mercury one, lard eight parts, rub them thoroughly together (the virtue of the preparation depends upon the manner in which it is mixed), clip the hair from the part to be blistered, lay on a coating and allow it to remain; repeat the application in fifteen days. Apply a high-heel shoe and turn to pasture for two months. If any enlargement should remain, use compound tincture of iodine twice a week until it has been absorbed. You will require to keep the animal tied up while the blister is acting.

Will you kindly inform me the best remedy for a colt that is troubled with worms.

ANSWER.—Take area nut pulverized two ounces, make into eight powders; give one morning and night before feeding, then follow with a cathartic composed of Barbadoes aloes three, ginger one drachm. You do not state the age of your colt. We have prescribed for one a year old. If he is older you require to increase the dose.

**Worms in Horses.**

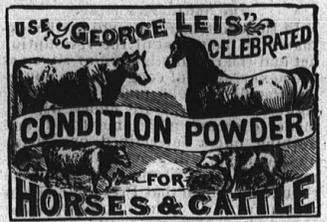
A correspondent of the *Maine Farmer* gives this remedy: I have found linseed meal the best thing I ever used. Give from a pint to a quart for a few days, then a less quantity will do. I usually give this in shorts, meal or oats mixed with boiling water, and a little salt put in every day. In some cases a few doses of sour apples, without anything else, will remove worms. The meal is a good feed for horses in small quantities, when they were not troubled with worms.

**H. B. MOORE,**

**Contractor & Builder**

**MILL-WRIGHT AND PATTERN MAKER**

Lawrence, Kansas.



**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, Scatches, 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.

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

Also an excellent remedy for chicken cholera among fowls.

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. Should you fail to find them, inclose 2 cents to the proprietor, with your name and post-office address, and they will be sent to you postpaid.

*Geo. Leis*  
**WHOLESALE DRUGGIST**

—AND—  
**MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,**  
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

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

**CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.**

**LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK.**

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General Banking & Savings Institution.

Eastern and Foreign Exchange for Sale. Coins, United States, State and County Bonds Bought and Sold. Revenue stamps for sale.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

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

EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$8,000 in 35 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per cent. the result would be \$16,000 in 35 years 4 months, 16 days; or at 10 per cent. \$32,000 in 35 years, 6 months, 5 days; at 12 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$1,000,000 in 50 years and 7 months, or during the lifetime of many a young man now 21 years of age. \$100 would of course increase to \$100,000 in the same time.

**JAS. G. SANDS.**  
**COME FARMERS,**

WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING

Sands' Genuine all Wool

**HORSE COLLARS.**

All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented.

**BIG STOCK OF**

**SADDLES & HARNESS**

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**JAS. G. SANDS.**

(Established in 1855.)



**Dr. W. S. Riley's Alternative Renovating Powder.**

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 renovator 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 dandruff, and leaves your animals in fine spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction. DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S., Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

The Southern Pacific. In the excitement attending the demand for the repeal of the resumption act and the remonetization of silver at the next session of congress, the Southern Pacific railroad must not be lost sight of. A desperate effort will be made to secure government aid, and nothing but a determined opposition by the people will prevent the consummation of the scheme. It has been thought by some that President Hayes was in favor of granting government aid of some character to this project; but we do not share in this opinion. There was a time, we think, when the president was favorably inclined in that direction, but there have been unmistakable indications of his conversion to the opposition. The will of the people against the granting of any more aid to railroads is too plain to be disregarded by president or congress, unless there is a shameful and criminal apathy on the part of the people. No more subsidies, no more land grants, and no more government aid of any kind to railroads, is the demand of the American people, but sometimes the people feel so assured that congress dare not disobey their wishes, that they go to sleep; and then is the time of danger. Let every senator and congressman be distinctly informed that a vote to grant government aid to the Southern Pacific is his own political death knell.

The above, from the Western Rural, is sound advice.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Table with market prices for various commodities like Flour, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Barley, Pork, Bulk Meats, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, etc. for St. Louis and Chicago.

Table with market prices for Live Stock Markets, including Cattle, Hogs, and various grades of livestock.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: White beans \$1.25@2.25, hand picked, \$2.50@3.00; castor beans, 90c. @ \$1.00; beeswax, 20c.; butter, best, 14c. @ 15c., common, 8c. @ 10c.; broom-corn, \$3.50 @ 5.00; cheese, Kansas, 7c. @ 8c.; eggs, 8c.; feathers, 20c. @ 30c.; fax seed, crushing, \$1.00; hay, well supplied at \$5.50 @ 6.00; hides, green, per lb. 6c. @ 6 1/2c., green salted, 8c. @ 8 1/2c., dry flint, 14c. @ 15c., dry salt, 12c., kip and calf, 10c. @ 12c., dry sheepskins 25c. @ \$1.00; honey, strained, 12c. @ 15c.; linseed oil, raw, 75c., boiled, 78c.; onions, \$1.00 @ 1.25 per bbl.; poultry—chickens, live, \$1.25 @ 1.75 per doz.; turkeys 75c. each; potatoes, 35c.; tallow, 6c. @ 6 1/2c.; tobacco, extra bright, 14c. @ 15c., 1st class, 8c. @ 7 1/2c., 2d class, 4c. @ 5c., 3d class, 3c. @ 4c.; wool, fine unwashed, 16c. @ 18c., medium fine, 20c. @ 22c., combed fine, 22c. @ 27c., tub washed, 34c. @ 37c.

Several changes will be noticed in the quotations for produce. Seeds are quoted as follows at Kansas City: Red clover, \$9.00 @ 9.25; timothy, \$1.90; blue grass, \$2.10 @ 2.35; orchard grass, \$2.25; millet, 50c.; Hungarian, 60c.; buckwheat, \$1.50. Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: XX, sack, \$2.00; XXX, \$2.50; XXXX, \$2.75; fancy, \$2.90. Corn meal, 3c. @ 3 1/2c., 80c. @ 85c. Rye flour, \$2.00. Flour is reported everywhere improving—more demand. Wheat has improved a little during the past week. Spring wheat at Chicago has risen five cents. In St. Louis No. 2 red fall is quoted at \$1.23 to \$1.29 spot, and \$1.23, Sept.; No. 3 at \$1.21, to \$1.23, spot, and \$1.14 to \$1.17 Sept. In Chicago No. 2 spring is \$1.13 to 1.16, spot, \$1.04 to 1.08 September. In Kansas City, No. 2 is quoted at \$1.10, spot, \$1.12 to \$1.13, September; No. 3, \$1.05, spot, \$1.03 to \$1.03 1/2, September. Corn, rye and oats have fluctuated a little, but quotations are about the same as a week ago. What change there is, is for the better. Just as we go to press this morning, the very latest dispatches show that grain is rising. In our quotations of grain at Kansas City the lowest figures represent the price bid, the highest, the price asked. There is more activity in the cattle trade in all the Western markets than for several weeks previous; in Kansas City there were about

three thousand more sold last week than the week before. But there is little demand for fine shipping cattle, and few are sent to market. The average price of such cattle as now reach market is probably not over \$3.

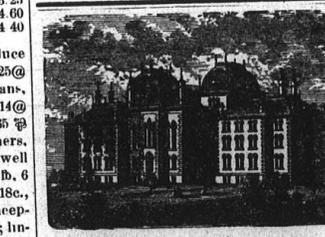
On Tuesday, in St. Louis, the highest price paid for cattle was \$5.12 1/2, lowest, \$2.25; in Kansas City, highest price, \$4.00, lowest, \$2.50. The demand for hogs is steady, and prices are looking up.

Gold is down to \$103 1/2, about what it was just before the war. The Kansas City Times says: "The fall trade has fairly set in and with greater activity than was anticipated. Business is considerably ahead of this time last year."

Our readers are generally aware that freights have been advanced, not only here in Kansas, but all over the country. On this subject the St. Louis Republican says: "The railways leading into the grain districts of the Northwest and West advanced their rate of freights on September 1st, as also have all the Eastern trunk lines. As there has been no corresponding advance in prices of produce in the consuming markets the advance must come entirely out of the pockets of the consumers. From the farms to the lake cities the advance is equivalent to ten cents per hundred; from the lake cities to the seaboard it is equivalent to five cents per hundred, or fifteen cents per hundred pounds to be deducted from the price of the products of the West and Northwestern farms and shovelled into the pockets of railway managers and manipulators in Wall street. Wall street governs the railways. Wall street has been running up the price of railway stocks during the past ten days, and in order to support its action, demands an advance in railroad freights. The demand is complied with and Wall street is enabled to say to the country: 'Come, now, buy these stocks at the advance. Freights are higher; the country is full of grain; there will be a hundred and twenty million bushels of wheat alone to carry, and the earnings are sure to be large enough to justify a January dividend. Come buy our stocks!' But the public have steadily sold stocks at the advance instead of buying them, and the Wall street men have got a fearful load on their shoulders. They are depending upon the New York City banks to carry this load, but in the meantime the drain upon the banks for currency to move the crops by water instead of by rail is enormous, and this added to the insanity of the contractionists in causing the destruction of millions of currency has reduced loanable funds to a low ebb, and may precipitate a panic. Wheat shippers may save the increased freight rate by consigning their wheat to St. Louis by boat, where it will be passed along over the cheap and comprehensive water-way to Europe. The farmer need not pay this increased tax of \$15 per carload. He can summon his grange to his help, and the grange can then send an agent to St. Louis and arrange for all the money needed to move the crops by the great water route instead of by the high-priced rails."

Notwithstanding our great advance in agriculture there are three textile fabrics entering largely into our use, and which we import to the extent of \$50,000,000 annually. These are jute, hemp and flax, and all can be successfully produced in this country. There has been great improvement in the cost of harvesting, preparing and manufacturing these products, and instead of importing \$50,000,000 worth of the fabrics made from them, we ought, besides supplying the home demand, to export that much to Mexico and Central and South America, in all of which they are largely used.—Atchison Champion

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS. FALL SESSION COMMENCES SEPTEMBER 5, 1877. Full course of study in Ancient and Modern Languages, in Metaphysics and Natural Science, in Mathematics, in Natural Sciences, in English Literature and History, in Civil Engineering. Special courses in Natural History and Chemistry. A higher course of Normal Instruction for professional teachers. A COURSE OF LECTURES On various topics embracing Science, Literature, Art and Law, by some of the most eminent men in the State. MUSIC, Vocal, piano and organ by a competent instructor. For any desired information write to J. MARVIN, Chancellor, Lawrence, Kansas. JAMES M. HENDRY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. NOTARY PUBLIC, OFFICE AT No. 77 Massachusetts Street, up stairs. Probate and Real Estate made a specialty. Advice given in all Probate business free. PUBLICATION NOTICE. I, T. Steele, plaintiff, vs. William Edlin, defendant. Notice is hereby given that, on the 26th day of August, A. D. 1877, V. S. Baldwin, a Justice of the Peace of Clinton township, Douglas county, Kansas, issued an order of attachment, in the above named case, for the sum of fifteen (\$15.00) dollars with interest and costs, and that said case will be heard on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1877, at 9 o'clock a. m. of said day. I, T. Steele, Plaintiff.



THE "SPIRIT" BUYS PAPER. OF THE KANSAS PAPER STORE. A FULL SUPPLY OF ALL KINDS OF PAPER. Constantly in Stock. A. B. WARREN & CO. 138 MASS. ST., LAWRENCE, KANS.

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PUBLICATION NOTICE.

To James McCurdy, M. S. Beach, James McMahon and George Jones, who are non-residents of the State of Kansas and absent therefrom, and who cannot be served with summons in said State: You and each of you are hereby notified that you have been sued, with Witter S. McCurdy and others, by the Concord Savings Bank, in the District Court in and for the county of Douglas, in the State of Kansas, and that said the Concord Savings Bank plaintiff, filed its petition in the Clerk's office of said court against said Witter S. McCurdy, James McCurdy, M. S. Beach, the City of Lawrence, William A. Simpson, H. S. Clark, James McMahon, George Jones, Martha A. Anderson and the Topeka Bank and Savings Institution, defendants, on the 8th day of August, 1877, to recover a judgment against said Witter S. McCurdy for \$257.77 with interest at 10 per cent. per annum, as follows: On \$242.45 from April 24, 1875; on \$68.5 from May 19, 1875; on \$300.00 from July 15, 1875; on \$200.00 from July 18, 1877; on \$476.89 from July 31, 1877; for principal and interest due on a certain promissory note made and payable on said Witter S. McCurdy to the plaintiff, McCurdy, for \$257.77 with interest at 10 per cent. per annum, semi-annually in advance from date, until paid and for taxes paid on certain lands and tenements mortgaged to secure the payment of said promissory note, and to recover a decree against all of the above named defendants for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage deed of the south half of lot twenty-nine, in the city of Lawrence, in said county, executed and delivered July 18, 1872, by the said Witter S. McCurdy to said plaintiff to secure the payment of the principal and interest on the promissory note, and for the said promissory note, and for an order for the sale of said mortgaged premises without appraisal and for the application of the proceeds arising from such sale to the payment of (first) the taxes which are and may be liens on said premises; (second) the costs of said action, and (third) the satisfaction of said mortgage, and for the payment of a receiver to collect and apply, under the order of said court, the rents and profits accruing from said mortgaged premises during the pendency of said action and subsequent proceedings; and that unless you appear and answer in said action on or before the 5th day of October, 1877, said petition will be taken as true and judgment and decree rendered accordingly. You and each of you are further notified that said plaintiff will apply to said court on Saturday, the 8th day of October, 1877, at 9 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the appointment of a receiver in said action, and that such application will be supported by affidavits now on file in the Clerk's office of said court and such other affidavits as may be filed under a rule of said court. OWEN A. BASSETT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF O. G. Richards, administrator of the estate of Charles Dollinger, deceased, to sell real estate to pay debts: Now comes O. G. Richards, administrator of the estate of Charles Dollinger, deceased, and presents to the court his petition praying for an order for the sale of the following described real estate, belonging to the said estate, to wit: Lot number ten (10), in block number one hundred and forty-four (144), in the city of Eureka, in Douglas county, Kansas, to pay the costs of said action, and to satisfy the remaining debts due by said estate and unpaid for want of sufficient personal assets, accompanied by an affidavit of the said administrator, and that all persons interested in said estate be notified that application as aforesaid has been made, and that unless the contrary be shown on the 4th day of August, 1877, before the Probate Court of Douglas county, Kansas, an order will be made by said court for the sale of the above described real estate to pay the debts of said estate; 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, Kansas. State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss. I, John Q. A. Norton, Judge of the Probate Court in and for said county of Douglas, hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the order in the above matter, on the 4th day of August, 1877, as appears from the records of said court. In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the seal of said court, this [L. S.] 2th day of August, 1877. JOHN Q. A. NORTON, Judge.

SHERIFF'S SALE. State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss. Samuel Liggett vs. Charles H. Taylor et al. BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on Monday, the 10th day of September, A. D. 1877. Between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas and State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction and sell, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of Charles H. Taylor and Jennie B. Taylor, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: commencing at a stone in the east line of and 16 40' chains south of the ne corner of the ne 1-4 of sec 16, 12, 19, thence south to the se cor of same q sec, th w 125-100 chs, th s 15 degrees e 4 chs, th s 34 1-4 degrees w 5 chs, th n 69 1-2 degrees w 5 chs, th n 44 1-4 deg w 242-100 chs, th n 23 1-4 deg w 283-100 chs, th n 46 deg w 142-100 chs, th n 69 deg w 123-100 chs, th w 65-100 chs, th n 2 chs, th n 11 64-100 chs, th s 78 deg e 12 95-100 chs, to the place in Douglas county, State of Kansas. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale, and without appraisal. Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this 9th day of August, 1877. H. S. CLARKE, Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas. R. J. Borgholthaus, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE. State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss. D. W. C. Clapp vs. John Speer et al. BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on Monday, the 10th day of September, 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 and 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 John Speer, William (deceased), Rosa Speer (minor), legal heirs and representatives of Elizabeth D. Speer, deceased, and the North Lawrence and Railroad Building and Saving Association, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: The south half of the southeast quarter of section number twenty-nine (29), township number thirteen (13), range number twenty (20), east of the sixth principal meridian, containing eighty (80) acres more or less, situated in Douglas county and State of Kansas; and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale. Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 5th day of August, 1877. H. S. CLARKE, Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas. R. J. Borgholthaus, Attorney for Plaintiff.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS. FALL SESSION COMMENCES SEPTEMBER 5, 1877. Full course of study in Ancient and Modern Languages, in Metaphysics and Natural Science, in Mathematics, in Natural Sciences, in English Literature and History, in Civil Engineering. Special courses in Natural History and Chemistry. A higher course of Normal Instruction for professional teachers. A COURSE OF LECTURES On various topics embracing Science, Literature, Art and Law, by some of the most eminent men in the State. MUSIC, Vocal, piano and organ by a competent instructor. For any desired information write to J. MARVIN, Chancellor, Lawrence, Kansas. JAMES M. HENDRY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. NOTARY PUBLIC, OFFICE AT No. 77 Massachusetts Street, up stairs. Probate and Real Estate made a specialty. Advice given in all Probate business free. PUBLICATION NOTICE. I, T. Steele, plaintiff, vs. William Edlin, defendant. Notice is hereby given that, on the 26th day of August, A. D. 1877, V. S. Baldwin, a Justice of the Peace of Clinton township, Douglas county, Kansas, issued an order of attachment, in the above named case, for the sum of fifteen (\$15.00) dollars with interest and costs, and that said case will be heard on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1877, at 9 o'clock a. m. of said day. I, T. Steele, Plaintiff.

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SPRING TRADE! Attention, Dry Goods and Carpet Buyers. GEO. INNES & CO., Call your Especial Attention to their IMMENSE STOCK OF SPRING GOODS Now being Received, Comprising THE NEWEST STYLES AND THE MOST RELIABLE GOODS KNOWN IN OUR TRADE. We extend a Cordial Invitation to all the people of Douglas and adjoining counties to CALL AND SEE US. With an Efficient Corps of Salesmen and a SUPERIOR STOCK OF GOODS, PURCHASED OF MANUFACTURERS DIRECT. We are in a position and condition to offer inducements to the public that not many houses enjoy. Thanking our many friends for past favors, and soliciting a continuance of the same, we remain, Yours truly, GEO. INNES & CO.

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