

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. VI.—NO. 29.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, JULY 19, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 285.

### "NOTHING TO DO."

BY LOUISE S. UPHAM.

"Nothing to do!"  
Nothing to do!  
Whence cometh the sad refrain?  
It is not from the buds, nor the shining blades,  
Nor the softly falling rain;  
For the rain-drops come to refresh the flowers,  
The blades, the grass to renew;  
While rose and lily and orchard fruit  
Are born of the sun and the dew.  
"Nothing to do!"  
O blossom, O fruitage, it is not for you.

"Nothing to do!"  
Nothing to do!  
It may pass as an idle breath,  
And yet o'er the trivial thought or phrase  
There hovers the shadow of death;  
For the God-given power of muscle and brain  
Is our wealth, if we use it aright;  
If we waste or abuse it full soon will our sun  
Go down in an endless night.  
"Nothing to do!"  
O sinew, O brain, it is not for you.

"Nothing to do!"  
Nothing to do!  
There is work for each willing hand;  
There are temples to build, and navies to lead,  
And armies yet to command.  
There are shining rewards no laggard will win,  
There are laurels no idlers will wear;  
There are luminous heights of glory and fame  
That only brave heroes will dare.  
"Nothing to do!"  
O leader, O victor, it is not for you!

"Nothing to do!"  
Nothing to do!  
Content and a drone in life's hive I  
Nay, nay, lad, life's a hard and arduous grind,  
And for honor and purity strive I  
And when in the fulness of years you shall  
rest,  
To reap just the harvest you've sown.  
The tares shall be few, while the wheat's burdened  
sheaves  
For the wearying toil shall atone.  
"Nothing to do!"  
O youth, O manhood, it is not for you!

### A STRANGE WINDFALL.

BY ANNA SHEILDS.

It was nothing new, nothing strange, in the weary round of this world's troubles, to see two women in deep mourning, sitting in a desolated home, trying to solve the problem of their future life. Only widowed and fatherless a week, all the sore wrench of parting still aching and bleeding, all the blank future an untold waste, what wonder they were frightened upon the very threshold of the new life.

They were wife and daughter of Israel Gresham, a farmer, who had owned a small but fertile farm, had prospered and saved for ten years after he married a little, blue-eyed morsel of a woman, the very idol of his honest heart. Then trouble came. Four children sickened at intervals of a year or little more between the blows, and were carried one after another to the country church-yard; the crops failed two seasons in succession; and finally the farmer himself, after a heavy cold, was prostrated with rheumatic fever, which crippled him. One after another the hoarded dollars were taken out and spent, and a mortgage was given on the farm. Three years of struggling against adverse fortune broke the old farmer's heart, and he died, with a prayer upon his lips for his own true-hearted wife, and Alice, the last of his children and his first-born.

"I have thought it all over, Alice," Mrs. Gresham said, after a long silence, "and we seem to have a choice of two plans only. We can remain here and try to work the farm with hired help."

"But we know so little about it, mother. Father was always anxious to spare you the farm work, and I was always at school."

"The other plan seems more practicable—to go to N— and learn millinery with your Aunt Mary. Her offer is very kind, to take you at once into the store, and allow me work at home."

"And the farm?"

"Mr. Hill will allow me one hundred dollars a year for the land to plant it myself, and will let the mortgage stand for two years without interest."

"So if we can save three hundred dollars in two years we can come home?"

"Yes, dear! But, Alice, there is one other alternative."

"One more! You are rich in plans."

"Eben was here to-day."

"We will not talk about Eben."

"Yes, dear, for I promised to deliver his message. He offers you a home with his own family. I could go to N— alone."

"Probably!" said Alice, dryly. "No, mother, we will go together. Eben knows I will not marry him now, though he has offered to live here and help to lift the mortgage. But I will not be such a burden upon him yet. You and I know well that the farm would not yield five

hundred dollars over the expenses of three people in two years. We will go to N— and if we cannot save the three hundred dollars, we will sell the farm, pay off the mortgage, and—"

"And what?"

"We have two years in which to decide that. Shall I write to Aunt Mary?"

"Yes, dear; and then we must put the house in order to close it up. Mr. Hill will buy the poultry and cattle so we will have a few dollars to start with."

It was hard work to leave the home in which Alice was born, and where Mrs. Gresham had spent all her married life, but the women, delicate in frame, gentle and refined, had yet brave hearts, and Eben, broad-shouldered and strong, tender and loving, gave manful help, knowing his love and Alice's could bear some strain, and honoring his darling the more that she would not desert her mother in her sore strait.

"N— is only fifteen miles away," he said, when at last the house was closed, the carrier's wagon had taken the trunks, and his own carry-all wanted to take the travelers to the little town; "only fifteen miles; and Hero is a good horse. You are not going to get rid of me yet, Mrs. Gresham."

"When there is nothing else to offer, there will always be a welcome," was the reply. "Mary has secured two rooms for us in a tenement house, and has arranged the furniture I sent over, so we have a home ready."

A cosy little room it looked, when they reached it at noon, though it was on the upper floor of a narrow house, and seemed cramped to country-bred eyes. There was a fire burning in the kitchen-room, a table set, and Aunt Mary, a thin, pale spinster—Mrs. Gresham's sister—waiting to make the new-comers welcome.

Eben staid to dinner, and drove Alice and Miss Judd, her aunt, to the little millinery store, and then bade them farewell, while the young girl went into the store to learn a little of the duties she had undertaken.

She was a brave-hearted little woman, this pretty farmer's daughter, in spite of the petted seclusion of her quiet home-life, and she earnestly tried to remember all the confusing distinctions of flowers, feathers, ribbons and frames, and took her first lesson in trimming. She brought a smiling face to greet her mother, and a hearty word of thanks for the amount of unpacking already accomplished.

Altogether, the first day's experience was far less bitter than they had feared it would be, and the two were tired enough to sleep early and soundly.

But the town life, in the cramped rooms, high in the house, was stifling and wearing to country-bred eyes and lungs; the steady sewing, varied only by Mrs. Gresham's housework and Alice's walk to and from the store, was confining and wearisome. Many times, in the first few weeks, the gay silks and feathers floated in a bewildering confusion before the weary, blue eyes longing for a sight of the buttercups and daisies of home; but mother and daughter had only brave words for each other, and hopeful prospects to picture of the return to the farm at the end of the two years of trial.

But in spite of the brave hearts and loving words, Mrs. Gresham's white cheeks and heavy eyes were perpetual witness to her hours of lonely toil, and the sorrows of her widowhood. Alice was not so easily borne down, even while sharing both work and grief.

Eben was faithful, and came often for a cup of tea, leaving ever the sunshine of his bright presence behind him, and Alice was becoming a favorite in the store. Many a song rippled over her lips, as she helped her mother in the evening over the "piece work," and she had many a merry jest of customers' eccentricities to relate to her.

And Mrs. Gresham, after being a month in her new home, had also a story to tell.

"You have met the feeble, old body who lives in the next room, Alice?" she said, one evening, as they worked.

"Often! I've run back in the morning many a time to carry up her basket or bunches of kindling wood for her."

"She spoke to me to-day, and came in a minute for a cup of hot tea I had on the fire. She is more to be pitied than we are, dear, so miserably poor, so old and alone. We have each other."

"And Eben?" said Alice, blushing lightly.

"And Eben. But she has no one; she told me so to-day."

"What supports her?"

"She makes flour bags. She says the firm

she works for can get them done more quickly on a sewing machine, but she has worked for them so many years that they employ her still. She is a pleasant old body; and I asked her to bring her work in here, when I'm alone. I'll try to have a cup of tea and a bite for her when she comes, for she looks starved and frozen."

The kindly suggestion was carried out, and Mrs. Kaighn, the poor old bag-maker, was often a welcome visitor to the room across the narrow entry, where she could work comfortably by a warm fire, and always found a cup of hot tea to cheer her. But she never offered to return the hospitality, keeping her room rigidly closed against all intruders.

It was very soon apparent to Mrs. Gresham and Alice, that saving would be but slow work in their new home. Rent and provisions were new expenses to them, and clothing required more frequent renewal, where Alice was obliged to be always ready to wait upon customers, and must go to and from the store each day. Wages were not high, and two people found that their own support nearly consumed all their earnings.

Winter set in, and the return to the farm seemed even more distant than it had in the spring. Only a small sum had been saved, and the prospect of increased expense was disheartening. Mrs. Kaighn, now almost one of the little family, was often present at the discussion of future plans and prospects, and knew quite well how the hearts of her friends were bound up in the hope of one day redeeming their old home and returning there.

"And when we go," Mrs. Gresham would say kindly, "you must come and see how strong you will get with our country air and food."

And the feeble old woman would smile and say:

"I've lived so long here my dears, thirty long years, I'd never feel at home anywhere else."

"But you must come to my daughter's wedding," Mrs. Gresham said, smiling; and the old woman only sighed wearily:

"I'm over old and feeble for gayety, dears; but I'll send an old woman's blessing to her and her bridegroom, be sure of that."

The winter was half over, and the streets a glare of ice, when, one evening, coming in tired and chilled, Alice found the rooms empty, the table not prepared for tea and her mother's work hurriedly thrown into a corner. She was looking around her, half terrified, when her mother came in from Mrs. Kaighn's room.

"Alice, dear," she said, "Mrs. Kaighn has had a fall upon the ice. I heard the men bringing her up the stairs, for she begged to be carried here and not to a hospital, and I went in to her at once. I've not dared to leave her since, for she is badly hurt."

"Has she a comfortable room, mother?"

"The barest place I ever saw, and not one scrap of fuel, this bitter day. Her bed is a hard straw mattress with poor coverings. I've done what I could for her; taken in our feather-bed and blankets, made up a good fire and put on some of our soup to warm, but there is nothing in her closet but bread and milk."

"Has she had a doctor?"

"Yes, from the dispensary. He sent in some medicine and lotions."

"Did she break any bones, mother?"

"No, the injuries are all internal, but they are serious, I fear, for she groans and evidently suffers dreadfully, though she says very little."

"We must take care of her?"

"Yes, dear!"

So, in those few, simple words they took up their new burden of care and responsibility. It is an old trite truism that the poor are the best friends of the poor, and it was so in this case. The old woman, who lay groaning with pain in her wretched room, was tenderly nursed by the mother and daughter, whose only tie to her was the common claim of humanity and mutual poverty.

It had surprised Alice, upon first entering the attic-room, carpetless, and miserably furnished, to notice near the window a large box in which was growing a superb oleander, the only object of beauty in that wretched house. It was like a breath of home air to her to see green leaves, and she was willing and even eager to grant the sufferer's whispered request:

"Please water my oleander every day."

And watering the beautiful plant soon became the pleasure of the weary days of nursing, more and more trying as the injuries proved to be fatal and the agonies of pain became terrible to witness. Many hours, before devoted to work, Mrs. Gresham and Alice gave to the

invalid, and they did not hesitate to draw upon their carefully hoarded savings to obtain comforts and delicacies for her.

And Mrs. Kaighn, humble and grateful, would lie for hours watching the oleander, more touched by Alice's care of her treasured plant than by the devoted nursing given to herself. Five weeks of patiently borne suffering, of tender care, followed the accident, and then the doctor whispered to Mrs. Gresham that the weary watching would soon be over.

All day the aged sufferer struggled for breath and rest, till at night-fall the great peace that so often is mercifully granted to precede the last hours of earth, fell upon her.

"Dear friends," she said, softly, looking into the tender, gentle faces watching to aid and comfort her, "you have been very kind and loving to a lonely old woman, who offered no return for all your goodness. But now you shall know I am not ungrateful. It shall be my dying happiness to know you will soon be back in your old home, and Alice be Eben's loving bride. You think I am delirious, but I am not. You saved to buy back your home, but you never saved as I have done. You are now giving time and money to an old pauper for pure charity. I hoarded, scraped, froze, starved for my boy! My only child was to be a gentleman. I sent him to college—I, almost a beggar! I spent nothing, working hard, eating little, saving, saving; but he had a gentleman's dress, always money in his purse. But he was a good son. He did not know all my sacrifices, and he meant to repay all when he learned a profession. Every letter told me of the home we were to have together. He sent me an oleander and the box. Oh, my boy! my boy! It was all a dream! For he died coming home to me. He was drowned in a steamboat explosion, and I sat here in this room waiting, waiting, waiting, for my son who never came. That was thirty years ago! And when one oleander dies in the box he sent me I buy another, the only luxury of my life—the only one. Many a night I water the roots with tears shed for my boy. But I'm going to him now, and there is no one that loves me, no one to mourn for me but you. You have been good to me and now listen! I had the passion for hoarding and I could not give it up. When I saved it, adding every year to the pile of gold. And you shall have it, every dollar. Bury me, but do not have a costly funeral; and you two to mourn for the old woman you've been so kind to. And keep an oleander in the box for my sake, to remind you of my boy and me. The box is deep, very deep, and half of it is a false bottom. There you will find the gold. Turn both of the handles to the right, half round, and the top of the box will lift off. All you find under that is yours, nearly twelve hundred dollars, all in gold. It is money I've scraped up by miserly habits, by utter, selfish disregard of others, but it is honestly earned, every penny of it. And when you are in your old home, with Eben and Alice beside you, dear friend, give a corner in one room for the oleander-box. Now, say farewell, and, Alice, read to me the precious words of promise, while your mother holds my hand."

And soothed by the sweet, low voice reading of Christ and heaven, the lonely old woman sank into the deep sleep that has no waking on earth.

Just as she had requested she was buried, and then Mrs. Gresham and Alice returned to the farm, once more their own home. In the spring there was a wedding, and Eben came to live with them, to take a man's place in their old home, and give a master's eye to the farm.

And ever in the cosy sitting-room there is an oleander in the box that was Mrs. Kaighn's most unexpected legacy, the strange windfall that came to the brave, true-hearted woman who never forgot Christian charity in their own sorrows.

### Anecdotes.

Dresses are to be made so tight if a husband kicks his wife on the shins the bruise will be plain to the public eye.

A Towanda, Pa., sign reads thus: "John Smith—teacher of cowbells and other dances—grammar text in the neatest manner—fresh salt herring on draft—likewise Godfrey's cordial—rutes sassage and other garden truck—N. B. A bowl on Friday night—prayer meeting—chess-day also same singin by the quire."

A printer, being asked to give his opinion of salvation as expounded by Brother Moody, astonished his interlocutor by the reply that when a man became converted he was marked "all right" and placed upon God's "standing gallery" for future use; but when a man died without knowing God, he was "piled" thrown into the "hell-box" by the "devil" and melted over.

### Young Folks' Column.

KIND EDITOR AND YOUNG FOLKS:—I am a young girl, so of course am welcome to the "Young Folks' Column." Girls, why don't you write? There certainly are plenty of girls in Kansas, and I like to read your letters. Have any of you a new piece of music? I dearly love music, both vocal and instrumental. Tell us the names of some of the music you have. My brothers and sisters can all sing. Brother Ernest has an organ; it is a Mason & Hamlin, nine stops. Fred, Ernest and Minnie belong to the Richmond Grange, R. J. Young, master. I am staying with my sister; she has four children, of course I love all of them as it would be natural for any aunt to do; they have got such pretty brown eyes. The baby has a very sore head, don't know what is the matter with it; they are going to take it to Hiawatha, to-morrow, to the doctor. Sister says perhaps she will go to St. Joe with it. I suppose I shall be obliged to keep house for two or three days; cook for two hired hands, three children and myself. To-morrow is Saturday; I wish you would tell me something good to bake. I like to bake cakes and pies. I'll invite a couple of you to come and see me Sunday, but I have forgotten your names; come anyhow, we will have what some of us girls call a "read and woman's chat." I have got a pony and we will go horseback riding; I ride horseback. I cannot write half as fast as I would talk to you, but the next time I write I will tell you all about my house-keeping. I have no doubt but what I will get along splendid.

ANNA M. ROHL.  
HIAWATHA, KANS., June, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have never written for the "Young Folks' Column" I thought I would write. I go to school. My teacher's name is Sarah Romigh; I like her very much. I have three little sisters and one little brother. We have six calves. My mother and father are both gone to-day. I have an old hen with thirty chickens; my sister has an old hen with twenty little chickens; we would have had about a hundred chickens, but a skunk got into the hen-house and ate a lot of them up. Pa has had a trap set three or four nights but has not caught him yet. Pa has set out about a hundred trees this spring. Our rye looks very nice. We have thirteen pigs. Ma and pa went to Toledo about two weeks ago. We have two horses and a little colt; its name is Kit. The others' names are Kate and Prince. I see this in print I will try to write again.

Yours truly, RENA CARPENTER.  
MATFIELD GREEN, KANS., June, 1877.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I have not written for your paper yet, so I thought I would write you a little note. I am twelve years old and have a little brother, he is ten, and two little sisters. We live in the Wakarusa valley in a white, frame house. I live a mile from school; I go to school nine months out of a year; I study reading, spelling, grammar, geography and arithmetic. We have a very nice school; we like our teacher very much; our teacher's name is Mrs. Curson. I heard you was a granger. I do not like the grange; the reason is that pa and ma goes to the grange and leaves us and we do not like it. We have sixteen little turkeys and one hundred and twenty-five little chickens; if you will come out we will have a fried chicken. If you will print this in your paper I will write again. I guess I will close as I cannot think of any more to say.

Truly yours, MARY REECE.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have not written for your paper but once I thought I would write again. I see that the "Young Folks' Column" is always filled. I like to read the "Young Folks' Column." I don't go to school now; our school is out. I see in your column that some of the young folks think it is so nice to live on a farm. If they had to do what I do they would not think it was so nice; if they had to ride the cultivator three or four days they would not think it was so nice. I am glad when the corn and castor beans are too large to cultivate. I will be glad when the last load of castor beans are sold for pa promised me ten dollars if I helped him. I guess I have written all I know now. I will close.

Yours truly, SARAH A. FULFERTSON.  
CENTROPOLIS, KANS., July 13, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been a long time since I wrote for the "Young Folks' Column," so I will try to say a few words. I go to school at my own home. I study reading, spelling, arithmetic and write. I like to go to school. I have a nice china doll, and I make all her clothes and do her washing and ironing. I have a little garden; I made it myself. I have not made my flower bed yet, but I am going to as soon as the ground gets dry enough. I like to read the "Young Folks' Column" very much, and I am anxious to see one of my letters into it. If you print the head of of mine, I will be very glad, and I will write another as soon as I can think of something to write about. I remain,

LEONA CHEVALIER.  
LAWRENCE, KANS., June, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I send you an enigma. I am composed of fourteen letters:

My 3, 6, 2, 1, is a bird.  
My 4, 5, 7, 14, is used to yoke up cattle.  
My 11, 12, 9, 13, is what a fire does.  
My 8, 5, 1, is a weight.

My whole is one of the best Republican papers published in the United States.

Respectfully, B. J. GALLAGHER.  
COUNCIL GROVE, KANS., July 14, 1877.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1877.

## Patrons' Department.

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 Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.  
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 D. Wyatt Allen, Cokesbury, S. W. Va.  
 E. B. Shankland, Dubuque, Iowa.  
 W. H. Chambers, Onawhatchee, Alabama.  
 Dudley T. Chase, Claremont, N. H.

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Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.  
 Overseer—J. F. Willis, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.  
 Lecturer—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.  
 Steward—W. D. Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.  
 Assistant Steward—S. W. Fisher, Mitchell county.  
 Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka, Shawnee county.  
 Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.  
 Chaplain—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.  
 Gate-keeper—Geo. Amey, Bourbon county.  
 Pomona—Mrs. H. M. Barnes, Manhattan, Riley county.  
 Ceres—Mrs. H. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.  
 Florida—Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee county.  
 Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. Amanda Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.  
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 Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.  
 W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.  
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## POMONA GRANGES.

- 1 Shawnee county, Wm. Clark master, H. H. Wallace secretary, Topeka.
- 2 Cowley county, William White master, C. C. Coon secretary, Little Dutch.
- 3 Sedgwick county, W. E. Mumford master, Mrs. J. E. Reynolds secretary, Junction City.
- 4 Crawford county, S. J. Konkle master, A. Georgia secretary, Girard.
- 5 Wyandotte county, Wallace W. Daniels master, Morris county, Council Grove.
- 6 Morris county, C. Drum master, O. Haight secretary, Emporia.
- 7 Sumner county, Marion Summers master, Oxford.
- 8 Saline county—no report.
- 9 Bourbon county, M. Bowers master, H. C. Phinney secretary, Wood.
- 10 Butler county, Judson Winton master, E. K. Powell secretary, Augusta.
- 11 Republic county, W. H. Boyes master, G. A. Hovey secretary, Le Roy.
- 12 Franklin county, Albert Long secretary, Le Roy.
- 13 Reno, Kingman and Barton counties, D. C. McMillen master, Nederland.
- 14 Cherokee county, Joseph Wallace master, J. L. McDowell secretary, Columbia.
- 15 Marion county, W. L. Williams master, W. A. Jones secretary, Peabody.
- 16 Johnson county, D. D. Marquis master, N. Zimmerman secretary, Stanley.
- 17 Wabasha county, V. L. Reece master, Geo. Y. Johnson secretary, Lawrence.
- 18 Neosho county, E. W. Williams master, Wm. George secretary, Erie.
- 19 Clay county, Henry Avery secretary, Wakefield.
- 20 Mitchell county, Silas Fisher master, Ben F. McMillen secretary, Beloit.
- 21 Lyon county, W. V. Phillips master, J. W. Truitt secretary, Emporia.
- 22 Chase county, S. A. Wood master, T. M. Wor-ton secretary, Cottonwood.
- 23 Osage county, John Rehrig master, Miss Belle Besse secretary, Osage.
- 24 Allen county, E. M. Powers master, J. P. Sprout secretary, Jedd.
- 25 Anderson county, J. Post master, R. L. Row secretary, Well.
- 26 Coffey county, D. C. Spurgeon master, Julius Noel secretary, Burlington.
- 27 Doniphan county, W. D. Rippey master, S. W. Hinkley secretary, Severance.
- 28 Washington county, Mr. Barrett master, S. H. Maunier secretary, Washington.
- 29 Jewell county, A. J. Jewell master, J. Mc Cormick secretary, Jewell Center.
- 30 Jefferson county, A. A. Griffin master, P. Cressa secretary, Oskaloosa.
- 31 Greenwood county, F. G. Williams master, A. V. Chapman secretary, Eureka.
- 32 Linn county, W. H. Shattuck master, D. F. Meyer secretary, Blooming Grove.
- 33 Montgomery county, C. P. Orwin master, Secretary not reported.
- 34 Elk county, J. F. Rennie master, J. K. Hall secretary, Howard City.
- 35 Ottawa county, W. C. Eth master, Frank S. Emerson secretary, Minneapolis.
- 36 Labette county, John Richardson master, J. T. Lamson secretary, Labette.
- 37 Brown county, M. Young master, F. W. Rohl secretary, Hiawatha.
- 38 Smith county, W. D. Covington master, Cedarville.
- 39 Wilson county, W. S. Santa master, James C. G. Smith secretary, Fredonia.
- 40 Riley county, J. H. Barnes master, W. F. Allen secretary, Manhattan.
- 41 Nemaha county, G. W. Brown master, Seneca.
- 42 Atchison county, John Andrews master, G. M. Fuller secretary, Huron.

## DEPUTIES.

Commissioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas State Grange, since the last session:  
 W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin county, Kansas.  
 George J. Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas county.  
 John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county.  
 J. M. Wansler, Junction City, Davis county.  
 S. W. Fisher, Beloit, Mitchell county.  
 George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county.  
 D. C. Spurgeon, Burlington, Marion county.  
 James R. T. Ewart, Great Bend, Barton county.  
 C. S. Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county.  
 Chas. A. Buck, Oskaloosa, Phillips county.  
 James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.  
 L. M. Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county.  
 John C. Fore, Maywood, Wyandotte county.  
 F. W. Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county.  
 J. S. Payne, Elm Grove, Linn county.  
 G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county.  
 W. H. Broughton, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.  
 W. R. Carr, Larned, Pawnee county.  
 W. H. Pierce, Oxford, Sumner county.  
 James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county.  
 L. M. Hill, Hill Springs, Morris county.  
 W. J. Ellis, Miami county.  
 George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county.  
 E. H. Harrison, Hiawatha, Brown county.  
 D. W. Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.  
 W. S. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.  
 J. H. Chandler, Rose, Woodson county.  
 E. F. Williams, Erie, Neosho county.  
 J. O. Vanorsted, Winfield, Cowley county.  
 E. B. Powell, Augusta, Butler county.  
 J. W. Bunn, Rush Center, Rush county.  
 Geo. W. Black, Olathe, Johnson county.  
 W. J. Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county.  
 William Pettis, Salina, Saline county.  
 W. L. Moore, Frankfort, Marshall county.  
 Ira S. Fleck, Banker, Russell county.  
 John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county.  
 E. J. Nason, Washington, Washington county.  
 C. S. Wyeth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county.  
 C. J. Miller, Pence, Rice county.  
 W. D. Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.  
 T. C. Dettel, Fairmount, Leavenworth county.  
 Arthur Shaw, Girard, Crawford county.  
 E. S. Osborn, Little City, Osborn county.  
 J. H. Bradd, Prairie Grove, Republic county.  
 P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.  
 A. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.  
 A. H. Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.  
 Martin Nichols, Labette City, Labette county.  
 W. S. Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.  
 E. M. Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.  
 E. M. Boss, Sedan, Chautauque county.  
 G. A. Budge, Abilene, Dickinson county.  
 J. F. Bamey, Greenfield, Elk county.  
 W. W. Gode, Dover, Shawnee county.

## From McPherson County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—This pleasant afternoon finds us trying to scribble a few items for your paper. Since you visited our county spring has passed with its endless train of planting and replanting—digging and delving, etc., and midsummer with its ripened grain is here, and already we hear the distant hum of the threshing. The copious and frequent rains that you seemed to admire and reverence (?) so much have grown "few and far between," hence far more welcome. The spring of 1877 will long be remembered in this part of Kansas on account of its many heavy rains. The yield of wheat in this section falls far short of what was expected; the late sown, especially, some not cutting all their crop. The loss will be felt severely by a great many farmers that have run in debt liberally for all kinds of machinery expecting to pay "after harvest." Oh what an old, old song and how often sung—"Pay after harvest!" and sung to a regular dead march tune, too, on account of failures in crops rendering farmers unable to pay for expensive and sometimes useless machinery. If farmers' wives were to buy all manner of sewing and washing machines, wringers, patent churns, mops and many other labor-saving devices often needed just as much as the "gude mon's" outlay, there would soon be a countless host of "mourning widows;" not one man out of five hundred would survive it, and then let them set the aforesaid articles out in the sun and wind and rain because they haven't time to take care of them, and that one remaining man in five hundred would give up the ghost promptly.

But here, we started out to tell of the crops and have wandered a long way off the subject, so we will come back and commence on corn, which is looking beautiful. This is real corn weather and if it keeps on raining as often as it has for some time (about once a week) there will surely be a bountiful corn crop. Corn has been better plowed than we have ever seen in Kansas. The broom-corn is doing finely; a vast amount is raised in this county; we think something near four thousand acres planted.

Well, worthy lecturer, let us change the subject and ask when you are coming to visit our county again? You are well aware that on account of rain and high water but few granges had the pleasure of hearing you at all; yet we think you done good to all that heard you, therefore, are very anxious to have you come again. We will close this article by asking again, when are you coming?

McPHERSON, Kans., July 13, 1877.

## A Woman Master's Inaugural.

Sister Maggie Sharpe has been elected master of Center Grange, 156, Howard county, Ind. Her inaugural address we quote below. We cut it from the *Dirigo* (Maine) *Rural*, and it is so sensible, and every way breathes such a good spirit that it is worthy to be copied from the Atlantic to the Pacific:

You will not think it wrong if I very briefly tell you why I, a woman—one, too, so little qualified to assume the duties of a presiding officer, should consent to fill that position. I believe in the principles and intent of the grange organization. I know that as farmers and farmers' wives, sons and daughters, we can be benefited by meeting at stated intervals to discuss and exchange opinions on the many things that interest us. We need the relaxation and social advantages of the grange; we need its lessons of patience, charity and brotherly kindness. Then, as I believe in the grange, I am willing to do what I can to make it what it ought to be—the means of adding to our knowledge, our usefulness and happiness. The history of our grange for the past year has shown us that we may turn aside from the plain path of duty and wholly ignore the lessons of brotherly love taught by our manual. The spirit of discord has reigned, where we should have had peace and concord. I am not blaming any one. I think we have all been more or less to blame. I know we can do better in the future than we have in the past, and I earnestly believe we will. I shall no doubt often make serious demands upon your forbearance by my mistakes. I am utterly unacquainted with parliamentary rules and usages, and no doubt the patience of some of you will be sorely tried because in my ignorance I shall not always rule according to custom. But let us have patience one with another and try always to obey the spirit of the law, and if we do sometimes depart from the letter, let us remember that the letter often kills, while the spirit makes alive. My only desire, in accepting this position, is to promote peace, harmony and good will, and I accept it, too, because I believe that woman is made better, truer, stronger and wiser by discharging any honorable duty to which she may be called, and that only the weak and unwomanly shrink behind the barrier of custom to avoid doing anything that can rightfully be asked of her. And we that are described by the apostle, a charity which "suffereth long and is kind," which "envieth not, which vaunteth not itself, which is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, is not easily provoked, and thinketh no evil."

Here is a sharp rebuke to middlemen from the Harrisburg (Penn.) *Telegraph*. Patrons have been mildly saying this thing for years, and it was only "fanaticism," but here comes a leading political paper and speaks out boldly the truth: "The middlemen who operate between the producer and the consumer antedate a rich harvest. In the event of a general European war. It is to the movements of these men that all countries owe the periodical panics which sweep the world with a besom of destruction. They never contribute freights to trade, are non-producers, and live only as vampires feeding on the resources of others. Of all the plans devised for the amelioration of the sufferings of mankind, none have ever been suggested to rid the world of these knaves; and while statute law is made as nearly as possible to afford penalties to punish every species of crime, the villainies of the middlemen go unpunished, even when their acts push communities to the verge of bankruptcy."

A member of Silver Lake Grange, Michigan, writes: "Our little grange is prospering finely, and we consider ourselves a success both financially and socially. We have begun the erection of a good substantial hall 18x30 feet, which we propose to finish in good style this summer and have a home of our own, as we believe all granges should have, in order to be successful. We have elected a business agent in our district grange and our subordinate grange proposes to mass orders and reap all the benefits possible, financially."

## The Distinction Between Joint-Stockism and Co-operation.

It is not unimportant that co-operators should make clear to themselves in what the essential difference between simple joint-stock enterprises and enterprises truly co-operative consists. For the clear apprehension of this difference would, I believe, go far to remove the half-heartedness which checks the progress of co-operation from the indifference shown by too many operators to their own professed principles.

In a certain sense apt to a certain extent all joint-stock companies are co-operative. The capitalists who form them club their resources for some common purpose; they choose the managers of the concern by common acts; they share together the profits; they bear together the losses of their venture. Why, then, are they not truly entitled to be called co-operators? Because all these acts, according to the common constitution of joint-stock companies, are done simply from the desire of the parties who do them to promote their own immediate advantage.

No doubt joint-stock companies, &c., companies registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, might be formed for a purpose of a far higher character. I deal with these companies only in the character which they commonly assume; in which they continually enter into an injurious competition with co-operative enterprises. And I say this is the essential distinction between the two. Joint-stock companies are trading corporations, established to carry on business for the benefit of those who set them up, by means of any contracts which the recognized rules of justice, enforced by courts of law, permit. Co-operative societies are trading corporations, formed to carry on business in accordance with principles voluntarily adopted by their founders, who resolve to seek their own advantage only through and in subordination to these principles, and would regard the proposal to depart from them in order to gain some greater advantage for themselves as a bribe to wrong doing. In this higher aim the true strength of co-operation, its inner strength, consists. This it is, which when it has once taken possession of the mind of any one steels him against opposition, sustains him in the most arduous and difficult of his undertakings, what men have often said of undertakings for their own special benefit, in the hearty old Scotch proverb, "If it is na' weel bobbitt, we'll bobbitt again."

The quiet, unassuming garb under which co-operation has crept into the world; the light, the reason of the matter, the just, and the good. In one point only do the joint-stock and the co-operative completely agree. It is a very important fact, and I notice it the more because I conceive that the agreement on this point it is which blinds many persons to their difference. Both the joint-stock and the co-operative carry on commercial business, production and exchange, under the conditions which are known to secure commercial success. They agree in asking as the indispensable preliminary to any enterprise proposed to them "will it pay?" But, when this question is answered affirmatively, there arises for the co-operator another set of questions on the point, how ought his payment to be applied? Questions which have no existence for the joint-stockite, because he has one all-absorbing answer—"In giving as large a return as possible to me." But it is in the answer to the questions that the true spirit of co-operation comes out. It is by the disposition to embark in enterprises which will pay, if the payment is to be applied in the way which may appear, 1st, the most just, 2d, the most widely beneficial, 3d, the most useful, 4th, the way to those who can be measured. I fear we operate ever and anon in the self-seeking strength.

It would not be difficult to adduce instances of this tendency. But it may be of more use to dwell on the considerations which may tend to encourage us under it. They may be classed under two heads—the external and the internal. I say, then, looking at co-operation from without, we must not be discouraged at finding that the progress of the genuine co-operative is slow. For this is the universal law of every higher form of being. It has to spring out of a germ, "a grain of mustard seed," "a little leaven mixed in many measures of meal." And it has to do battle for its existence against a host of surrounding influences. Yet time always gives to the higher principle the victory. The crystalline and the fluid have arisen out of the gaseous; then the organic appeared to clothe and combine the crystalline and fluid, and gave birth to the conscious. The conscious moral being of man. And humanity, through ages to be counted only by the hour-hand of the geological clock, seems to have been in a state of moral progress, irregular indeed, sometimes in particular equities retrograde, yet on the whole continuous. "Widened within the historical period, the general recognition of free labor in modern society, replacing the older institution of regulated slavery by which the primitive law of brute force was first qualified. And now the conception of higher forms of social order to be realized by the voluntary action of the individual through the use of that orderly liberty, that security of person and property which modern society gives to him, is beginning to emerge—bright streaks of light ushering in the dawn of a more glorious day. Let us not, then, faint or grow weary in the attempt to show men their every-day working life may be penetrated and transformed by those higher principles of justice and unselfishness, which we are apt now to take out to air and admire one day only in the week, carefully packing them away during the rest of the year, as tender fabrics liable to break to pieces in the using, and substituting for practical service the tougher material woven out of the hope of private advantage and personal self-seeking. Let us not grow weary for our own sakes, for assuredly, whatever fortune may attend our efforts, promote externally the spread of co-operative efforts, and diffuse over an ever-widening circle the advantages which associations wisely directed in the genuine spirit of co-operation can confer upon those who come under their influence, the inward good to be derived from them, the satisfaction produced by the consciousness of activity, persistently and honestly directed to a nobler end will not be wanting to us, if we thus work to bring about the crowning triumph of the highest moral principle, the transformation of wealth from the service of self to that true service of God which consists in the general promotion of the well-being of man."

Imitating the beautiful lines which the great German poet, Schiller, makes Jupiter address to the genuine poet, we may affirm that to every such worker for the realization of the ideal, the Supreme goodness ever says—"Wilt thou within my heaven dwell with me? Come when thou wilt, it shall unfold for thee."

## Co-operative Store at Severance, Kans.

Here is what Sol. Miller says about a grange establishment at Severance. And Sol. is no granger either:

While at Severance, last week, we took a look through W. D. Rippey's co-operative store

and were surprised to find it so well stocked with goods. It is full to the ceiling, and a large warehouse attached is stocked with salt, nails and agricultural instruments. Mr. Rippey tells us that his business is very good. His sales on the Saturday before the Fourth were over \$500, and on the Fourth were fully as large. Mrs. Rippey, who is one of the best business women in Kansas, has charge of the sales department, assisted by three or four frequently for clerks. Two of the clerks speak German fluently, which is an advantage in trading with the numerous German population in that vicinity. Mr. Rippey has reduced his business to business principles. He has put down his goods to the lowest living profits, sells for cash, and renews his stock frequently, thus keeping his capital moving, and furnishing his customers cheap goods. He has just received two car loads of salt, and one car load of nails. He sells salt at two dollars per barrel, and nails at three dollars per keg, which are fair samples of the revolution he has made in prices. He has already sold a large quantity of agricultural implements, at remarkably low figures. He contemplates an addition to his store-house, to give him room for a larger stock of goods.

## ELASTIC ASSOCIATIONS.

## Combining Saving, Co-operation, and Lending—Rapid Growth.

Boston correspondence to the New York *Sun* of the 10th inst., is as follows:

On Monday there was organized here "The Pioneer Co-operative Saving Fund and Loan Association," under the provisions of an act of the Massachusetts legislature, passed in May last. Since 1849 no less than six associations of this kind have been formed in Pennsylvania, all managed and controlled by workmen. In Philadelphia alone they have transacted a business of nearly \$75,000,000. They have done much to make Philadelphia a city of comfortable homes; and it is to be hoped that their effect in Massachusetts will be equally beneficial. Under the Massachusetts law the capital stock of an association cannot exceed one million dollars. It may commence business by the issue of shares of the ultimate value of \$200 each, in quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly series, in such amounts and at such times as the shareholders may determine; and payments of dues or installments on each series or issue thereof.

The Boston *Herald* thus describes the plan of operation:

The amount of stock to be issued in any one series having been agreed upon, books are opened for subscriptions to the shares of the ultimate value of \$200 each, upon which \$1 per share is to be paid into the treasury at the time of subscribing, and the same amount in every monthly meeting thereafter. The funds so obtained are at each monthly meeting loaned to the members in proportion to their stock, and that all may have an equal chance to borrow it, the money is put up at auction, and the stockholder who is willing to pay the largest premium can have it, provided his security is satisfactory to the security committee. For illustration, we will suppose that there is \$2,600 in the treasury, derived from the first monthly assessment of \$1 per share upon 2,600 shares. A person who has subscribed for five shares and paid in \$5 is entitled to borrow \$1,000, or five full paid up shares, namely, \$1,000, and if he offers in addition to the regular interest of six per cent., to pay the largest premium, say \$50, and if his security is good, the money is advanced to him, he giving his note for the amount, with the premium added, the money being taken for security. The money advanced upon the property he buys with the money, and an assignment on his shares (upon which he is to pay \$1 a month) as collateral.

Another person, who has subscribed for eight shares, wishes to take the remainder, and offers for it a premium of \$100. He gives his note for the amount received, \$1,600, and premium, \$100, which is \$1,700, and secures the company in the same way. At the next monthly meeting the holders of the 2,600 shares pay in another dollar upon each, and the amount thus received is loaned to those who are willing to pay the largest premium for its use; and thus the assessments are laid, the premiums paid, and the money loaned month after month, until the whole amount of authorized capital is paid in and every subscriber to the stock does not wish to borrow any money. In that case their monthly payments are to them, in the nature of a deposit in a savings bank, with this difference, however, that in addition to the six per cent. interest for their monthly payments, they are entitled to a pro rata part of the money derived from those who, wanting the money, pay into the treasury the premiums and interest upon premiums, as described above, for the use of it.

## Every Farmer Should Belong to the Grange.

We have in this country 25,000,000 of people which are classed as farmers. We had who, before the advent of the grange had no common bond. Each and every one was by and for himself, and warded off or submitted to impositions as best he might. But the grange has illustrated the advantage of associated effort; how one may receive the protection of all. Harmoniously arrayed under the Patrons' banner the farmers are secure from the greedy vultures that would pounce upon them without such protection. Of course, when they can no longer swoop down upon the farmers and carry away the fruits of their toil, they cry out against the grange; but the more they cry out the more their every-day working life may be penetrated and transformed by those higher principles of justice and unselfishness, which we are apt now to take out to air and admire one day only in the week, carefully packing them away during the rest of the year, as tender fabrics liable to break to pieces in the using, and substituting for practical service the tougher material woven out of the hope of private advantage and personal self-seeking. Let us not grow weary for our own sakes, for assuredly, whatever fortune may attend our efforts, promote externally the spread of co-operative efforts, and diffuse over an ever-widening circle the advantages which associations wisely directed in the genuine spirit of co-operation can confer upon those who come under their influence, the inward good to be derived from them, the satisfaction produced by the consciousness of activity, persistently and honestly directed to a nobler end will not be wanting to us, if we thus work to bring about the crowning triumph of the highest moral principle, the transformation of wealth from the service of self to that true service of God which consists in the general promotion of the well-being of man."

Brother Stephenson, secretary of Black Creek Grange, No. 532, Maryland, in writing, says: "Our membership is small, but we are all good grangers so far as their own power goes. The meetings on the Saturday before the third Sunday of each month. We organized March 26, 1875. Have held regular meetings every month with good attendance, besides many called meetings between times. We entertain a great interest in the progress of the order. Crop prospect generally good. Hog cholera is raging in various parts of this county."

A special meeting of Wytheville District Pomona Grange, Virginia, was held at Dublin on the 20th inst. Reports of canvasses for stock were presented, and a sufficient quantity being subscribed, it was moved and adopted that at the next regular meeting at Wytheville, on the 20th of July, the stockholders proceed to organize the joint-stock company, and perfect the arrangement for the establishment of stores in the district, said stores to be established early in next September.

Read the articles on co-operation that appear on this page from week to week.



## Kansas State News.

**LINCOLN.**—Gov. M. J. SALTER has been appointed register of the land office at Independence.

**ANDERSON** county is to have a fair this fall. We wish we could say as much for every well settled county in the State.

The Kansas Central narrow gauge railroad has begun work on its extension, west from Holton, in Jackson county.

The three Manhattan excursionists who have been witnessing the beauties of nature in Colorado, returned on the 10th inst. well pleased with the trip.

The *Marion Record* says that it is rumored that silver, lead and some other valuable ores had been discovered in rich quantities on the farm of Ed. Ayres in Branch.

**LEAD** is being discovered at different points in the southern part of the State, as far west as Chetopa. The greatest lead mines in the world will ultimately be in Kansas.

Says the *Troy Bulletin*: "A Mormon church of fifteen members was organized at Elwood a short time ago. The members of this church are of the school known as Joseph Smith Mormons."

**GEN. JOHN FRASER**, ex-State superintendent of public instruction, has been elected to the chair of civil and international law and English literature in Western university, at Pittsburgh, Penn.

Says the *Cowley County Telegram*: "Mr. M. Markum, of Pleasant Valley, left at our office a few days since, a bunch of timothy heads which average nine inches in length. The grass was grown on the farm of Mr. Holthy, and speaks well for Kansas and Cowley."

The southern part of Chase county and the north part of Butler, says the *Leader*, is infested with a lot of renegade Indians who are killing the does in that neighborhood. Secreting themselves near where a fawn has been dropped, they kill the mother at the first opportunity."

According to the *Eureka Herald*, in Greenwood county, there is a great falling off in the actual product of wheat from the estimated yield of a month ago. The failure is due to the extensive prevalence of rust. We have heard of several fields that suffered but slightly yielding from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre.

We have the most flattering reports from all parts of the county of the fine crop prospects. The wheat, oats and rye are very good, and corn, potatoes, etc., never looked more promising. No damage whatever has been done to crops in this county by the grasshoppers, and during the past week nearly all have taken wing for their native homes in the "bad lands." So says the *Garnett Plaindealer*.

The *Troy Chief* says: "The farmers are busily engaged plowing their corn, while some of them are hauling large cribs of corn to market, and others are preparing to harvest their rye crops. The present prospect for a good corn crop is flattering. Corn is looking well in this part of the county (Oakland Grove); the oat crop is doing very well, and the barley crop is the best that we have had for several years."

The *Emporia News* says: "We regret to learn that the wheat crop, which promised so well three weeks ago, is turning out badly. We have heard of several fields where twenty-five bushels were expected, which will not yield over ten. The rust did the work. We fear this state of things will apply to the new crop throughout southwestern Kansas, and we venture to say the crop will not be half as great as was expected."

According to an Osage county paper the house of Mr. Duncan, a farmer living two miles south of Carbondale, was burned on Tuesday of last week, together with all the contents. The family were all away excepting a little child. A young lady who was teaching school in that neighborhood lost nearly all her clothing. The fire caught from a defective flue, and the loss falls heavily on Mr. Duncan, who could ill afford to lose the property.

The *Hutchinson News* says: "Elder Fox baptized fifteen persons in the Medicine river, near Lake City, Barbour county, on last Sabbath, seven by sprinkling, the same number by immersion, and one by pouring. On the same occasion the ordinance of baptism was administered to several infants in arms. It was the time of the regular quarterly meeting, and everything—sermon, basket dinner, attendance, attention, etc., did quite well for the frontier."

Early last week a brute by the name of Craig, who resides near Great Bend, sent his little child of but seven years to hunt for strayed hogs, and before the child had breakfast. Previous to starting, Craig beat the child in a horrible manner. While on the prairie the little one was bitten on the foot by a rattlesnake, and soon after returning home, died. The citizens of that place were much incensed, and held Craig in custody, many of them favoring lynch law on the spot.

The fall wheat in Miami county is very generally harvested, says the *Record*. Only 18,141 acres were sown in this county in consequence of the presence of grasshoppers during seeding time. But from these 18,141 acres, it was fair to estimate, three weeks ago, that the county would realize say 350,000 bushels. Since the strange and unusual blight has come upon it, we would not now claim a yield of more than a fourth of that amount—scarcely more than enough to seed the county another fall, and certainly not enough to bread and seed it.

Says the *Leavenworth Times*, of Tuesday last: "An old pioneer, James P. Kipp, came down from the mountains on the Katie Kountz, yesterday. He is ninety-two years old, and his first trip to the Black Hills country was made in 1822. He remained there forty years

before he saw real civilization. Then he came down the river in the first boat he ever rode on, and located in Parkville, Mo., where he remained twelve years, when he again sought the scenes of his early life. Now, on his return to his home in Parkville, after nearly a century of adventure among the wild men in various ways, he hopes to die in peace."

The *Fort Scott Monitor* has the following: "Hanging in the office of the Empire hotel, Empire City, Cherokee county, is an old Springfield musket, such as the army used before the hostile Indians demanded (for their own use) something better, and attached to the stock is the following bit of history: 'This gun belonged to Sue Mundy, the Kentucky guerrilla, who was captured with Magruder, the outlaw, while sick, in a log cabin, in Hardin county, south of Louisville, in April, 1865. Sue Mundy was, from his youthful appearance, supposed by many to be a girl. He was only seventeen years old, but was an expert in the saddle; and both an excellent shot and a daring man.'"

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Ottumwa (Iowa) Times*, writes as follows from Great Bend, Kansas: "Emigration from the East still comes pouring into this State. Ere long all the government land will be taken. The people here are mostly from New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa—and the best representatives of those States I ever saw. Society is good and a very few of the roughs who are usually met in frontier life. Schools in every district populated sufficiently to maintain them and none but the best of teachers employed. The grasshopper business is not very promising this year. It seems that so much wet weather has bred some kind of a pestilence that has effectually destroyed them; and if the report of the grasshopper commission is true it has destroyed them forever. I have not seen anything more than the common native grasshopper here this season."

In the spring of 1874, says the *Commonwealth*, there were brought to this city five English sparrows, and turned loose in the yard of F. W. Giles. In the fall they had increased to twelve or fifteen. In the fall of 1875 it was estimated that there were from sixty to seventy-five, and in the fall of 1876 from two to three hundred. It is believed that there will be next fall from eight hundred to a thousand in the city and vicinity. They build nests and make themselves at home wherever they are well treated. They are now in the yards of a great many citizens, and are often seen in the outskirts of the city. We presume that there would be no objection by any one, if the residents of other cities should desire a few to start with, to their taking them from here. They increase so fast that we judge our correspondent "E," who predicted the other day that the State could be populated within five years, was not far from right.

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

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

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

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

READ! READ!

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

"My horse was lame for a year with a fetlock wrench. All remedies utterly failed to cure and I considered him worthless until I commenced to use Centaur Liniment, which rapidly cured him. I heartily recommend it."

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

Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co.,

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

Pitcher's Castoria is particularly recommended for children. It destroys worms, assimilates the food and allows natural sleep. Very efficacious in Croup and for children Teething. For Colds, Feverishness, Disorders of the Bowels and Stomach Complaints, nothing is so effective. It is as pleasant to take as honey, costs but 35 cents, and can be had of any druggist.

This is one of many testimonials:

"CORNWALL, Lebanon Co., Pa., March 17, 1874. "Dear Sir:—I have used your Castoria in my practice for some time. I take great pleasure in recommending it to the profession as a safe, reliable, and agreeable medicine. It is particularly adapted to children where the repugnant taste of Castor Oil renders it almost unpalatable. "E. A. ENDERS, M. D."

Mothers who try Castoria will find that they can sleep nights and that their babies will be healthy. J. B. Rose & Co., New York.

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## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1877.

## NEGROES BOUND FOR THE SUNNY SHORES OF AFRICA.

Since the last presidential election the negro population of South Carolina have been agitating the question of a return to their native Africa. The political surroundings and prospects are so unsatisfactory to these South Carolina sons of Ham that they have become discouraged; they hope not for better days on American soil, and long to return to the land of their forefathers. Charleston seems to be the headquarters for the leaders in this movement, and it is said that organized efforts are being made to obtain assistance from the Liberian and American governments to assist in furnishing vessels to transport the emigrants. Two prominent colored men have been sent on before to find a good country in which to settle.

## GOOD FARMING.

Last Thursday afternoon we harnessed our fine gray, took a seat beside our better half, and drove out to the farm of Mr. Wm. Meairs. While the ladies were having a friendly visit, Bro. Meairs led the way over his fine farm to give us an opportunity to inspect his crops. We found the corn a good stand, now silking out; the wheat the best we have seen this year (and we have seen a great many thousand acres). In our judgment it will go forty bushels to the acre. The Hungarian grass the best we ever saw.

We want to say to our readers that these excellent crops did not come by accident. All around Bro. Meairs' farm there was once land equal to his in every respect, but it is not as good now, and for a very good reason. Bro. Meairs has carefully saved all the fertilizers produced and spread it upon his land, and the consequence is it has grown better, year by year, and now he is reaping his reward in dollars. He has built, this year, a fine large barn, bought a family carriage, and everything is looking prosperous and comfortable about him. Such surroundings as this may in time be enjoyed by every industrious, energetic and systematic owner of a farm in the State of Kansas.

## ENEMIES TO THE ORDER.

To show our Patrons of Husbandry how constantly on the watch it is necessary for them to be to avert the dangerous thrusts of the enemy, who never fail to discover a point which has the appearance of weakness, let us take a brief survey of the situation at this time. It is not necessary for us to go on and state who our enemies are, for this has already been done too many times, and every interested and observing member of the order knows full well who and what they are. Now, at this season of the year when every good farmer is busy harvesting or cultivating the growing crops, these enemies are watching the grange meetings. And what do they find? It is a fact that in many instances the meetings are attended by but few and it is as often the case that the few who do attend accomplish nothing; they go home feeling discouraged and perhaps tell their neighbors that there is but little interest taken in the grange. Such things are just what those who would injure the order rejoice in; it is just the opportunity which they have been patiently waiting for, that an injurious blow may be struck. Some of them are men of influence, wealth and position; their business success, it may be, is the result of a liberal patronage among the farmers and they have suffered losses since the grange was organized, for the co-operative movement has reduced prices and greatly lessened their sales.

Lately we have noticed articles in several eastern papers, written undoubtedly by persons who are interested in the destruction of the grange and all its teachings, that were intended to convey the startling intelligence that the order is gradually dying out and will soon be a thing of the past. The writers came to such conclusions after having been informed that the grange meetings are not being kept up as they used to be and that co-operation is disregarded by a large majority of Patrons. Some of these articles have even crept into the columns of agricultural papers where they are certainly not calculated to result in good to the order. But we are pleased to say that all such reports

are base fabrications. The order all over the land is in a prosperous and growing condition and our grange papers should hasten to ventilate and denounce these floating lies.

To our brethren of the grange we would say again, attend your grange meetings regularly, and support heartily everything that is calculated to elevate the farmer socially and morally, and to bring him nearer that position of business independence which his calling so well deserves. The grange is your own institution. Support it and it will support you.

## SHALL RESUMPTION BE POSTPONED?

The question of the resumption of specie payments in 1879 is of such vast importance to the country, and it is so well treated in the following editorial from the Missouri Republican that we give the article a place in our columns:

The Cincinnati chamber of commerce has plunged us head over heels into the question of resumption again. It was supposed the question was settled by the passage of the act of 1875, and that we had nothing else to do but get ready for the execution of that law; but while the government is selling bonds for gold to resume with, and the country is waiting with short breath for the day to come, suddenly the chamber of commerce of one of the most solvent and prosperous cities in the land resolves that resumption in 1879 is not practicable, and asks the national board of trade to ask Congress to postpone the day. And so we go back to where we started from three years ago, make that question which we thought a settled fact, and begin to debate over again whether we can resume in 1879.

The defects of the resumption act were admitted at the time it was passed, but the preparations being made to execute it have brought them out in clearer and sharper relief, and the formidable nature of the task which it begins to be felt as well as seen. The task is three-fold in its character; it involves the redemption by the government of the \$350,000,000 greenbacks in gold; the redemption by the national banks of their \$325,000,000 notes in gold or greenbacks; and the payment of individual and corporate debts in gold—only about \$150,000,000 gold to do it all with. It is not clear that either of these three parties is equal to the work imposed on it. The government cannot retire its greenbacks as it redeems them; it must pay them out again, so as to maintain the greenback circulation at \$300,000,000; and the conservative banker will have to redeem the same greenbacks over and over again with the \$100,000,000 gold hoard which Secretary Sherman is accumulating—a thing clearly impossible. Then there is the probable action of the banks in the triple struggle: On the first day of January, 1879, and thereafter, they will have to redeem their notes in gold or greenbacks. They will have their choice of redeeming in either; but the effect will be the same whichever course they take. If they hoard greenbacks to redeem with, they will withdraw greenbacks from circulation and thereby contract the currency and discourage trade. If they attempt to buy gold they will not do it, for the government will have bought it all up before. If they surrender their circulation before the day of resumption to avoid redeeming it—which is the thing they are most likely to do—there will follow the disappearance of the \$325,000,000 national bank circulation, so that in either case the currency in circulation will be diminished to the extent of one-half. This will throw the whole burden of resumption on those who owe debts. It will force them to pay in an appreciated money and at the same time deprive them of that money. The result will be a deeper distrust, an increased depression of business and general inactivity. These things could not be discerned at the time the resumption act was passed, two and a half years ago, but they are beginning to be seen and felt now, and the effect is a shrinking from the task we are pledged to by that act. It is certain that when Congress meets in October it will be asked to postpone the day of resumption. The demand will come from the West and be so strongly urged that Congress will have little choice but to concede it.

## THOU SHALT EAT THY BREAD BY THE SWEAT OF THY BROW.

To say that labor is not the destiny of man is to deny the evidences of experience.

To say that labor is the destiny of man, and that it cannot be made a source of happiness for him, is to deny the goodness of God.

There are, then, two laws of labor—the law of constraint, proceeding from human ignorance, and the law of charm and attraction, which has been revealed in the writings of Fourier.

Notwithstanding all that has been written on the subject of labor, how few have made themselves acquainted with the system of co-operation which has been discovered and promulgated by this distinguished Frenchman. We have formed co-operative or grange stores. These are but the application of the principles of association at a single point. Fourier applies this principle universally. He has made known a system by which all kinds of labor in every sphere of life can be co-ordinated. In his plan all kinds of business work together, and become mutually helpful. The capitalist and laborer are made one. The agriculturist and manufacturer join forces. Instead of universal competition, there is universal co-operation. All interests are united. The physician grows rich, not upon the amount of sickness which may exist in the community, but upon the prevalence of health. The lawyer is fed, not by the amount of litigation he investigates, but in proportion to the number of quarrels he adjusts among neighbors. By his system labor is performed under the conditions of perfect freedom, and not under painful restraint. It is made a pleasant exercise, not a forced necessity. It becomes a chosen recreation instead of a weary drudgery. It is carried on amid groups of pleasant companions, instead of being wrought in dreary isolation. Under

his system all become producers. There will be no parasites, feeding on the industry of others. Each one will earn the bread that he eats. There will be no such thing as shirking work, because work will be a pleasure, and idleness a misery.

In Fourier's system of co-operation and association there will be introduced large economies. Large savings will be made in buying and selling. Much expense will be avoided by conducting business on a large scale, and by the introduction of labor-saving machinery. Woman will be set free from a great deal of severe drudgery of life, and be permitted to choose those lighter and more remunerative kinds of work which please her taste and accord better with her strength.

These are but hints in regard to Fourier's system for reorganization of society. This system has been derided, pronounced fanciful, utopian, impracticable, revolutionary. It is revolutionary, but a revolution which may be brought about without bloodshed, which can be accomplished peacefully and without any detriment to the great interests of business or society as now constituted. It will be only carrying out the great idea of unity of harmony in all the relations of life. It will be only the application of science and religion to this world's affairs. It will make God the Father of the human race, and His providence a divine reality, integral and not partial, healing, uplifting, saving man from poverty, ignorance, selfishness, intemperance, war, lust; those evils which make this world anything but a paradise.

The labor question is the question of the day. On its proper solution hinges the welfare of man. It is the basis of all real prosperity. It lies at the foundation of all wealth. Without labor the whole machinery of society would stop. There would be no churches, no schools, no commerce, no capital, no progress in art or science; civilization would sink back into savagism. Now if Fourier throws light on this question, if he has discovered a system by which labor can be organized, if he has discovered the laws by which the various industries of the world can be unified, can be so co-ordinated as to work together for the best welfare and highest good of man, then it is the part of wisdom to make ourselves acquainted with his discovery and see if we cannot make a practical use of it to the end of a more perfect and fruitful life.

J. S. B.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Gov. SAM. TILDEN has gone to Europe. He will return in the fall.

A FARMER living near St. Joseph, Mo., was thrown from his wagon on Sunday night last and instantly killed.

J. H. PIERCE, United States marshal for the northern district of Minnesota, has tendered his resignation, to take effect the 31st of July, and it has been accepted.

A POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) telegram of the 17th, is as follows: "A tornado swept over a portion of Dutchess and Columbia counties yesterday afternoon accompanied by hail. Trees, fences and barns were destroyed and acres of corn and oats cut down."

SAYS A DISPATCH from St. Joseph, of the 16th inst.: "Miss Effie Canaday, a charming young lady, one of the 'honors' graduates at the late high school commencement, eloped yesterday with the clerk of the wholesale house of Buck & Co. The clerk's name is White."

It can be stated upon high authority, says a Washington dispatch, that before taking further steps towards a recognition of the Diaz government the United States will await the promised reparation for an actual invasion and conflict by Mexican troops on the soil of the United States.

A DISPATCH from Des Moines, July 18th, says: "The private bank of F. E. West & Sons, of this city, suspended this morning. Liabilities about \$130,000; assets, consisting almost entirely of real estate, are variously estimated at from \$40,000 to \$60,000. It is thought depositors will, by careful management, get thirty cents on the dollar."

A TELEGRAM from Leavenworth, Kans., of yesterday (18th inst.) is as follows: "Abernathy & Bro.'s three-story brick furniture warehouse and carpet sales rooms were nearly destroyed by fire to-day. It originated on the third floor, and burned down to the second floor. Everything was badly damaged by both fire and water. The value of the stock was about \$50,000; the damage about \$80,000. There was \$27,500 insurance on the stock, in the Atlas, Home, Phoenix of Hartford, Phenix of New York, Franklin, Imperial and Royal. The building was owned by ex-Senator Caldwell, and was damaged to the extent of about \$7,000."

A NEW YORK dispatch of the 17th says: "On Saturday night the passenger train on the Long Island railroad left Jamaica for Long Island City, and, when crossing a high bridge, a structure thirty feet high, the locomotive struck an obstruction on the track, which it jumped over, alighting on the rails again, as ten cars following the eleventh coach pushing the object from the rails. Upon examination it was found that a bar of iron had been placed across the track and fastened by a log of wood. Thomas Kelley, a lad of fifteen, was arrested, and confessed that he and three others had placed the obstruction upon the bridge, with the purpose of throwing the train over into the creek, so that they might plunder

the dead. They calculated that at least twenty people would be killed. Kelly's father is serving a life sentence for murder."

A MONDAY'S telegram from St. Louis is as follows: "Prof. Hayden, chief of the United States geological survey; Col. James Stevenson, of Washington; and Prof. Kost, Leiding, of the university of Pama, arrived here last night, and will be joined this evening by Sir James Hooker, president of the Royal academy, London, Lt.-Gen. Strachey, of the Royal Bengal engineers, also member of the Royal Geographical Society; and Prof. Asa Gray, of Harvard university. After spending a day or two in examining H. Shaw's botanical garden, of this city, the party will start for Colorado on a scientific exploration, after which they will proceed to Utah and California. Sir James Hooker and Gen. Strachey will make comprehensive reports of their tour to the English government, including comparisons between the botany and geology of this country and India."

SAYS A DISPATCH from Pittsburg of Tuesday: "The extensive foundry and machine shop of Hartup, occupying the square on Short street, between First and Second avenues, were destroyed by fire this afternoon. The fire broke out shortly before 5 o'clock in the rooms for storing old patterns, from sparks from the cupola. All efforts to control the flames were fruitless. The works are a total loss. The wall, facing Second avenue, fell outward and completely choked the street, many persons narrowly escaping with their lives from the falling debris. The loss is heavy. That on pattern, of which there were 35 years' accumulation, amounting to \$100,000; while the total loss will not fall short of \$300,000, on which it is said there will be about \$75,000 insurance upon the patterns of the machinery of the tow-boats Jessup Williams and John A. Wood. Yeager and Talley were among those destroyed by the works when destroyed, where employed on machinery of two large boats for corn, Kountz and Capt. Stockdale."

A ST. LOUIS dispatch of the 16th inst., says: "The sub-committee of the executive committee, appointed by the narrow gauge railroad convention, held here a short time ago, charged with the duty of issuing an address to the citizens of St. Louis and the people of the State regarding the construction of a narrow gauge railroad from St. Louis to Southeastern Kansas, will publish an address this morning. It contains statistics comparing the cost of construction and operating of narrow gauge roads, and recommends that St. Louis put an engineer corps in the field at once to survey one or more routes to the western border of the State. Three millions of dollars is the sum stated as the cost of three hundred miles of road. Of this amount St. Louis is asked to subscribe one million, and the people on the route agreed upon one million, to be paid in cash and material and work at cash prices, such subscribers to have option of receiving stock or transportation certificates redeemable in five equal annual installments without interest. The other million is to be raised by the sale of bonds, which the committee believe can be sold at par."

THE following telegrams were sent from Baltimore on Tuesday: "Strikers threw a freight train from the Baltimore and Ohio track early this morning, damaging the engine and some cars, and injuring the engineer and fireman. There is some excitement here over the attack of strikers upon the military at Martinsburg and the shooting of one striker. No freight trains have left Baltimore to-day, and probably will not move until the blockade at Martinsburg is raised. The strike is said to be confined to the firemen and brakemen in Baltimore and at Martinsburg. While quiet prevails in the city, the wildest rumors are afloat in regard to the strike this morning from Martinsburg. Later dispatches state that the strikers have complete control of everything. Passenger trains are not molested, and are running on time east and west. Col. Faulkner, with seventy-five men of the Berkley Light Infantry Guards, arrived with loaded muskets, and took charge of one of the west-bound trains which had been detained by the strikers, and putting his men on the train, attempted to move it on its way west. The strikers and their friends had gathered in strong force, not less than four hundred of them being on the scene. They were armed with every sort of weapon, and as the train was about to start they rushed upon it and cut the couplings of the cars. Col. Faulkner called on them to disperse, and ordered them back, but the orders were met with jeers and threats. The colonel then threatened that he would order his soldiers to fire on them if they did not immediately desist. Scarcely had the words fallen from his lips when a fusillade of small arms was opened upon the soldiers by the rioters. One of the soldiers was wounded by a pistol shot, and the officer immediately gave the order to his men to return the fire, the soldiers obeyed orders, and the fire was returned, and one of the rioters was killed outright, and others supposed to be wounded, as several were seen to be carried off by their comrades. This firing caused a scene of the wildest confusion, and several times they charged on the train, but the military had reloaded, and the rioters were re-

pulsed. Latest.—The situation along the B. & O. R. R. to-night is as follows: Between this city and Martinsburg there is no disturbance. At Martinsburg the strikers have absolute control, and refuse to allow freight trains to move from Martinsburg. The strike has extended to Wheeling, and also on the Parkersburg branch, numbering fully five hundred men. At Grafton violence was attempted but it was promptly checked by the civil authorities. At Keyser new men were forced from the trains by the strikers. At Martinsburg seventy trains, consisting of twelve hundred cars, loaded and empty, are held by the strikers. Between five and six hundred head of cattle were on the eastward bound trains, a large portion of which have been turned into stock yards or adjacent pastures. Many of the cars are laden with grain. Gov. Matthews is now at Grafton with the Mathews Guards, numbering sixty men."

As the following late dispatches from the Eastern war will show, the Russian forces have followed up their successful crossing of the Danube by pushing forward into and over the Balkan mountains towards Constantinople. News by cable from London of the 17th inst. gives the following as the Russian official account of the crossing of the Balkans:

TERNOVA, July 16.—Gen. Gourka with the advance guard of cavalry and infantry, has crossed the Balkans. On July 14th he surprised and defeated a Turkish battalion which guarded the outlet to the pass near the village of Khankalal. General Gourka is now marching on Kausakan, in the rear of the enemy, who occupies the fortified position of Khankalal. Two regiments of Cossacks have arrived at Yenli Saghra, and out the telegraph between that place and Novigord. On Sunday an engagement was fought near Orgazore, between a Cossack force and some detachments of Bashi Bazuks and Circassians, supported by Turkish infantry. The enemy held their ground until the arrival of some dragoons and a battery of artillery sent by General Gourka, when the Turks fled. A flag, several standard bearers and a quantity of arms were captured. A large contingent of the Russian army is marching on the Balkans. News of the crossing of the Balkans has evidently caused great excitement in Constantinople. A telegram from that city says the Turkish newspapers urge the inhabitants to form volunteer corps, as the enemy are at their gates. Work on the fortifications is being carried on with great activity. In Turkish quarters there is a general impression that foreign powers will interfere.

A war correspondent telegraphs: "After blockading the fortresses of the quadrilateral, 100,000 men are available for crossing the Balkans by the western line of invasion, exclusive of Gen. Zimmerman's army in the eastern section. As regards supplies, the Russians leave nothing to chance. Bucharest, the great central depot, contains stores of meat, to which the supplies of rice for the relief of the Bengal famine were a mere bagatelle. Sistova will be an intermediate and Ternaese the advanced depot. A rapid advance on Rusechuk does not seem imminent. Cavalry outposts extend from a point on the Danube twelve miles west of Rusechuk to forty miles inland, facing the foremost Turkish position on the river Low. Small reconnaissances are pushed forward, but the mass of the divisions have been stationary for about a week. Railroad communication on the Alexandrianople line have been suspended for everything except troops."

Reports from the other side of the Black sea still tell of Russian defeats. A correspondent with the Turks telegraphs under date of Kars, July 12th: "Mukhtar Pasha with the main army is in a strongly entrenched position on a ridge eight miles south. The Russians have withdrawn from the siege. I have inspected their batteries, which are constructed with skill and show traces of the accuracy of the Turkish fire. The Turks have a very fine force here now. The men are in excellent spirits and very confident. I doubt the possibility of Russia's gaining any more successes on this side this year, unless she has very strong reinforcements. At Okalissik and Tiflis, Turkish supports are steadily flowing in. The Russians, despite their strength, have met with many heavy reverses."

A correspondent with the Russian army telegraphs from Zaim, July 13th: "To-morrow we shall fall back some distance towards Alexandropol, from sanitary considerations. The Russians have established a military tribunal at Palvia, to try Mussulmans accused of complicity in Bulgarian massacres, and are executing men convicted on Bulgarian testimony. Eighteen thousand bombs have been fired at Kars. The expense is 1,500,000 roubles. Three Russian officers and 160 soldiers have been killed in batteries. The siege guns go to Alexandrianople. The Russians are slowly retreating. There is a slight advance by Mukhtar Pasha. His camp moves east to-day in the direction of Alexandrianople. Reinforcements are expected. Circassians and other tribes are in full rebellion, and have killed many thousands of Russians. Only the middle part of the mountains, with the important road from Ulade-Kavkaz to Tiflis is still faithful and to be relied upon. Famus is expected in the districts of Alashgherd, Kars, Kilis and Bayazid."







## Horticultural Department.

### Thinning out Fruit.

It is a well-known fact that the inflexible law of supply and demand, governs the prices of produce of all kinds. This fact being remembered, it is only necessary to bear in mind that the quantity of ordinary or inferior quality of produce is always in the excess, and when a glut appears in the market, the purchasers very naturally gravitate toward the best, which they can buy at fair prices—prices which pay the producer, even though they can get poor or ordinary quality of the same at their own figures, which is, as a rule, below the cost of production and marketing, bringing the producer in debt instead of returning him merely a fair profit on his produce.

There are very many ways to increase the size of the fruit, such as only planting those varieties best suited to your soil and climate; cultivating thoroughly and thinning out the fruit at certain stages of the growth. Thinning out apples, especially in a large orchard, to make them grow to a larger size, is but rarely resorted to on account of the tendency of the apple to come to nearly perfection under the best system of pruning and cultivation and the consequently small increase in price obtained for slightly larger specimens produced by thinning the fruit. The case, however, is different with pears, for the amount produced annually is far less than with apples, and the price per basket or bushel is considerably higher.

To enable pears to grow to a larger size, and to make size and quality rank ahead of mere quantity (though we believe that nearly the same weight of fruit is obtained by judicious thinning out, but in a few number of pears) the pears should be thinned out about two or three times during the season, in all to about one-half or more of the number of pears first set on the trees. About two weeks after the blossoms have dropped, go over the trees and sort out a few of the poorest specimens, and carefully remove them from the tree, having a care not to disturb those remaining. In from two to four weeks later, go over the orchard again and remove a few more of the inferior ones in the same careful manner; and again, in about the same length of time, give the orchard a third visit for the same purpose, which generally constitutes the last thinning out. Some pear growers merely go over the orchard once, during June, and thin out the fruit, and this is far better than leaving the tree to struggle with its load of fruit, trying to perfect all, only to fail in doing so, and to impair its vigor for next year's fruitage.

The mere idea of thinning out the fruit in a market orchard seems like something quite formidable indeed, but it amply repays to do so, as we well know from several years' experience. Our sales have invariably been most satisfactory, and the demand for our brand far ahead of the supply, which should be a good endorsement of the quality of our fruit. Let the skeptical ones try this thinning-out process on but a few trees, and we are confident they will be convinced that it pays as well as any one thing which could be done to insure a crop of large, fine, saleable fruit.—Ohio Farmer.

### Seeds, Clons, Etc.

Says the *Prairie Farmer*: "At the meeting of the Nurserymen's convention in Chicago, just passed, the agent of the Adams, American and United States Express companies stated to the delegates, that packages of seeds, cuttings, clons, roots, bulbs, and all articles such as nurserymen have been in the habit of sending by mail, would be carried by those companies, in packages not exceeding four pounds in weight, at the rate of one cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce, but no package to be rated at less than ten cents, and the valuation of each package to be fixed not exceeding \$1.

"A proposition has been submitted to the general managers of these companies, so the agent stated, to extend the liability to \$10. The Nebraska and Kansas Express companies have also agreed to enter into the arrangement.

"Jewelry, precious stones, gold and silver ware, silks, lace, furs, extra bulky articles, such as hats, caps, millinery goods, etc., liquids in glass, unless protected in wood, explosives, and other matters liable to cause damage, sealed packages, and any package containing matter of extraordinary value, are very properly excluded from the list. Thus, private companies have at last—as a sequel to the difficulty made by the post-office department over the transportation of packages through the mails—come to the rescue of farmers and others, who have heretofore often had their articles crushed and jammed out of shape in the mail bags."

### Protect the Toads.

Many boys seem to have a wonderful itching to knock over every toad with a stone or club, and when they happen to go within a few rods of a bird, they look around almost instinctively, for a stone to kill the dear little songster. This is exceedingly wrong, as toads and birds are the farmer's best and most useful friends and helpers. It is said that there is actually a considerable commerce in toads between France and England. A toad of good size and in fair condition will fetch a shilling (twenty-five cents) in the London market, and a dozen of the extra quality are worth

£1 sterling (\$5). A writer in a European paper states that any one may see these imported toads in the market gardens where the soil is moist, and the owners of these gardens even prepare shelter for them. Many grave persons have shaken their heads when they heard of this new whim of the English; but those laugh the best that laugh the last. This time the English are in the right.

The toad is very helpful to the husbandman as a destroyer of injurious insects on which it chiefly feeds. Toads have a curious, net-like lasso, which they throw out so quickly to trap insects, that a fly is not sufficiently agile to escape. Boys spare the harmless and useful toads, and the dear little birds that subsist on insects which destroy our fruit and grain. The president of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, N. C. Ely, who owns a farm worth \$60,000, in Connecticut, once stated to the club that he was accustomed to pay fifty cents each for toads which were put on his farm to destroy insects.—Practical Farmer.

### Fruit Growing in North Germany.

The monthly organ of the Society for *Beorderung des Gartenbaues* of Berlin gives an account of the village and parish of Werder, near Potsdam, which is famous for its fruits and devoted to their culture. The soil is poor, and the 975 acres in fruit are owned by 550 different persons, the average being about one and three-fourths acres. The land is valued at from \$75 to \$300 per acre; and the value of the annual yield, when not cut off by frost, is about \$150 per acre, of which about \$90 goes for assistance and manure. Peach trees are protected from October until the fruit is set, and when swelling they are watered daily with weak liquid manure. Peaches sell for four times the price of pears or cherries in the Berlin market, and their culture is increasing. Manure is applied to the trees in a curious way. Holes are dug near the trees with as little disturbance of the roots as possible, and are made three or four feet long and two and a half feet deep, and the manure is put at the bottom—below the roots, as much as possible—to induce deep rooting. They say that surface manuring encourages superficial rooting, and that has two serious disadvantages, namely, the roots are liable to be killed in severe winters if there is no snow to protect them, and also to suffer from drought in the summer.

### Packing Apples so as to Keep.

To avoid the cause of such complaints in future, it would be well to bear a few hints in mind. First, good clean barrels are necessary; old, damp, musty ones should never be used. Over the bottom of the barrel scatter a layer of buckwheat chaff, one inch deep; then put in a layer of apples, so that they will just touch each other, taking care not to crowd them too much; and if the apples in each layer are of uniform size, so much the better. Now spread a second layer of chaff, just enough to cover the apples, and work it down between them by pressing the hand over each stratum a few times. Continue this operation until your barrel is full, always pressing your apples down tight after you have inserted four or five layers. Apples picked, sorted and nicely packed in this way, will hardly ever rot; and should one do so, the chaff will absorb all juices, and those lying next to it will not be injured. Those who have only a few trees, and these mostly bearing fall fruit, can keep their apples far into winter, if packed in this way; and winter apples, indeed, do not get fit to eat until about midwinter. No chaff except buckwheat will do, as all others are apt to gather dampness and mold.—Rural New Yorker.

### A House for Drying Fruit.

A very good method is to make a frame, similar to that used for a hot bed, and cover it with sash, beneath which fruit is dried by the sun's heat; or a sheet-iron box, about three feet square and five feet high, may be made with a flue in the bottom, in which a small charcoal or wood fire may be kept. Shelves of wire gauze are arranged in the box, upon which the fruit is placed to be dried. Some holes are made in the bottom for the admission of fresh air, which is made to pass between two sheets of iron placed near the flue, so as to become heated; and after passing through the fruit on the shelves, the hot air, loaded with moisture, escapes through a ventilator at the top. Such a dry oven as this would dry two or three bushels of apples, or other fruit, in a day, and would consume half a bushel of charcoal daily.—N. Y. Times.

### Washing Trees.

Why use lime for the bodies and large branches of trees? It has an unnatural and unsightly appearance, while soft soap leaves the bark smooth and of a natural color, and my experience is that it is more effectual. It is an article that most country people have; if not, it can be obtained cheaply from the manufacturer. Potash is equally good. Dilute each pound to a gallon and a half of good water; put on with a stiff brush, and when not in use it should be kept in water. The person using it should be careful not to get it on his hands and clothes. Soft soap should be put on as thick as it can be used. Any rough bark should be scraped off before washing the trees, and when washed annually no rough bark will appear.—Charles Downing.

## The Household.

**CHISWICK PUDDING.**—The following is a cheap and very good pudding: Quarter pound of suet, quarter pound of flour, quarter pound of currants, two ounces of sugar, two tea-spoonfuls of treacle, juice and peel of one lemon, two table-spoonfuls of milk. Boil in basin quite three hours.

**GINGER BEER.**—One pint of molasses and two spoonfuls of ginger, put into a pail to be half filled with boiling water; when well stirred together fill the pail with cold water, leaving room for one pint of yeast, which must not be put in till lukewarm. Place it on the warm hearth for the night and bottle in the morning.

**ROOT BEER.**—Take a quantity of sarsaparilla roots, sassafras bark, and some hops, and boil till the strength is extracted. To three gallons of the liquor, after it is strained, add one quart of molasses and a cup of yeast. After standing in a warm place eight or ten hours strain again and bottle. It will be fit for use the following day.

**ORNAMENT FOR ROOM.**—Take a pine cone and lay it on the stove until the scales open. Fill the spaces with equal parts of sand and grass seed, and place lower half in water; place it then in a dark place for a week. On exposure to the light the seeds will produce a luxuriant growth. Hang in the window, and water daily with lukewarm water.

**DELMONICO HASH.**—Take cold roast lamb or mutton; throw away the fat portions; chop very fine and water enough to make it quite thin; boil in frying pan; add butter, salt and pepper to suit taste; have ready hot toast which has been well buttered and dipped into cream or rich milk, and spread the hash over the toast, and serve immediately.

**PRESERVATION OF FRUIT.**—Some one has patented the following method in England: Place the fruit in layers in a vertical vessel, separated by pulverized white sugar, and then cover with alcohol of eighty degrees. After twelve hours invert, and let alone for twelve to seventy-two hours, according to the nature of the fruit, which is then removed and allowed to drain and dry. For four pounds of fruit use two pounds of sugar, and two of alcohol.

**STEAMED BROWN BREAD.**—One quart sour milk or buttermilk, one teacup molasses, table-spoonful shortening, one tea-spoonful salt, one cup white flour, and corn meal to make a pretty stiff batter. Last, a tea-spoonful of soda. Put in a basin, which set in your steamer, and steam one and one-half hours; then set in stove oven for half an hour. If more convenient it may be put into a deeper vessel and set in a kettle of boiling water, instead of steaming.

**IMPREGNATED EGGS.**—Mr. Salvador uses a tube of paper, or rubber, eight to twelve inches long, and of the diameter of the eggs. On the fourth or fifth day of incubation, take the eggs one by one, and hold in one end of the tube, which is directed toward the sun. By looking through the tube bad eggs are easily detected. In five days the partially developed chicken can be seen through the illuminated shell. Of course, this does not hold good with eggs having colored shells.

**CANNING FRUIT.**—L. A. Hatch of Ithaca, Wis., writes to an exchange as follows: "Success in canning fruit depends upon the thorough exclusion of air. Not only should the jar containing it be securely closed, but all blubbers of air, no matter how small, should be exorcised from the fruit. In glass jars this is easily done. The air blubbers will be seen down the sides of the jar and can be removed by inserting a spoon and pressing the fruit back to allow the blubbers to rise in the clear juice. Then fill to overflowing, so all air will be excluded by the liquid, and while hot put on cover and turn down tight. Examine in a few days and if blubbers appear in the fruit, take it out and seal thoroughly, then re-can it. If well done the top of the jar will become concave and the fruit will appear to have shrunk a little. If fermentation takes place, the cover will bilge and the jar appear full, but may show considerable air in blubbers.

"Several of our friends have lost considerably by not observing the above directions, one of them losing ten or twelve gallons last season. The most trouble was with strawberries. Some kinds, the Wilson for instance, may be more so than others, owing greatly to the weather. One season they may give little trouble in canning, as they may be quite solid. Then the next they may be very troublesome, on account of the hollows being air-spaces that diffuse air through all the fruit when cooked.

"Of course it is essential to have a good, ripe, sound fruit, and to have it well cooked, also to seal it reasonably warm; but all that may be done and still loss occur from the presence of air as above described.

"We use and prefer the two-quart Mason glass jars, not because they are best in mechanical principle, but because the covers are strong and can be turned tightly, while some other patterns are faulty in this particular. We prefer two quarts as they are relatively cheaper than quarts, although the latter can be used best where the family is very small and the fruit is wanted for sauce alone and not for pie-making. Here we get the two-quart jars at about \$2 per dozen."

### Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.

In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a healthful activity of the system we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not exercised in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all druggists.

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## Farm and Stock.

## Is There any one Breed of Cattle Suitable for Every Location?

A farmer writes to the *Live-Stock Journal* as follows: "Much controversy and disputation might be disposed of, if the question which stands as a caption for this article could be properly settled. The beef breeds of cattle originated mainly in Great Britain—at least, they have been improved and brought to a high state of cultivation in that country; and, although a small country, comparatively, there are several distinct breeds, adapted to the different sections, and prominent among these, to-day, are the Devons, Herefords, and Short-horns. The dairy interest has its special breeds, although the dairy interest of England is largely supplied by crosses from these three beef breeds.

"In this country we have a wide diversity of climate and soil. The most important and systematic efforts to improve the beef cattle in this country was made in Ohio and Kentucky. It was made at a time when great attention was attracted to the Short-horns in England; and for those countries they answered an excellent purpose—pastures were rich, and corn was in abundance. I have not the date at hand, but I think for years Ohio and Kentucky were not only the center or supply for blooded stock, but for beef as well. Since then, a wide country has been opened, the beef-producing district has been pushed further west, and if the line is not west of the Missouri to-day, it soon will be.

"In the year 1857, the number of cattle received in Chicago was 48,534 head. In the year 1876, there were received 1,098,206 head.

"The day is not far distant when the country east of the Missouri river will be devoted, so far as its stock growing interest is concerned, to dairying; the breeding of fine stock and feeding; the breeding of beef steers being confined to the country west of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers; and the question will then arise, and must be met, as to the best breed of beef cattle for that country. The character of the country is such that it is and must ever remain a grazing country, except a strip immediately west of these rivers, from 100 to 150 miles wide, and this will be largely grazing. Beyond this there comes what has been known as the plains, extending from Montana on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and west, including the Rocky mountain range and beyond. It cannot be an agricultural country, except so far as irrigation can aid to this end. The pasture is sparse, and a large range is needed; but, whatever may be the opinion now, the time is coming when it will produce the beef for the country. How it shall be occupied is a question to be decided. Government must make some arrangement that will protect itself, and the stock men, and the range itself. With suitable protection it may last for all time; without it, it will in time be destroyed.

"But, the question now is, which of the beef breeds is best adapted to its wants?—for it is a beef producing, not a dairy country. This is the question which stock men must meet; and those who solve it and provide for it, ought to, and probably will, reap a rich harvest. The estimated average value of the cattle received at Chicago, in 1875, was \$50 per head. The average price of Colorado steers will not exceed \$30 for 1876. The same grade of steers in Colorado and Texas, on a range not overstocked, will weigh fully up to the weight in the States on good pasture and hay, and, with the present market, ought to bring 4c., and weigh upwards of 1200 pounds."

## Why Give Salt to Stock?

Of late quite a discussion has sprung up among stock-raisers and others, relative to feeding farm animals with salt, and strange as it may seem, there is a goodly number who claim that cattle and other animals, as sheep, horses, pigs, etc., thrive just as well without salt as with. One fact all, at the outset of this discussion, must admit, namely, that the desire for salt among animals is almost universal, and that desire is also very great, leading them to travel long distances, and often incurring great risk to life, in order to reach saline deposits. This physical demand is instructive and natural, growing out of the organic demands of the system. In all the mammalia, especially the vegetable feeders, who from the nature of their food require a powerful digestion, the necessity for salt is absolute. In the healthy human stomach, and also in the stomach of most animals, there is at all times, and particularly when the organ is empty of food, a considerable amount of free muriatic acid, which acts as a powerful solvent of all vegetable ingesta. This acid, which according to physiologists is so essential to a good digestion, is chiefly furnished by the decomposition of salt. Chemically speaking, common salt is a chloride of sodium, formed by the union of muriatic acid and soda. In the stomach, by some mysterious process, salt taken in the food or otherwise, is decomposed and the muriatic acid set free, and thus we have it ready in the stomach to do duty in the great vital process of digestion. Instinctively all animals call loudly for salt, and if there were no other reasons for feeding it, this would be sufficient. Without other and better guides it is always safe to follow the animal instinct, for to say

the least of them, they always point towards the truth. Aside from reasons above given, it is positively cruel to withhold this condiment from animals that so strongly desire it.

## Sagacity of a Fowl.

A gentleman of Colyton, Devon, tells the following story, as showing the amount of sagacity in the common fowl:

For some time past he has had a tribe of fowls, which, instead of roosting in the house intended for them, have persisted in taking for their abode at night a fine Portugal laurel situated in his grounds. During the last few months a neighbor's hen has been in the habit of joining his fowls, and roosting with them. The neighbor, after various vain attempts to keep the hen on his own premises, at length bethought himself of tying the hen's legs with a short string, in a similar manner to that in which a horse is hobbled. The bird, however, soon overcame this impediment, and resumed her old haunt. Shortly after her return in this hobbled condition, the whole household was startled just before dusk one evening by a strange noise outside of the house, and on looking to see the cause, they found the cock belonging to the above-mentioned brood of fowls walking up and down in a very excited manner, and giving utterance to a shrill noise, which more resembled a rapid succession of crows than anything else. At length they went out to him, and he fled, still screaming, towards the Portugal laurel, where, on following him, they found the poor hobbled hen suspended by her string from one of the branches, and they cut her down in time to save her life. Did not this show sense in the male bird worthy of a higher name than instinct?

## Light in Stables.

Neither cattle nor horses should be stalled in a dark stable, as all animals require light in the day time. A horse kept for months in a dark stable would be liable to become blind. In regard to light in swine pens, a writer says that two sows having litters on the 18th and 22d of January, respectively, were kept in two rather dark, but warm, temporary sties, and had to occupy them till about the middle of the month of April, when, for each sow with litter, one of the permanent sties was opened by selling the occupants. At that time the pigs which had been kept in the dark, temporary sties proved to be less lively than, and much inferior in weight and size, to those of any of litters raised in the less warm but well lighted permanent sties, notwithstanding that the difference in age was very small, and that food and care had been the same in every respect. One of the litters, born on the 18th of January, which had accidentally been the best lighted sty, though situated in the northwest and consequently coldest corner of the frame building, exhibited the most rapid growth, and the litter born on the 18th of January, which had the darkest sty, had made the poorest.—*Lawrence Farmer.*

## A Rooster with a Wooden Leg.

On the farm of Alfred Moore, of Moore's Mills, in this county, is a rooster which was so unfortunate as to lose a leg just below the first joint. The wound, however, healed and the rooster managed with difficulty to make his way from place to place. This summer a young man from this city with Mr. Moore became interested in the case and resolved to devote his genius to the cause in the hope of improving the means of locomotion for the rooster. So having captured the fowl, measurements were made and a wooden leg fitted on to the stump. But it did not stay on. Calling into consultation an elderly lady in the family, an improved leg was constructed and secured to the stump of the rooster, this time with success. After frantic endeavors on the rooster's part to kick it off, which made him fall down, he accepted the situation and now uses the leg successfully. The young man has received the congratulations of his friends, and no doubt would receive the thanks of the rooster if deprived of communication with the human family.—*Poughkeepsie Eagle.*

## A Model Scotch Farm.

The largest arable farm in Great Britain is said to be Cossford, in Roxburghshire, tenanted by Mr. William Scott. The east border counties have long been famous for the large extent of their farms. The most extensive is that of Cossford, on the property of the duke of Roxburgh. Its size is not all that is remarkable about it. When Mr. Scott got possession in 1869, there was then some 1,200 acres arable, with about 800 acres of moorland, bog, plantation, etc. In the course of a few years Mr. Scott reclaimed about 700 acres, limed the whole of the arable land, drained a considerable portion of it, and made about three miles of roads through the farm. The work was mostly all done in three years, and the tenant's expenditure in improvements and on stock, in that short period, amounted to \$125,000. It need scarcely be said that under the efficient management of Mr. Scott, the Cossford farm is paying handsomely. This is a striking example of what the energy and enterprise of the Scotch farmer can accomplish.

Oats are raised to considerable extent this year in Louisiana.

## Veterinary Department.

## Congestion and Inflammation of Mammary Glands—Garget—Mammitis.

**Causes.**—Blows on the gland, lying on a cold or sharp stone, sores on the teats, leaving the milk unduly long in the bag (hefting), standing in a current of cold air, exposure in cold showers or inclement weather, rich milk making food too suddenly supplied, indigestion, or indeed any derangement of the general health is liable to produce this disease in an animal in full milk. Ewes often lose their bags or their lives from sudden weaning of their lambs, or cows from neglect in milking. Some ailments, like cotton seeds, are dangerous.

**Symptoms.**—There may be simple warm, hot tense (caked) bag, or there may be a circumscribed nodular mass in the center of the bag. In severer cases there is lameness on the affected side, a red, hot, tense painful gland, with no secretion or only a bloody clot of mass. These cases come on with violent shivering, high temperature, strong rapid pulse and quickened breathing, dry nose, costiveness and suppression of urine. They may end in abscess, induration or gangrene, or a perfect recovery may ensue.

**Treatment.**—In mild cases with no fever and little pain, rub well with camphored spirits or weak iodine ointment or with plenty of elbow grease. Milk thrice a day and rub for a considerable time on each occasion. If unequal to active rubbing put a good hungry calf to the udder.

In severe cases, if seen in the shivering fit, give a strong cordial (ginger, pepper, whisky, brandy, gin or ale in several quarts of warm water) and envelop from head to tail in a thick rug wrung out of water as nearly boiling as possible, covering all with several dry blankets and binding firmly to the body; give copious warm water injections and bring if possible to a sweat. When this has lasted half an hour uncover gradually, rub dry and cover with a light dry wrapping.

If the disease has advanced further and there is already active inflammation in the gland, foment continuously with warm water or support in a poultice, cutting holes for the teats, adding a little belladonna to relieve the pain. Give an active purge (salts) and follow up with acetic acid and niter. Draw off the milk frequently, using a milking tube if the act is very painful. If the discharge smells sour, inject a weak solution of carbonate of soda and permanganate of potassa (five grains of each to one ounce of water). If the gland becomes hard and indurated, rub with iodine ointment or mercurial ointment, not both. If matter forms, open with the knife. If gangrene ensues, use lotions of carbolic acid or chloride of lime. Many sheep do well with a coating of tar on the gland. In the advanced stages nourish well and give tonics (sulphate of iron, gentian, columba).—*Prof. James Law.*

I have a valuable young horse who bruised his knee against his manger ten days ago; it is swollen enormously and quite hot; the swelling doesn't go down at all. Please tell me what to do for it, and do you think it will always affect him? He doesn't walk lame, but a little stiff.

**ANSWER.**—The synovial bursa having been injured, setting up an inflammation, causes an increased secretion of synovia from which the swelling is largely due. **Treatment:** If his general condition is not perfect give him a cathartic; open the sac by making a small opening at its most pendulous part and press out all the collection you can; shower it with cold water; apply the following liniment, and bandage with a compress bandage three or four times a day until the inflammation subsides: Take acetate of lead and tincture of opium, two; Fleming's tincture of aceto, one ounce; water, one pint; make into a solution; when the fluid ceases to flow from the opening (which will require to be opened every morning with a probe or some blunt instrument) you can begin to paint it with tincture of iodine once a day, and if any enlargement should remain after twenty days or a month, you had better apply a mild blister to the parts.

I have a horse who has a swelling between his fore legs, almost as large as the top of a man's head, and as hard as a rock. After driving him about a mile the lump decreases and gets very soft. The horse is perfectly healthy every other way, and has but one other fault—he never lies down at night, and very often falls very heavily when he is sleeping. Can anything be done to make him lie down? By answering the above questions you will greatly oblige a regular subscriber.

**ANSWER.**—In our opinion the swelling is the result of a bruise, probably from the feet, while the animal was in the recumbent position, and, since it has become sore, he prefers standing to suffering the pain from having the feet again come in contact with it. We would recommend emptying the sac by the use of the aspirator, if it is possible to procure one; if not, make a small opening at its most pendulous part when it is swollen hard; endeavor to press out all the fluid; and, if it should again fill, repeat the operation. Take iodide of potassium two; resin, pulverized, three ounces; make into eight powders; give one night and morning in soft feed. The animal will lie down when the soreness subsides.

VEGETINE  
IS MY FAMILY  
MEDICINE;  
I WISH NO OTHER.

PROVIDENCE, April 7, 1876.  
Mr. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir:—When I was about 8 years of age a humor broke out upon my face and all other such remedies as she knew of, but it continued to grow worse, until finally she consulted a physician and he said I had the salt rheum, and doctored me for that complaint. He relieved me some, but said I could not be permanently cured as the disease originated in the blood. I remained a great sufferer for several years, until I heard of and consulted a physician, who said I had the scrofulous humor and if I would allow him to doctor me he would cure me. I did so, and he commenced healing up my sores and succeeded in effecting an external cure, but in a short time the disease appeared again in a worse form than ever, as cancerous humor upon my lungs, throat and head. I suffered the most terrible pain, and there seemed to be no remedy, and my friends thought I must soon die, when my attention was called, while reading a newspaper, to a VEGETINE testimonial of Mrs. Waterhouse, No. 364 Athens street, South Boston, and I, formerly residing in South Boston and being personally acquainted with her and knowing her former feeble health, concluded I would try the Vegetine. After I had taken a few bottles it seemed to force the sores out of my system, but my running sores in my ears, which for a time were very painful, but I continued to take the Vegetine until I had taken about 25 bottles, my health improving all the time from the commencement of the first bottle, and the sores to heal. I commenced taking the Vegetine in 1872, and continued its constant use for six months. At the present time my health is better than it ever has been since I was a child. The Vegetine is what helped me, and I most cordially recommend it to all sufferers, especially my friends. I had been a sufferer for over 30 years, and until I used the Vegetine, I found no remedy; now I use it as my family medicine, and wish no other.

Mrs. B. C. COOPER.  
No. 1 Joy street, Providence, R. I.

## VEGETINE.

The range of disorders which yield to the influence of this medicine, and the number of defined diseases which it never fails to cure, are greater than any other single medicine has hitherto been recommended for by any other than the proprietors of some quack nostrum. These diseases are Scrofula and all eruptive diseases and Tumors, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia and Special Complaints and all inflammatory symptoms; Ulcers, all Syphilitic diseases, Kidney and bladder diseases, Dropsy, the whole train of painful disorders which so generally afflict the human system, and which carry annually thousands of them to premature graves; Dyspepsia, that universal curse of American manhood, Heartburn, Piles, Constipation, Nervousness, inability to sleep, and impure blood.

This is a formidable list of human ailments for any single medicine to successfully attack, and it is not probable that any one article before the public has the power to cure the quarter of them except Vegetine. It lays the axe at the root of the tree of disease by first eliminating every impurity from the blood, promoting the secretions, opening the pores—the great escape valves of the system—invigorating the liver to its full and natural action, cleansing the stomach and strengthening digestion. This much accomplished, the speedy and the permanent cure of not only the diseases we have enumerated, but likewise the whole train of chronic and constitutional disorders, is certain to follow. This is precisely what Vegetine does, and it does it so quickly and so easily that it is an accomplished fact almost before the patient is aware of it himself.

## BEST REMEDY IN THE LAND.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1876.  
Mr. H. R. STEVENS:—Dear Sir:—I desire to state to you that I was afflicted with a breaking out of blotches and pimples on my face and neck for several years. I have tried many remedies, but none cured the humor on my face and neck. After using two or three bottles of your Vegetine the humor was entirely cured. I do certainly believe it is the best medicine for all impurities of the blood that there is in the land, and should highly recommend it to the afflicted public. Try yours.  
P. FERRINE, Architect.

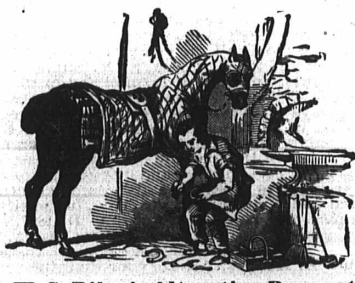
Mr. Perrine is a well-known architect and builder at Little Falls, N. Y., having lived there and in the vicinity for the last thirty-three years.

## VEGETINE.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.

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Dr. W. S. Riley's Alternative Renovating Powders.

These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasal polypus, and all derangements of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling worms. These powders are the only blood and liver renovator now in use and only prepared by Dr. Riley, whose labors have spent much time and money searching out roots and herbs for the benefit of our domestic animals. Every farmer, stock raiser and drover should have a box of these powders, as they not only treat the skin from all dandruff, and leaves your animals in fine spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction.

Dr. W. S. RILEY, V. S.  
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Thoroughly Cleanses the Skin, Beautifies the Complexion, Prevents and remedies Rheumatism and Gout, Heals Sores and Abrasions of the Cuticle and Cures Eruptions of the Skin.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Prices—25 cents per Cake; Box (3 cakes) 70 cents. N. B.—Sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

C. N. CRITTENDON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Avenue, N. Y.

See this. Only \$1.50 capital required to start canvassing for GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP. Apply with stamp to JOHN K. HOLLOW-CANVASSERS, 111 East Eighth street, New York.

\$250 Reward for an Incurable case. Dr. J. P. FERRINE, being sworn says: I graduated in 1855, appointed to Professor of the Law, have devoted 24 years exclusively to Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Kidney and Liver diseases, Liver and Gall bladder diseases, Dropsy, and all other diseases, and have cured many cases, or will refund money. Pamphlets, References, and Medical advice sent by mail, gratis. Address Dr. FERRINE, 24 Fourth Street, Lawrence, Kansas.



## HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF

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

Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fittula, Poll-Evil, Hide-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

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

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Deposits amounting to one dollar and over

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At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$8,000 in

35 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per

cent. the result would be \$16,000 in 35

years 4 months, 16 days; or at 10 per cent.

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per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$1,000,000 in

59 years and 7 months, or during the life-

time of many a young man now 21 years of

age. \$100 would of course increase to \$100,000 in the same time.

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All Collars Guaranteed to be as

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