

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. VII.—NO. 3.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 311.

WIN AND WEAR.

BY NATHAN D. URNER.

Win an honor ere you wear it,
Nothing but your dues receive;
Suns will bleach it, tempests tear it,
If of tinsel make-believe.
Gleam the waiks that men inherit,
In and out their lights and glooms,
With the blaze of real merit.
Not the flash of borrowed plumes.
Suddenly, with angry bluster,
Troublous rains the ways invade;
Mark the moves of all that muster
In the motely cavalcade.
Which will brave the tempest's fury,
Which will wash, and which will wear;
Which to hide themselves will hurry,
Which still on the highway fare?
Lo, to any transient shelter
That may save their tufts forlorn,
Sped the puppets, heter skelter,
Soon to be the public scorn;
While in stately calm the Noble
Who have learned to win and wear
Keep their pace till all the trouble
Passes, and the sky is fair.
Then, what ragged plumes come skulking
Out into the sun as a sign,
With their shamed possessors sulking
At the work of wind and rain;
While, in sunnier joy reflected,
From the bath that tried their hues,
Shine the crests by work effected
As reward of honest dues.
Thought and toil that weakened never—
Burning of the midnight lamp—
Patience trust and high endeavor
Gave them their enduring stamp.
Win and wear! The world's worst burden
Is Pretense, of specious glance;
True desert will win the guerdon
That outlasts the storms of chance.

KILLED A BEAR.

Charles Dudley Warner Relates the Circumstances of His Encounter with a White Blackberry in the Adirondack Mountains.

[Atlantic Monthly for January.]

So many conflicting accounts have appeared about my casual encounter with an Adirondack bear, last summer, that in justice to the public, to myself, and to the bear it is necessary to make a plain statement of the facts. Besides, it is so seldom I have occasion to kill a bear that the celebration of the exploit may be excused.
The encounter was unpremeditated on both sides. I was not hunting for a bear, and I have no reason to suppose that a bear was hunting for me. The fact is that we were both out blackberrying, and met by chance, the usual way. There is among the Adirondack visitors always a great deal of conversation about bears, a general expression of the wish to see one in the woods, and much speculation as to how a person would act if he or she chanced to meet one. But bears are scarce and timid, and appear only to a favored few.
It was a warm day in August, just the sort of day when an adventure of any kind seemed impossible. But it occurred to the housekeepers at our cottage—there were four of them—to send me to the clearing on the mountain back of the house to pick blackberries. It was rather a series of small clearings, running up into the forest, much overgrown with bushes and briars, and not unromantic. Cows pastured there, penetrating through the leafy passages from one opening to another, and browsing among the bushes. I was kindly furnished with a six-quart pail, and told not to be gone long.
Not from any predatory instinct, but to save appearances, I took a gun. It adds to the manly aspect of a person with a tin pail if he also carries a gun. It was possible I might start up a partridge; though how I was to hit him if he started up instead of standing still puzzled me. Many people use a shot-gun for partridges. I prefer the rifle; it makes a clean job of death, and does not prematurely stuff the bird with globules of lead. The rifle was a Sharp's, carrying a ball cartridge, ten to the pound; an excellent weapon, belonging to a friend of mine who had intended for a good many years back to kill a deer with it. He could hit a tree with it, if the wind did not blow and the atmosphere was just right and the tree was not too far off, nearly every time; of course the tree must have some size. Needless to say that I was at that time no sportsman. Years ago I killed a robin under the most humiliating circumstances. The bird was in a low cherry tree; I loaded a big shot-gun pretty full, crept up under the tree, rested the gun on the fence, with the muzzle not more than ten feet from the bird, shut both eyes, and pulled the trigger. When I got up to see what had happened the robin was scattered about under the tree in more than a thousand pieces,

no one of which was big enough to enable a naturalist to decide from it to what species it belonged. This disgusted me with the life of a sportsman. I mention the incident to show that, although I went blackberrying armed, there was not much inequality between me and the bear.
In this blackberry patch bears had been seen. The summer before, our colored cook, accompanied by a little girl of the vicinage, was picking berries there one day, when a bear came out of the woods and walked towards them. The girl took to her heels and escaped. Aunt Chloe was paralyzed with terror. Instead of attempting to run, she sat down on the ground where she was standing and began to weep and scream, giving herself up for lost. The bear was bewildered by this conduct. He approached and looked at her; he walked around and surveyed her. Probably he had never seen a colored person before, and did not know whether she would agree with him. At any rate, after watching her a few moments, he turned about and went into the forest. This is an authentic instance of the delicate consideration of a bear, and is much more remarkable than the forbearance towards the African slave of the well known lion, because the bear had no thorn in his foot.
When I had climbed the hill, I set up my rifle against a tree and began picking berries, lured on from bush to bush by the black gleam of fruit that always promises more in the distance than it realizes when you reach it; penetrating farther and farther, through leaf-shaded cow-paths flecked with sunlight, into clearing after clearing. I could hear on all sides the tinkle of bells, the crackling of sticks, and the stamping of cattle that were taking refuge in the thicket from the flies. Occasionally, as I broke through a covert, I encountered a meek cow, who stared at me stupidly for a second and then stumbled off into the brush; I became accustomed to this dumb society, and picked on in silence, attributing all the wood-noises to the cattle, thinking nothing of any real bear. In point of fact, however, I was thinking all the time of a nice romantic bear, and, as I picked, was composing a story of a generous bear who had lost her cub, and who seized a small girl in this very wood, carried her tenderly to her cave, and brought her up on bear's milk and honey. When the girl got big enough to run away, moved by her inherited instincts, she escaped and came into the valley to her father's house (this part of the story was to be worked out, so that the child would know her father by some family resemblance, and have some language in which to address him), and told him where the bear lived. The father took his gun, and, guided by the unfeeling daughter, went into the woods and shot the bear, who never made any resistance, and only, when dying, turned reproachful eyes upon her murderer. The moral to the tale was to be kindness to animals.
I was in the midst of this tale, when I happened to look some rods away to the other edge of the clearing, and there was a bear! He was standing on his hind legs and doing just what I was doing—picking blackberries. With one paw he bent down the bush, while with the other he clawed the berries into his mouth, green ones and all. To say that I was astonished is inside the mark. I suddenly discovered that I didn't want to see a bear, after all. At about the same moment the bear saw me, stopped eating berries, and regarded me with a glad surprise. It is all very well to imagine what you would do under such circumstances. Probably you wouldn't do it; I didn't. The bear dropped down on his fore-feet, and came slowly towards me. Climbing a tree was of no use with so good a climber in the rear; if I started to run, I had no doubt the bear would give chase, and although a bear cannot run down hill as fast as he can up hill, yet I felt that he could get over this rough, brush-tangled ground faster than I could.
The bear was approaching. It suddenly occurred to me how I could divert his mind until I could fall back upon my military base. My pail was nearly full of excellent berries—much better than the bear could pick himself. I put the pail on the ground and slowly backed away from it, keeping my eye, as beast-tamers do, on the bear. The ruse succeeded.
The bear came up to the berries and stopped; not accustomed to eat out of a pail, he tipped it over and nosed about in the fruit, "gorming" (if there be such a word) it down, mixed with leaves and dirt, like a pig. Whenever he disturbs a maple sugar camp in the spring, he always upsets the buckets of syrup and tramples round in the sticky sweets, wasting more than he eats. The bear's manners are thoroughly disagreeable.

As soon as my enemy's head was down, I started and ran. Somewhat out of breath and shaky, I reached my faithful rifle. It was not a moment too soon. I heard the bear crashing through the brush after me. Enraged at my duplicity, he was now coming on with blood in his eye. I felt that the time of one of us was probably short. The rapidity of thought at such moments of peril is well known. I thought an octavo volume, had it illustrated and published, sold fifty thousand copies, and went to Europe on the proceeds, while that bear was loping across the clearing. As I was cocking my gun, I made a hasty and unsatisfactory review of my whole life. I noted that even in such a compulsory review it is almost impossible to think of any good thing you have done. The sins come out uncommonly strong. I recollected a newspaper subscription I had delayed paying, years and years ago, until both editor and newspaper were dead; and which now never could be paid to all eternity.
The bear was coming on.
I tried to remember what I had read about encounters with bears. I couldn't recall an instance in which a man had run away from a bear in the woods and escaped, although I recalled plenty where the bear had run from the man and got off. I tried to think what is the best way to kill a bear with a gun, when you are not near enough to club him with the stock. My first thought was to fire at his head, to plant the ball between the eyes; but this is a dangerous experiment. The bear's brain is very small, and unless you hit that the bear does not mind a bullet in his head—that is, not at the time. I remembered that the instant death of the bear would follow a bullet planted just back of his fore leg and sent into his heart. This spot is also difficult to reach unless the bear stands off side towards you, like a target. I finally determined to fire at him generally.
The bear was coming on.
The contest seemed to me very different from anything at Creedmoor. I had carefully read the reports of the shooting there, but it was not easy to apply the experience I had thus acquired. I hesitated whether I had better fire lying on my stomach, or lying on my back and resting the gun on my toes. But in neither position, I reflected, could I see the bear until he was upon me. The range was too short, and the bear wouldn't wait for me to examine the thermometer and note the direction of the wind. Trial of the Creedmoor method, therefore, had to be abandoned; and I bitterly regretted that I had not read more accounts of off-hand shooting.
For the bear was coming on.
I tried to fix my last thoughts upon my family. As my family is small, this was not difficult. Dread of displeasing my wife or hurting her feelings was uppermost in my mind. What would be her anxiety as hour after hour passed on and I did not return! What would the rest of the household think as the afternoon passed and no blackberries came! What would be her mortification when the news was brought that her husband had been eaten up by a bear? I cannot imagine anything more ignominious than to have a husband eaten by a bear! And this was not my only anxiety. The mind at such times is not under control. With the gravest fears the most whimsical ideas will occur. I looked beyond the mourning friends and thought what kind of an epitaph they would be compelled to put upon the stone. Something like this:
HERE LIE THE REMAINS OF
EATEN BY A BEAR
Aug. 20, 1877.
It is a very unheroic and even disagreeable epitaph. That "eaten by a bear" is intolerable. It is grotesque. And then I thought what an inadequate language the English is for compact expression. It would not answer to put upon the stone simply "eaten," for that is indefinite and requires explanation; it might mean eaten by a cannibal. This difficulty could not occur in the German, where *essen* signifies the act of feeding by a man and *fressen* by a beast. How simple the thing would be in German:
HIER LIEGT
HOCHWOHLGEBOREN
HERN
GEFRESSEN
Aug. 20, 1877.
That explains itself. The well-born one was eaten by a bear, and presumably by a bear, which animal has a bad reputation since the days of Elshah.
The bear was coming on. He had in fact come on. I judged that he could see the whites of my eyes. All my subsequent reflections were confused. I raised the gun, covered the

bear's breast with the sight, and let drive. Then I turned and ran like a deer. I did not hear the bear pursuing. I looked back. The bear had stopped. He was lying down. I then remembered that the best thing to do after having fired your gun is to reload it. I slipped in a charge, keeping my eyes on the bear. He never stirred. I walked back suspiciously. There was a quiver in the hind legs, but no other motion. Still, he might be shamming. Bears often sham. To make sure, I approached and put a ball into his head. He didn't mind it now; he minded nothing. Death had come to him with a merciful suddenness. He was calm in death. In order that he might remain so, I blew his brains out, and then started for home. I had killed a bear!
Notwithstanding my excitement, I managed to saunter into the house with an unconcerned air. There was a chorus of voices:
"Where are your blackberries?"
"Why were you gone so long?"
"Where's your pail?"
"I left the pail."
"Left the pail! What for?"
"A bear wanted it."
"O, nonsense!"
"Well the last I saw of it a bear had it."
"O, come! You didn't really see a bear?"
"Yes, but I did really see a real bear."
"Did he run?"
"Yes; he ran after me."
"Don't believe a word of it. What did you do?"
"Oh, nothing particular, except kill the bear."
Cries of "Gammon," "Don't believe it," "Where's the bear?"
"If you want to see the bear, you must go into the woods. I couldn't bring him down alone."
Having satisfied the household that something extraordinary had occurred, and excited the posthumous fear of some of them for my own safety, I went down into the valley to get help. The great bear hunter, who keeps one of the summer boarding-houses, received my story with a smile of incredulity, and the incredulity spread to the other inhabitants and to the boarders as soon as the story was known. However, as I insisted in all soberness, and offered to lead them to the bear, a party of forty or fifty people at last started off with me to bring the bear in. Nobody believed there was any bear in the case, but everybody who could get a gun carried one, and we went into the woods armed with guns, pistols, pitchforks and sticks, against all contingencies or surprises—a crowd made up mostly of scoffers and jeerers.
But when I lead the way to the fatal spot and pointed out the bear, lying peacefully wrapped in his own skin, something like terror seized the boarders, and genuine excitement the natives. It was a no mistake bear, by George; and the hero of the fight—well, I will not insist upon that. But what a procession that was, carrying the bear home, and what a congregation was speedily gathered in the valley to see the bear! Our best preacher up there never drew anything like it on Sunday.
And I must say that my particular friends, who were sportsmen, behaved very well, on the whole. They didn't deny that it was a bear, although they said it was small for a bear. Mr. Deane, who is equally good with a rifle and a rod, admitted that it was a very fair shot. He is probably the best salmon-fisher in the United States, and he is an equally good hunter. I suppose there is no person in America who is more desirous to kill a moose than he. But he needlessly remarked, after he had examined the wound in the bear, that he had seen that kind of a shot made by a cow's horn. This sort of talk affected me not. When I went to sleep that night my last delicious thought was, "I've killed a bear."
CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.
No man lives so much from hand to mouth as a dentist.
The true value of a teacher is determined not by what he knows, nor by his ability to impart what he knows, but by his ability to stimulate in others a desire to know.
Typhoid fever is now regarded by our best physicians as a fifth fever, and in many cases the immediate cause is to be found in the access of filth to the well or spring from which the water is obtained for domestic purposes.
"Do you think that souls separated here are united hereafter?" asked a pale, emaciated patient of his friend. "I hope not," was the chilling reply; "it cost me a pretty good figure to get a divorce, and when I invested that money I invested it for time and eternity!"

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—Again I write. Pa has just returned from the meeting of the state grange, where, he says, they had a very pleasant and profitable session. While he has been gone I have been attending school, trying to prepare myself so that when I grow to be a woman I can teach the children, or write to them through THE SPIRIT or some other good paper. I want to be worth something when I am grown and try for a prize that will be worth more than all the silver cups. If I fail again I will try it over and over, and if my little friends always get the prize from me I will know it was not the fault of your little friend,
MARY A. WILLITS.
GROVE CITY, Jefferson county, Kansas.
DEAR EDITOR:—I thought I would write a letter for the "Young Folks' Column." This is the first I have ever written. Pa is a granger; he takes your paper; we like it very much. I like to read the "Young Folks' Column." I am twelve years old. Our school commenced in September. We have a splendid teacher this term; his name is Mr. Cook, and I like him very much. I have not went to school much this term; I had to stay at home and help my pa gather corn; I intend to start after New Year. The answer to Freddy Poppy's charade is "Holy Bible," and A. Mabel Look's is "Christmas." I am afraid my letter is getting too long, but if you print this perhaps I shall write again, so I will close for this time. Good-by. JAMES SHELBY.
HOLTON, Kansas.
MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write another letter to help fill up our column. I went to school to-day; one month and one week of our school is gone. We had an examination at the end of the month. My department was ninety-nine; my scholarship seventy-eight; I was tardy seven times and missed two days. It rained nearly all day to-day and is almost as warm as summer. I have the sweetest little sister you ever saw, she has blue eyes and is just beginning to talk; her name is Bertha. The Murphy movement has reached Burlington; about eight hundred have signed the pledge. I have never heard a temperance lecture, but I would like to. How many of the little boys and girls that write for the "Young Folks' Column" go on the temperance sige? I do. Well I will stop writing for this time. I send you an enigma:
I am composed of ten letters.
My 4, 7, 8 is a kitchen utensil.
My 6, 7, 1 is an animal.
My 3, 7, 9, 10 is a kind of spice.
My 4, 5, 7 is a garden vegetable.
My 8, 2, 1 is used to catch fish.
My whole is a good motto for all.
Yours truly, ALICE ROSER.
BURLINGTON, Kansas.
P. S.—Mr. Editor, will you accept letters written on both sides of the paper?
ALICE ROSER.
[Yes, we will accept letters written on both sides, but do not write on but one side of the paper unless it is necessary.—ED.]
MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write a letter. I am going to school and study the American fourth reader, Ray's written and mental arithmetic, Montelth's geography, Green's introduction, Wilson's higher speller and writing. There are twenty scholars in our school. Our school is nearly half out. We have three horses, seven cows, five calves, fifteen hogs and twelve little pigs. I have three brothers, three sisters, and a father and mother. We had examination last month; my department was ninety-eight, my scholarship eighty-seven, tardy one. I went every day. I like to go to school. My oldest brother is nineteen years old, and is teaching school. My youngest sister is eighteen months old, and she loves to see me come home from school. We have four rabbit traps set, but only two have caught anything yet. One is a barrel with one end cut off, and a trap door in the open end. The barrel is sunk in the ground till the top of it is even with the ground; then pile brush around it or partly over it. The door must be made so that it will come back when the rabbit is in, but cannot be pushed up from the inside. This trap has caught twelve rabbits and three of them at once. The answer to Freddy's charade is "Holy Bible." I also send a charade:
I am composed of seven letters.
My first is in slate, but not in late.
My second is in state, but not in lake.
My third is in grange, also in strange.
My fourth is in talk, also in walk.
My fifth is in white, but not in black.
My sixth is in rat, also in cat.
My seventh is in state, but not in hate.
My whole is the name of a mountain.
JESSIE A. ROSER.
BURLINGTON, Kansas.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1878.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE. Master—Samuel B. Adams, of Minnesota.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.

POMONA GRANGES.

- 1 Shawnee county, Geo. W. Clark master, H. H. Walling secretary, Topeka.

DEPUTIES.

- Commissioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas State Grange, since last session: W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin county, Kansas.

Correction. Under the head of "Donated," at the bottom of report of committee on mileage...

A Mr. Wise, of Kentucky, seems to be a wise man. He appropriates the yearly product of one acre of his farm to purchase reading matter for himself and family.

Concerning Drummers.

The question of doing away with the present system of commercial traveling, or selling goods by sample, is receiving a lively attention...

Co-operation in a Special Direction.

The sooner and more efficiently the Patrons and farmers of our entire state can come into co-operative work the better it will be for them.

Centennial Grange.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The installation of officers for this grange came off on the evening of the 4th inst.

Fremont Grange.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—At our two last meetings the interest manifested shows a disposition to begin the new year with a zeal and earnestness that promises success in the future.

From Johnson County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The newly elected officers of Greenwood grange, are as follows: J. C. Ferguson, Master; F. Woldt, Overseer;

How to Make Farm Life Attractive.

ESSAY BY LU J. ROSEAN, READ BEFORE FREMONT GRANGE, NO. 501, LYON COUNTY, KANSAS.

The local advantages of a farm, its pleasant surroundings, cultivated society, nearness to school, church, etc., add much to the pleasure of farm life.

National Grange.

In order that we might early place the proceedings of the last meeting of our state grange before our readers...

Morning Session.

Grange opened at 9 a. m. Worthy Master Jones in the chair. Minutes read and approved.

Afternoon Session.

On call of roll of states the following were submitted and referred: By Bro. Chase—Amendments to constitution and by-laws...

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Kansas State News.

THE schools of Dodge City are closed on account of scarlet fever.

THE Chanute Times says: "Hogs are dying rapidly in this part of the country, from quinzey."

EMPIRE CITY, the new town in the lead regions of Kansas, boasts of a newspaper. It is called the Echo.

A FIRE at Fontana, Linn county, on Tuesday night of last week, destroyed property to the amount of \$6,000.

ACCORDING to the Mirror Johnson county will have 2,500,000 bushels of surplus corn for sale this year—at least \$500,000 worth.

MR. J. L. VANNOTE snipped a load of cattle a few days ago, of sixteen head; average weight, 1,465 pounds, and a load of hogs of 62 head, average weight of 304 pounds. So says the Southern Kansas Advance.

THE Humboldt Union says: "Mr. Nelson, a California gentleman, has been in the city a few days. He informs us he has purchased a section of land in Labette county, and contemplates purchasing some in this county."

ACCORDING to the Galena Miner one hundred and eighteen cars of lead and twenty-seven cars of zinc ore were shipped over the Gulf road from Baxter Springs, from January 1, to December 1, 1877, all of which was Short Creek production.

HON. ALFRED GRAY, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, has been appointed on the United States commission to the Paris exposition. We understand that Mr. Gray will accept the appointment and leave for Paris at the proper time.

THE Junction Tribune tells this: "Sam. Orr showed us some very nice pork in his packing house on Saturday. Two dressed hogs, brought in by Mr. Walsley, weighed, respectively, 388 and 400 pounds. They were said to be less than twelve months old."

OF the Olathe Patrons' co-operative store the Progress says: "We understand that the stockholders of the co-operative store have resolved to enlarge their business. They will connect the adjoining room by archway and door and fill it with general merchandise."

WE are credibly informed, says the Ellis County Star, that an order has been issued by the officials of the Kansas Pacific road, removing the depot and side tracks from Trego, one mile east, to the new town WaKeeney, recently laid out upon the purchase made by the Chicago capitalists."

ACCORDING to the Chase County Leader the total amount allowed by the county commissioners under the scalp bounty law, for the months of November and December, was one hundred and eight dollars and eighty-five cents. The total number of scalps delivered to and destroyed by the county clerk was 21 wolf, 4 wildcat and 1,673 rabbit.

THE Alma Blade says: "In Wabaunsee county, wheat is in fine condition, having rooted well and the blades being broad and strong. One-half of the land in this county is specially adapted to the growth of wheat, and when the facilities for transporting it shall be improved, as they will be, our farmers will find it to their interest to extend its growth."

THE annual meeting of the Kansas State Historical society will be held at Topeka, on Tuesday, January 22, 1878, for the object of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other business. All members of the society are requested to be present. GEO. A. CRAWFORD, Pres. F. G. ADAMS, Sec'y.

THE Champion says: "Mr. Fred Vandegrift, of the Atchison Patriot, and Miss Nannie Price were married at the residence of the bride's father, Hon. John M. Price, in Atchison, on Thursday night, Rev. J. B. Hardwick, D. D., of this city officiating. Quite a large party were in attendance, and a number of excellent presents were given to the newly wedded pair by their various friends."

GEORGE W. BALLOU & CO., bankers of New York, have made a proposition to the city of Atchison, agreeing to undertake the compromise of the indebtedness of the city of Atchison, and refund the same at sixty cents, in new six per cent. funding bonds for the remaining ten per cent. city bonds (\$302,025), and fifty cents in new six per cent. funding bonds for outstanding city seven per cent. bonds (\$150,000).

AN Emporia paper says: "A very sad accident occurred on Tuesday, by which a little son of Wesley Swayze, of Ridge township, was instantly killed. About noon of that day Mr. Swayze was driving up to his granary with a wagon load of lumber, when his little son, aged three years, ran before the wagon, which passed over him, killing him instantly. Mr. Swayze's attention was attracted to another direction, and he did not see his boy until all was over."

THE Ford County Globe tells this encouraging story: "The last sixty days have proved an era in the agricultural interests of Ford county, over two hundred families having in that time purchased homes among us. The town of Spearville has become a fixed fact; the acre of land that a year ago could have been purchased for \$3, now readily sells at \$300 when divided into town lots. A colony of twenty-eight families have in the last few days purchased land north of our city, and are now settling on Buckners."

SAYS the Sabetha Republican: "James Boomer, the champion stock raiser of western Brown county, delivered to Moorhead & Collins, on Monday, forty hogs that weighed 15,360, making an average of 384 pounds. These hogs were of a cross between Poland-China and Berkshire. Mr. Boomer has also some fine thoroughbred cattle, having received last week

a thoroughbred bull from the well-known herd of Mr. Lathrop, of Shelby county, Missouri, and four fine cows from the herd of L. Lown, Shelby county, Missouri. Kansas is a stock country, and Mr. Boomer is not behind in taking advantage of it."

THE following were Prof. Tice's prognostications for the remainder of January: "16th to 19th, warmer, clouding and threatening with heavy rain, snow and wind storms; 19th to 21st, clear or fair and cold; 21st to 24th, warmer, clouding, threatening and falling weather, with heavy snow and rain storms in places; 24th to 26th, clear or fair and colder; 26th to 30th, warmer, cloudy, threatening weather with heavy rain and snow fall in places; 30th to 31st, clear and colder. The coldest, or comparatively colder days, will be about the 1st, 6th, 13th, 19th, 24th, and 29th—the warmest about the 5th, 11th, 17th, 21st and 28th."

THE Independence Tribune says: "Last September Frank M. Brown shot and killed his neighbor Goodwin, near Metz, in Chautauqua county, because Goodwin refused to allow Brown's cattle to be herded on a little piece of fresh mown prairie. Brown fled the county, and a liberal reward was offered for his arrest, both by the state and county. Last week Brown came to Independence, and with his attorneys went over to Sedalia, and there gave himself up to the authorities, and we learn also, claimed the reward. We now learn that a witness, Sprouse has been found, and will report on the 12th. Great interest is felt in the case, because of the unprovoked murder and of the reported threatenings against the lives of others."

THE Kansas City Journal of the 10th inst. contains the following: "The intelligence was received in Wyandotte yesterday afternoon, that Henry W. Cook had died at the insane asylum at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, yesterday morning. Mr. Cook was a candidate for the nomination at the congressional convention at Fort Scott in June, 1876, and was defeated. The excitement of the contest, the hot weather, and the effects of an old sunstroke brought on a fit of nervous prostration, from which he never recovered. He first came to Kansas in 1864, and was in the United States commissary department at Olathe until the following year, when he removed with his family to Wyandotte, where he engaged in the practice of his profession as a lawyer. He was elected county attorney and served two terms in the state legislature, and was one of the shining lights of his profession. Had he lived until next June he would have been forty-five years of age. He leaves an estimable wife and daughter, who have the sympathy of the entire community in their affliction. His father, over eighty years of age, is now living near Mt. Pleasant, where the deceased will most likely be consigned to his last resting place. The dispatch announcing his death stated that Mrs. Cook and Miss Flora arrived at Mt. Pleasant yesterday morning, probably before death took place. The Wyandotte bar will meet at the office of Cobb & Alden at 10 o'clock this morning."

State Board of Agriculture. According to the Commonwealth at a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture held in the senate chamber on the 10th inst. the question of holding a state fair was discussed.

Mr. Cavanaugh offered the following resolution: Resolved, That it is the duty of the directors of the State Board of Agriculture to hold a state fair under such rules and regulations as they prescribe. They shall have the power to hold or postpone as the judgment of the directors to ascertain the sentiment of the people upon the subject.

The resolution was not adopted, and Secretary Gray offered the following as a substitute, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that, if ways and means can be secured, in advance, for the payment of premiums, there should be a state fair held under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, in 1878.

The members of the convention spent some time in discussing the varieties of stock best adapted to the various counties and markets.

At an adjourned meeting of the State Board of Agriculture held last evening in the senate chamber, the following important action was taken, after very careful consideration of the subject of a state fair, to be held under the direction and supervision of the board the present year.

The board were unanimously of the opinion that if the conditions of the following resolutions shall be early complied with, the success of the enterprise is assured.

WHEREAS, The State Board of Agriculture for the state of Kansas, recognizes the existence of a sentiment among the people of the state in favor of a state fair to be held under its auspices; and

WHEREAS, No appropriation for such purpose has been made by the legislature, and the board is forbidden to create any debt or assume liabilities beyond such appropriation; therefore, in order to meet the requirements of the public by holding a fair in 1878 and act within the provisions of law, be it

Resolved, That a fair will be held on the following condition, viz., that citizens or associations provide the means in advance for the necessary advertising and preparation for a fair in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, and a guarantee for the deposit in some designated depository, an additional sum equal to the cash liability of the premium list, not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the president to confer with citizens or associations, and to report to the board upon such project, it being the duty of the secretary to call a meeting of the board for such purpose on request of said committee.

Resolved, That if such fair is held the board of agriculture does not recognize its right to receive for or in behalf of the state any gains therefrom, and if such gains are made they shall be turned over to a committee authorized to receive them in the name and for the benefit of the contributors to the fund.

In pursuance of the above resolutions the following gentlemen were appointed as such committee: Messrs. T. H. Cavanaugh, Wm. Sims and J. W. Johnston.

It is now an acknowledged fact that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. It has been cured in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic syrup alone, and in others by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed tonic and Mandrake pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

The old supposition that "Consumption is incurable," for many years deterred physicians from attempting to find a remedy for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without an effort being made to save them from a doom which was considered inevitable.

Dr. Schenck himself was supposed at one time to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate; he was CURED by the aforesaid medicines and afterwards enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years. Thousands of people have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

Schenck's Almanac, containing a thorough treatise on Consumption, liver complaint, dyspepsia, etc., can be had gratis of any druggist, or of J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia. Full directions for the use of Schenck's medicines accompany each package.

Schenck's Pulmonic syrup, Sea Weed tonic, and Mandrake pills are for sale by all druggists.



A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

A continuation for any length of time, causes irritation of the Lungs, or some chronic Throat affection. Neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have proved their efficacy, by a test of many years, and will almost invariably give immediate relief. Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered.

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.

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. CREW & HADLEY

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,

GRAIN, FLOUR —AND— SEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

No. 88 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas. All goods bought and sold for CASH, and prices made accordingly.

N. B. PARTICULAR.

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GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

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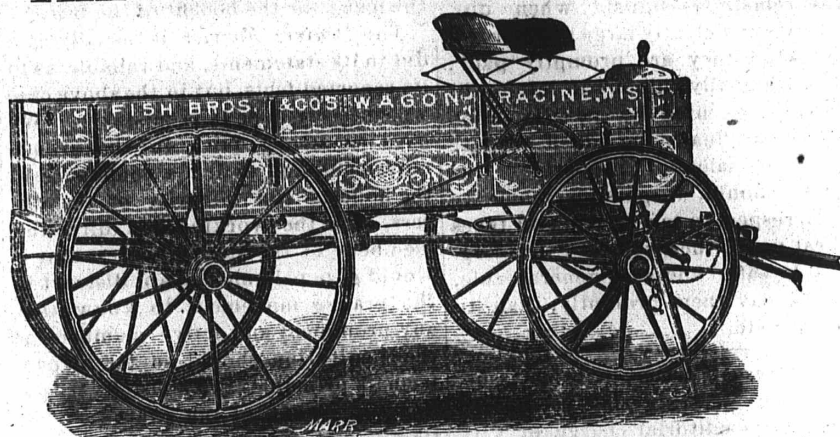
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, ETC., ETC.

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

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, opposite the Matteson House. Chicago, Illinois.

FISH BROTHERS' WAGON, THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS!



K. G. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT CO., TENTH STREET, WEST KANSAS CITY,

Keep on hand a full line of Wagons, Buggies and Spring Wagons.

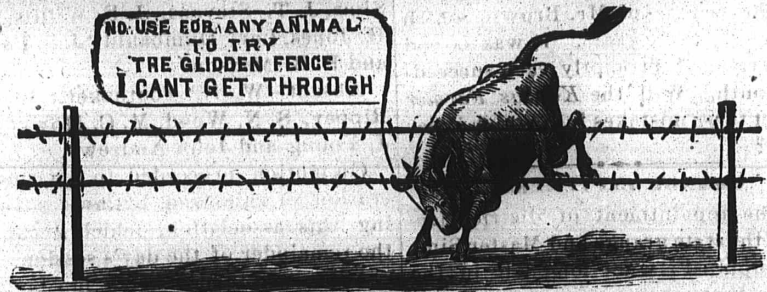
Are also General Western Agents for THE SKINNER PLOWS, ADAMS & FRENCH HARVESTER, QUINCY CORN PLANTER, McSHERRY GRAIN DRILL, SPRINGFIELD PITTS THRESHER. Write to us for Descriptive Circulars.

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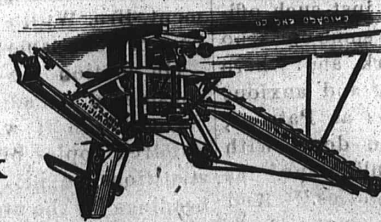
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NO USE FOR ANY ANIMAL TO TRY THE GLIDDEN FENCE I CAN'T GET THROUGH



CHEAPEST AND BEST FENCE IN USE.

SANDWICH They will shell and clean from 100 to 2000 Bushels EACH PER DAY. CORN-SHELLERS, FROM ONE TO SIX HOLES.



WAGONS. The celebrated Wilder & Palm wagon—every one made for our retail trade and sold at home to our own customers, and warranted to be the lightest running and best wagon in the market. Railroad plows and scrapers a specialty. We took the first premium on them at the Great Kansas City Exposition. General hardware—everything a farmer wants. The best mixed paint in the market, oils, etc., etc. Roofing paper, etc., etc. Call at 116 Massachusetts street for anything wanted for the farm.

A. L. CHARLES;

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

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STEVENS' PATENT EGG CASES.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

Consignments Solicited.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1878.

CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS! ... This is the season for renewing subscriptions and increasing the circulation of THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. Our terms for 1878 are—

Ten copies..... \$ 13 50
Twenty copies..... 23 00
Fifty copies..... 55 00
One hundred copies..... 100 00

One copy extra to the one who gets up any of the above clubs.

FLORA TEMPLE, the famous old trotting mare, is dead. She died on the 21st ult., on the farm of her owner, Mr. A. Welch, near Philadelphia. This grand old queen of the turf was foaled in 1845 on a farm near Utica, N. Y., and was, therefore, in the thirty-third year of her age at the time of her death.

TAXES.

Our land owners will take note of the fact that, on any property where half payment of taxes has not been made by December 20th, the whole becomes due, and a penalty of five per cent. is added December 21st. A penalty of five per cent. is added March 21st, and another five per cent. on June 21st on all assessments when the first installment of taxes was not paid by December 20th.

THE Kansas Farmer, in its last issue, mistakes in asserting that Mr. Brown has taken the editorial charge of THE SPIRIT. The editor-in-chief stands still at the helm, and will in the future, as in the past, steer his own craft.

Another mistake is made in the same paragraph, which shows an ignorance of the early history of the Kansas Farmer, which is unpardonable in its present editor. Mr. Brown had no connection whatever with the "small 8x9 sheet, issued semi-occasionally," to which the editor refers.

GRANGE LECTURERS.

In the appointment of district lecturers the state grange and Master Sims have supplied a want long felt in the grange throughout the state. From every quarter there have been numerous and urgent calls for just such officers. They say, "Send us some one who can tell us how to work and where to begin; we are willing and anxious to enter upon our duties as Patrons, but before this can be done with profit we must be enlightened as to the nature of those duties."

THE letters which we are daily receiving from the friends and patrons of THE SPIRIT, complimenting us for the ability, enterprise and industry with which our paper is conducted, do not in the least puff us up but only stimulate us to renewed exertion and more strenuous efforts to make THE SPIRIT more worthy the encomiums we receive.

THE Prairie Farmer, speaking of the late session of the Iowa state grange, remarks that "the members of the Iowa grange are just beginning to see what outsiders have noticed for some time—that their finances were gathered from the many for the benefit of the few."

MEETING OF THE STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION. TOPEKA, Jan. 9, 1878, 2 P. M. The Patrons' State Co-operative association met in directors' meeting in Odd Fellows' hall, pursuant to a call of the chairman.

On motion proceeded to the consideration of rules and by-laws governing this association, which occupied the remainder of the day's session. Adjourned to meet at 8 a. m., Jan. 10. ODD FELLOWS' HALL, Jan. 10. Directors met pursuant to adjournment, Bro. Willits in the chair. Members present same as on previous day.

On motion it was ordered that five hundred copies of the rules and instructions be printed on subscription headings for the use of agents. On motion of Bro. Dumbauld the secretary was ordered to procure three thousand blank certificates of stock, with stubs, in bound form.

in pursuance of a call of the chairman. J. F. Willits, chairman, called the meeting to order; P. B. Maxson acting as secretary. On motion the association proceeded to the election of directors under the rules, which resulted in the election of Bros. W. H. Jones, of Holton, Jackson county; J. S. Payne, of Cadmus, Linn county; Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county; Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county; C. C. Coon, Little Dutch, Cowley county; W. H. Toothaker, Cedar Junction, Johnson county.

On motion the meeting proceeded to the election of two auditors, resulting in the election of Bro. A. T. Stewart, of Winfield, Cowley county, for two years, and H. C. Livermore, of Olathe, Johnson county, for one year.

SECTION 1. The compensation of the directors and officers of this association in the discharge of their duties, as such, shall be three dollars per day and actual traveling expenses. SEC. 2. The compensation of the secretary shall be three dollars per day while actually engaged in the duties of his office.

SECRETARY SHERMAN had his attention called, in New York, the other day, to a letter he wrote in 1868, contending that the bonds were payable in greenbacks, and he forthwith edited the Wall Street brethren with this apology, explanation, or prevarication:

NEW YORK, Dec. 23, 1877.—TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY BULLETIN.—Dear Sir:—The letter referred to was written by me in 1868, and has been printed a thousand times and explained as often in debate and elsewhere. The question raised by it was settled by the act of March, 1869, partly framed by me, and so as to cover the point raised in the letter. I insisted that the first duty of the government was to resume payment of United States notes in coin before raising any question with the bondholder; but that if the matter was to be decided purely upon the face of the law, the argument was altogether in favor of paying certain classes of bonds in United States notes, but that the government ought to disburse its own notes and refused to pay them in coin. Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN. And Mr. Sherman might add that when he went back on his greenback views, and began to advocate coin payment, he at first, in his speeches, always used the phrase of the constitution, "gold or silver." Now let him explain the duplicity which has made him go back on that, and advocate payment in gold alone.—Kansas City Times.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I have read with much interest, in your paper of the 9th inst., a communication headed, "Letter from a Patron," dated at Vinland, Kans., and signed "J. C.," in which your correspondent says he "differs with me in regard to the membership not being ready for co-operation." In this the brother is mistaken. We do not differ but agree in believing the membership ready for the work of co-operation, and differ only as to the progress made in the work of organization, and the brother will find nothing in my address, to which he refers, indicating any difference of opinion on this subject.

He claims the membership to be ready for the work (and I agree with him) and says, "They are only waiting for the state and National granges to give them the right principles and plan," and then complains that the plan recommended (the Rochdale) will "not quite" do, and suggests what he conceives to be an amendment, which he will find already incorporated in rule fifteen. The plan recommended, as I have said in the address complained of by my good brother "J. C.," is believed to be the best yet presented to our order, and when the brother finds his amendment unnecessary—as he will by reading the rules—I trust that he too will approve it.

Your correspondent and I differ in this: He claims that the "brotherhood are waiting" for the leaders to give them the "right plan." I claim the membership are not waiting, but organizing under the plan furnished, and meeting with success in every instance where the plan has been adopted and carried out. In our order we acknowledge the "broad principle that differ-

ence of opinion is no crime," and hold that "progress toward truth is made by difference of opinion." Now I gave it as my opinion in my annual address that our efforts to organize a state association were premature; that we were in advance of the education of our membership, as evinced by the amount of trade concentrated and the number of co-operative associations organized. I believe the local associations did not demand a state organization, but in this opinion the state grange did not concur; in fact, I believe the body, without a dissenting voice, rejected it as incorrect, and presented proof tending strongly to prove the incorrectness of the opinion expressed, and, as a matter of course, I concur in the action of the grange and give to the course indicated by that body my hearty support.

I would say to my good brother, "J. C.," that I am always glad to hear from him or any member of the order, through THE SPIRIT or otherwise; but let us deal fairly with each other, and not insinuate that any person has used any improper epithets. Fraternally yours, Wm. Sims.

PRESIDENT HAYES on Saturday last appointed R. M. Delaplaine and J. M. Camden, of West Virginia, and John L. Stephens and Charles P. Chouteau, of Missouri, honorary commissioners to the Paris exposition for those states. They were nominated by the governors of their respective states.

THE president has nominated the following for United States attorneys: Lucius C. Winthrop, for South Carolina; L. H. Waters, western district of Missouri; Henry M. Lewis, Wisconsin; George R. Peck, Kansas. Postmasters—E. F. Horton, Trenton, Kans.; H. S. Sprague, Osage City; Ira Harris, Rosedale; James Kelley, Winfield; J. W. Miller, Clay Center.

A DISPATCH from Peoria, Ill., of Saturday: "To-night a large and enthusiastic anti-resumption and silver remonetization meeting was held in this city. Judge Peterbough presided. The committee on resolutions reported strong resolutions demanding immediate repeal of the resumption act, and the enacting of a law for remonetization of silver, which were unanimously adopted."

A DISPATCH from Newcastle-on-Tyne, of the 14th inst., is as follows: "A boat race for £200 a side and the championship of England challenge cup, took place on the Tyne between Robert Watson Boyd of Gateshead and John Higgins, of Shadwell, present champion. The course was from the high-level bridge to Scottwood suspension bridge, and the match was won by Higgins on a foul."

A TELEGRAM from Chicago on Monday says: "Michael Morse this morning seriously and perhaps fatally stabbed State Senator John Bachelor. The facts in the case are that Bachelor, who held a mortgage on Morse's home, transferred the mortgage to another party, who foreclosed, and was about to eject Morse. The latter applied to Bachelor for assistance this morning, which Bachelor refused, whereupon Morse drew a dirk and inflicted wounds in Bachelor's intestines."

A LATE dispatch from St. Louis says: "The Texas state grange has adopted resolutions favoring the repeal of the resumption act, resumption of silver, payment of national bonds and interest in greenbacks, repeal of the national bank law, to make greenbacks legal tender for all debts private and public and export and import dues, that the national bonds shall be taxed as other property. It also adopted a resolution that the present law imposing a tax on farm products while held by the producers is a wrong and bad policy, and demand a repeal of the act."

SAYS a Washington dispatch of the 12th: "Postmaster-General Key was asked to-day what would be his course if the anti-repudiators in Tennessee should call on him to lead in the next gubernatorial campaign, and replied: 'The campaign is a long way off (next fall) and I do not at present much expect to be called on. I am, however, known throughout the state as being bitterly opposed to the repudiation of the state debt, and if the honest party should get into the strait, and it were thought by running me as its candidate for governor the cause would be strengthened, I would be greatly tempted to leave any position I might occupy to answer the call thus made for me.'"

VICTOR EMANUEL, king of Italy, died at 1-2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th inst., at Rome. A dispatch from Rome of the 14th says: "The funeral of King Victor Emanuel will take place Thursday next, and his remains will be placed in the Pantheon. The chapter of the church has declared it will be honored by so sacred a trust. The ecclesiastical authorities, by the pope's orders, removed all difficulties in connection with the celebration of the funeral. The clergy have also been authorized to attend, and the archbishops of all Italy have been ordered to celebrate the requiem masses."

"The prince imperial of Germany has arrived here to represent Emperor Wilhelm at the funeral of Victor Emanuel."

OF THE condition of affairs in Italy a London correspondent at Rome says:

"Since the day of Count Cavour's death in Turin, I have never seen the population of any city so utterly stunned by a sudden blow as the Romans appeared when the official announcement of the king's death announced every doubt as to the fearful loss the nation had sustained. Certainly the transition from father to son could not have occurred at a more trying moment. The ministers of the late sovereign have been maintained in their offices by his young successor, but what ministers! a cabinet that was a mere rehearsal of the administration fallen only a few days ago under an irrepressible outburst of public indignation, forsaken by nearly all sections of an immense parliamentary majority, brought together by fair means and foul at the recent election, and hampered by a variety of rash engagements which it had shown itself neither able nor willing to fulfill. We must have a new session of parliament or an address from the crown, but the latter must come from a new king, who hardly knows anything about his father's ministers, and does not much like the title that he wears, and is supposed to harbor views and principles in opposition to those attributed to them. If ever there was need of a providence to shape the ends rough hewn by men, it certainly is felt in the position in which Italy has been put by the death of Victor Emanuel, coming so unexpectedly at the end of the beginning of a most unsatisfactory ministerial crisis, and an almost hopeless division of parties in an unfairly and still more unscrupulously corrupted parliament. Personally Humbert comes to the throne under favorable auspices. He has outlived the ill name won by some of the follies of his youth. He has been lately well behaved, methodical, of a wisely saving disposition, free from debt in spite of incessant calls upon his resources. Like his father, he has shown himself a good soldier, and possesses sound liberal principles; besides which, unlike his father, he above all things abhors subjection to priests."

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various commodities in St. Louis and Chicago. Columns include item names (Wheat, Corn, Oats, etc.), prices per unit, and market status.

Live Stock Markets.

Table with live stock market prices for various types of cattle, hogs, and sheep in St. Louis and Chicago.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 14@16c.; medium 10@12c.; common, not wanted at any price; cheese, 11@12c.; eggs (no demand), 12@12c.; white beans \$1.25@2.00, hand picked, \$2.40@2.50; castor beans 90@95c. # bu.; hay, baled, per ton, \$7.50@8.50; poultry—chickens, dressed, 4@5c. per lb.; potatoes, 45@50c.; sweet potatoes # bush, 30@35c. Broom-corn is quoted in Kansas City at \$40 @ \$50 # ton; in St. Louis \$30@100. Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: XX, # sack, \$2.00; XXX, \$2.40; XXXX, \$2.80; fancy, \$2.90@3.00. Corn meal, # cwt., 75@85c. Eye flour, \$2.00. Buckwheat, \$3.75. Wheat and corn are both dull and lower, in most markets, but Kansas City corn is as high as it was a week ago. Cattle are dull at previous quotations at Kansas City. Hogs, drooping, prices down. In St. Louis the Globe-Democrat says, buyers declare they cannot possibly pay more than \$3.75 for top hogs, but sellers are not inclined to listen to the proposition. The cause of the demand for concessions was not so much in the weather as in the abundance and low prices of produce. Prices of almost everything we have quoted in the tables above have been at lower figures, where there has been any change at all. The only exception was in butter, at St. Louis, fresh dairy being scarce and wanted. A fair demand for mules is reported at Kansas City. Those wanted must be from four to eight years old and from fourteen to sixteen hands high, but prices are low.

Horticultural Department.

An eminent orchardist remarked that if he lived fifty miles from the nursery he would rather go all that distance to superintend the digging than buy trees and trust to others.

Early Corn.

Will some of our correspondents tell us what corn to plant for early use? There are many varieties which have been extensively advertised and which might prove valuable here in Kansas, but we should feel safer to abide by the judgment of some practical farmer in the state, who has tested the matter personally and knows exactly of what he affirms.

Spring will be here anon. We must be thinking about the preparation of our gardens. They have in the past been too much neglected by the practical farmer. There is health, pleasure and profit in a garden. Let those who have neglected heretofore this branch of farming resolve to test, the coming season, its practical worth. We are certain that they will find out that it pays well, better in fact than any field culture to which they may devote equal time and attention. If the experiment fails there will be no great loss incurred. But it will not fail if carefully conducted. If any farmer doubts in regard to the feasibility and desirability of a garden, let him ask his wife at home, who prepares the dinner and cooks the vegetables; what she thinks about it. In the family cuisine mealy potatoes, marrowfat peas, early beets, summer squashes, well ripened tomatoes and shelled beans can be made to play no unimportant part, and they should be provided in abundance, if health, comfort, economy and taste are to be consulted.

Fruit Trees.

It is hardly a safe operation for fruit growers to buy trees of peddlers of the stock of nurseries, the responsibility of whose proprietors you know nothing, and the kind and value of whose trees you have no guaranty except the representation of parties not often reliable and always interested to make the largest sales and obtain the best profits. We have heard a great deal of complaint, where purchases have been made, of trees which have proved to be of no value when delivered, being inferior stock and widely different from the representations made at the time the sale was effected. It might be some consolation, perhaps, to buyers if this refuse stock were obtained at a cheaper rate than good stock obtained at nurseries in his immediate vicinity; but in nine cases out of ten they have to pay more for these worthless trees than they would for trees grown in their neighborhood by nurserymen entirely reliable and the value of whose stock could be determined by personal inspection. The greatest care should be observed by purchasers in regard to the character of the trees which are intended for an orchard. No one can afford to set out inferior trees because he can obtain them cheap. In the sequel poor trees will always prove dear, whatever abatement there may be on their first cost. The best trees, carefully set out and assiduously watched and cultivated are the only ones that will make a profitable return to the farmer or orchardist.

Early Peaches in Kansas.

A horticulturist, writing to one of our state exchanges, says:

Many of your readers remember that last spring, in an article written by myself on this subject, all the facts at hand were stated. Since that time another year's record of fruitage has been added. Near Humboldt, on the 28th of June last, I saw specimens of Amsten, ripe and of good size and quality. At Chanute, I saw the same a few days later; but Mr. Bailey, on whose premises the tree stood, said that the first ripe specimens were found on the 4th or 5th of July. From several sources I received like reports. My own trees of this variety were not old enough to bear.

The Alexander, from numerous reports, is equally early and often of the appearance in all respects. Mr. Wickersham, of Parsons, had it ripe on the last days of June, and Mr. Jackson, of Chanute, on the 4th of July. At Fort Scott and Lawrence it ripened about the same time.

Early Beatrice was ripe at my own place on July 7th, and continued until the 20th. The fruit is not quite as large as Hale's Early, but it is much more highly colored, being almost as red as Winesap apples, and well flavored. Trees set last year (1876) bore in every case not less than six good specimens,

and some trees a dozen or more. I sold trees of this variety last spring to many who will read this, and such may be sure that it has proved by this year's experience that it is all I said, viz., two weeks earlier, and as hardy and productive as Hale's Early.

Until this year, we in Kansas had only the record of experience with these three new early peaches in Missouri and the more Eastern states. In addition to these well known early peaches, we have here in Kansas at least a dozen other new seedlings, some of them bearing this year for the first time. It would be useless to give their history, for it will take years of trial to prove their standing.

A Riley County Orchard.

At a recent meeting of the Manhattan Horticultural society, says the *Industrialist*, a paper was read by J. E. Platt, giving a history of Hon. Welcome Wells' orchard, which stated that the orchard was planted between 1860 and 1869. The largest planting at any one time was eight hundred trees in the spring of 1866. The first setting of trees nearly all died, and the second only about half of the trees lived, but Mr. Wells continued to plant. He has planted about twenty-five hundred apple trees, of which nearly two thousand are now growing finely. He has also planted three hundred and fifty pear trees, of which only about one hundred are now thrifty, the blight and grasshoppers having destroyed most of them. The trees were set in squares twenty-four feet apart each way, and protected from the wind, as well as from rabbits, by tying coarse prairie hay, set endways about each tree. The ground was cultivated in corn and potatoes, giving the trees a wide berth. They were allowed to head rather low and were pruned but a little. A shelter belt of forest trees was set around the entire orchard as a protection from high wind, the whole surrounded by a tall hedge. The orchard covers about thirty-five acres. Mr. Wells has taken much pains with his orchard, but is amply rewarded in the yield of fruit, it being this last year over five thousand bushels, and the year before, about four thousand bushels. The total cash receipts from 1872 to 1877 are not far from \$10,000, the greater part of the money coming from four kinds of winter apples—Winesap, Ben Davis, Geniton and Limbertwig. The spring frost in 1873 killed nearly all the buds except the Genitons, and no apples at all were raised in 1875 on account of the grasshopper destruction the fall previous. 1875 was the only year in ten in which the fruit was seriously injured by spring frosts. Mr. Wells has been at work upon his orchard seventeen years, and now congratulates himself on having a successful and profitable orchard.

Where Flowers Came From.

Some of our flowers came from lands of perpetual summer, some from countries all ice and snow, some from islands in the ocean. Three of our sweetest exotics came originally from Peru; the camelia was carried to England in 1789, and a few years afterwards the heliotrope and mignonette. Several others came from the Cape of Good Hope; a very large calla was found in ditches there, and some of the most brilliant geraniums, or pelargoniums, which are a spurious geranium. The verbena grows wild in Brazil; the marigold is an African flower, and a great number from China and Japan. The little daphne was carried to England by Captain Ross, from almost the farthest land he visited towards the north pole. Some of these are quite changed in form by cultivation; others have only become larger and brighter; while others, despite of all the care of florists and the shelter of hot houses, fall far short of the beauty and fragrance of the tropics.

Among improved ones is the dahlia. When brought to Europe it was a very simple blossom, a single circle of dark petals surrounding a mass of yellow ones. Others, with scarlet and orange petals, were soon after transplanted from Mexico, but still remained simple flowers. Long years of cultivation in rich soil, with other arts of skillful florists, have changed it to what it now is—a round ball of beauty.—*Riverside Magazine.*

A correspondent writes to the *Prairie Farmer* as follows: "Late autumn is the time to prepare all sorts of plant cuttings, to be rooted next spring. When cut off at this season with a long, smooth, sloping out, slips of grapes of all sorts, Delaware perhaps excepted, currants, gooseberries, quinces, roses, flowering shrubs, and many sorts of fruit trees will take root in spring, and grow with great facility. After cutting, tie in small bundles, marking the name on a slip of wood and bury in the ground in a dry place, till next spring. When taken up, a "callus" will have been formed on the lower end, and they should be immediately planted out. Properly cultivated in any favorable season, nearly every one will grow and form a stout plant. Now is the time to prepare these cuttings.

"When pear trees planted in sod are once established, never cultivate, but let the grass grow, cutting it and piling for mulch over the roots. Every fall add a wheelbarrow load of stable manure, and neither blight or any other enemy will be apt to assail that tree. Since 1864, the writer has followed this course, and has not lost a single tree. Before, every one died of blight just as it began to bear the first crop."

The Household.

DEAR SPIRIT:—Our "Female Benevolent society" hasn't become overwhelming in numbers yet. I expect preparation for the holidays has so engrossed the sisters' minds the past few weeks that they have not had time to come. We hope to hear from many more when these busy days are over. Am glad Sister Eleanor has spoken, and I will add a word to her hint: Dear sisters, there are a few things that interest us Kansas housewives besides knowing how to make impossible cakes, pies and puddings. If some one can give us a recipe for making nice sauce without fruit, and pie and cake without sugar, it might be acceptable; or how to make a variety of dishes for our tables out of nearly nothing, I would be very glad to read it. But the one word of all others, which nearly every Kansanite learns to spell, is "economy;" and that with us means, not "what shall we eat and what shall we drink;" but, "what can we possibly do without." But there is one thing in this art of economy that we have not all learned. That is, "the best is always cheapest." And there is an economy which does not consist altogether in the saving of pennies. For instance (speaking now more particularly to the sisters), God has given us a physical system—these bodies of ours—to care for, with a certain amount of vitality to last us a life time, which time He Himself has set at three score years and ten. Now, if we lavishly spend our strength and overtax our bodies, we are guilty of an extravagance which touches us more vitally than would a wasteful expenditure of money. A woman's life and woman's work is mostly confined to the small space of her home, and is made up of little things, consequently the economy of her strength must be practiced in little things. The saving of a few steps here, a little lifting there, and learning the easiest way of doing her work. To make one practical suggestion on this point: There is no day's work, which comes every week, that is so hard and wearing to most women as washing day; and anything that will save time, labor and strength on this day is true economy, even if it costs a little more money. My suggestion to every woman is, first, have a good wringer, as this not only saves strength but clothes; second, use the very best soap you can get. I like Kirk's White Russian best, and it only costs me, with my family of seven, about eight cents a week. Let us hear from others on this subject. More anon. CORNU.

Is there any natural or necessary antagonism between culture of the mind and culture of the soil? One would think so, to observe the stubbornness with which some farmers resist all efforts to improve the social life and manners of their households and neighbors. There is among the farmers an immense amount of common sense, of native mother-wit, sharpened by observation and broadened by reflection, and of the clear-headedness that come from healthful living and close connection with nature. But a good many of them are very much afraid of what are called the refinements of society, and the amenities of social life. But we are glad to see that the stupid, hard, tread-mill, ox-like life of the farm, which for the past generation has been shriveling up the souls of men and sending their wives to the insane asylum, or a kinder refuge in the grave, is giving way to enlightened progress in many sections. Farmers are beginning to seize upon all helps that promise to improve their social condition. Farmers' clubs, debating societies, neighborhood meetings for sociality and comparison of experiences, brief winter vacations in the cities, and even a revival of apple-bees, are adding to the social life of farming communities.—*Golden Rule.*

Attractive Homes.

There is use in beauty. It makes home attractive, its exterior more respectable, our lives happier, our dispositions sweeter, and our social and domestic intercourse more refined. By all means plant some little thing of grace to temper the rugged surroundings of the front yard. Its silent, though eloquent language, will speak to the visitor or the passer-by a word of apology for you. The least flower or shrub will become attraction; a curved path winding between trees to the house, a mound of stones and shells with the ivy trailing over them, the flowering shrub or the turf of fern—all such things are attractive and form a pleasing object for the eye of even the most indifferent beholder.—*Rural Messenger.*

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

These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable," deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making an effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that "Consumption can be cured," and that it has been cured in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic syrup alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed tonic and Mandrake pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

Dr. Schenck himself who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years, was supposed at one time to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and, since his recovery, many thousands similarly affected have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he 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 are sold by all druggists.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY!

Have now on hand and offer for sale

HOME GROWN

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR

—AND—

CHERRY TREES,

ORANGE QUINCES, SHRUBBERY,

GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

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ORNAMENTAL TREES

In great variety. Also

100,000 APPLE SEEDLINGS

Which will be sold at bottom prices. Orders from abroad promptly filled and all stock warranted to be just as represented. All cash orders this fall will be boxed and delivered at the railroad free of cost.

A. H. & A. O. GRISEA,

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TO THE FARMERS, GREETING!

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Mechanical Tools of all Kinds.

Also a complete stock of

WAGON MATERIAL.

All persons wanting material of any kind—Nails, Horse-trimmings, or anything else are invited to call and get prices before buying elsewhere. Do not forget the place,

THE OLD DUNCAN STAND,

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Wesley Duncan, the oldest merchant in Lawrence, will be on hand to wait on customers.

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USE GEORGE LEIS' CELEBRATED CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES & CATTLE

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, Flaila, Poll-Evil, Hide-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore the 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 marvellous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

Testificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stock companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that 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 25 cents to the proprietor, with your name and post-office address, and they will be sent to you postpaid.

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Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

Farm and Stock.

The Essentials of Good Farming.

The principal essentials to good farm management are: 1. Capital enough to buy a farm and stock it well. 2. The judicious selection of a farm of a size compatible with these requisites. 3. To lay it out in the best manner. 4. To provide it with good fences, gates and buildings. 5. The selection of the best animals, and the best implements that can be procured at a reasonable price. 6. To bring the soil into a good condition by draining, manuring, deep plowing and thorough culture. 7. A good rotation of crops covering every part of it. 8. Systematic arrangement of all operations so that there shall be no clashing or confusion. 9. Good management of business affairs, keeping out of debt, prompt payment of taxes, and economy in sale and purchase.

Don't Part with Your Best Stock.

We are satisfied that good stock is the most important factor in farming. Look carefully at the stock which a man keeps and you can easily determine his standing as a farmer. When stock is poor, scrawny and ill favored, agriculture is in a correspondingly low condition; where it is fine, of good breed and in a flourishing condition, there you will find improved and prosperous farming. Hence we say to farmers, never sell your best stock; keep that to breed from, to use and perpetuate in their progeny. Your best cows, hogs and sheep are the very ones most profitable to raise for home use or market. They grow best on the same food. They yield you the quickest and surest profits. To dispose of one's best cows because they will bring the best price is a suicidal course. Bring your best stock to maturity before you part with even that which is designed for beef. It is a bad policy to slaughter young stock. When it is growing fastest it is the most profitable. We regard the quality of the stock on the farm as far more important than the quantity.

Pisciculture.

No country exceeds France in careful and accurate statistical calculations in all the departments of political economy. Experiments in that country in regard to the extent that fish can be raised in the bodies of fresh water within her limits, have demonstrated that every acre of such water could be made to yield from ten to fifty dollars. If the rivers of Kansas could be made productive in an equal ratio, pisciculture would soon become an important and profitable branch of industry. We hope that the commission appointed to the charge of this interest will perform the duty assigned with such vigor and efficiency as will result in a grand success. We shall find that fish will be used as an article of food by our people just to the extent that they become plenty and cheap. In the early history of our country fish constituted a cheap, palatable and abundant means of living to the first settlers along our Eastern coast. The great interest which has recently been taken in nearly every state of the Union in this productive industry will, undoubtedly, invite to a far more abundant use of this brain stimulating food than has prevailed during the last fifty years.

Colman's Rural World is a live paper; we always welcome its appearance on our table. In its issue of December 26th we read:

A very important question for farmers to consider is, how to retain their boys on the farm. There is a growing tendency among the sons of farmers to leave the farm and congregate in towns and cities. Hence the towns and cities are growing faster than the country, and their influence is controlling the influence of the country. It is the town influence that makes all the nominations for office, all the officers of the state and national governments. Country people are completely under the influence of town people, because the town people know how to control the sophisticated farmer. How shall the farmer counteract the influence which a minority exercises over the majority? Evidently by becoming more enlightened, more independent, more self-reliant. How shall he keep the boys out of towns and cities? By making farming an attractive profession; by adorning home; by securing a good library; by taking good papers; by breeding fine stock; by raising good fruits; by having innocent amusements, good society, and a good time generally. We shall have more to say on this subject in future numbers.

This is good. It is suggestive of many things. It opens a subject of im-

mense importance and direct bearing on the success of farming in every part of the country. By all means let us have an abundant measure, in the Rural, of the same kind of which this is a specimen.

Corn-Fed Pork.

The opinion is quite general, that corn-fed pork is harder, contains more nutriment, and shrinks less in the pot and in the frying pan, than pork fed on milk, slops, or partly on flesh, as happens where swine are kept and fed in slaughter yards, and the food of which is more or less the offal of slaughtered animals. Nevertheless the opinion is almost wholly an erroneous one, as we shall try to show. Granted that under a temperature so low that lard remains firm and stiff, corn-fed pork is firmer than pork fed on milk, slops, or flesh, but this firmness depends on the relatively larger amount of stearine than of oleine in the composition of the fatty matter of corn-fed pork; but it is a firmness which is wholly lost at a high temperature, like that of summer heat, or the average of tropical weather.

Where pork is made partly on milk, slops, flesh, and similar food, the oleine of the fat exceeds in quantity the stearine, and while the meat so made may at ordinary temperature appear soft and flabby, it really contains more nutriment—that is, more albuminous matter—and will shrink less in cooking than corn-fed pork. And here is the explanation: In corn-fed pork, the cell tissues which envelop the fatty matter are very thin and light, and consequently tender, and when heat is applied, either by boiling or frying, the cells burst, the lard escapes, and the fleshy portions shrink to almost nothing. And this happens because corn is very deficient in the substances which make cell tissue—that is, in albuminous matter. On the contrary, milk and slop are very rich in albuminous matter, and flesh is almost wholly composed of it, and consequently swine fed and fattened on these substances have cell tissues largely developed, and where the lard escapes in cooking there is a much larger portion of solid meat left.

In the old country, where swine are raised and fattened on peas and barley and the like, and where such a thing as an exclusive corn diet is almost unknown, cooks make a great account of "larding"—that is, cutting the fatty part of pork into long, narrow strips, and sewing them into certain meats and game birds previous to cooking them, for the purpose of increasing their flavor and juices. With the ordinary corn-fed pork this cannot be done, and "larding" in the United States is much restricted or gone out of fashion. In the case of the foreign pork, its abundance and strength of cell tissues make it suitable for the operation; in the other, the delicacy and tenderness of the same substance render it quite unfit for that purpose. As further illustration of how particular kinds of food affect adipose and cell tissues, it may be stated that the meat of hogs fattened on beech nuts and—"mast" generally, so far as the fat is concerned, is semi-transparent; and a slaughtered hog, hung by the heels, will drip lard oil from the snout at an ordinary temperature. In candle burning days, the farmers and dwellers of the Middle states learned that the tallow of grass-fattened beeves would make candles which would not run in mid-summer; but the tallow of corn-fattened cattle required to be hardened by the addition of alum, resin, or some other substance. —Cor. Country Gentleman.

How a Successful Farmer Feeds his Cattle.

Stock doing well; have exercise and sunshine (when there is any) every day; no abortions, and losing no calves so far; young stock growing like weeds in a corn field in June. Six bushels meal, two bushels mill-feed, two bushels light oats, seven quarts oil-cake meal, and one pint of salt, mixed with three times as much cut hay as there is in bulk of grain, makes one day's rations for seventy-five head of cattle, young and old. Feed is dampened and stands (when weather is not too cold) twelve to twenty-four hours before feeding, and is apportioned to the stock according to age and condition. —Phny Nichols.

Cabbages for Fowls.

At this season of the year when the natural supply of grass and other green food is out of green food. What it does not appear to be of much moment, provided they get something. We have tried mangolds and turnips and cabbages all with good results, but of the three, cabbages are decidedly the most valuable. We cut them up into pretty fine pieces at about the rate of a cabbage to fifteen fowls, and in a short time not a scrap is left. Hens thus fed pay by an increased supply of eggs much more than the extra cost of food. —Massachusetts Ploughman.

The assertion that ex-Gov. Coburn, of Maine, is the largest land-owner in the United States is disputed in favor of Wilson Waddingham, of New York, who owns 665,000 acres in one lot on the Canadian river in New Mexico, and enough more in other parts of the same territory to make a total of 1,250,000 acres, or more than twice as many as are claimed for Mr. Coburn.

Mammoth Farming. The Tribune correspondent at Washington gives some account of the mammoth farm of Col. King, on the Rio Grande:

Of his enormous farm of 160,000 acres 100,000 are under fence. In one inclosure there are 100 miles of fencing, built at a cost of \$600 per mile. The rancho is situated on the lower Rio, and is made up, in part, of rich lowlands, and partly of rolling, wooded hills. The amount of his stock is almost incredible, the figures given not including pigs, jackasses and mules, of which last he has 30,000! He employs three hundred Mexicans to manage the rancho. The colonel himself is of Irish parentage, and is a man of little education, having begun life as cabin boy of a steambot on the Rio Grande. He has, however, three daughters now being educated at Louisville, Ky. Col. King owns most of the steamers on the Rio Grande, and controls the gulf trade between Galveston and New Orleans.

Wintering Calves.

The most difficult portion of cattle kind to keep through the season of the year, that farm stock has to be fed are the calves. Every farmer possesses more or less of these, and as it is designed for them to grow up and become of large size, every possible means should be adopted to raise them to the greatest perfection. If they are not handled with great care and the strictest attention paid to their welfare, their growth is liable to be arrested, and such an injury received thereby as cannot be easily, if ever fully, repaired by the best of treatment afterwards.

Cattle are like everything else; if they are stunted when young and their growth checked they can never afterwards be made to grow so thrifty as they would have done; and therefore, too much pains cannot be taken with them while calves, to give them a good start. —Ex.

How to Make Cows Give Milk.

A writer in one of our agricultural exchanges says that his one cow gives all the milk that is wanted in a family of eight, and that from it, after taking all that is required for other purposes, two hundred and sixty pounds of butter were made this year. This is in part his treatment of the cow: "If you desire to get a large yield of rich milk give your cow every day water slightly warm and slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will find, if you have not tried this daily practice, that your cow will give twenty-five per cent. more milk immediately under the effects of it, and she will become so attached to the diet as to refuse to drink clear water unless very thirsty; but this mess she will drink almost any time, and ask for more. The amount of this drink necessary is an ordinary water pailful at a time, morning, noon and night." —N. Y. Herald.

Exclusive Meal Feeding.

H. T. Dunbar, of Chautauque county, New York, writing to the secretary of the Western New York Dairy association, says that he tested last winter the "Miller plan" of feeding corn meal exclusively to cows. For a period of fifty days he fed eighteen out of forty-four head, on this plan, with the most decided success. For the first four weeks he fed meal finely ground, according to Mr. Miller's directions, and his cows gained in flesh; the last three weeks he fed coarsely ground meal, and they lost fully as much as they gained. When put back on hay, no one could pick out the meal-fed cows. The latter produced more milk through the summer than the cows that were wintered in the usual way, all running in the same pasture. He believes that this system of feeding develops, in some way, the milking qualities, but is better adapted to animals somewhat advanced in years, than to heifers. —Ohio Farmer.

Says the New York Tribune: "If a merchant were to set up half a dozen stoves in his store and attempt to keep a little fire in each and all of them, burning only fuel enough to keep up two good fires, every one would unhesitatingly pronounce it remarkably foolish. The farmer in attempting to keep more cattle than he has hay or grain to feed is doing the same thing. The cow is really a machine for making hay and meal into milk and flesh. Just as the stove receives the wood and imparts the heat, the cow receives food and returns milk and beef. And as the stove can throw out no heat without fuel, so the cow can return nothing without food. If a man had only two cords of wood there would be no propriety in his obtaining three stoves and attempting to keep a fire in each of them all winter with such an insignificant quantity of wood. The same principle applies to keeping cattle. If a man has only hay enough to keep six animals well, it is extremely foolish for him to try to keep ten."

In 1542 the Spanish adventurer Coronado marched at the head of a company from Mexico to a point on the northern boundary of Kansas. He gave the world the first authentic account of the great plains west of the Missouri river. Writing of the country he said: "The earth is the best possible for all kind of productions of Spain; for while it is very strong and black, it is very well watered by brooks and springs."

Veterinary Department.

Effect of Improper Food.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune presents the following diagnosis:

A cow, due to calve next month, has been ailing for some time, not eating well. Within a few days has become much worse; is badly bloated; eats nothing; has no passage from bowels; eyes standing out very much. She has been physic'd, but to no purpose. Breathing is accompanied with a gurgling noise; seems to have no fever, but drinks a little; has not chewed cud for some days.

This is a case of chronic indigestion, with inflammation of the first and third stomachs, occasioned by the use of improper food, such as was hard to digest and inclined to "pack" in the manfolds, is indicated by the symptoms described. Treatment: Give physic without delay—a quart of raw linseed oil at a time, once in eight hours, till the bowels move, helping their action by the injection of warm water. Follow the physic, for a day, with slippery elm tea seasoned with ginger, using the tea freely, and give her all the water you can get her to take. It is desirable to make the contents of the stomach as liquid as possible. Follow the slippery elm with bonaset or gentian tea. Avoid for a while giving any coarse food, and afterwards use it sparingly till well. Feed only such food as is soft and watery and easy to digest, as oat meal gruel, thin slops of scalded bran, or shorts. Small feeds of apples will be relished and are excellent. A few roots may also be fed with advantage. But it is not desirable to crowd food of any kind faster than the appetite calls for it; it will only prove a disadvantage, as it cannot be digested.

Does the operation of tenotomy, when performed for knuckled horses, leave the joint straight and natural? Does it impair the strength of the joint? How long a rest does a horse require after operation? Does slight knuckling in one foot seriously injure the usefulness of the animal? The one I have reference to very rarely goes over in traveling, but most of the time stands with one joint bent. I blistered about four weeks ago, but do not see much improvement.

ANSWER.—If the operation proves successful the joint is as perfect as ever, though there may be a little thickening left at the point of incision. The tendons may contract again and the animal become as bad as ever, that being one of the complications liable to follow the operation. Extreme cases of knuckling only should be operated upon, it being a serious operation, and the complications liable to follow are considerable. In your case we would not undertake it, unless the animal should become a good deal worse than she now is. You will not derive any direct benefit from the blister under two or three months' time. We would recommend repeating it, paring the heel low, gradually at first, increasing it as the animal becomes accustomed to the change. Turn in a loose box, and allow four or five months' rest. For a case of tenotomy to recover the animal requires to stand three months. Many cases are put to work much sooner, but it always increases the risk. —Turk, Field and Farm.

I have a twelve-year-old mare that from time to time will rub the hair from her hind quarters against the side of the stall or trough, in patches the size of the hand. She will not do this when at steady work in the summer, but only when at rest or doing light work. Sometimes an interval of two months will elapse between these spells, sometimes a couple of weeks. I give her sulphate of iron, niter and other tonics at times, and use no treatment at other times, and I cannot see that the practice is affected much by treatment. She has been this way for nearly two years. Sometimes she rubs the quarter just to the side of the tail; at other times on the hip between the hip joint and the root of the tail—never the tail itself. She is very thrifty and always lively and cheerful. Would you diagnose and prescribe through your veterinary column?

ANSWER.—Prurigo is a disordered sensibility of the derma, and being of a constitutional nature we are required to treat it constitutionally by preparing and giving an active cathartic, and after purgation has ceased, followed with five-grain doses of arsenious acid, one dose a day, for the first five days, then increasing to two doses daily. Take hydrocyanic acid two drachms, nitrate of potash one ounce, water three pints; mix and apply to the irritated parts. If being a stubborn disease to treat, you may require to persevere for a long time before effecting a cure.

Will you please inform me through your next issue the cause of the lampas being down below the teeth in a colt's mouth? Should they be got back up again? If so, how can it be done? Colt is two years old and has been in poor pasture.

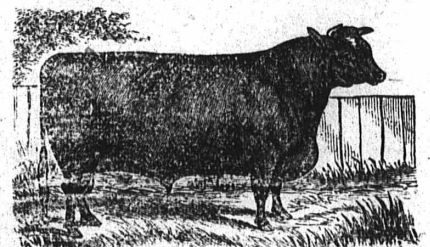
ANSWER.—Lampas is nothing more nor less than an inflammation of the gums. It is a disease of dentition, though sometimes affecting older animals. There are various methods employed to remove the trouble, such as burning the gums with a hot iron, heated to a red heat, and with forcing them from the teeth. It is an effectual

remedy, but causes too much suffering to the animal. If the gums are very much swollen and inflamed, lancing them with a pen-knife in three or four places, and pressing the blood out, is all that is required. If but slightly affected, by applying some astringent wash, such as a solution of alum water or a decoction of white-oak bark, will readily remove the trouble. The majority of cases will get well without treatment. Giving an aperient (four ounces of sulphate of magnesia, dissolved in water, and given in one dose for three or four days) will hasten convalescence.

Please tell me how to remedy a very annoying habit in a fine driving horse I have, viz., throwing his tail over the reins, switching it with quick jerks, which spatters me and ruins my harness. Even a word or touch causes him to give a quick jerk that (in muddy weather) spatters the very top of my buggy. He is a fine, young horse, seven years old.

ANSWER.—Your trouble is beyond our reach. Notwithstanding our desire to aid you, we are powerless to do so. You can only wait and hope the animal may improve. Of course if you have the tail amputated you overcome it, but in our opinion you cease to have a nice horse. We would not recommend it.

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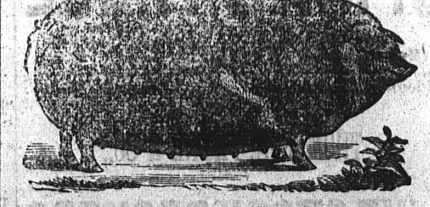
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ONE MONTEZUMA JACK,
First quality for stock.

THREE SPANS OF MULES,
All broke to work.

All of the above Stock will be sold
—VERY—
CHEAP FOR CASH.

THE PROPERTY

Will be found on my farm, three miles south of the state university, on the Wakarusa.

William Meairs,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Order to Show Cause.

In the matter of the application of Sophia A. Waters, administratrix of the estate of Simeon B. Waters, deceased, for an order of sale to sell real estate to pay debts.

Now COMES SOPHIA A. WATERS, ADMINISTRATRIX of the estate of Simeon B. Waters, deceased, and presents to the court her petition, praying for an order for the sale of the following described real estate, belonging to the estate of said deceased, to wit: The east half of the southeast quarter of section number thirteen (13), in township number fifteen (15), of range number twenty (20), in Douglas county, Kansas, to pay the debts of said estate that are unpaid for want of sufficient personal assets to pay the same accompanied by the statements required by law in such cases. Upon examination whereof it is ordered that all persons interested in said estate, as heirs or otherwise, be notified that application as aforesaid has been made, and that, unless the contrary be shown on Monday, the 1st day of January, 1878, before the probate court of Douglas county, Kansas, an order will be made by said court to sell all the right, title and interest of said estate in and to the real estate above described for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate, which are unpaid for want of sufficient personal assets. And it is further ordered that such notice be given by publishing a copy of 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, state of Kansas, hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the order made in the above matter, on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1878, 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.] January 5, 1878.
JOHN Q. A. NORTON, Judge.

Publication Notice.

THEODORE HYATT, WHOSE PLACE OF residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 28th day of December, A. D., 1877, one C. J. Cartwright filed his petition in the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, against the said Theodore Hyatt setting forth that said Cartwright has the legal title to and is in the peaceable possession of the following described real estate to wit: The northwest quarter of section twenty-nine (29), in township thirteen (13), of range nineteen (19), in Douglas county, Kansas; that said Theodore Hyatt sets up and claims an estate and interest in and to said premises adverse to the estate and interest of said Cartwright, and that said Cartwright denies the interest of said Hyatt in or to said premises or any portion thereof, and praying that said Hyatt be ordered to show his interest in or to said property, and that it may be determined null and void as against said Cartwright, and that he be forever barred from selling of any interest in or to said property or any portion thereof.

Said Hyatt is further notified that he must answer said petition on or before the 18th day of February, A. D., 1878, or judgment will be rendered as above prayed.

DANIEL S. ALFORD,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Administratrix's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PER- sons interested in the estate of Simeon B. Waters that the undersigned was, on the 27th day of December, A. D., 1877, duly appointed administratrix of the estate of said deceased, by the probate court of Douglas county, state of Kansas, **SOPHIA A. WATERS, Administratrix.**

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