

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

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LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, MARCH 8, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 266.

ONE MINUTE AT A TIME.

BY DAVID A. CURTIS.

A minute at a time we live our lives,
Not shall we live the best or worst.
The second time, but each in turn arrives,
Fulfills its mission—blest or cursed.
And dies, as swiftly as it came, away
To join the others in eternal day.

There is no need to reckon time by years,
Or strive to conquer, all at once,
The difficulties life may bring, its fears,
And doubts, the perils that confront.
The weakest as the bravest in the fight,
No need to doubt the triumph of the right.

What though the moments may be clouded now?
What if the truth be crushed to earth?
No minute dies but its task noted how,
No death that will not have new birth.
The time we reckon lost, perchance may be
The time that lives above eternally.

Then if thou meet the minutes as they come,
And join to each the allotted care,
All time is conquered, and all trouble's sum,
Will be a burden light to bear.
And roundest well thy life will be at last
One moment thou hast lived the minutes past.

Then 'twill not for the morrow, thou canst not
Anticipate the minute's flight.
Heed now the minutes passing; give thy thought
To duties near. Do with thy might.
What is the nearest, so shall time be blest.
And with its labor earn eternal rest.

OUT OF WORK.

"It's house Maria, I have tried everywhere."
"But you are not going to give it up yet, Peter?"

"Give it up! How can I help it? In four days I have been to every book bindery in the city, and not a bit of work can I get."

"Have you tried anything else?"
"What else can I try?"
"Anything you can do."

"Yes, I've tried other things. I've been to more than a dozen of my old friends and offered to help them."

"And what did you mean to do for them?"
"I offered either to post their accounts, make out bills, or attend to the counter."

Mrs. Stanwood smiled as her husband spoke thus.
"What makes you smile?" he asked.
"To think that you would have imagined that you would find work in such a place. But how is Mark Leeds?"

"He's worse off than I am."
"How so?"
"He has nothing in his house to eat."

A shudder crept over his wife's frame now.
"Why do you tremble, wife?"
"Because when we shall have eaten our breakfast to-morrow morning, we shall have nothing."

"What!" cried Peter Stanwood, half start from his chair. "Do you mean that?"
"Do."

"But our four!"
"All gone. I baked the last this afternoon."
"But we have pork!"
"You ate the last this noon."
"Then we must starve!" groaned the stricken man, starting across the room.

Peter Stanwood was a book-binder by trade, and had been out of employment about a month. He was one of those who generally calculate to keep about square with the world, and who consider themselves particularly fortunate if they keep out of debt. He was now thirty years of age, and had three children to provide for, beside himself and wife, and this, together with his house rent, was a heavy draught upon his purse, even when work was plenty; but now there was nothing.

On the following morning the last bit of food in the house was put on the table. Stanwood could hardly realize that he was penniless, and without food. For years he had been gay, thoughtless and fortunate, making the most of the present, forgetting the past and letting the future take care of itself. Yet the truth was naked and clear, and when he left the house he said, "Something must be done."

No sooner had her husband gone than Mrs. Stanwood put on her bonnet and shawl. Her oldest child was a girl eleven years old and her youngest four. She asked her next door neighbor if she would take care of her children till noon. These children were well known to be good and quiet, and they were taken cheerfully. Then Mrs. Stanwood looked up her house and went away. She returned at noon, bringing some dinner for her children, and then went away again. She came home in the evening, before her husband, carrying a heavy basket on her arm.

"Well, Peter," she asked, after her husband had entered and sat down, "what luck?"
"Nothing, nothing," he groaned. "I made out to get a dinner with an old chemist, but could not find work."

"And where have you looked to-day?"
"O, everywhere. I've been to a hundred places, but it's the same story in every place. It's nothing but one eternal no, no, no. I'm sick and tired of it."

"And what have you offered to do?"
"Why, I have even gone so far as to offer to send a liquor store down street."

"Now what shall we do?" uttered Peter.
"Now, we will eat out supper, and then talk the matter over."

"Supper? Have you any?"
"Plenty of it."

"But you told me you had none."
"Neither had we this morning, but I have been after work to-day, and found some."

"Yes."
"But how—where?"
"Why, first I went to Mrs. Snow's. I knew her girl was sick, and I hoped she might have work to be done. I went to her and told her my story, and she set me at work at once doing her washing. She gave me food to bring home to my children, and paid me three shillings when I got through."

"You been washing for our butcher's wife?" said Peter, looking very much surprised.
"Of course I have, and have thereby earned enough to keep us in food through to-morrow at any rate; so to-morrow you may come home to dinner."

"But how about the rent?"
"O, I have seen Mr. Simpson, told him just how we were situated, and offered him my watch as a pledge for the payment of our rent within two months, with interest on arrearages up to date. I told him I did the business because you were away hunting for work."

"So he's got your watch?"
"No, he wouldn't take it. He said if I would become responsible for the rent, he would let it rest."

"There, we've got a roof to cover us, and good food for to-morrow, but what next? Oh, what a curse these hard times are!"
"Don't despair, Peter, for we shall not starve. I've got enough engaged to keep us alive."

"Ah, what is that?"
"Mr. Snow has engaged me to carry small packages, baskets, bundles and so forth to his rich customers. He has had to give up one of his horses."

"Maria, what do you mean?"
"Just what I say. Mr. Snow came to dinner; I was there, and asked him if he ever had light articles which he wished to send around to his customers. Never mind what he said. He did happen to want just such work done, though he had meant to call upon the idlers that lounge about the market. He promised to give me all the work he could, and I'm to be there in good season in the morning."

"This is a pretty go; my wife turned butcher's boy! You will not do any such thing."
"And why not?"
"Because."
"Say, because it will lower me in the social scale."
"Well, so it will."

"Then it is more honorable to live still and starve too, than to earn honest bread by honest work. Tell you that, if you cannot find work I must. We should have been without bread to-night had I not found work to-day. You know that all kinds of light, agreeable business are seized upon by those who have

particular friends, and engage in them. At such a time as this it is not for us to consider what kind of work we will do, so long as it is honest. O, give me the liberty of living upon my own deserts and the independence to be governed by my own convictions of right."

"But, my wife, only think, you carrying about butcher's stuff. Why, I could sooner do it myself."

"If you will go," said the wife with a smile, "I will stay at home with the children."

It was hard for Peter Stanwood, but the more he thought upon the matter, the more he saw the justice and right of the path into which his wife had thus led him. Before he went to bed he promised that he would go to the butcher's in the morning.

And Peter Stanwood went to his new business. Mr. Snow greeted him warmly, praised his faithful wife, and then sent him off with two baskets, one to a Mr. Smith's and another to Mr. Dixie's. The new carrier worked all day, and when it came night he had earned ninety-seven cents. It had been a day of trials, but no one sneered at him, and all of his acquaintances whom he met greeted him the same as usual. He was far happier now than he was when he went home the night before, for now he was independent.

On the next day he earned over a dollar; and thus he continued to work, for a week, at the end of which he had five dollars and seventy cents in his pocket, besides having paid for all the food for his family, save some few pieces of meat that Snow had given them. On Saturday evening he met Mark Leeds at the binder, who had been discharged himself. Leeds looked careworn and rusty.

"How goes it?" asked Peter.
"Don't ask me," groaned Mark. "My family are all starved."

"But can't you find anything to do?"
"Nothing."
"Have you tried?"
"Everywhere; but it's no use. I have pawned all my clothes save those I have on. I've been to the bindery to-day, and what do you suppose he offered me?"

"What was it?"
"Why, he offered to let me do his hand-carting! He has just turned off his man for getting drunk, and offered me the place. The old curmudgeon, I had a great mind to pitch him into the hand-cart and run him into the—"

"If I had been in your place I should have taken up with the offer."

Mark mentioned the name of the same individual again.
"Why," resumed Peter, "I have been doing the work of a butcher's boy for a whole week."

Mark was incredulous, but his companion convinced him, and they separated, one going home happy and contented, and the other going away from home to find some sort of excitement in which to drown his misery.

One day Peter had a basket of provisions to carry to his former employer. He took the load upon his arm, and just as he was entering the yard of the customer, he met him coming out.

"Ah, Stanwood, is this you?" asked his old employer, kindly.
"Yes, sir."

"And what are you up to now?"
"I'm a butcher's boy, sir."

"You see I've brought provisions for you, sir. I am a regular butcher's boy, sir."

That night he gave Mr. Snow notice that he must quit, and on the following morning went to the bindery. For two days he had little to do, but on the third day a heavy job came in, and Peter Stanwood had steady work. He was happy; more happy than ever, for he had learned two things—first, what a noble wife he had; and second, how much resources for good he held within his own energies.

Our simple picture has two points to its moral. One is, no man can be lowered by honest labor. The second, while you are enjoying the fruits of the present, forget not to provide for the future, for no man is so secure that the day may come when he will want the squanderings of the past.

Napoleon's Opinion of Russia.
Napoleon on St. Helena, in conversation with the surgeon, Barry O'Meara, spoke of Russia's purposes thus: In the course of a few years Russia will have Constantinople, the greatest part of Turkey, and all Greece. This I hold to be as certain as if it had already taken place.

Almost all the cajoling and flattery which Alexander practiced toward me was to gain my consent to effect this object. I would not consent, foreseeing that the equilibrium of Europe would be destroyed. In the natural course of things in a few years Turkey must fall to Russia. The greatest part of her population are Greeks, who, you may say, are Russians. The powers it would injure, and who could oppose it, are England, France, Prussia and Austria.

Now as to Austria, it will be very easy to engage her assistance by giving her Serbia and other provinces bordering on Austrian dominion reaching near to Constantinople. The only hypothesis that France and England will ever be allied with sincerity will be in order to prevent this. But even this alliance would not avail. France, England and Russia united cannot prevent it. Russia and Austria can at any time effect it. Once mistress of Constantinople, Russia gets all the commerce of the Mediterranean, becomes a great naval power, and God knows what may happen. She quarrels with you (England) marches off to India an army of 70,000 good soldiers, which to Russia is nothing, and 100,000 canaille Cossacks, and others, and England loses India. Above all other powers Russia is most to be feared, especially by you. Her soldiers are braver than the Austrians, and she has the means of raising as many as she pleases. In bravery the French and English soldiers are the only ones to be compared to them. All this I foresaw. I went to Italy still farther than others, and I wanted to establish a barrier against those barbarians by re-establishing the kingdom of Poland, and putting Poniatski at the head of it as king. But your imbeciles of ministers would not consent. A hundred years hence, I shall be applauded, and Europe, especially England, will lament that I did not succeed. When they see the finest countries in Europe overcome, and a prey to those northern barbarians, they will say, "Napoleon was right."

Of the 90,621 depositors in the savings institutions of Maine, 74,825 hold deposits whose balance is \$500 and less. Of this statement the Hon. William W. Bolster, the bank examiner, says: "It is believed that the large number of small accounts are due largely to the laboring men, women and children of our State, who have in seasons of prosperity reserved and laid aside a portion of their wages for future need, and who, since the adverse condition in the labor market, have been compelled from time to time to reduce their deposits, thereby bridging over the present period of stagnation in the various branches of industries, and preserving themselves from falling into absolute destitution. A want of opportunity to do this would be a fruitful source of poverty, pauperism and crime. Our savings institutions afford this opportunity of putting safely aside means for the day of adversity. They appeal to all classes, to their love of independence, to their pride, to their domestic affections, in short, to their manhood, educating them to habits of sobriety, industry, economy and self-reliance."

Mr. Falls, a well known Irish sportsman, happened one day to ride down a hound. The irascible but witty master attacked him in no very measured language. "Sir," was the exclamation, "I'd have you recollect that I am Mr. Falls of Dungannon!" The rejoinder was ready. "I don't care if you are Mr. Falls of Dungannon, you shall ride over my hounds!"

A statistical European book-maker has recently given American ladies the distinction of having the smallest feet by nature among their sex, and from them he ascends in the order of Spain, Italians, Russians and English to the Germans.

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—You was inquiring very much where the young folks had gone to; I guess I am not gone yet. I was intending to write last week, but I forgot it till it was too late and I thought I would write this week, as I did not want to have the young folks stop writing. I have been going to school this week; us school boys have been having a fine time playing ball. We had a little shower here Tuesday night and it was a little sticky in the morning, but we had a fine time for all that. I have three sisters; one of them is nine years old, the next one is six years old, and the youngest is two years old. The oldest one's name is Ada, the next one's name is Hattie, the youngest one's name is Mattie. Mattie has been sick this week but she is pretty near well now. I have been playing to-day, and reading the SPIRIT; I have caught a pair of red birds this winter; I would like to sell them, but I cannot find any body that wants to buy them. We have got up a paper at school called the *Advocate*, and it is made up of just what the scholars write and give to the teacher. I guess I had better quit for there may be a good many writing this week and I have to go to scrubbing the floor. I guess I will give you a charade before I quit:

My first is in rap but not in knock.
My second is in lock also in clock.
My third is in cow also in horse.
My fourth is in lie but not in Kate.
My fifth is in girl but not in boy.
My sixth is in hen but not in rooster.
My whole is something farmers use.

EMERY SHIELDS.
DA SOTO, Johnson county, Feb. 23, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—The snow is fast settling on the hills; some days there is a good crust so that we boys have good times sliding. There has been over four weeks since we have had a storm. I go to singing school every Friday night. I have got a pair of steer calves that I am breaking; I yoke them most every day. We had twelve weeks of school which is now finished, but I go to Sunday-school. Mother wants ever so much to go to Boston while Moody and Sankey are there, but don't know as she will be able to arrange things so she can. Wish she would; perhaps I could go too. If I write any more you won't want to hear from me again, I am afraid, so I will close.

AMOS S. CHASE.
CORNISH PLAT, N. H., Feb. 23, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write. Well, I am going to school and learning very fast. I study reading, spelling, geography, grammar, third part arithmetic, mental arithmetic, and orthography. I like all my studies except the orthography. We have to write compositions, or speak declamations. I wrote a composition last week. I have a very nice pony. It was a present to me. Its name is Petty. It is about two years old. I guess this is all this time, and I will write more next time.

LILLIE ARCHER.
GARNETT, Kans., Feb. 23, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I have never written for your paper before; but I will try and write every week. I go to school and study reading, spelling, arithmetic and grammar. We have a good teacher; her name is Miss Hutchinson. We have open grange every two weeks; I enjoy it very much. I will close for this time, but will write again. Yours truly,

MARSHA CAMPBELL.
LAWRENCE, Kans., March 2, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—Here is a grammatical enigma: I am a name of twelve letters: My 12, 10, 7, 1, is an interjection. My 3, 2, 9, 11, 5, is an adjective. My 12, 9, 4, 5, is a noun. My 3, 5, is a pronoun. My whole is the name of a prominent business man of Kansas City, Missouri.

Z. A. W.

Our young friends are beginning to appear interested again in this column. For three weeks the letters have been so numerous that a number have been crowded out to appear in the order in which they were received. We are pleased that so much interest is taken, and will find room for every letter. Aunt Helen was not obliged to give you a lecture either, but we think the little folks would like to hear from her. All those who would like to hear from Aunt Helen again please signify it in your next letter and we will send her the invitations. In sending puzzles and enigmas, our young friends must be sure and always send the answers.

The answer to Frank Warner's enigma in last week's issue, is "Cocoa Nut Tree." Several "Young Folks'" letters stand over to appear in our next issue.

Kansas State News.

ANDERSON has taken a painful blow from a bee-tree near Cottonwood Falls.

The butchers of Clay Center have made war upon each other, and knocked down the prices.

It is understood that the First Baptist church of Beloit intends completing their church building this spring.

A FARMER living near Chanute recently killed an eighteen months old hog that weighed six hundred and ninety-four pounds.

A NUMBER of Wathena children have had the measles, whooping cough and chicken pox all at once. Brought on the little folks.

THE building committee of the M. E. church, at Bristol, Osborne county, are intending to push the building to an early completion in the spring.

A MANHATTAN barber on the eve of his marriage "skipped the country." The wedding feast had been prepared, but there was no groom to eat.

A. L. REDDEN, of Eldorado, Kan., and Lewis Hanback, of Topeka, have been appointed assistant United States district attorneys of Kansas.

SCARLET fever is prevailing in Wichita in an epidemic form, over one hundred cases having occurred, and many of them with a fatal termination.

ABOUT 12,000 acres of land have been entered at the Larned United States land office, since Saturday over two-thirds of this amount being entered in Pawnee county.

THE vacation by act of the Legislature, of the town site of Twin Springs, in Linn county, calls forth a column of interesting reminiscences in the *La Cygne Journal*.

It is said that water is so scarce at Cedar Vale that even the dumb animals have taken to drinking whisky, and the animals that are not dumb soon become so after drinking it.

A BRANKMAN on the Gulf road by the name of Helm had two fingers and the back of his right hand badly mutilated while coupling freight cars in La Cygne on Wednesday.

SAYS the *Olathe Progress*: "Hundreds of Ohio and Indiana farmers are coming to Kansas for farms this spring, and it is expected a goodly number will invest in Johnson county."

An unknown man in Leavenworth attempted to commit suicide on Wednesday last by throwing himself on the railroad track in front of a moving train. He was saved by the yardmaster.

THE editor of the Marion county *Record* took some of the numerous grasshoppers that have hatched in that neighborhood and exposed them to the cold rain of the 7th inst., and they died in a short time.

A FARMER of Miami county, gives the following as a sure cure for the hog cholera: 2 lbs. of sal-soda, 2 lbs. of sulphur, 1 lb. of salt-peter, 2 oz. of arsenic, mix in slop or bran. This is two doses for forty hogs.

THE proposition to vote Coffey county bonds to the amount of \$50,000 in aid of the extension of the Kansas City, Ottawa, Burlington and Santa Fe railroad to Burlington, was carried by over two-thirds majority.

A PACK of gray wolves in Johnson county recently vanquished a number of hounds belonging to a hunter named Rogers, and some Jackson county, Mo., Nimrods are organizing for the purpose of wreaking vengeance on said wolves.

ACCORDING to the *Hays Sentinel*, "Messrs. Ainsley & Petrie, of Victoria, have brought a flock of sheep numbering 2,200 head through the winter, thus far with the loss of twenty-one head; and the entire flock is in good condition."

MISS EMMA PATRIDGE, of Coffey county, is teaching her thirteenth term of school. She commenced teaching when fifteen years of age, and has bought a horse and buggy and an organ, besides taking care of herself without aid from others.

MAJ. DOWNS, of the Central Branch R. R., says there are 250,000 bushels of corn in store along that road, and 1,900,000 bushels on hand in the adjacent counties. The corn crop of Kansas exceeded 80,000,000 bushels in 1875, and was equally as large in 1876.

THE *La Cygne Journal* says: "The Masons and Odd Fellows of La Cygne have decided to put an addition and otherwise improve their lodge property in this city, and in order to raise funds for the purpose have decided to get up a course of lectures. Their programme will soon be announced and is a very attractive one."

AT a recent "grasshopper meeting" in Saline county, several gentlemen stated that they had been experimenting with the eggs, and were hopeful that a very large proportion had been destroyed. Six weeks ago there had been no difficulty in hatching them in six hours by artificial means; recently under the same condition they had been unable to hatch them at all.

THE *Marion News* says that in anticipation of the speedy sale of the Otoe Indian reserve, settlers, claim speculators and dead beats are flocking to that section of country. At present there are three or four hundred settlers equated on claims in the vicinity of Otoe village.

All west of the Blue river, 125,000 acres, is to be sold. The survey, appraisement and sale will take place this spring and summer, and good results are expected to follow. The settling of this fine tract of land, and among which is the establishment of the Blue Valley, will be a valuable boon to the settlers.

THE *Lawrence Journal* says: "The failure of the First National Bank of Franklin, Jefferson county, Indiana. Mrs. Everett McCullin held stock to the amount of \$2,300,

and the stockholders will not only lose their stock but be compelled to pay an assessment of fifty per cent. besides to make up the deficiencies to depositors. R. T. Taylor, the defaulting cashier of this bank, is now in the insane asylum. Gilford Brewer of this township, was also cashier of the same bank for a number of years."

THE *Hays Sentinel* says: "A band of six hundred Omaha Indians, under Yellow Smoke, have been camped just above town for the past few days. They are peaceable and quiet, and many of them can speak English fluently. They are now on their return to their reservation, in Nebraska, from a five months' hunt in Colorado and the Indian Territory. They had poor success, and report game very scarce. They have their women and children, and ponies, and dogs, and tents, and the entire paraphernalia of an Indian village along, and they seem to enjoy the trip amazingly."

THE Junction City *Tribune* says: "Mr. M. Barry, of Millford, who recently sold six steers to Thos. York weighing fourteen hundred pounds each, is also doing something in corn and pigs. He has brought to the *Tribune* office two fine ears of corn as specimens of a crop that yields eighty bushels per acre. Mr. Barry believes in the use of lime on land, as it makes a greater and better yield of grain. He also hands us the measurements of a Poland-China pig, twenty-two months old, as follows: length, six feet nine inches; girth, six feet; height of shoulder, two feet nine inches; height of hips, three feet; width across shoulders, twenty-two and a half inches. Supposed weight, eight hundred pounds. This pig is still living and still growing and fattening."

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.
PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs; increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

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DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, in CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

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"New York, January, 1874.
"Every owner of horses should give the Centaur Liniment a trial. We consider it the best article ever used in our stables."
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"I have used the Centaur Liniment for some time, and it has cured many of our horses of Scurches, Sweeney, and general Lameness, and is worth millions of dollars annually to Farmers, Livery-men, Stock-growers, Sheep-raisers, and those having horses or cattle."
What a Farrier cannot do for \$20 the Centaur Liniment will do at a trifling cost.
These Liniments are sold by all dealers throughout the country. They are warranted by the proprietors, and a bottle will be given to any Farrier or Physician who desires to test them."

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Pitcher's Castoria is a complete substitute for Castor Oil, and is as pleasant to take as Honey. It is particularly adapted to Teething and irritable children. It destroys worms, assimilates the food, regulates the stomach, and cures Wind Colic. Few remedies are so efficacious for Feverishness, Croup, Worms and Whooping Cough. Castoria is a scientific and purely vegetable preparation, more effective than Castor Oil and neither gags nor gripes. Prepared by Messrs. J. B. Rose & Co., 46 Day St., New York, from the recipe of Samuel Pitcher, M. D., of Barnstable, Mass.

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GRAPE-VINES.

N. B.

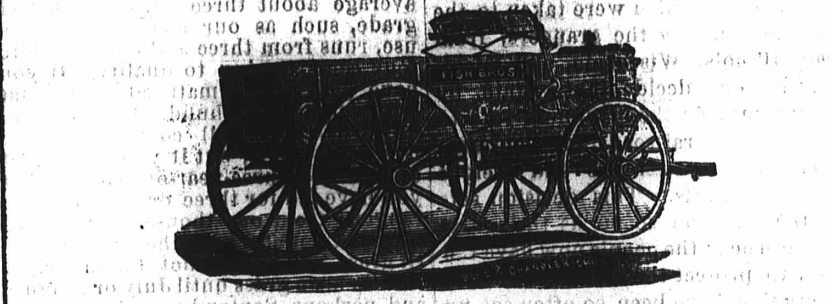
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GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

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227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, opposite the Matteson House,
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STAR CORN PLANTERS,
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STEVENS' PATENT BIGG CASES.
NO. 408 DELAWARE ST. BKT. 4TH & 5TH
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Consignments Solicited.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1877.

WE HAVE A PRESIDENT.

At last the citizens of this nation have the satisfaction of knowing who will administer the affairs of government in our land for the next four years. The struggle between the two great parties for power has ended. It was a hard fight and closely contested, yet we have reason to be thankful that a decision has been arrived at through peaceful measures. From the 4th inst., to four years thereafter, Rutherford B. Hayes, the Republican candidate for president of these United States, will be recognized as the chief magistrate of our nation, and let us hope that his administration will prove one of great profit to the country. Mr. Hayes takes the reins of government in a time when his position is surrounded with more than ordinarily grave responsibilities. It is true that universal peace prevails, but the commerce of the country is flat, contracted, completely dormant; and although we do not recognize in a president sufficient power to regulate the business of the nation, we do say that our executives can materially assist in buoying it up, and maintaining confidence in commercial circles. A long season of adversity has been a severe trial to our people; the last round in the ladder has been reached, and we begin to feel that an advance wave of prosperity is not far distant, we can receive a glimmer of fortune now with due appreciation. Let us feel that the next four years of our existence will witness a revival in all branches of industry such as we have not experienced since the late rebellion.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES DECIDE IN FAVOR OF THE GRANGERS.

In the cases which were taken to the supreme court by the grangers, from Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan, the court decide, that a State, by its laws, may fix the maximum rate to be charged by railroads, for the transportation of passengers and freight within its limits. This decision settles the question so far as the courts are concerned; the people now have the power to protect themselves from the corners that have been so often set up to rob the farmer of the rewards of his hard toil. All we have to do is to elect men to the Legislature who will pass laws that will protect our own people, and the stealing of our produce will be impossible. Bro. Patrons, in this decision you have made a long step to the front, and there is no doubt in the world but what it was brought about by efforts of the Patrons of Husbandry in this country. Surely we can all now take courage and persist in our efforts for our final emancipation.

TRAVELS OF STATE LECTURER.

We spent last week in traveling over Linn county and lecturing to the Patrons and farmers on the subject of co-operation. We found the Patrons anxious to learn all they could on this subject, and we also found them willing to enter at once upon the work. The Patrons of Linn have one co-operative store, managed by Bro. J. S. Payne. Although Bro. Payne had all the business on hand he could attend to, he dropped all, and traveled with us as the agent of our State Co-operative Association, and we are happy to say the Patrons of Linn county responded to the call for stock quite liberally, and manifested a willingness to do their best towards making our co-operative efforts in this State a grand success.

A good many dormant members are paying up their dues, and quite a number of farmers have put in their applications to become members of this order. We found so many earnest workers in this county that we have full confidence that the Patrons of Linn will be found valiant soldiers in the army of farmers, who are now struggling to ennoble their calling, as well as to be able to reap the rewards of their hard toil.

We appeal to the Patrons of the State to take hold of this work now, and take hold in earnest; take hold with a will that nothing but death can conquer. If the farmers of this country will thus act, the time will come and that speedily, when they can fix the price of their own products. As it is now, the farmer is humiliated every time he goes to market. When he takes his produce to market he says, "what will you give me?" The buyer fixes the price, and the farmer takes it, no matter whether he

gets pay for his work or not. Having sold his load of corn, wheat, pork, or whatever he has taken to market, he must now beg some one to take home to his family, and he says, "what do you ask?" With the farmer it is, "what will you give me?" and "what do you ask?" Now, farmers, we ask, are you not getting tired of this? If you are, take hold of co-operation like men that are determined to win. If you do this, success will crown your efforts.

STATE LECTURER'S APPOINTMENTS.

I will be in Franklin county Monday, March 19th, and will spend five days in that county. The time and places of meeting to be fixed by W. S. Hanna, general deputy.

Will be in Johnson county as follows: at Spring Hill, Monday, March 12th; at Aubrey, Tuesday, March 13th; at Lone Elm, Wednesday, March 14th; at Shawnee, Thursday, March 15th; at Sumnerfield, Friday, March 16th; at Olathe, Saturday 17th. J. T. STEVENS, State Lecturer.

FOR KANSAS FEEDERS.

Mr. Jas. H. Payne, of the firm of Thompson, Payne & Co., Kansas City, sends the following to us for publication, in answer to numerous questions they have received from Kansas and Missouri feeders. There are points in this communication that are worthy of the careful consideration of our farmers:

J. B. S.—Yours of 25th received and contents noted; but like a number of others who write us, we are left to guess at the quality of stock that you desire information concerning. If you have a common lot of butchers cattle, composed of bulls, stags, and cows, they should be forwarded at once, as several parties here are engaged in slaughtering and shipping dressed beef. Such stock is selling from two and three-fourths to three and one-fourth, average about three cents. A better grade, such as our city butchers can use, runs from three and one-fourth to four cents, owing to quality. If you have heavy, well matured cattle that will weigh fifteen hundred pounds and upwards, they will command about five cents here; but if you have a lot of two and three-year-old steers, that you have fed for three or four months, ranging from one thousand to twelve hundred pounds, keep them on feed until grass, and then if not fat and ripe, run them on grass until July or August, and perhaps September. We are not likely to have any too many good cattle any time during the season.

Hundreds of our best American bullocks are exported weekly, both alive and dressed, to England. But rest assured they have to be good and well-matured; not half-fat, what farmers ordinarily call good beef; but heavy, ripe, matured stock. Hundreds of tons go out from New York weekly. I know of no place that cattle can be matured as cheaply as in Kansas. Surely corn and grass ought to be and are as cheap there, as any place in America. Yet nine-tenths of the cattle coming here are only about half-fattened, and are sold here, and at St. Louis and Chicago, to go to the feed lots of Missouri, Illinois and Ohio feeders and graziers. This week past we sold to an Ohio grazer a lot of 1050 steers at three and three-fourths per cwt. (and it was a full price) to ship to the Western Reserve to graze on land worth \$100 per acre; and his freights from there on to New York will be just as high as from Kansas City, where they are matured. He has purchased yearly, for ten years past. Now, if he can graze on one hundred-dollar land, and make money, what ought a Kansas feeder to be able to do? It occurs to me that it is nonsense for farmers to howl themselves hoarse over monopolies and middlemen, and all that, and market stock after the expense of raising it, and let their brother farmers, in the States east of them, get more for maturing a bullock in four or five months than they get for raising him until three years old, and five or six months' feed besides. In other words, one of those 1050-lb. steers, at \$3.75, cost the Ohioan \$39.37, and he expects to put him off in August weighing 1450 lbs. at \$5 per cwt., or \$72.50. So the Kansas farmer furnishes his own calf and gets \$39.37, for his three and a half years' labor, while the Ohioan gets \$33.13, less transportation home, for five months. Does not the marketing of these half-fat cattle look a little like grinding your seed corn?

Now, if your cattle are of that kind, keep them until they are fat, and then sell at home, or come here with them, and you will have something to put to your credit in bank! Respectfully,

J. THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.
KANSAS CITY, March 3, 1877.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I have been visiting some of the granges in Jefferson county, this week, and I find some in good working order and alive to the interests of the order, and others adding to their numbers at nearly every meeting. In some places they are nearly lifeless, and do not seem to be aware of the fact that the grange is doing anything in the way of business, or of building up the order. On Wednesday

I visited Pacific Grange, which is, in my opinion, the banner grange in the county. Bro. A. A. Griffin took me to see a thirty-acre field of wheat the grange sowed last fall; it looks fine and bids fair to make a good crop. At night we met at the school-house and talked up the subject of co-operation; at the close of which, we received subscription for seventeen shares of stock to the State association, and will get ten or fifteen more soon.

It is really refreshing to meet with such Patrons, and in this connection let me say, that wherever Patrons take the SPIRIT, the granges are alive to all the interests of the order, and are ready and willing to contribute their share to the building up of the business enterprises; but where they will not take grange papers, or come out to hear lectures, their case is nearly hopeless. Brethren, rouse from your lethargy; wake up to your interests; throw off the shackles that are being riveted upon you, and show to the world that you are men that know your rights, and, knowing them, dare maintain them against all opposition. Now a word to agents: You must get out among the brethren, stir them up, make a shaking among the dry bones, let the sleepy ones know that the world moves, and success will crown your efforts. "He who would be free, himself must first strike the blow," is as true to-day as when it was first uttered; what is needed now is earnest, true, thinking workers, not useless drones, who only live from the labor of others.

Yours fraternally, M. C. MOWRY.
LAWRENCE, Kans., March 2, 1877.

STATE AGENT.

BRO. STEVENS.—We are happy to announce the arrival of those splendid Peoria plows in fine condition, and we are now ready to fill all cash orders on sight for twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen inch, turning ground plows, steel and wood beams, double shovel and cultivators.

Allow me to say to the many members writing this office, in relation to the State Co-operative Association, that Bro. M. C. Mowry, of Lawrence, has charge of the subscription books and will gladly forward, to any one sending him a five dollar postal order, a receipt for the same and place their names on the stock books, and furnish a certificate of paid up stock, as soon as they are received from the lithographer. Worthy Master Sims, Topeka, or Bro. M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Kansas, chairman of the executive committee, are always willing and ready to furnish the desired information. The latter is the president, and the former treasurer of the association.

Fraternally yours,
A. T. STEWART, State Ag't.
KANSAS CITY, March 6, 1877.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A dispatch from Washington, of the 5th, says: At 10 o'clock to-day the president elect, accompanied by his son and Senator and General Sherman, left the residence of Senator Sherman for the Executive Mansion, where he was met and cordially greeted by ex-President Grant, who was in waiting to escort the new president to the capitol. There were also present the vice-president elect and the commissioners of the District of Columbia. The party adjourned to the blue parlor and passed some time in conversation. The city was crowded with visitors to witness the impressive ceremonies. A grand inaugural pageant followed the presidential party to the capitol. Artillery boomed, flags were flying, and it was a day of rejoicing.

THE FOLLOWING IS PRESIDENT HAYES'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens:—We have assembled to repeat the public ceremonial begun by Washington, observed by all my predecessors, and now a time honored custom which marks the commencement of a new term of the presidential office. Called to the duties of this great trust, I proceed, in compliance with usage, to announce some of the leading principles on the subjects that now chiefly engage the public attention, by which it is my desire to be guided in the discharge of these duties. I shall not undertake to lay down irrevocably the principles or measures of administration, but rather to speak of the motives which should animate us, to suggest certain important ends to be attained in accordance with our institutions and essential to the welfare of our country. At the outset of the discussions which preceded the recent presidential election, it seemed to be fitting that I should fully make known my sentiments in regard to several of the important questions which then appeared to demand the consideration of the country. Following the example, and in part adopting the language of one of my predecessors, I wish now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, to repeat what was said before election, trusting that my countrymen will candidly weigh and understand it, and that they will feel assured that the sentiments declared, in accepting the nomination for the presidency will be the standard of my conduct, in the path before me and charged as I am now with the grave and difficult task of carrying them out on the practical administration of the government, as dependent under the constitution and laws, on the chief executive of the nation. The permanent satisfaction of the country upon such principles, and by such measures as will secure the complete protection of all its citizens in the full enjoyment of all constitutional rights, is now the one object in our public affairs which all thoughtful and patriotic citizens regard as of supreme importance. If any of the calamitous effects of the tremendous revolution which has passed over the Southern States still remain, the immeasurable benefit which will surely follow, from the hearty and generous acceptance of the legitimate results of that revolution have not yet been realized. Difficult and embarrassing questions meet us at every threshold of this subject. The people of these States are still impoverished and distressed; the blessings of a wise, honest and peaceful legal self-government is not fully secured. Whenever difference of opinion may exist as to the course of this condition, it is the duty of the chief executive to

progress of events, the time has come when such government is an imperative necessity; required by all varied interests, public and private, of the States. But it must not be forgotten, that only a local government which recognizes and maintains inviolate the rights of all, is a true self-government, with respect to two distinct races whose peculiar relations to each other, having brought upon us the deplorable complications and perplexities which exist in the State. It must be a government which decides the interests of both races carefully and equally; it must be a government which submits loyally and heartily to the constitution and laws of the nation and the laws of the States themselves, accepting and obeying faithfully the constitution as it is. Resting upon this sure and substantial foundation the superstructure of beneficent loyal governments can be built up and not otherwise. In the furtherance of such obedience to the letter and the spirit of the constitution in behalf of all that its attainment implies, all social party interests lose all points of importance and party lines may well be permitted to fall into insignificance. The question we have to consider, for the immediate welfare of these States of the Union, is the question of government or no government, of a Republican order, and all the peaceful industries and happiness that belongs to it, or a return to barbarism. It is a question in which every citizen of the nation is deeply interested and with respect to which we ought not to be in a partisan sense either Republicans or Democrats, but fellow citizens and fellow men to whom the interest of the common country and common humanity are dear. The sweeping revolution of the entire labor system of this portion of our country and the advance of four millions of people from a condition of servitude to that of citizenship upon an equal footing with their former masters, could not occur without presenting questions of the gravest moment to be dealt with by the emancipated race, by their former masters, and by the general government, the author of the act of emancipation. That it was a wise, just and provident act fraught with good for all concerned, is now generally conceded throughout the country. That a moral obligation rests upon the national government to employ its constitutional power and influence to establish the rights of the people it has emancipated, and to protect them in the enjoyment of full rights, where they are infringed upon or assailed, is also generally admitted. The evils which afflict the Southern States can only be removed or remedied by the united and harmonious efforts of both races actuated by motives of mutual sympathy and regard, and by the aid of the Federal Government to protect the rights of all by every constitutional means at my disposal during my administration, I am sincerely anxious to use every legitimate influence in favor of honest and efficient local government, as the true resources of these States for the promotion of contentment and the prosperity of their citizens.

In the effort I shall make to accomplish this purpose I ask the cordial co-operation of all who cherish an interest in the welfare of the country, trusting that party ties and the prejudices of race will be freely surrendered in behalf of the great purpose to be accomplished. In the important work of the restoration of the South it is not the political situation alone that merits attention. The material development of that section of the country has been arrested by the social and political revolution through which it has passed, and now needs and deserves considerable care of the national government within the limits prescribed by the constitution and wise public economy. But as the basis of all prosperity, for that as well as for every part of the country, is the improvement of intellectual and moral condition of the people, universal suffrage should rest upon universal education, and to this end liberal and permanent appropriations should be made for the support of free schools by State government, and, if needs be, supplemented by aid from the national authority. Let me assure you of the earnest desire to regard and promote their true interest, in the interests of the white and colored people both, and to put forth my best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will forever wipe out in our political affairs the color line and the division between the North and the South, and to the end that we may not merely have a united North or united South, but a united country. I ask the attention of the public to the paramount necessity of reform in our civil service, and reform not merely in certain abuses and practices of so-called official patronage which have come to have the sanction of usage in several departments of our government but a change of the system of appointments itself; reform that shall be thorough, radical and complete, a return to the principles and practices of the founders of the government. They never expected nor desired from public officers any partisan service. They meant that public officers should owe their whole service to the government and to its people. They meant that an officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained unimpaired and the performance of his duty was satisfactory. They held that appointments to office were not to be made nor expected merely as rewards for partisan services, nor merely on the nomination of members of Congress as being entitled in any respect to the control of such appointments. The fact that both political parties of the country, in declaring their principles prior to the election, gave prominent place to the subject of the reform of our civil service, recognizing and strongly urging the necessity, in terms almost identical in their specific import with those I have here employed, must be accepted as a conclusive argument, in behalf of those measures. It must be regarded as an expression of the united voice and will of the whole country upon this subject, and both political parties are virtually pledged to give it their unreserved support. The president of the United States of necessity owes his election to the suffrage and zealous labors of a political party, the members of which cherish with aid and regard, as of essential importance, the principles of their party organization, but he should strive to be always mindful of the fact that he serves his party best who serves the country best.

In furtherance of the reforms we seek and in other important respects, as a change of great importance, I recommend an amendment to the constitution prescribing a term of six years for president and forbidding a re-election. With respect to the financial condition of the country, I shall not attempt an extended history of the embarrassments and prostration which we have suffered during the past three years; the depression in all our various commercial and manufacturing interests throughout the country which began in September, 1873. That there are indications all around us of a coming change to prosperous times I have no doubt.

Upon the currency question, intimately connected as it is with this topic, I may be permitted to repeat here the statement made in my letter of acceptance, that in my judgment the feeling of uncertainty is inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency with its fluctuations of value, and is one of the greatest obstacles to a return to prosperous times. The only safe paper currency is one which rests on a coin basis, and at all times and promptly convertible into gold and silver. In favor of Congressional legislation in an early resumption of specie payments, and I am well satisfied that not only is this wise but that the

interests as well as the public sentiment of the country imperatively demand it. Passing from these remarks upon the condition of our own country to consider our relations with other lands, we are reminded by the international complications abroad, threatening the peace of Europe, that our traditional rule of non-interference in the affairs of foreign nations has proved of great value in past times and ought to be strictly observed. The policy inaugurated by my honored predecessor, President Grant, of submitting to arbitration grave questions in dispute between ourselves and foreign powers, points to a new and incomparably best instrumentality for the preservation of peace and will, as I believe, become a beneficent example to be pursued by similar emergencies by other nations, and, unhappily, questions of difference should at any time during the period of my administration arise between the United States and any foreign government it will certainly be my disposition and my hope to aid in their settlement in the same peaceful and honorable way, thus securing to our country the greatest blessings of peace and mutual good offices with all the nations of the world.

Fellow citizens, we have reached the close of a political contest marked by the excellent manner which usually attends the contest between great political parties whose members espouse and advocate with honest faith their respective creed. The circumstances were, perhaps in one respect, extraordinary, save in the closeness and consequent uncertainty of the result. From the first time in the history of the country it has been deemed best, in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, that the objections and questions in dispute with reference to the counting of the electoral votes should be referred to the decision of a tribunal appointed for this purpose. That tribunal established alone for this specific purpose, its members, all of them men of long established reputations for integrity and intelligence and, with the exception of those who are also members of the supreme judiciary, chosen equally from both political parties, its deliberation enlightened by the research and arguments of able counsel, was entitled to the fullest confidence of the American people. Its decisions have been patiently waited for and accepted as legally conclusive by the general judgment of the public. For the present, opinion will widely vary as to the wisdom of the several conclusions adjudged by that tribunal. This was to be anticipated. In every instance where matters of dispute are made the subject of arbitration under the forms of law, human knowledge is never unerring and is rarely regarded as conclusive, as has long been the unsuccessful party in the contest. The fact that two great political parties have in this way settled a dispute, in regard to which good men differ as to the law, no less than as to the proper course to be pursued in solving the question in controversy, is an occasion for general rejoicing. Upon one point there is but one unity in public sentiment, that the conflicting claims to the presidency must be amicably and peaceably adjusted, and when so adjusted the general acquiescence in the action ought surely to follow. It had been reserved for a government of the people, where the right of suffrage is universal, to give to the world the first example in history of a great nation in the midst of a struggle of opposing parties for power, hushing its party tumults to yield the issue of the contest to the adjustment according to the form of law. And looking for the guidance of that Divine Power which shapes the destinies of nations and of individuals, I call on you, senators, representatives, judges and fellow citizens, here and everywhere to unite with me in an earnest effort to secure to our country the blessings not only of material prosperity but of justice, peace and union, depending not upon the course of events, but upon the devotion of a free people, that all things may be so ordered and settled upon the best and surest foundations, and that peace may be established among us for all generations.

A DULL headache, costiveness, low spirits, want of appetite, and all bilious affections, cured by Dr. Jayne's Expectant.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets.	
ST. LOUIS, March 7, 1877.	
Flour—medium fall extra.....	\$4.25 @ 7.00
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	1.43 @ 1.43
No. 3.....	1.39 @ 1.40
No. 4 red.....	1.34 @ 1.35
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	30¢ @ 30
Oats—No. 2 mixed.....	45¢ @ 50
Barley—No. 2 choice.....	45¢ @ 50
Rye—No. 2.....	62¢ @ 62
Pork.....	15.00 @ 15.15
Bulk Meats.....	6¢ @ 8
Bacon.....	6.12¢ @ 9.00
Lard.....	18¢ @ 20
Butter—dairy.....	18¢ @ 20
Poorer qualities.....	10¢ @ 14
Eggs.....	10¢ @ 12
CHICAGO, March 7, 1877.	
Flour.....	4.00 @ 7.00
Wheat—No. 2 spring.....	1.21¢ @ 1.22
No. 3.....	1.12¢ @ 1.13
Corn.....	39¢ @ 40
Oats.....	33¢ @ 34
Pork.....	14.50¢ @ 14.60
Bulk Meats.....	51¢ @ 52
Lard.....	9.00¢ @ 9.70
Butter—Dairy packed.....	18¢ @ 25
Eggs.....	12¢ @ 14
KANSAS CITY, March 7, 1877.	
Wheat—No. 2, fall.....	1.35¢ @ 1.40
No. 3, fall.....	1.30¢ @ 1.35
No. 4, fall.....	1.15¢ @ 1.19
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	27¢ @ 28
Oats.....	29¢ @ 30
Rye—No. 2.....	65¢ @ 67
Live Stock Markets.	
ST. LOUIS, March 7, 1877.	
Cattle—Good Steers.....	3.50¢ @ 4.75
Hogs—Packer's.....	3.40¢ @ 4.70
KANSAS CITY, March 7, 1877.	
Cattle—Native shippers.....	4.00¢ @ 5.00
Cattle—Native feeders.....	3.50¢ @ 3.75
Cattle—Native stockers.....	3.25¢ @ 3.50
Native cows.....	2.50¢ @ 3.00
Texan steers.....	3.25¢ @ 4.00
Hogs—Packer's.....	4.50¢ @ 5.00
Stockers.....	3.75¢ @ 4.25
In Chicago and Kansas City wheat of all grades declined about 5 cents, from last week's quotations. In the latter city the prices asked were higher than the bids, but there was considerable decline in prices. In St. Louis quotations were a shade higher.	
Corn is dull, and a fraction lower in most markets. In live stock in Kansas City there has been a slight decline on the poorer grades. Choice cattle, have not declined.	
The hog market has been quiet and the prices, but not much changed.	
The offerings of horses and mules at Kansas City are large; prices low; demand light.	
Gold closed in New York yesterday at \$130.00.	

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1877.

TERMS: \$1.00 per year, in advance.
 Advertisements, first insertion, one inch \$1.00.
 The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a large circulation in all the Western States.

City and Vicinity.

M. NEWMARK left for New York on Tuesday.

THE young men of the city are holding daily prayer meetings at Good Templars' hall. Hour of meetings, 10 o'clock a. m.

SEVENTEEN persons were admitted into the M. E. church on Sunday last, as probationary members. The form of baptism was administered to six.

Messrs. S. A. BARNES & Co., of New York, write us that they have completed arrangements for the publication of the memoirs of P. P. Bliss, the sweet singer, and victim of Ashtabula.

THE grange elevator, located on the Santa Fe railroad in the eastern part of the city, is now in full operation. This branch of co-operation will be the means of a great saving to the Patrons in this vicinity.

AFTER being out from Friday night until Saturday night, the jury in the case of the Bridge company, ex. the Lawrence Land and Water Power company, failed to agree. This will, of course, necessitate a new trial.

MR. W. L. COOPER and family left for Kansas City on Monday, where they will remain for the present. Mr. Cooper, it will be remembered, occupies a position in the superintendent's office of the American Express company.

Rev. S. W. LLOYD, of the M. E. church, preached his farewell sermon on last Sunday. He leaves shortly for Minnesota. We are informed that Rev. J. H. Phillips, of St. Paul, Minnesota, will supply the pulpit made vacant by Rev. Lloyd.

HENRY B. ARNOLD, at the residence of his son-in-law, W. W. Newell, Esq., in this city, March 6th, in the 67th year of his age. The funeral took place from the family residence on Wednesday at 10 o'clock a. m. He was buried at Oak Hill cemetery, and was followed to his last resting place by numerous friends.

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Patrons' Co-operative Association, of Douglas county, will be held in the grange hall in Lawrence, on the 1st of March, at 1 o'clock p. m. Some important changes are to be made in our by-laws, and a full attendance is earnestly desired.

MR. GEO. H. MURDOCK, who, for some time, has been making his presence manifest in the establishment of H. J. Rushmer, in the capacity of watch-maker and jeweler, has gone into business for himself, with headquarters at Wooster's Drug Emporium. During his residence in our midst, George has made for himself a host of friends who appreciate his ability and we predict for him a large patronage.

Breathing Miasms Without Injury.
 There is no exaggeration in the statement that thousands of persons residing from one year's end to another in fever and ague regions on this continent and elsewhere, breathe air more or less impregnated with miasms, without incurring the disease, simply and only because they are in the habit of using Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive. It has frequently happened, and the fact has been amply attested by the parties themselves, that persons surrounded on all sides by neighbors suffering the tortures of this shivering and burning plague, have enjoyed absolute immunity from its plague, have enjoyed absolute immunity from its plague. Nor is that standard anti-febrile cordial less efficacious in remedying chills and fever, bilious remittents, and disorders of a kindred type. Taken between the paroxysms, it speedily mitigates their violence, and eventually prevents their recurrence. These facts, convincingly established by evidence, appeal with peculiar force to travelers and sojourners in malarious districts.

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

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

Dr. W. S. RILEY, V. S. Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

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

Use for nasal catarrh, bronchitis, hoarseness, colds, rheumatism, diseases of the urinary organs and liver. Sure cure for piles if used in connection with the Pile Ointment. It has been taken to those that have given entire satisfaction, and is recommended to the public. For burns either of these remedies have no equal, or any case that is inflamed, or of foulness that need cleansing and brought to a healthy condition, then they are very easy cured. It would recommend these remedies to the public. A box of salve warranted to give satisfaction if used as directed by reasonable people.

Dr. W. S. RILEY, V. S. Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

ONE thoroughbred Maltese Jack, a pure animal, or well-bred stock of a good farm. Inquire of B. D. Palmer, Clerk District Court, or of B. Norton, three miles northwest of the city.

Horticultural.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
 KANS. STATE HORT. SOCIETY,
 LAWRENCE, March 3, 1877.

ED. SPIRIT: At the tenth annual meeting of this society, held at Emporia, Dec. 5, 6 and 7, 1876, Dr. Wm. M. Howley (formerly president of the society) stated that the work of his Kansas life had been to experiment with a large number of varieties of apples for the purpose of determining their value in this State; that he had introduced into his orchard several hundred varieties, many of which had fruited, and he believed would prove valuable. As life was near its close with him, he desired that the society would take charge of the work he had conducted so far, and carry it through to the final result of experimentation. To this end the society accepted the proposition and arranged with Dr. Howley for co-operation of the varieties he has been testing, for general distribution, upon payment only of the postage. The following list has been furnished by Dr. Howley, clones of which can be obtained at this office upon application and accompanying postage. G. C. BRACKETT, Secretary.

List of apples offered by Dr. Wm. M. Howley, Leavenworth, the clones of which are offered for gratuitous distribution:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Sum. Pound Royal | 29. Carolina Watson |
| 2. Red Sweet | 30. Bedford |
| 3. White Sugar | 31. White Astrachan |
| 4. William's Red | 32. Julian |
| 5. Haskill Sweet | 33. Batchelor's Blush |
| 6. Kirkbridge White | 34. Kansas Queen |
| 7. Red June | 35. White Cotton |
| 8. Trenton Early | 36. Summer Cheese |
| 9. Early Pennock | 37. Large Sum. Queen |
| 10. Summer Pippin | 38. Hooking |
| 11. Lewis | 39. Golden Sweet |
| 12. Black's Annett | 40. Primate |
| 13. Fenley | 41. Cooper's Early |
| 14. Red Stripe | 42. White |
| 15. Summer Bellflower | 43. White |
| 16. Yellow June | 44. Summer |
| 17. Summer Paradise | 45. Star |
| 18. Summer Queen | 46. Yellow Horse |
| 19. Summer King | 47. Sops of Wine |
| 20. Hick's White | 48. Summer Rose (Ky) |
| 21. Dyer or Pomme Royal | 49. Pink or Further |
| 22. Family | 50. All Summer |

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Farmer's Fall | 29. Carter's Blue |
| 2. Celestia | 30. Chata hooche |
| 3. Mote's Sweet | 31. Greening |
| 4. Cracking | 32. Black Warrior |
| 5. Ohio Nonpareil | 33. Hayes' Wine |
| 6. Red Ashmore | 34. Hunge |
| 7. Nonpareil | 35. Summer Sweet |
| 8. Honan | 36. Orange Sweet |
| 9. Ragan's Red | 37. Buckingham |
| 10. Cluster Pearmain | 38. Maiden's Blush |
| 11. Superb Sweet | 39. Equinette |
| 12. Victoria and Drink | 40. Bachelor |
| 13. Gravenstein | 41. B. or N. Late |
| 14. Jersey Sweet | 42. Queen |
| 15. Lowell | 43. Powers |
| 16. Keswick Codlin | 44. Fulton |
| 17. Fall Butter | 45. Alexander |
| 18. Western Beauty | 46. Chapman |
| 19. Dr. Watson | 47. Baltimore's Sweet |
| 20. Stillwater Sweet | 48. Orange (of N. J.) |
| 21. Smoke-house | 49. Bush |
| 22. Honey Greening | 50. Warring Sept. |
| 23. Fall Harvey | 51. Jefferson (county, N. Y.) |
| 24. St. Lawrence | 52. Cloth of Gold |
| 25. Buff | 53. Chenango Straw- |
| 26. Yop's Favorite | 54. berry |
| 27. Mamma | 55. Cornell's Fancy |

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Henwood | 66. Mithor |
| 2. Pen. Winesap | 67. Pryor's Red |
| 3. Grimes Golden | 68. Albamar Pippin |
| 4. Richmond | 69. Pilot (of Virginia) |
| 5. White Rainbo | 70. Gully |
| 6. Sweet Pear | 71. Mason Stranger |
| 7. Bledso Pippin | 72. Huntsman |
| 8. Ky. Long Stem | 73. Moor's Extra |
| 9. Brooks Pippin | 74. Kansas Keeper |
| 10. Green Crank | 75. Ocone Greening |
| 11. Harris | 76. Ewalt |
| 12. White Lady-finger | 77. Newark Pippin |
| 13. Clayton | 78. R. J. Greening |
| 14. Sweet Genet | 79. Striped Gillyflower |
| 15. Late Pound Royal | 80. Westfield Seek-no- |
| 16. Shawnee Beauty | 81. further |
| 17. Sugar Sweet | 82. Boxhedge Russet |
| 18. Mission Pippin | 83. Spockley |
| 19. Evening Star | 84. Moxey |
| 20. Belmont | 85. Boyd |
| 21. Pickard's Reserve | 86. Curd |
| 22. Cayuga Red Struck | 87. Harris |
| 23. Smith's Claret | 88. Lutescent |
| 24. London Sweet | 89. Red Winter Sweet |
| 25. White Pippin | 90. Davage |
| 26. Canada Red | 91. Sparks |
| 27. Sweet Bellflower | 92. Egyptian Queen |
| 28. Munson Sweet | 93. Egyptian Russet |
| 29. McEllan | 94. Robison |
| 30. Lovell Sweet | 95. Broadenax |
| 31. Washington Straw- | 96. Blondin |
| 32. berry | 97. Red Russet |
| 33. Nodhead | 98. Baltimore Red |
| 34. Tender Skin | 99. Clark's Pearmain |
| 35. Rock Pippin | 100. Farmer's Winter |
| 36. Bentley's Sweet | 101. Portland |
| 37. Port Miami | 102. Guilford Battled'id |
| 38. Connet's Sweet | 103. Carolina Baldwin |
| 39. Crane's Spice | 104. Broad River |
| 40. Starke | 105. Mountain Sweet |
| 41. Water Fall | 106. Frost |
| 42. John Sheeps | 107. Green Cheese |
| 43. Broadhead Sweet | 108. Red Lady-finger |
| 44. Spice Russet | 109. McAfee's Nonstuch |
| 45. Peck's Pleasant | 110. Orley |
| 46. Norton's Mellon | 111. Mele Carle |
| 47. Willowwig | 112. Jersey Black |
| 48. Tarnall's Lake | 113. Ture-of the Lane |
| 49. Hooper | 114. Hatcher's Seedling |
| 50. Hughes' Crab | 115. Baptist |
| 51. Louck's Cluster | 116. Ross Nonpareil |
| 52. Press Ewing | 117. Am. Gold. Russet |
| 53. Nickajack | 118. Am. Beauty |
| 54. Mayvick's Sweet | 119. Am. Gold. Pippin |
| 55. Red Cedar | 120. Shelton's W. Win- |
| 56. Liberty | 121. berry |
| 57. Faneuil | 122. Ky. Cream |
| 58. Crawford's Keeper | 123. Pittsburg Pippin |
| 59. Conanga | 124. English Russet |
| 60. Tompkins' County | 125. York Imperial |
| 61. King | 126. York Stripes |
| 62. Tarnall's Beauty | 127. Blue Mountain |
| 63. Cogswell | 128. French Renette |
| 64. Perry Russet | 129. Lipkin's Sweet |
| 65. Ramsdell's Sweet | 130. Creek |

MOTHERS who have weak and irritable children, can secure health for the children and rest for themselves by using Dr. Fitch's Castoria. It contains no opium or anything injurious. It is pleasant to take as a honey, and is certain to cure Wind Colic, regulate the bowels and expel worms. For teething children there is nothing like Castoria.

This establishment is run by Prof. Charles Jackson, one of the best artists in the State. Those desiring anything in the tonorial line should call on the professor, opposite the Washington house. Near the old work shop.

SILVERWARE AS PREMIUMS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A \$4 Set of Extra Plated SILVER SPOONS

Given away as a Special Premium to the subscribers of this paper. Silver Goods furnished under this Premium Proposition are from the well known and reliable Union Silver Plating Co., Cincinnati, O.

Under a very favorable proposition from the above well known house, all regular patrons of this paper can secure a useful and beautiful, as well as a very valuable Premium, in the shape of a handsome set of Extra Plated Silver Spoons, warranted equal to the best article of the kind sold in this country for \$4 per set. And in addition, each spoon will be handsomely engraved with your monogram initial.

All who are entitled to receive this elegant and useful Premium, can do so on compliance with the following conditions:—

Send your name and post-office address, together with your express office, to the Union Silver Plating Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, together with the following Premium Coupon, and enclose with your order \$7.00, to pay cost of engraving your initials, express charges, boxing, and packing, and you will receive by return express (or mail, if you have no express office) a full set of extra plated Silver Spoons, free of any charge.

All express and packing charges are covered by the 75 cts. and the Spoons will be delivered to you free. If you do not desire to have the spoons engraved, you are only required to send 60 cts. to pay express and boxing. (The coupon must in all cases, be sent, to indicate that you are entitled to this premium, as this very liberal offer is not extended to anyone who does not patronize this paper. The retail price of this set of spoons is \$4.00. The following letters will show a full set of spoons.

OFFICE OF UNION SILVER PLATING CO., 112-114-116-118-120-122-124-126-128-130-132-134-136-138-140-142-144-146-148-150-152-154-156-158-160-162-164-166-168-170-172-174-176-178-180-182-184-186-188-190-192-194-196-198-200-202-204-206-208-210-212-214-216-218-220-222-224-226-228-230-232-234-236-238-240-242-244-246-248-250-252-254-256-258-260-262-264-266-268-270-272-274-276-278-280-282-284-286-288-290-292-294-296-298-300-302-304-306-308-310-312-314-316-318-320-322-324-326-328-330-332-334-336-338-340-342-344-346-348-350-352-354-356-358-360-362-364-366-368-370-372-374-376-378-380-382-384-386-388-390-392-394-396-398-400-402-404-406-408-410-412-414-416-418-420-422-424-426-428-430-432-434-436-438-440-442-444-446-448-450-452-454-456-458-460-462-464-466-468-470-472-474-476-478-480-482-484-486-488-490-492-494-496-498-500-502-504-506-508-510-512-514-516-518-520-522-524-526-528-530-532-534-536-538-540-542-544-546-548-550-552-554-556-558-560-562-564-566-568-570-572-574-576-578-580-582-584-586-588-590-592-594-596-598-600-602-604-606-608-610-612-614-616-618-620-622-624-626-628-630-632-634-636-638-640-642-644-646-648-650-652-654-656-658-660-662-664-666-668-670-672-674-676-678-680-682-684-686-688-690-692-694-696-698-700-702-704-706-708-710-712-714-716-718-720-722-724-726-728-730-732-734-736-738-740-742-744-746-748-750-752-754-756-758-760-762-764-766-768-770-772-774-776-778-780-782-784-786-788-790-792-794-796-798-800-802-804-806-808-810-812-814-816-818-820-822-824-826-828-830-832-834-836-838-840-842-844-846-848-850-852-854-856-858-860-862-864-866-868-870-872-874-876-878-880-882-884-886-888-890-892-894-896-898-900-902-904-906-908-910-912-914-916-918-920-922-924-926-928-930-932-934-936-938-940-942-944-946-948-950-952-954-956-958-960-962-964-966-968-970-972-974-976-978-980-982-984-986-988-990-992-994-996-998-1000.

We assure all subscribers that the goods contracted for are of the highest quality in every respect, and that the usual retail price for them is \$4.00 per set. Our lowest price for jobbers is \$3.00 per dozen sets, and we will in no case retail them at any lower price, or send them in single sets to any one who does not send the required "Coupon," showing that the sender is a patron of this paper.

Union Silver Plating Co., Cincinnati, O.

Premium Silver Spoon Coupon.
 PREMIUM Silverware
 Warranted Extra
 To the Union Silver Plating Co., Cincinnati, O.:—
 This is to certify that I am a subscriber of the paper from which I have cut this Coupon, and am entitled, under your premium arrangement, to a full set of extra plated Silver Spoons, with my initials engraved thereon. I enclose herewith 75 cts. to pay express, packing, boxing, and engraving charges.

On receipt of this Coupon, we hereby agree to return to the sender, express or mailing charges prepaid in full, a full set of six of our extra plated Silver Spoons, with the initials of the sender, or any other initials desired, engraved thereon. This Coupon will be honored by us for ninety days from the date of this paper after which it will be null and void.

As soon as the necessary stock can be manufactured, all who secure the above useful and valuable premiums, will be permitted to secure a full set of silver plated knives and forks, on the same liberal basis.

SEED SWEET POTATOES. YELLOW NANSEMOND

WILL HAVE PLANTS IN THEIR SEASON. PRICES LOW.

D. G. WATT & SON, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

P. O. Box, 54.

HATS—a bankrupt stock—at Hope's. Here is an opportunity to get a new hat cheap. They are of all sizes, for men and boys.

ADAMS & HOSMER have a large variety of seeds for sale, such as barley and German millet, common millet, timothy seed, potatoes of every variety, onion sets, etc.

THE Globe-Democrat is one of the most enterprising journals of the country; its "Low-Line" extends to all parts of the West. See prospectus in another column.

THE Midland Farmer will be sent for three months to any person sending a three-cent stamp. See advertisement on this page.

EVERY farmer who owns a good stock of horses, cattle and sheep, and intending to keep them through the winter, should get at once a good stock of Lels' Condition Powders. This notice is worth your attention.

The Plant Seed Company is the oldest and most reliable seed establishment in the West. See their advertisement of Osage orange and other seeds, on this page.

The latest, greatest, and most reliable remedy ever put together by medical science for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, neuralgic headache, etc., is the Centaur Liniment. There are two kinds. What the White Liniment is for the human family, the stronger kind, which is Yellow Liniment, is for the horse and the animal. It is a powerful remedy for all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, neuralgic headache, etc., and is a powerful remedy for all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, neuralgic headache, etc.

P. O. Box, 54. Husted, Nassau, Rens. Co. N. Y.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. STIRKIN & Co., Portland, Me.

\$12 a bushel. Acorns, white, Outland. \$1.00 a bushel. STIRKIN & Co., Portland, Me.

\$55 a bushel. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

SEND 25c. to G. F. ROWELL & Co., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages containing lists of 5000 newspapers and publishers showing cost of advertising.

SEEDS! SEEDS! Plant Seed Company.

We are now prepared to fill all orders, having a full and complete stock, fresh and reliable. Orders solicited, and promptly and carefully executed. Try them.

Descriptive and illustrated catalogues, giving prices and club rates, sent free on application. Address: PLANT SEED CO., St. Louis, Mo.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.

Having handled a portion of each crop for more than 25 years, we are prepared this year to offer some of the best and brightest we ever received. Price to suit the times. For sample and price address: PLANT SEED CO., St. Louis, Mo.

THE ST. LOUIS MIDLAND FARMER FREE.

THE ST. LOUIS MIDLAND FARMER will be sent three months FREE to those who will send a three-cent stamp to pay postage. Address: MATTHEWS & Co., 64 Olive-street, St. Louis, Mo.

SWEET POTATOES.

I have a large stock of choice Sweet Potato Seed, of Yellow Heart, Red Bermuda and Southern Queen varieties. Prices, \$2.50 per bushel. Address: EDWIN TAYLOR, Armstrong, Kans., or Kansas City, Mo.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS. We want 500 more first-class Sewing Machine Agents, and 500 men of energy and ability to learn the business of selling Sewing Machines. Compensation Liberal, but varying according to Ability, Character, and Qualifications of the Agent. For particulars, Address: Wilson Sewing Machine Co., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED FOR HISTORY CENTEN'L EXHIBITION.

It contains 350 fine engravings of buildings and scenes in the Great Exhibition, and is the only authentic and complete history published. It treats of the grand buildings, brilliant exhibits, curiosities, great events, etc. Very cheap and sells at sight. One Agent sold copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to agents and a full description of the work. Address: NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

CAUTION. Unreliable and worthless books on the market. See that the book you buy contains 814 pages and 330 fine engravings.

Wonderful Success! 25,000 of the GENTEN'L EXPOSITIN DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.

Sold in 60 days. It being the only complete low-price history of the Great Exhibition, it is the only authentic and complete history published. It treats of the grand buildings, brilliant exhibits, curiosities, great events, etc. Very cheap and sells at sight. One Agent sold copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to agents and a full description of the work. Address: NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

CAUTION. Beware of falsely claimed official Exhibitions. See that the book you buy contains 814 pages and 330 fine engravings.

BIG. BEST Milton Gold Jewelry Combination. Consisting of elegant watch chain, jacket, handsome brooch and ear drops, pair of elegant goldstone sleeve buttons, set spiral studs, collar button, heavy plain wedding ring, and gent's Parisian diamond pin. The above articles sent, post-paid, for 50 cents. Have been tested for 36 Bankrupt stock and must be sold. Solid Milton Gold Watches, \$10 each, for speculative purposes, good timers, equal in appearance to a \$100 genuine gold. This reputation for honesty, fair dealing and liberality is unequalled by any advertiser in this city. —N. Y. Day Book, Dec. 16, 1876. Postage stamps taken as cash. F. STOCKMAN, 27 Bond street, New York.

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards.

Kansas City, Mo.

Have for sale draft stallions, harness stallions and thorough-bred jacks and jennets; also high-grade milk calves, from 10 to 14 months old; also Berkshire hogs.

Representative—The Mastin Bank.

BIG. BEST Milton Gold Jewelry Combination. Consisting of elegant watch chain, jacket, handsome brooch and ear drops, pair of elegant goldstone sleeve buttons, set spiral studs, collar button, heavy plain wedding

Farm and Stock.

Selection in Breeding.

Ordinary selection in the breeding of domestic animals requires no unusual judgment. Most stock raisers are able to select, with reasonable certainty, the best pig for a boar, or the best calf for a bull, and to sell or send to the butcher the poorest milkers and the most unpromising sows; and this sort of selection, with care against close breeding, will, at any rate, preserve the stock from degenerating.

But that methodical selection which improves the breed, and produces animals of wonderful fitness for the purpose they serve, demands an infallible judgment, not only of concrete excellence, but of all the minute particulars that compose it. The ordinary breeder knows his animals as wholes. The methodical breeder knows his animals in all their points and qualities, merits and defects. Moreover, he is well aware of the fact that whatever characteristics he finds in the pure-blooded parent, he may confidently reckon on their renewal in the offspring. This being promised, let us note first the considerations on which he selects the male.

The selection of the male is a step of vital importance; first, because being coupled with many females, his influence on the herd will be at least equal to that of all the fertile females together; and, secondly, because in most of the pure domestic breeds the male is prepotent over the opposite sex—that is, he is very likely to impress his own characteristics on the offspring, to the exclusion of those of the dam. It is therefore a vital necessity to begin with, that the male should be a superior animal, showing, in all particulars, a perfect adaptation to the purpose which the breed subserves. Now, this purpose can be stated in the most definite language. If, for example, the male in question be a Short-horn, his purpose is to beget model beef animals. Is he then (since he begets like) a model beef animal himself? The first requisite to a model beef animal is health. Your calves must be healthy, or they are valueless. Is the bull under scrutiny robust and sound? Has he plenty of vitality? Is his eye well open and clear? Is his carriage spirited and his motion alert? Above all, is his chest broad and deep, and does he girth well around the heart? These are the indications of healthy vigor, without which whatever he begets will be a model of weakness. Suppose he passes this indispensable ordeal; what next?

Let us now scrutinize his points as a beef animal; not forgetting, however, that he must possess over and above these, and in full development, both the primary and secondary characteristics of masculinity. We will divide the beef points into the positive and the negative points. The positive points comprise the valuable parts—the actual beef, the highest possible development of which, in quantity and quality, is the thing desired. The negative points are the parts necessary in the animal economy, but valueless in the market; and, therefore, their reduction to the smallest compass consistent with health is the thing desired. To breed up the positive and breed down the negative points, is the prime purpose of the breeder for beef.

In noting the positive points, begin, say, with the shoulders. Are they broad and level, instead of thin and sharp? Is the shoulder-blade oblique and well covered? Do the ribs just behind spring out so as to leave the crops broad, full and well rounded? If so, we have a point of prime excellence. If not, we have found a serious blemish, for the most common defect of a Short-horn bull is *Gothic-roofed fore-quarters and hollow crops*.

Now follows a careful noting of other positive points, which are quite as valuable, but not so rare as the model shoulder. A round barrel; a top-line straight from shoulder to rump; loins that are broad—the best beef lies here; hips wide apart; a hind-quarter long and level; the rumps well out; the tail set on at the extremity and turning with a right angle; the buttocks thick, and perpendicular with the rump; the junction of the thighs low down; the flanks deep, and on a level with the floor of the chest—in short, the entire carcass developed where the best beef lies.

So much for quantity. Our next step is to determine the quality. So far we have been guided by sight. We must now rely mainly upon touch. Poor beef feels hard, leathery, and inelastic under the skin. Excellent beef, being permeated with particles of fat, is mellow and elastic to the touch. Such beef is moreover indicated by hair that is long, thick and soft. The skin that covers this quality of muscle is yielding, mellow, and moves easily under the hand. Grasp a portion of the muscle beneath, and it reveals its excellence to the fingers. If our bull has stood the scrutiny we have given him thus far, we have good beef, and plenty of it. —*Cov. Live-Stock Journal*.

Improving Farm Stock.

We would suggest to farmers who desire or need to improve their live stock that the present is a very favorable time to begin. In the depreciation of values in all lines of trade, improved live stock is not an exception. The price of animals of the most fashionable strains of blood in cattle and

horse stock, may not have been as largely affected as others but generally good stock is low. Farmers generally do not care to purchase high-priced fancy animals to improve their common stock, even if they had the requisite means, for the object desired is to bring up the quality of the animals they already have, and not to engage in breeding fine stock as a business. A good Short-horn bull can be purchased for from \$200 to \$500, which will better serve the purposes of ordinary farmers, than one costing \$5,000 or more. If \$200 is a larger sum than one man wants to pay, several men in the same neighborhood, can unite and secure an animal for use among them. In this connection, a suggestion in the agricultural department of the *Times* of this city is a point. It says: "The bull purchased can be used during two years, when it can be exchanged for another, or can be turned into 'boarding-house beef.' By the end of that time the farmers will have made a fair start in improving their stock, all the young cattle being half-breeds. By purchasing a second bull of the same breed, but not of the same family, they can begin to raise three-fourths blood, and by this time they will have thinned out their native stock to such an extent that they will be on the high road to improvement. A farmer, or a community of farmers who have gone thus far will not stop, but will go on improving till there is but a trace of so-called native blood in the cattle. In many parts of the country grangers' and farmers' clubs have taken hold of the matter of purchasing bulls, with the best results. In some instances the farmer who keeps the animals has the right to charge a small sum for service, to pay for the keeping; in all other cases he has the animal at the expiration of a certain time."

These suggestions apply to all kinds of stock, whether it be cattle, horses, sheep or swine. We mentioned the Short-horn breed because the improvement of cattle just now seems to be of paramount importance. Cattle for the butcher and for dairy purposes, to be profitable must be improved, and farmers who have paid less attention to the subject than it demands, will hardly have a better opportunity to make a start than the present. —*Western Rural*.

A Model Piggy.

A correspondent who was at the statistical congress of Buda-Pesth, describes a model piggy in that city as follows: "I saw a vast and singularly well regulated establishment for the education and cultivation of pigs. In it were sixteen thousand of these valuable animals, in pens containing from one hundred to two hundred each. They are compelled to be cleanly in their habits, and divide themselves naturally into two groups—those who voluntarily seek the means of purification, and those who are clean and filthy-willy, with a hose and submit like philosophers to the inevitable. They are brought from all parts of the country when fifteen months old, and are fed on the refuse of a large brewery near at hand, supplemented by maize and barley roasted and boiled. Salt and other condiments are used to stimulate their appetites, the object being to fatten them as quickly as possible. So successfully is this accomplished that some individuals weighed as much as six hundred and fifty pounds. There appeared to be several breeds, some resembling our Berkshires, but stronger on their legs as they walked about with comparative ease in spite of their bulk. The most remarkable were, however, the woolly pigs, with curly bristles, resembling fleece, which is said to be worked into some of the coarse textile fabrics of the country. They are well deserving the attention of English breeders, for, by careful cultivation, pig's wool might become useful material for yarn. The establishment visited belongs to a joint stock company, and pays a handsome dividend."

Balky Horses.

There is a good deal said just now about the balking of horses, the causes of it and the remedies. As long as we can remember, this singular fit of obstinacy of the horse has been discussed and all sorts of plans for overcoming it given. But what will answer for one horse may not for another. The cause of it is doubtless neglect and ill-treatment of the colt or when and after it is broken to harness. Sometimes stopping a few moments will be sufficient to start the animal again freely of his own accord. Kind words, patting, a handful of hay or grass, an apple, or a little pepper put upon the tongue will induce him to go ahead as if nothing had been the matter. Whipping at all times, and especially in this case, is the worst resort. We have ourselves induced balky horses to start by some of the means above recorded. Sometimes the mere turning of the head and letting the animal look in a different direction, then rubbing the nose with the hand, has answered; so has tying a string around his foreleg below the knee, drawing it rather tight. Various resorts of this kind should be tried but never force. —*German Town Telegraph*.

Veterinary Department.

EDITOR SPIRIT: Please give me a remedy for cattle swelling under the lower jaw. I have a three-year-old steer that is badly swollen; has been so for a month, and keeps getting larger. Now I notice two more commence swelling at same place. Is it dangerous? Please answer through veterinary column.

W. F.

OTTAWA, Kans., March 2, 1877.
ANSWER.—Your cattle are troubled with inflammation of the larynx and pharynx glands of the throat. Apply, as hot as the animal is able to bear, a heavy poultice made of sour milk and potatoes; change poultice as often as it becomes cool. Give internally occasional moderate doses of the following prescription: Powdered balmony, 2 ounces; powdered sassafras bark, 10 ounces; linseed meal, 1 pound; sulphur, 2 ounces; golden seal, 3 drachms.
DR. RILEY, for SPIRIT.

I have a valuable horse, five years old, and in good condition, that tramped on his left heel last May, bruising it slightly, as it grew down toward the frog of the foot. The wound never healed, and it has got to be an ugly sore, that is offensive if it is not washed carefully. The heel is sound and well, and the sore has grown down between the wall and frog of the foot; it is not feverish, and has not lamed him. Can you tell how to keep it from spreading, as it grows out? Please answer through your veterinary columns and you will greatly oblige a reader.

ANSWER.—Your horse has an indolent wound, and it does not heal owing to a growth of exuberant granulations, which require to be reduced. Cleanse thoroughly every morning, and apply the following caustic wash: Chloride of zinc, eighty grains; distilled water, two ounces; dress with oakum, seeing that it does not contain any foreign bodies. Introduce it carefully and evenly into the wound until it is packed firmly full; then apply a bandage over all, being careful to get considerable pressure upon the oakum, otherwise the wound will not heal regularly. When it has begun to cicatrize you can discontinue the caustic and apply tincture of aloes. If there should be little red protuberances touch them lightly with a stick of nitrate of silver, keeping up the pressure until the scab forms. Cleanliness will be a valuable auxiliary. —*Turf, Field and Farm*.

I have a colt two years old that has a small curb; it came on when about five months old; I blistered it and thus stopped its growth, but this winter I turned him out to exercise, and I think it is a little larger than usual. His leg is not crooked like many when curbed; it seems to be all behind. The side bones are natural enough. I would like to have it removed if possible. I have a large box stall for him; if I should blister his leg, would he have enough exercise in it?

ANSWER.—The place for a curb is on the posterior part of the hock and not on the side; it is a sprain of calcaneo cuboid ligament. Curb hocks are crooked, or what are termed sickle-shaped, though we sometimes see it in very straight hocks, especially if the animal has a long calcis. Your colt, in all probability, was allowed to take exercise too soon after the blister. You had better blister again. Take biniodide of mercury, one drachm; lard, one ounce; rub thoroughly together; apply by rubbing it in thoroughly. If the swelling or enlargement continues after two months have elapsed, you had better apply the firing iron; it should be done so as not to leave a blemish, which can only be done by one skilled in its use. —*Turf, Field and Farm*.

I have a horse that has some trouble with his tail. The hair is rather thin but is not falling out, but seems to be very brittle, coarse and wavy at the lower end, as though it was not healthy. The skin of the tail is inclined to be scaly, but no scabs. Please give me a remedy for the above.

ANSWER.—The trouble with your horse's tail is pruritus. Use the following preparation: Carbolic acid crystals, one; glycerine, six ounces; mix and apply with friction every alternate day. *Treatment for worms.* Prepare your horse by feeding him on bran-mashes for two or three days; then give for three days before each feeding, two drachms of tartarized antimony mixed in a little feed, to be followed by seven drachms of Barbadoes aloes in a ball. If it does not purge within forty-eight hours, repeat the dose.

I have an English pug dog, about six months old, which seems perfectly well and lively, but continually scratches himself. He is washed every day and kept perfectly free from fleas, and shows no apparent cause for scratching. Please tell me what will help him.

ANSWER.—Sponge his hide thoroughly, once a day, with a strong lye made from carbolic soap. After sponging, keep him in a warm box, well littered, until the skin is dry.

The London Veterinary Journal suggests steel studs set in the shoes to prevent horses from slipping. As the idea is described, it appears similar to many methods prevalent in the Middle and Northern States, where practitioners are always used for keeping horses shod in slippery weather.

VEGETINE

Strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorates the system.

VEGETINE

Is not a vile, nauseous compound, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy which is sure to purify the blood, and thereby restore the health.

VEGETINE

Is now prescribed in cases of Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

VEGETINE

Does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a fictitious appetite, but assists nature, in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

VEGETINE

Was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians, but those most incredulous in regard to its merit are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

VEGETINE

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE

Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

PROOF.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

Boston, Feb. 13, 1871.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and after using several bottles, was restored to health and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

Respectfully yours,

U. L. PETTINGILL.

Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co., 10 State St., Boston.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—The two bottles of VEGETINE furnished me by your agent, my wife has used with great benefit. For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and constiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of VEGETINE. She was also troubled with Dyspepsia and General Debility, and has been greatly benefited.

THOS. GILMORE, 229 N. Walnut street.

FEEL MYSELF A NEW MAN.

NATICK, Mass., June 1, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—Through the advice and earnest persuasion of Rev. E. S. Best, of this place, I have been taking VEGETINE for Dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years. I have used only two bottles and already feel myself a new man. Respectfully,
R. J. W. CARTER.

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1874.
Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 141-1 dozen (1824 bottles) of your VEGETINE since April 12, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended that I ever saw. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of Scrofula, Rheumatism, being cured by VEGETINE alone in this vicinity. Very respectfully yours,
A. L. GILMAN, 408 Broadway.
To H. R. STEVENS, Boston.

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Fellow Citizens,

If you want Information

—AS TO—

Where You can Get

BOTTOM PRICES

Read what is printed below my platform and

REFLECT.

This year we intend soliciting the farmers' patronage more than ever, and one of the inducements we offer to come and see us, is to sell you writing paper cheaper than you ever heard of.

Footcap Paper 20 cents per quire worth.....30

Legal cap Paper 20 cents per quire worth.....35

Note Paper 15 cents per quire worth.....30

Note Paper 4 quires for 25 cents worth.....35

Envelopes 15 cents per package worth.....20

Envelopes 3 packages for 25 cents worth.....40

In quantity we will sell even cheaper. At the same time, bear in mind, we have one of the best retail Drug stores in the West and allow no one to undersell us. We also sell the best Chemical Paint. Yours respectfully,

A. R. WOOSTER,

70 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence.

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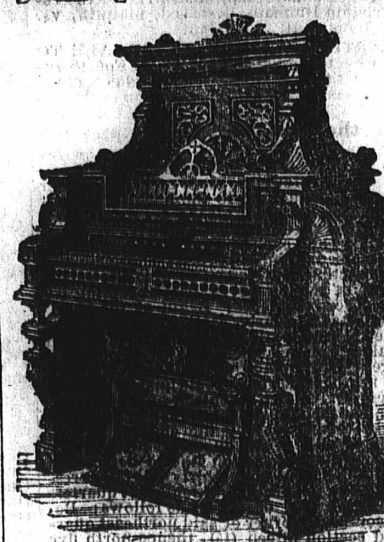
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ESTLEY ORGAN



The Estley Organ is the only instrument of its kind that can be used for both church and domestic purposes.

OVER 75,000

are now singing their own Praise. Why buy any other Organ, when you can get the

ESTLEY,

As Cheap as The Cheapest

It is the only instrument containing the

BEAUTIFUL VOX HUMANA!

and the wonderful

VOX JUBILANTE!

Also the

VIOLETTA STOP,

which produces a soft delicate quality of tone, here before unknown in Reed Organs.

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Never before has a Piano risen so rapidly in popular favor in so short a time.

The Patent Arion Piano-Fortes have been adopted and are used exclusively in the New York Conservatory of Music.

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BRADBURY PIANOS,

known all over the world as strictly first-class, and used in preference to all others by Grand Central, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, New York, Rev. Stimpson and James Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Dan'l Curry, Chaplain McCabe, Philip Phillips, Wm. Morley, Chapman and thousands of our leading men throughout the country.

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instruments are unsurpassed and are sold at exceedingly low prices. Every instrument FULLY WARRANTED, and sold to responsible parties on easy time. Full description and illustrated catalogue sent to any address with any information desired.

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GENERAL DEALER IN

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SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.
In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District,
sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas.
Eliza Ann Dunham, administratrix of the estate of Tristram Dunham, deceased, plaintiff, vs.
Annie E. Lane et al., defendants.

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

Monday, the 9th day of April, A. D. 1877, At one (1) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Annie E. Lane and Mary E. Lane, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: The northeast quarter of section fourteen (14); also the southeast quarter of section eleven (11), excepting the following described pieces: Begin at the southeast corner of said quarter section, thence north sixty-nine and one-sixth (69 1/6) rods to the center of the Wakarusa creek, thence down the channel of said creek to the place of beginning; also begin at the northeast corner of said quarter section, thence west twelve and seventeen hundredths (12 17/100) chains, thence south to the center of the Wakarusa creek, thence east by the channel of said creek to the east line of said quarter section, thence north on said quarter section line to beginning. These exceptions being about thirty (30) acres. Also part of the northeast and southeast quarters of section fifteen (15), described as follows: Begin at the southeast corner of said northeast quarter of said section fifteen (15), thence north by and ninety-hundredths (5 90/100) chains, thence west thirty and seventy-five hundredths (30 75/100) chains, thence south three and fifty-hundredths (3 50/100) chains to center of old territorial road, thence south twenty-nine degrees (29 deg.), east down the center of said road to the south line of said quarter section, thence east on said quarter section line to beginning. Containing fourteen and eighty-seven hundredths (14 87/100) acres of land; also begin at the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of said section fifteen (15), thence west to the intersection of said territorial road, thence south twenty-nine degrees (29 deg.), east to east line of said quarter section in center of said territorial road twenty-one and sixty-four hundredths (21 64/100) chains, south of the northeast corner of said quarter section, thence north to the place of beginning, containing seven and eighty-eight hundredths (7 88/100) acres of land; said lands all lying in township thirteen (13), of range eighteen (18), Douglas county, Kansas. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this 8th day of March, 1877.

H. S. CLARKE,
10-55 Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.
Hampton & Borgholthaus, Att'ys for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.
In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District,
sitting in and for Douglas County, Kansas.
Henry Gay et al., plaintiffs, vs. Amos Walton,
defendant.

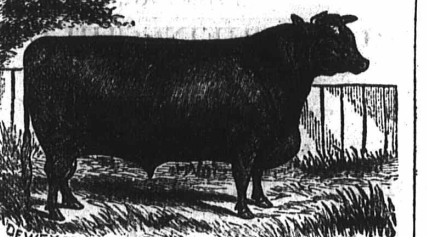
BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on

Monday, the 9th day of April, A. D. 1877, At 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Amos Walton in and to the following described premises, to wit: All that part of the south sixty (60) acres of the southeast quarter of section four (4), in township fourteen (14), range twenty (20), lying west of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston railway, containing about forty-five (45) acres of land, more or less, in Douglas county, Kansas; appraised at five hundred and forty (\$540) dollars. Said premises levied upon as the property of the said Amos Walton, and to be sold to satisfy said execution.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this, the 8th day of March, 1877.

H. S. CLARKE,
10-55 Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.

ELMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD,

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas,
BREEDER OF—

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

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Some of the most fashionable families represented in both classes of stock. Particular attention is given to producing animals of good form and quality. The premium show-bull

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

17,408, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.

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POSITIVELY CURED.

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kisser's celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial as they will surely cure you. Price, for large box, \$3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price.

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COME FARMERS,

WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING

Sand's Genuine all Wool

HORSE COLLARS.

All Collars guaranteed to be as represented. Big stock of

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BANKRUPT SALE OF JEWELRY.

Great Failure of the Milton Gold Jewelry Company in London.

Everybody has heard of Milton Gold Jewelry Company, it having been sold in this market for the last ten years, and worn by the best and richest class of our population. Still it takes an expert to distinguish Milton Gold from Virgin Gold. In order to dispose of this large consignment in the speediest way, we have put up lots which we offer to the public for less than the fifth part of their value.

50-CENT LOT.
One pair elegant sleeve buttons, retail price, \$1.00
One set spiral shirt studs, retail price, \$1.00
One beautiful scarf pin, stone setting, retail price, 75
One elegant watch chain, latest pattern, retail price, 50
One collar button, retail price, 50
One elegant wedding ring, very heavy, retail price, 2.00
Total, \$3.50

50.00 LOT.
Remember, we will send you the above named six articles, which we have retailed for \$6.50, by mail, post paid, for 50 cents, 4 sample lots for \$1.50, or 12 sample lots for \$4.

\$1.00 LOT.
One pair gent's sleeve buttons, stone setting, \$1.25
One set elegant spiral studs to match, 2.00
One beautiful ladies' band engagement ring, 2.00
One gent's large seal ring, 2.00
One ladies' long neck chain, 2.75
One gent's heavy plate watch chain, 1.75
One gent's "Lake George" diamond stud, 1.00
One beautiful scarf pin, 75
One pair ladies' engraved sleeve buttons, 1.00
Total, \$13.50

The above figures are the prices these goods have been retailed at in our leading cities. We mention these figures to give you an idea of the goods.

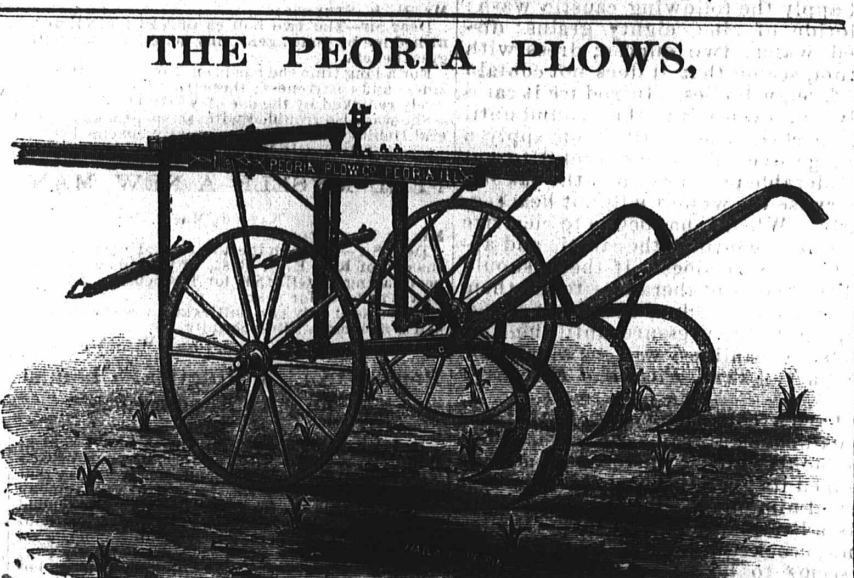
A FINE SOLID SILVER WATCH FREE.
On receipt of \$15 we will send by express one dozen 50ct. lots and one of each of the others; also one elegant watch, ladies' or gent's size, guaranteed to be a good time-keeper. Such opportunity is offered but once in a lifetime.

We want our patrons and the public in general to understand that this is Milton Gold Jewelry, and no common Plated Ware. Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance or money refunded. Send money by P. O. money order or registered letter.

Our Firm and Milton Gold Jewelry is endorsed by all the leading newspapers of the country. Goods sent C. O. D. if 5.00 is sent with the order, not otherwise. Address all orders to

RALSTON JEWELRY CO.,
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THE PEORIA PLOWS,



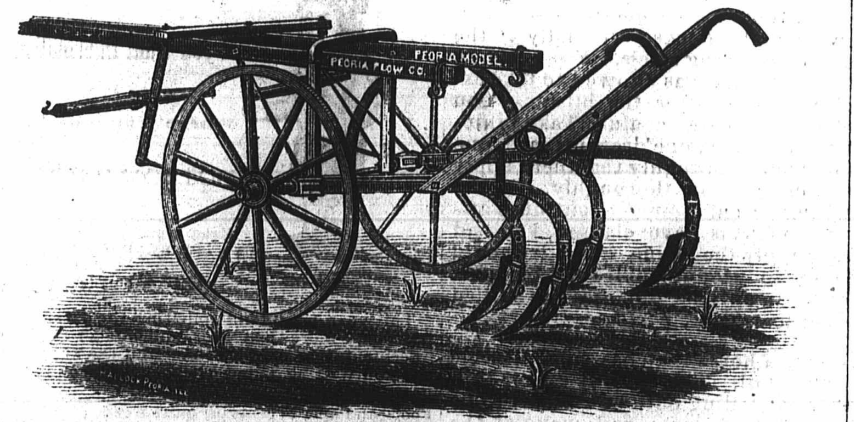
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A. T. STEWART, STATE AGENT,

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Steel Beam Plows, Wood Beam Plows, Sulky Plows and Corn Plows

IN ALL VARIETIES.



All these plows are warranted first-class in every respect. Right or left hand to suit. Our State agency has the exclusive sale of these plows, for the State of Kansas, and will sell at prices as low as any first-class plow can be sold. Send your orders to A. T. Stewart, Kansas City. County agents, send along your orders. Patrons of Husbandry, the Peoria Plow is your plow. Patronize your agency and thus protect yourselves now and in the future.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

N. W. COR. 3D AND MAIN STS.,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Having opened at the above named place a salesroom for

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS,

LADIES' PHAETONS,

BUGGIES, WITH OR WITHOUT TOPS,

SPRING WAGONS, ETC., ETC.

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

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

Respectfully,

M. A. DEHONEY.

SPRING TRADE!

Attention, Dry Goods and Carpet Buyers.

GEO. INNES & CO.,

Call your Especial Attention to their

IMMENSE STOCK OF SPRING GOODS

Now being Received, Comprising

THE NEWEST STYLES

AND THE

MOST RELIABLE GOODS

KNOWN IN OUR TRADE.

We extend a Cordial Invitation to all the people of Douglas and adjoining counties to

CALL AND SEE US.

With an Efficient Corps of Salesmen and a

SUPERIOR STOCK OF GOODS,

PURCHASED OF MANUFACTURERS DIRECT.

We are in a position and condition to offer inducements to the public that not many houses enjoy. Thanking our many friends for past favors, and soliciting a continuance of the same, we remain,

Yours truly,

GEO. INNES & CO.

EXCHANGE BUILDING, KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

JAS. REYNOLDS & CO.,

LIVE STOCK

COMMISSION MERCHANTS!

Kansas Stock Yards, - Kansas City, Mo.

ALSO HANDLE GRAIN AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

MONROE ROTARY HARROW!

It being a Self-Cleaner Obviates the Necessity of Lifting to Clean.

It is better than a Stalk Cutter.

THE BEST FARM IMPLEMENT EVER INVENTED

For Pulverizing, Mixing and Leveling the Soil.

It is the only implement that perfectly covers and equalizes grains and seeds in newly plowed soil, among cornstalks or on stubble—

BETTER THAN ANY WHEAT DRILL.

It is, in fact, the only Machine or Implement that thoroughly pulverizes newly broken soil. It will accomplish as much in going over the ground three times as any drag harrow will in twelve times.

By the thorough mixing of soils and fineness of tilth a much larger yield of crops is secured. The cost may be saved by its use in a single season on an ordinary sized farm.

J. E. HICKS & CO., Manufacturers,

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