

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. VI. NO. 18.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, MAY 3, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 274.

### GO WORK UPON A FARM.

BY SIDNEY HERBERT.

Will S. says, the eminent Southern song-writer and composer, has published a song entitled, "Go and Learn a Trade." Just at this time, with factories and shops closing up, and mechanics begging for bread in some sections of the country, it seems to me that such a song is quite out of place. In view of this fact, I beg to offer the following agricultural song:

The song I sing to you to-day  
Is not to learn a trade;  
For I am sad the truth to say—  
That's long and hard to find.  
The mills are running on half-time,  
The shops give forth no noise.  
Add it is hard to find a dime  
Among the "prentice boys."

Chorus—  
The song I sing to you to-day  
Is not to learn a trade;  
For I am sad the truth to say—  
That's long and hard to find.  
The mills are running on half-time,  
The shops give forth no noise.  
Add it is hard to find a dime  
Among the "prentice boys."

Oh! why should men in cities pine,  
Or idly stay in town?  
Why loaf about, and dreamy whine,  
That "things are upside down?"  
Can this bring bread to wife and child,  
And make the future bright?  
Can this turn the weather mild,  
Or furnish heat and light?

Chorus—  
Such men should listen to my song,  
And in it find a charm;  
It tells them how to get along—  
"Go work upon a farm."

Let no man starve for want of bread—  
The product of the soil—  
For all will be amply fed,  
Who will but share the toil.

The honest, manly toil that brings  
The harvest season round,  
When the glad farmer joyfully sings,  
Because of fruitful ground.

Chorus—  
This, then, shall be the song we sing,  
The whole world to alarm,  
And loudly let the chorus ring—  
"Go work upon a farm."

UNDER A CLOUD.

BY AN OLD CONTRIBUTOR.

Morris Tucker and his uncle sat at their cozy breakfast-table one winter morning, each with a copy of the morning's paper in his hand, each with a clouded brow, and troubled eyes. The elder gentleman was the first to speak.

"It is a bad business, Morris!"

"A bad business, indeed, sir!"

Then there was another long silence, while each again read the ominous news, of the failure of a firm, whose business was so involved with their own, that the failure of one house was nearly utter ruin to the other. The hot chops cooled on the dish, the coffee was untouched, and the breakfast literally forgotten, when the gentlemen left the house to ascertain the extent of their misfortunes. Bad as they feared these would prove, the realities were even worse than the anticipation, and before night the old firm of Tucker & Co. was on the list of failures.

There was a dreary amount of hard, distasteful work to be done, after the failure was an established fact; but Morris Tucker never flinched from any task or interview till night-shadows fell and he faced his uncle at the table once more. Then with set features and a pale face, he said:

"If you can spare me for an hour, sir, I think I had better call on Miss Cresswell."

"I can spare you; but are you wise to hurry an interview that, I fear, will be very painful?"

"Better to understand my position at once, sir. If he moistened his dry lips here, as if the words choked him—"If Mrs. Cresswell is true to me I will remain here, and try to work my way up again to the position I held only yesterday. If she treats me from my engagement I accept your proposal to go to California."

"I think it is a good time to look up those old claims," said Mr. Tucker, sliding easily over the first part of his nephew's speech; "there may be money in them!"

"Meta is a worldly woman! Nay, let me speak, Morris. I have said nothing before, though my heart was sore over your choice of a wife. Meta is wonderfully fascinating, beautiful and accomplished as but few women are, but she is thoroughly heartless. I hoped your choice would fall on Clarice."

"Clarice! She is a mere child!"

"Only two years younger than Meta. I love her very dearly, Morris."

"But you are fond of Meta!"

"No! For her father's sake, the brother of my dead wife, I have tried to love Meta, but she repels me!"

"Yet you never spoke when I told you I should seek to win her love."

"Because love is too sacred in my eyes for any one to interfere with its expressions. If Meta loves you, I will give her warm welcome, and cordial affection when she becomes your wife, Morris. But nerve yourself for the worst, my boy!"

Nerved for the worst, Morris Tucker sought his betrothed bride. From the time he had come from his Western home, an orphaned lad of nineteen to accept his uncle's offer of a home, he had met Meta Cresswell constantly. He had received cordial welcome from her mother, and had not suspected the schemes and subtle influence that had led him on, step by step, from the position of friend to that of accepted suitor of the beautiful girl. While his feet were bringing him slowly to the momentous interview after the failure of the firm of which his uncle had made him full partner, Mrs. Cresswell was "schooling her daughter" to meet the emergency.

"Did you write to Morris, Meta?" she asked, languidly stirring her coffee.

"Not yet," was the reply. "He will probably call, being an honorable gentleman, mamma."

"I hope you will be firm, Meta. Remember that you have been the injured party throughout. From the time your poor papa died, I have had every reason to believe Mr. Tucker would make you and your sister the heiresses of his property. He worshipped your aunt, and he never spoke of any relative of his own till his nephew appeared. I believe there was some quarrel between the brothers that ended in the younger one going West, while John, the elder, remained here. At all events, it is very clear now that Morris would have been heir to the business and property if this failure had not happened. You are to be congratulated that it came before the wedding instead of after."

Meta shrugged her shoulders.

"Yes! Love in a cottage is not in my style!" And while she spoke the bell rang, and she knew her lover was waiting to test her cold, worldly heart. She sauntered with easy grace into the drawing-room, while up stairs in her own room her sister Clarice wept for the pain that was to fall upon Morris Tucker's heart.

She was a brown-eyed, golden-haired girl, whose quiet, unpretending charms had long been over-shadowed by the more brilliant beauty of her sister Meta. She was timid to a fault, and was her mother's greatest affliction in her career of fashionable gaiety. With a higher intellect than Meta's, with more command of foreign tongues, with a true musician's love and knowledge of music, a sweet clear voice, and wonderful powers of expression, she was so painfully shy, that society was a misery to her. Her beauty was of the delicate order that does not strike at first glance, and her affections were carefully hidden in her shrinking, gentle heart.

She had given John Tucker true love since she was a mere baby and sat upon his knee playing with his watch-chain. She had never thought of his money, and when Morris came she was only glad that her dear old uncle, as she called him, was to have a companion and friend. She had never questioned her heart about Morris Tucker, rejoicing sincerely when his engagement with Meta drew him into nearer brotherly relations with herself. She respected his worth, his devotion to his uncle; she admired his talents, his noble, frank beauty, and she grieved deeply over the sorrows so suddenly thrown into his life. Shyly, as she had liked him, so she crept away to weep for him. The utter heartlessness that would throw him aside in his trouble, was only comprehensible to her from knowing well how her mother and sister worshipped wealth.

"She heard the door of the drawing-room open, and her sister's clear voice say coldly:

"Good evening, Mr. Tucker. You have my best wishes for your future success."

"A voice as cold and haughty, answered: "Thank you, I have the honor to wish you good evening."

The drawing-room door closed, and Clarice could see Morris standing under the hall lamp, silent and evidently wishing to recover something from the pain of the trying interview before going into the street. He was very pale, and the brightness that had formed one of the greatest attractions of his face was all stricken from it. The sad, pallid face conquered all Clarice's shyness. With a sudden, irresistible impulse she glided down the stairs, and stood beside Morris. He did not hear the light foot fall upon the thick carpet, nor see that he was not alone until a soft touch on his arm startled him. Looking down he saw a sweet, pleading face, soft brown eyes, misty with unshed tears, raised to his own. While Clarice said, in a low voice:

"Morris, I must tell you how sorry I feel for you and Uncle John."

"Thank you," he said, gravely, covering the little white hand upon his arm with his own.

"I will tell my uncle what you say."

"Tell him," she said, earnestly, "that he has no friend who loves him more truly than I do—no one who feels more deeply any misfortune that can happen to him."

"I will carry your message. And will you wish me God-speed, too, Clarice? I shall sail for California in a few days."

The large, brown eyes dilated, while the sweet face grew white as snow. The blow was too sudden. Without word or murmur, Clarice fell forward, fainting. Morris caught her in his arms and carried her to the library. It was dark there, and no one saw the kiss he pressed upon the pale lips before he put Clarice gently upon the sofa and left her. He did not linger again in the hall. Snatching his coat and hat hurriedly from the rack, he strode into the street and walked rapidly homeward.

Five years pass swiftly, and Meta Cresswell had altered little when, five years after her parting interview with Morris Tucker, she stood in the wide drawing-room of her mother's house, waiting to greet a number of invited guests. Time had matured her beauty, and taken nothing from her great attractions. Clarice, shy as ever, and pretty as a violet, stood near her sister, while Mrs. Cresswell, magnificent in velvet and diamonds, spoke hurriedly:

"Here is strange news, Meta. Mr. Jarvis has asked permission to bring a friend, and who do you suppose it is?"

"I cannot guess," said Meta, languidly, "some musical man, I suppose, as Mr. Jarvis is so devoted to Euterpe."

"No, it is Morris Tucker! Oh, Meta, I am so glad you have not positively accepted young Cooke!"

"I thought you were very anxious to be mother-in-law to his two hundred thousand dollars!"

"But not since I have heard Mr. Jarvis's news. My love, John Tucker had some land claims in California, that Morris hunted up and sold for more than double young Cooke's fortune. He has come home now, and is settling his uncle's estate, being his heir for everything."

"Uncle John dead?" cried Clarice.

"Yes, more than a year ago, though Morris has just returned. The bell! Some one is coming!"

In the crowded drawing-room, an hour later, Morris Tucker bent gracefully over Meta's hand, and responded politely to her cordial greeting. He met all her advances with such evident pleasure in his welcome, that her heart beat high with hope. Life had been a struggle for a rich husband ever since she had made her debut in society, and now there was one paying her deferential attention upon whose heart she had once made deep impression. Would he forget that cruel parting interview, and lay his fortune once more at her feet?

Mr. Cooke, a young man, about half-witted, possessor of two hundred thousand dollars, watched the brilliant beauty who had smiled so sweetly upon him all winter with jealous eyes, after Morris entered the room, but Meta forgot him in her new-born hope. All the evening Morris hovered about Meta, wondering where Clarice had hidden herself; but when the supper call thinned the rooms, Meta missed her cavalier. In the conservatory Morris had seen a vision of a golden head and white, fluttering dress; and Clarice, half hidden by a flowering screen, saw him desert Meta to come beside her.

Longing to see him, in an agony of maidenly shame at the secret she had revealed when they parted, she had hidden there to watch him unseen. But he came swiftly across the flower-bordered path to her side, and taking her hand in his, said:

"Clarice, I have come all the way from California to try to win your love. Little one, with all my heart I love you. My sole hope of happiness is the hope that you will marry me. Must I go back again, desolate, or will you bid me stay?"

She looked into the earnest face, the pleading eyes, and her heart grew faint with its own happiness, as she whispered:

"Stay, for I love you, Morris."

Meta saw the sister she had always despised for her timidity, and the lover she had thrown aside in his poverty, enter the drawing-room together, and her heart was full of jealous anger, as she read their secret in their happy faces.

She has been Mrs. Cooke for three years—the miserable wife of a jealous miser, whose sole aim in life is to save money, and keep his wife out of society. In their unhappy home there is constant quarrelling, while Morris blesses every hour the temporary poverty that led him to appreciate the heart of his little wife, and won for him a knowledge of the treasure of her love. There is a toddling boy named John, who calls Morris "papa," and in the peaceful happiness of her home life and mother-love, Clarice is rapidly conquering her old timidity, and letting the world of society see, sometimes, what an accomplished, graceful lady Morris has won for himself.

And, Morris, holding her to his heart, will often say, tenderly:

"The happiness of my life commenced, Clarice, when you tenderly sympathized with me at the time I was under a cloud."

The Newspaper Contribution.

He was a friend of mine and used frequently to drop in and give me advice as to how I ought to run my paper. He was a tall, thin man, and consequently I should devote it a little more to the cause of religion, and not quite so much to politics. He said it could be made a power for good in the Western land, in which we had both cast our fortunes. He was a lover of the original, too, and said he disliked to see reprint, and thought I should write more—take the time, in fact, to fill the paper right up with good, new stuff. That seemed such an easy thing for him that one day I ventured to say:

"Brother, your glorious meeting at the school-house last night, I hear—suppose you write it up for me?"

He didn't seem to act as though he wanted to. I urged. He flushed a little and stood around awkwardly. He had never been honored with an invitation to write for the press before. I still urged.

Then he took off his gloves, and his hat, and his overcoat. Then I gave him a seat at the table with paper and pencil. He sat down to editorial work. He had always been talking how it should be done, and now he was at it. He started.

I went about my work and having written a column or two of matter for the week's paper, left him still writing, while I went out to solicit some advertisements. I was gone an hour or two and when I came back he was still at it. He was sweating awfully. I thought I should write more—take the time, in fact, to fill the paper right up with good, new stuff. That seemed such an easy thing for him that one day I ventured to say:

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### Young Folks Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I am eleven years old. I take the *Young Folks' Column*; my pa takes the *Sun*. We have got twenty head of cattle. I wish I had a pony to herd them with this summer.

We are plowing. I have lots of fun killing mice; they are thick in the field, and if not destroyed, will eat as much corn as the hoppers. I have killed sixty-seven since we have been plowing, and a great many got away.

There is a law passed for all persons from the age of twelve to fifty, to turn out and kill grasshoppers. Oh, dear! won't it look funny to see all the people at the grasshopper "hop"?

I have no doubt a great many of them can be destroyed. I would like to compete for that silver cup, but I have not been able to go to school a great deal. I have had health; and there are so many in the "Young Folks' Column" that know so much more than I do, there is not much chance for me. I am going to improve all I can. My letter is getting top long.

My respects to all the girls in the column, and don't forget Aunt Helen; would like to hear from her.

EDWARD VINTON.  
OAKWOOD, KANS., April, 1877.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I long to write for your paper to tell the dear little folks how proud I am to see the *SPRIT* every week, for it contains the dear little folks' letters. This proves to us that the Kansas farmers' children must be good children to be honored by a column in your paper. O, how I wish I was a little girl so that I could write in the "Young Folks' Column." I would write every week, and would do anything to please the little folks that write in their columns; they all write such pretty letters the big folks wish they could do as much. Dear little folks, keep on writing as you have done. I am so glad the beautiful spring is here. I must stop for this time. If the editor will permit me to write again I will be pleased to do so. I remain the little folks' friend.

COUSIN LOUIE.

[Will be pleased to hear from Cousin Louie often.—Ed.]

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write again as it has been a long time since I wrote. I was at your lecture; I thought you lectured real well, I would like to hear you again. I am going to school; I study reading, writing, spelling, geography, grammar and arithmetic; our teacher's name is Frank Prather; he is a good teacher. I told you the last time that I wrote that my brother was sick, he had the measles and then we all had them but pa and ma. I have three brothers and two sisters; my oldest brother is married and they have got the measles; my sister is staying with them. I will close.

Yours respectfully,  
CLARA ANTHONY.  
WILLSVILLE, KANS., April, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have never written for your paper before I thought I would write a few lines. I am eleven years of age; I go to school and study reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography. We have a good teacher, his name is Mr. Mickey. Pa has taken your paper three years. I like it very much, especially the "Young Folks' Column." I and several other girls were invited to Easter dinner, we went and had a good time. Well I must close for this time. Yours truly,

ALICE METTER.  
LABETTE, KANS., April 26, 1877.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I see so many little folks writing that I thought I would write too. I have such a sore hand that I cannot write good. We have no school because Mrs. Bagg's little boy is sick and she cannot come. One of the directors said that he was going to get another teacher to finish out the term of two months. I think I will have to stop writing.

Your little friend,  
AMY GREEN.  
PRAIRIE CITY, KANS., April, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I will send you a charade: I am composed of seven letters. My first is in barn, also in stable. My second is in bushel, but not in peck. My third is in fish, but not in minnow. My fourth is in fork, but not in lay. My fifth is in apple, also in peach. My sixth is in plum, but not in grape. My seventh is in old, also in young. My whole is the name of a large animal.

JAMES GLIDDEN.  
HOWARD CITY, KANS., April 19, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—The answer to Emma Anderson's enigma is "Alice Tree".

MARK C. WARNER.  
TIBLOW, KANS., April 29, 1877.

[Mark is not quite correct in "Alice Tower"—Ed.]

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



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1877.

## Patrons' Department.

## OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Alonso Golder, Rock Falls, Illinois.  
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E. E. Shankland, Dubuque, Iowa.  
W. H. Chambers, Owatonna, Minnesota.  
Dudley T. Chase, Claremont, N. H.

## OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.  
Overseer—J. F. Willis, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.

Lecturer—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.  
Steward—W. D. Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.

Assistant Steward—S. W. Fisher, Mitchell county.  
Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka, Shawnee county.

Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.  
Chaplain—W. H. Jones, Topeka, Shawnee county.

State Reporter—Geo. A. May, Bourbon county.  
Pomona—Mrs. H. M. Barnes, Manhattan, Riley county.

Central—Mrs. H. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.  
Flora—Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee county.

Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. Amanda Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.  
Steward—A. T. Stewart, Kansas City, Kansas.

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M. E. Hudson, chairman, Mapleton, Bourbon county.

Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.  
W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.

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President—M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon county.

Secretary—A. T. Stewart, Kansas City, Kansas.  
Treasurer—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.

POMONA GRANGES.  
1. Shawnee county, Geo. W. Clark master, H. H. Wallace secretary, Ft. Scott.

2. Cowley county, J. O. Vanardal master, C. C. Coon secretary, Little Dutch.

3. Sedgewick county, J. E. Mumford master, Mrs. J. E. Reynolds secretary, Junction City.

4. Crawford county, S. J. Konkle master, A. Georgia secretary, Girard.

5. Wyandotte county, Morris county, Wallace W. Daniels master, G. W. Coffin secretary, Council Grove.

6. McPherson county, C. H. Drum master, O. H. Bright secretary, Emporia.

7. Sumner county, Marion Summers master, Oxford.

8. Saline county—no report.

9. Bourbon county, M. Bowers master, H. C. Plante secretary, Ft. Scott.

10. Butler county, Judson White master, E. K. Powell secretary, Augusta.

11. Republic county, W. H. Boyes master, G. A. Hovey secretary, Belleville.

12. Franklin county, Albert Long secretary, Le Loup.

13. Reno, Kingman and Barton counties, D. C. Tunnell master, Neiderland.

14. Cherokee county, Joseph Wallace master, J. L. McDowell secretary, Columbus.

15. Marion county, James W. Williams master, Wallace Yates secretary, Riley.

16. Johnson county, D. D. Marquis master, N. Zimmerman secretary, Stanley.

17. Wabasha county—no report.

18. Douglas county, Y. L. Reese master, Geo. Y. Johnson secretary, Lawrence.

19. Neosho county, E. F. Williams master, Wm. George secretary, Erie.

20. Clay county, Henry Avery secretary, Wakefield.

21. Mitchell county, Silas Fisher master, Ben F. McMillan secretary, Phillips.

22. Lyon county, W. V. Phillips master, J. W. Truitt secretary, Emporia.

23. Chase county, S. N. Wood master, T. M. Worthington secretary, Cottonwood.

24. Osage county, John Rehrig master, Miss Belle Reese secretary, Osage City.

25. Allen county, F. M. Powers master, J. P. Sprout secretary, Hiram.

26. Anderson county, J. Post master, R. L. Row secretary, Welda.

27. Coffey county, D. C. Spurgeon master, Julius Noell secretary, Burlington.

28. Doniphan county, W. D. Rippey master, S. W. Hinkley secretary, Severance.

29. Washington county, John Barrett master, S. H. Maunier secretary, Washington.

30. Jewell county, A. J. Pettigrew master, J. Mc Cormick secretary, Jewell Center.

31. Jefferson county, A. Griffin master, P. Cressie secretary, Oskaloosa.

32. Greenwood county, F. G. Allis master, A. V. Chapman secretary, Eureka.

33. Linn county, W. H. Shattuck master, D. F. Geyer secretary, Blooming Grove.

34. Montgomery county, C. P. Orwin master, Liberty, Secretary.

35. Elk county, J. F. Rammie master, J. K. Hall secretary, Howard City.

36. Ottawa county, C. S. Wyeth master, Frank S. Emerson secretary, Emporia.

37. Labette county, John Richardson master, J. T. Lamson secretary, Labette.

38. Brown county, R. J. Young master, A. Cur others secretary, Hiawatha.

39. Smith county, W. D. Covington master, Cedarville.

40. Wilson county, W. S. Santa master, James C. G. Smith secretary, Fredonia.

41. Riley county, J. H. Barnes master, W. F. Allen secretary, Manhattan.

42. Nemaha county, G. W. Brown master, Seneca.

43. Atchison county, John Andrews master, G. M. Fuller secretary, Huron.

## DEPUTIES

Commissioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas State Grange, since the last session:

W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin county, Kansas.

George J. Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas county.

John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county.

S. D. Underwood, Junction City, Davis county.

S. W. Fisher, Beloit, Mitchell county.

George F. Jackson, Emporia, Johnson county.

D. C. Spurgeon, Burlington, Coffey county.

James W. Williams, Peabody, Marion county.

R. T. Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county.

C. S. Worley, Emporia, Greenwood county.

Chas. A. Duck, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.

James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.

L. M. Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county.

John C. Fore, Maywood, Wyandotte county.

F. W. Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county.

J. S. Payne, Elm Grove, Linn county.

G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county.

W. H. Boughton, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.

W. R. Carr, Larned, Pawnee county.

W. H. Pierce, Oxford, Sumner county.

James Paulkner, Iola, Allen county.

L. M. Hill, Hill Springs, Morris county.

W. J. Ellis, Miami county.

George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county.

H. Herrington, Hiawatha, Brown county.

W. D. Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.

W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.

J. H. Chandler, Neosho Falls, Woodson county.

E. F. Williams, Erie, Neosho county.

W. L. Moore, Frankfort, Marshall county.

Ira S. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county.

John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county.

E. J. Nason, Benton, Washington county.

C. S. Wyeth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county.

J. K. Miller, Peace, Rice county.

W. M. Oake, Gardner, Johnson county.

W. D. Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.

T. C. Deuel, Fairmont, Leavenworth county.

Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.

P. B. Osborn, Bull City, Republic county.

J. H. Brad, Prairie Grove, Republic county.

P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.

A. N. Case, Honeock, Saline county.

A. M. Switzer, Herington, Reno county.

W. H. Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.

H. C. Clark, Rippon, Labette county.

S. M. Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.

W. H. Johnson, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.

S. N. Wood, Sedan, Chautauqua county.

G. A. Rutledge, Abilene, Dickinson county.

J. F. Ramsey, Greenfield, Elk county.

W. W. Goss, Dover, Shawnee county.

## The Grange's Song.

BY MRS. H. WITTER, OF MERIDIAN GRANGE.

We read the nobleness depicted  
Upon the toiling farmer's brow;  
And the honor that we render him,  
Is more than we to kings allow.

How we respect the pleasant matron,  
Who smoothly guides her household bark,  
Or with kind hands doth smooth our pillow,  
When dread Disease makes us his mark.

She teaches our bright lads the lessons  
That cause them to be good and wise;  
She fits their mind for the high calling  
That men fulfill here, 'neath the skies.

The whistling boy that drives the reaper  
Or with zeal cultivates the corn,  
Does often rise to grace our Senate,  
Or our chief ruler's chair adorn.

The farmer's graceful, blue-eyed daughter  
Of honest toils not afraid;  
She knows where blooms spring's first wild  
roses;

And knows, too, how good bread is made.  
She loves to rise at dawn's first breaking,  
When violets with dew are wet,  
And with her white hands till the garden  
Or breakfast for the dear ones get.

The farm, the orchard, and the garden,  
Vast sources of our nation's wealth,  
Are owned and tilled by the King farmer,  
Enthroned at home, and crowned with Health.

Oh, high and useful is his calling;  
And sweet contentment is his lot;  
Prized is the bread that's earned by labor,  
By sweat of brow that's dearly bought.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—Our family are readers  
and admirers of your paper; we value it highly  
for its noble sentiments. We hope and believe  
that it is doing good work in its sphere of  
circulation. The verses which I send are des-  
tined for your paper if worthy.

MRS. H. WITTER.  
McPHERSON COUNTY, Kansas.

Spring Has Come.

BY MRS. SUE WING.

Spring has come with budding flowers,  
With singing birds and gentle showers,  
With broad green fields of waving grain,  
And cattle grazing on the plain.

The brooks are running wild with glee,  
While rain comes dashing o'er the sea;  
The trees that tiny leaves unfold,  
And dandelions, their crowns of gold.

The bright-winged birds sing songs of love,  
And build their nests in shady grove;  
No sorrow enters in their breast,  
Ah! sure the happy birds are blest.

The bee through many a garden roves,  
In search of the flower he loves  
While humming lays of courtship o'er;  
Then settles there and hums no more.

Oh birds and bees and fragrant flower,  
I love to feel your gentle power;  
The song of bird and hum of bee  
Doth ever make sweet melody.

RIVERDALE, Clay county, Kansas.

From McPherson County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—It has been a long time  
since we have seen any communication from  
our county in your paper, nevertheless we  
continue to read and appreciate it as much as  
ever. We suppose the first thing we must note  
is the weather—the next the irrepressible hop-  
per. The former is lovely, plenty of rain and  
sunshine. The hoppers are quite thick in  
some localities, doing some damage to wheat,  
and considerable to early sown oats. Some are  
killing them by various traps and devices. We  
hope they can be disposed of before doing much  
harm. The late heavy rains are not considered  
at all beneficial to the good health of the "in-  
sect."

This county is improving with wonderful  
rapidity. We have peach, plum, currants and  
gooseberries blooming upon land that four  
years ago was unbroken prairie. There is a  
vast amount of forest tree planting, in the  
shape of cottonwood, Lombardy poplar, walnut  
and box-elder—some maples and alantus  
also; the cottonwood and poplar loom up with  
surprising swiftness. Farmers are generally  
improving their farms very fast. Sod houses  
and "dug-outs" disappearing, and substantial  
dwellings of frame and stone appearing in their  
stead. There is excellent building rock in this  
county.

We have just received word that the Pa-  
trons of this county were to be favored next  
month by a visit from the State lecturer, a  
visit we have been trying to await patiently  
for some time. We have always failed (on ac-  
count of not being posted in time) to have a  
large attendance when any of the officers of the  
State Grange visited us; the visits only oc-  
curring twice, however. We are all anxious  
to hear Bro. Stevens, and hope he will do us  
much good. For, although "the harvest is  
plenteous, the laborers are few." It being  
much easier to find fault than to work. We  
often wonder if there ever was an order of  
any kind or description that was not eternally  
tormented with dead members—members that  
were always so kindly anxious to wait if there  
was a move to be made, incurring a risk for  
some one else to move; steadfastly, in season  
and out of season, predicting ruin and destruc-  
tion to all concerned, until the venture was made,  
and then, if a success, triumphantly exclaim-  
ing, "I told you so." We love such Patrons.  
They make it so agreeable in grange meeting;  
always such trustworthy, working members;  
and are invariably held in such respect by the  
real working members, that have the good of  
the order at heart.

The members here have not taken much in-  
terest in the co-operation movement, but we  
think it is more on account of not being suf-  
ficiently posted, than anything else. But we  
will write more on this subject after the wor-  
thy lecturer's visit.

M. M. McPHERSON, Kansas, April 27, 1877.

Being lately appointed deputy of Neosho  
county, I am prepared to give the word to  
masters entitled to the same, by presenting a  
clear receipt for dues to the State Grange, to  
December 31, 1876. E. F. WILLIAMS,  
Deputy.

## Patrons' Co-operative Association.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—A co-operative association  
has been organized, known as the Co-operative  
Association of Patrons of Husbandry of Eudo-  
ra, Douglas county, Kansas, under charter  
dated April 10, 1877. Officers of Association—

President, A. J. Jennings, Eudora; vice-pres-  
ident, B. Thomas, Hesper; secretary, J. Pitts,  
Hesper; treasurer, Nathan Henshaw, Hesper.

Board of Directors—Joseph Lovelace, Eudora  
Grange; A. R. Miller, Lexington Grange; J.  
H. Connor, Bellview Grange; E. Reed, Valen-  
tine Grange; B. Thomas, Hesper Grange; A.  
H. Shields, Farmland Grange; Mr. Rochell,  
Valley Grange; Mr. Lichten, Fall Leaf Grange;  
George F. Rogers, Prairie Center Grange.

A committee was appointed at a meeting of  
the board of directors, April 21st, to negotiate  
for a room in which to open a co-operative  
store. The treasurer gave bond, and books  
opened, and R. Fogle and J. Wilder were ap-  
pointed to assist the treasurer in soliciting  
stock and collecting funds. The present out-  
look indicates that a general store will be  
opened early in May. A qualified agent is  
wanted to run the store.

JAMES PITTS, Sec'y.

Tribute of Respect.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The following resolutions  
were passed by Jefferson County Pomona  
Grange, at its regular session on the 21st inst.:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Divine Ruler  
and All-Wise Master to remove from the labor  
and trials of this life, our beloved sister, Mary  
E. Andrus; and

WHEREAS, By the exemplary character of  
sister Andrus, we had learned to respect and  
esteem her every action and example. As a  
wife devoted; as a mother endeared by all  
the family ties; as a fraternal sister, unbound-  
ed in her zeal, constancy and purity of thought  
and action; as a neighbor, high in the estimation  
of all who knew her best; therefore,

Resolved, That the heart-felt sympathy of the  
sisters and brothers of this Pomona Grange,  
of which she was a true member, be tendered to  
her devoted husband in his bereavement; that  
we extend to him the right hand of fraternal  
friendship, to protect and guide him in his sad-  
dened and lonely way, until under the wisdom  
and demitting power of God we are called to yield  
him to the rejoined companionship of her who  
has gone before.

Resolved, That in sympathy with the little  
children of the deceased, we join with sad-  
dened hearts in their mourning with unending mem-  
ory, the untiring life, the true and ennobling  
influences of a departed mother.

J. F. WILLIAMS, Committee.

A. F. REARDON, Secretary.

S. P. SNYDER, Secretary.

OSKALOOSA, Kans., April 26, 1877.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The officers of Jefferson  
County Pomona Grange, No. 33, are as follows:

Master, A. A. Griffin, Valley Falls; Overseer,  
G. B. Willis, Grove City; Lecturer, E. Sny-  
der, Oskaloosa; Steward, J. N. Hall, Oskaloosa;  
Chaplain, A. P. Reardon, Dimon; Treasur-  
er, E. H. Ball, Oskaloosa; Secretary, P.  
Cressie, Oskaloosa; Gate-keeper, C. Shrad-  
er, Grove City; Ceres, Fannie Cressie, Oskaloosa;  
Pomona, Eunice Buck, Oskaloosa; Flora, Irene  
Snyder, Oskaloosa; Stewardess, Lina Buck,  
Oskaloosa.

PHIL CRESSE, Sec'y.

OSKALOOSA, Kans., April 26, 1877.

Linn County Patrons.

Bro. J. S. Payne, of La Cygne, writes us  
that the order in Linn county is in a growing  
condition. Since the visit of the State lec-  
turer to that county, several dormant granges  
have been revived. Bro. Payne states that  
their co-operative store is prospering and giv-  
ing general satisfaction to its patrons. We will  
be pleased to publish such a report as this from  
every county in the State.

For the Farmer and Patron.

The following retrospect, by the master of  
the Missouri State Grange, is in harmony with  
many expressions that have appeared in the  
columns of the SPIRIT, teaching that before our  
farmers identify themselves with the grange  
they should study its purposes, examine its  
workings, and by thus becoming acquainted  
with its smooth and rough places be prepared  
to make strong and useful members. Bro.  
Eshbaugh says:

What is the present strength, influence, ad-  
vantage and prospect of the Patrons, as com-  
pared with their standing one or two years  
ago?

All good business men frequently take an  
inventory of all their goods and effects, figure  
up loss and profits, and in examining the bal-  
ance sheets they notice every transaction in  
which they have failed, as well as those that  
have proved successful; they dispose of or  
change all unprofitable enterprises, and some-  
times make heavy sacrifices, in order to rid  
themselves of dead or unpaying investments;  
while those interests which have proved re-  
munerative, will receive the means and  
time necessary to make them still more suc-  
cessful. Would it not be well for Patrons to  
examine and compare the present with the  
past; arrange a balance sheet, and see whether  
we are gaining or losing, and especially at  
this time, when many outside friends sup-  
pose that we are retrograding, simply because  
our numbers are less? This, doubtless, is pleas-  
ing to some while it is regretted by many others.  
But is it true that we are retrograding?  
Let us take an inventory and see. We have  
a few less members to-day than we had a year  
ago, and why is this? In examining our bal-  
ance sheet, we find the loss of membership to  
be from those who united with us at the time  
of organization, and of the class that are gen-  
erally carried to and fro by the excitement sur-  
rounding them.

When the general canvass was made, many  
active, energetic men were engaged day and  
night discussing the merits and demerits of  
this entirely new organization. Public meet-  
ings were held in nearly every city, town ham-  
let and school district. The excitement soon  
became general, for every farmer realized that  
his condition indeed was a deplorable one; all  
saw clearly the evils that were surrounding  
them, and felt, as it were, the iron hand of op-  
pression firmly fixed upon them; it really  
seemed as though the evil days were drawing  
nigh. Legislative bodies had debauched, po-  
litical parties demoralized, monopolies were  
springing up everywhere, wielding immeasur-  
able power in business affairs, prejudicial to  
the agricultural interest. Corporations and  
combinations were formed, using their power  
for their own selfish aggrandizement, and very  
often, at great sacrifice to the farmer. Capital  
in the hands of comparatively a few was  
shaping the future destinies of the nation.

The organization of the Patrons proposed

to introduce a panacea to relieve us, at least,  
from a portion of the evils, with which we  
were surrounded. It was believed to be the  
only means within reach, that would enable us  
to free ourselves of the parasites preying upon  
the profits of our labor. Relief seemed certain  
to lay within the gates of the grange.

No wonder, then, that farmers became ex-  
cited, and during the excitement many sought  
to become members without careful reflection.  
So anxious were many that granges were or-  
ganized in rapid succession until we numbered  
over two thousand subordinate granges in Mis-  
souri alone. Many of these were organized  
under adverse surroundings; many sought ad-  
mittance through selfish motives; some out of  
curiosity, others for political advancement, and  
others for pecuniary advantages, which they  
expected, even without an effort on their part;  
and still others, believing that all that was nec-  
essary on their part was simply to unite with  
the order, and glad tidings of great joy and  
prosperity would soon be heralded through  
every farmer's household. Nearly all these un-  
derestimated the strength of the opposition;  
as well as the difficulties, with which we had  
to contend, supposing that our success would  
be easily obtained; and when they learned that  
the grange was not to be so easily won, they  
were disappointed, and when found that no  
politician could buck off his scales in the  
grange, they too, were sadly disappointed; and  
when those who were expecting great relief,  
and advantages to be gained by magic, instead  
of efforts, perseverance and patience, they not  
only felt disappointed, but discouraged, neg-  
lected the attendance of the grange, allowed  
their quarterly dues to accumulate, and became  
a dead weight in the order. We received  
neither aid, encouragement, nor sympathy  
from this class of membership; they counted  
in numbers, but not in strength, and as these  
have been dropped from the roll, this reduces  
the number of members, but instead of weak-  
ening, it strengthened the order, for those were  
but of little assistance, many of them a direct  
hindrance. They being disposed of, we are  
grateful for the dropping of this dead weight, that  
has in many instances proved burdensome.  
Numbers alone is not strength, neither does it  
increase the influence, or the advantage of any  
society. Ten thousand warriors well disci-  
plined and true to their cause, acting in con-  
cert and harmony, will put to flight an army  
of forty thousand, who are divided, and half  
of them struggling by the way.



## Kansas State News.

AND now thieves are making trouble for the citizens of Harvey county.

WICHITA had a \$4,500 fire last Sunday. It was the wagon shop of Mr. Forrey.

EXLS have been caught in the Kansas river at Wamego, which is said to be a rare thing.

THE Emporia *Ledger* says that grasshoppers are numerous in some localities in that county, and advises a fight on them.

A LOT of burglars, well provided with the implements of their business, have been run out of Wichita by the police.

MESSRS. BUCKLES & SHORT, of Chautauqua, have purchased two \$400 calves, of the Duchess family, from Kansas City.

AT Carbondale the other day, a little four year old girl fell into a pan of boiling water and was so badly scalded that death ensued.

MISS BELLE WREN, a school teacher, was drowned at Turned Mills ford on some creek, in Cowley county, on Saturday of last week.

GOV. ANTHONY has appointed Mr. O. W. Wyatt, of Garnett, sheriff of Anderson county, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. H. Shields.

DETROITERS BEERS of Emporia, who recently arrested the Keifer family in Arkansas, has returned. He is still confident that they are the Benders.

HUGH S. WALSH, once secretary and acting governor of Kansas Territory, died at Grantville, Jefferson county, a few days since. He was a staunch Democrat, and had been a member of every Democratic State convention held in the State.

THE citizens of Topeka are talking seriously of building a dam across the Kansas river at that place. A committee has been appointed to canvass the city with the view of raising \$15,000, which it is stated is the amount necessary to go on with the work.

SAYS the Cawker City *Echo*: "The people held a meeting in district 60, East Newbern, and resolved: That by the great Jehovah, and through the strength He vouchsafes to us, there should not a 'hopper live in this vicinity if in our power to accomplish the result."

THE Louisville *Reporter* says: "The grasshoppers are hatching out lively, but as yet have done no damage. The old settlers have no fear of them, and tell us Kansas will receive no injury from them this year." Yes, but to make sure, they had better be destroyed before they get old enough to do damage.

THE Dodge City *Times* says: "The Indians down about Camp Supply are trading for all the ponies they can, and are getting more or less impudent in their conduct toward the whites. As soon as the grass gets good and their ponies get fat it would be a good thing, perhaps, to have some soldiers handy."

SAYS the Pleasanton *Observer*: "We have heard of big days of corn planting, but we believe the amount planted in one day by Eli Babb is larger than any that has heretofore come to our observation. On last Saturday, with the assistance of a driver, he 'got the drop' on seventeen acres. Who has or can beat it?"

THE Garnett *Plainsdealer* says: "The farmers have been busy all this week planting. The corn that was planted last week, we are told, is coming up nicely. An unusually large amount of corn has been planted. So far there is no complaint about grasshoppers. Farmers are jubilant, and their prospects were never better."

THE citizens of Winfield turned out en masse lately headed by a band of music and fought grasshoppers all day. The account says: As the people drove clouds of these pests before them, the band discoursed sweet music, and made the war a very amusing and interesting one. The army of citizens fought them all day long, and returned at night in good order.

AMONG the most deserving and most enterprising and energetic institutions of Atchison county, and even of the State of Kansas, is the celebrated Rockland Fruit Farm, James E. Remsburg, proprietor, situated in Walnut township, about six miles below the city of Atchison. It is one of the handsomest sites in the county, and the admiration of all who visit it. So says the *Champion*.

THE Yates Center itemizer of the *Woodson County Post*, reports the following curious stealing case: "Some recent wrote to the postmaster at Thayer, requesting the loan of postage stamps to the amount of twenty-five dollars, directing them to be sent to the postmaster at Yates Center. It is needless to say, though, that they were never received. Postmasters beware." Why were they not registered?

IN the fall of 1874, says the *Commonwealth*, the pensioners on the roll of the Santa Fe agency were transferred to the Topeka agency, but in December of that year they were transferred to the receiver of public moneys at Santa Fe. The whole number of these pensioners is only about fifty; and now they have been ordered enrolled at the Topeka agency and receive their dues from Agent Allen. Thus the number of pension agencies in the United States is reduced to the extent of one.

A LETTER from Dave Rorrick, an old Kansan, now residing near San Francisco, dated April 16th, says the coast is now afflicted with a drought to as severe an extent as ever Kansas was. As an illustration of the pinching times he cites the fact that fine-wool sheep are in the market at a shilling a head, and other surplus stock at like rates. The wheat crop will be very short in all parts of the State, and in some parts none at all. San Francisco is the heart of the whole coast, and particularly the only part of the whole that has any life at all. The mines are not yielding the usual amount of ore. So says the *Atchison Patriot*.

AS far as Wichita is concerned, says the *Eagle*, she will ship nearly as many cattle this year as last. There is nothing in the dead law line prohibiting the shipment of wintered Texas cattle, &c., cattle that have been wintered over in the State. About 28,000 head of Texas cattle were wintered on the range west and south of Wichita, and we suppose they will be shipped from this point, together with native cattle. There are a few towns in the State that would like to figure out Wichita's death or decline, but the thing can't be done yet for a few years. As far as Wichita and her prosperity are concerned, Texas cattle are no longer a factor.

SAYS the Wichita *Beacon*: "Mr. C. E. Miller has invented a grasshopper exterminator, which he tested on the farm of George Stewart, above the fair grounds. It consists of a wooden platform, five feet wide, and fifteen to eighteen long, fixed upon a frame built on three sled runners, the platform inclined toward the front at an angle of twenty-five degrees. Three sides of the platform are enclosed with muslin stretched on wires, and extending over the entire surface of the platform. The trial was made on Friday and with a very light wind. The trial demonstrated the fact that wagon loads could be exterminated. The 'hoppers' were dumped in straw piles and cremated. The machine is drawn by two horses and with a good wind and level ground a field can be almost entirely cleared of the pestiferous, red-legged devils. We believe the experience of this year will demonstrate the fact that we must rely upon artificial means of destruction, and prepare to apply them. At the same time we can feel awfully thankful for any assistance natural causes can render us."

## VEGETINE

VEGETINE has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

## SHE RESTS WELL.

SOUTH POLAND, ME., Oct. 11, 1876.  
Mr. H. R. STEVENS:  
Dear Sir— I have been sick two years with the liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights and had no appetite. Since taking the Vegetine I rest well and relish my food. Can recommend the Vegetine for what it has done for me.  
Yours respectfully,  
MRS. ALBERT RICKER.

Witness of the above,  
Mr. Geo. M. Vaughan, Medford, Mass.

## VEGETINE.

Thousands will bear testimony (and do so voluntarily) that Vegetine is the best medical compound yet placed before the public for restoring and purifying the blood, eradicating all humors, impurities or poisonous secretions from the system, invigorating and strengthening the system debilitated by disease; in fact, it is, as many have called it, "The Great Health Restorer."

## SAFE AND SURE.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:  
In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me, and yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time, I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostrations, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose, and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified endorsement as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Your medicine is the best I have used, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.  
Yours truly,  
W. H. CLARK,  
120 Monterey street, Allegheny, Pa.

## VEGETINE.

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

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads this letter of the wonderful curative qualities of Vegetine as a thorough cleanser and builder of the blood.

HYDE PARK, MASS., Feb. 15, 1876.  
Mr. H. R. STEVENS:  
Dear Sir— About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid fever in its worst form, it settled in my back and took the form of a large deep-seated abscess, which I was unable to get rid of. I had two surgical operations, by the best skill in the State but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office and talk with you of the virtue of Vegetine. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, etc., by which your remedy is produced.

By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in Vegetine.

I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effects, till I had taken it for some time, it was benefiting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired, till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured, and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now.

During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body.

I took Vegetine faithfully and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble had I taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.

Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases, and if they will patiently take Vegetine, it will, in my judgment, cure them.

With great obligations I am,  
Yours very truly,  
G. W. MANSFIELD,  
Pastor of the Methodist E. church.

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

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

H. B. MOORE, Contractor & Builder

MILL-WRIGHT AND PATTERN MAKER.

Lawrence, Kansas.

\$2500 Award for an Invention. Dr. J. P. Feltner's Invention, a new and improved method of treating the skin, has been awarded a prize of \$2500 by the State of Kansas. The invention is a new and improved method of treating the skin, and is a great benefit to the people of Kansas.

## CENTAUR

## LINIMENTS.

One kind for the Human Family.

The other for Horses and Animals.

These Liniments are simply the wonder of the world. Their effects are little less than marvelous.

The White Liniment is for the human family. It will drive Rheumatism, Sciatica and Neuralgia from the system; cure Lumbago, Chills, Lock-jaw, Palsy, Itch, and most Cutaneous Eruptions; it extracts frost from frozen hands and feet, and the poison of bites and stings of venomous reptiles; it subdues swellings, and alleviates pain of every kind. When sprains or bruises occur, it is the most potent remedy ever discovered, to heat the injured parts. The Centaur Liniment is used with great efficacy for Sore Throat, Toothache, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all the ailments of the throat and lungs. It is a most valuable remedy for all the ailments of the throat and lungs.

The proof is in the stick. It is reliable, it is handy, it is cheap, and every family should have the White Centaur Liniment. The White Centaur Liniment is adapted to the human family, and is a most valuable remedy for all the ailments of the throat and lungs. It is a most valuable remedy for all the ailments of the throat and lungs.

Every owner of horses should give the Centaur Liniment a trial. We consider it the best article ever used in the stable. It is adapted to the horse, and is a most valuable remedy for all the ailments of the horse.

The best patrons of this Liniment are Farriers and Veterinary Surgeons, who are continually using some Liniment. It heals Galls, Wounds and Poll-evils, removes Swellings, and is worth millions of dollars annually to Farmers, Liverymen, Stock-growers, Sheep-rangers, 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.

Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co.,  
46 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

## HONEY.

Pitche'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 as efficacious for Feverishness, Croup, Worms and Whooping Cough. Castoria is a safe and purely vegetable preparation, more effective than Castor Oil and neither gags nor gripes. Prepared by Messrs. J. B. Rose & Co., 46 Dey St., New York, from the recipe of Samuel Pitche, M. D., of Barnstable, Mass.

ESTABLISHED IN 1866

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GENERAL

GRAIN, STORAGE

—AND—

COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

And Manufacturers' Agents

Distributing Goods Received in Bulk.

Office and Salesroom,

Opposite Union Depot,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER,

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

LADY'S STRAW & FANCY GOODS.

No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence,

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

ON WELL IMPROVED

FARMS, on five years

time, or less, at a

lower rate of interest

than ever before charged in this State.

Addressed at Lawrence, Kansas.

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## N. B.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

THE ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

## GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

JOBBERS IN

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS,

SHOES, TRUNKS, ETC., ETC.

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

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, opposite the Matteson House,

Chicago, Illinois.

THE QUINCY CORN PLANTER

Acknowledged Superior to its Competitors.

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

CRANK MOTION TIP-UP,

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

K. C. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT CO.,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

WILDER & PALM.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

THE WILDER & PALM SULKY PLOW,

Price of Steel Beam \$50.00 Price of Wood Beam \$45.00

Agents for the Buffalo and Vibrator Threshers, Champion Reaper and Mower

Buckeye and Hoosier Grain Drills, Holbrook Garden Seed Sower.

Adams Corn Shellers and Horse power, Stalk Cutters, Mowing Machines, Cider

and Wine Mills, Garden and Railroad Barrows, Water Spraying, Drain

Ties, Flower Pots, Pumps, Field and Garden Seeds, Clothes Wringers, &c.

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

WILDER & PALM,

119 Massachusetts Street, Boston, Mass.

A. I. CHARLES,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.

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## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1877.

Turkey and Russia have commenced the work of death. The long continued matters have at last resulted in a clash of arms, and a terrible war has begun.

According to official reports the first battle was fought on the 25th ult., at Tchurakson on the eastern side of the Black sea in Turkey in Asia. In this first great engagement the Turks were victorious. The Russians were compelled to retreat from the field with a loss of eight hundred men.

The numerous late dispatches which appear on this page, give intelligence of the present condition of affairs in Europe. They will be read with interest.

## GRAIN MARKET.

The grain markets of the East remain in an excited condition. It is stated on the produce exchange in New York that there is on hand an abundance of corn to supply all demands, but that the visible supply of wheat is small. There has been an advance on wheat in New York, during the past month, of about fifty cents a bushel. Members of the produce exchange think this advance has been too rapid, but in view of the fact that in the foreign markets a corresponding advance has recently been made, there is no doubt that the high prices on wheat and corn will be maintained, as these products compose the principal articles of export in breadstuffs. Whatever of an advance there may be in other grain is considered as purely sympathetic. Concerning the English and other European markets, a leading Liverpool grain circular of the 27th ult. says: The declaration of war by Russia has caused much excitement in the wheat trade, and prices have daily advanced at all the markets of the kingdom, the average improvement from the beginning of the week to yesterday being 4 to 5 shillings per quarter. The leading European markets have advanced quite as much. This market to-day was well attended, and a large business was done in wheat at an advance of one shilling per cental on the currencies of Tuesday. Flour was 5 shillings per sack, and 2s. 3d. to 3s. per barrel, dearer. Maize was in active demand, and an advance was quoted at three shillings per quarter.

## THE INDIAN WAR CLOSED.

It is reported from good authority that our Indian war has ended. Spotted Tail recently brought in a large band of Sioux, and many other straggling bands of hostiles, being unable to successfully carry on their work of destruction, on account of their destitute condition, have reported at the agencies. And now a report has reached the authorities that Crazy Horse with the only remaining band of hostiles is on his way to follow the example of his vanquished brethren who have already reported. This will wind up the fight, and Generals Sherman and Sheridan have given it as their opinion that the country has seen its last great Indian war.

A new agency is about to be established midway between the Cheyenne, Crow and lower Brule agencies on the Missouri river, where it is probable the Sioux will be removed during the year.

As a reward for his valuable services in closing the late Indian troubles in the Northwest, Commissioner Smith has suggested that Spotted Tail be commissioned an officer, with the rank of major or colonel, and Generals Sherman and Sheridan favor the suggestion.

Now that all the hostiles have succumbed to the inevitable, as a means of securing continued peace on the frontier, our military commanders seem to be in favor of placing the most prominent Indian leaders of different tribes in a responsible position under the government. This strikes us as being a good course to pursue, for, however treacherous the Indians may be, with their leaders enlisted under a strong rule, they will be unable to accomplish anything in the way of general hostilities against the whites.

## STATE LECTURER'S WORK.

Last week Monday we took the train on the A., T. & S. F. R. R., for Chase county. Arriving at Cottonwood about seven p. m., we were met by Brothers S. N. Wood and T. H. Whar-

ton, who escorted us to the hall where the members of Falls Grange were assembled. After receiving a most cordial welcome, a lecture was the next in order. After our lecture, the good sisters spread an elegant feast, to which we all paid our compliments with a will. Falls Grange has had the reputation of being one of the best granges in the State, and we found that the members deserve the reputation. Tuesday morning Bro. T. H. Wharton harrowed his team, and away we went for a three days' tour in Chase county, holding three meetings each day.

The granges in this county deserving special mention for their earnestness in the work are Bazar Grange, James Barker, master; Cedar Valley Grange, A. Varner, master, and Silver Creek Grange, L. G. Cunningham, master. The members of Silver Creek Grange are first-class Patrons, and we have no fear that the members will ever become dormant.

There is not more than one acre in fifteen, in Chase county, that can ever be made available as plow land. The bottom land along the streams is the very best, and these bottoms comprise all the land that is fit for cultivation. The balance is high, bluff upland with stone very near the surface, but for grazing purposes it is magnificent. The farmers of Chase county will inevitably be wealthy. The bottom lands will raise the finest corn, and they can pasture vast herds on other people's land, for all time to come. There are but very few of the festive 'hoppers here, and so far, this spring, no damage has been done by them. We saw thousands of acres of wheat entirely uninjured, and the farmers do not anticipate that the 'hoppers will do much damage. Some farmers have planted corn, and all say they feel quite sure of reaping bountiful crops.

Some who were once Patrons have dropped out of the order, but those who remain mean business, and now that they are rid of the drones we look for some good work.

The Kansas State Medical Society will hold its next annual meeting in this city in Odd Fellows' hall on Wednesday, May 9th, at 2 o'clock p. m. The Kansas Pacific and A., T. & S. F. railroads have agreed to furnish round trip tickets to delegates from any point along their route for one and one-fifth regular fare.

## GENERAL NEWS.

THE Chicago Times and Tribune have sent reporters to the seat of war in Europe.

At Los Angeles, California, on the 28th ult., a trotting race between Goldsmith Maid and Barus was easily won by the Maid. Time 2:22 1-2, 2:18 and 2:19 1-4.

GEORGE A. GUSTIN, private secretary of postmaster general Cresswell, Jewell, Tyner and Key, has been transferred to the white house, as stenographer to the president.

Two notorious counterfeiters, Fred Stossberg and John Schwartz, were arrested in Cincinnati, on the evening of the 17th ult. With them was captured twelve moulds, several hundred counterfeit half dollars, electro batteries, etc.

SAYS a dispatch from Chicago, of Sunday last: "The managers of the eastern lines of railroads met here to-day, and instructed freight agents to increase the rates on eastern business, on a basis of forty cents to New York, for fourth-class freight. This is an advance of five cents."

JUDGE JOHN E. KING has been appointed collector of the port of New Orleans. Judge King was judge of the supreme court under Kellogg and Packard, resigned and gave place to ex-Congressman Spencer, who resigned his seat in the House under an appointment from Gov. Nicholls to the same position.

SAYS a telegram from St. Louis, of Tuesday: "One of the most extraordinary games of base ball ever played here, was played this evening between the St. Louis Browns and the Syracuse Stars. Fifteen innings were played without scoring a run on either side. The game was remarkable throughout for heavy batting and splendid fielding, and ceased only by reason of darkness."

A FIRE at Greencastle, Ind., on Sunday night last destroyed Harmon & Black's livery stable and Leggett's billiard and drinking saloon. W. Sherkey, a prominent business man, while helping the fire department, was instantly killed by a falling wall. Leggett's loss is \$10,000; insurance \$6,000. Loss on livery building \$10,000; insurance \$6,000. Harmon & Black's loss is \$9,000; no insurance.

PROCEEDINGS looking to the recovery of \$150,000,000 are about to be instituted in the courts of Pennsylvania by the heirs of Cole Henry Becker, who lived in Philadelphia in 1801. The property claimed consists of six or sev-

en blocks of buildings on York avenue in that city and extends from Vine street to Green street, in addition to a large claim to the entire town of Beckersville, Berks county, Pennsylvania, about forty miles from Philadelphia, and a considerable part of the country thereabouts. The property claimed in Philadelphia includes three churches, a dozen large manufactories, one of them an immense sugar refinery and five blocks of dwellings. Among these are the residences of ex-Mayor Fox and ex-City Treasurer Pierson.

A DISPATCH from Toledo, Ohio, of the 1st inst., says: "The Blade publishes this afternoon a comprehensive crop report, gathered from observations in about three hundred places in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. The tenor of all the reports is highly gratifying. In all the wheat-growing districts the prospect is unusually good—better than it has been known for years; many call it the best ever known. There was but little if any winter-killing. Preparations are making everywhere for the planting of an uncommonly large crop of corn. The recent heavy rains have interfered somewhat with planting, however. There does not seem to be as general a disposition to sow oats as might have been imagined, and the average will be smaller than usual. The meadows everywhere look fine, and the hay prospects look fine. Apples and small fruit will be abundant, except in a few places where hail storms have done some damage. A partial crop of peaches is expected in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, but the reports from Michigan are discouraging."

A DISPATCH from Washington, of the 30th ult. says: "The comptroller of currency reports the amount of United States bonds on deposit as security for the circulation of National Banks on the 1st inst.: \$340,732,000, an increase of three millions since the publication of the report of November 1st, 1876. These securities consists of \$92,870,000 six per cents, including \$8,330,000 issued to the Pacific railroad; \$211,842,000 five per cent. bonds, and \$36,020,000 of four and a half per cent. bonds. Since November 1st, 1876, there has been a reduction of \$11,000,000 of six per cent. bonds and an issue of \$25,000,000 four and a half per cent. bonds. Amount of National Bank circulation outstanding May 1st, \$318,364,667. Deducting from this amount the amount of legal tender notes on deposit, for the purpose of securing the National Bank circulation, and we have \$302,986,240, which represents the amount of National Bank notes secured by bonds on deposit as above given. Net increase of National Bank circulation for the month of April, \$124,000. Amount of additional circulation issued \$1,452,250."

A WASHINGTON dispatch of Tuesday says: "A cabinet meeting was in session two hours to-day, and discussed various subjects, the one of the most importance being a proclamation convening an extra session of Congress. The suggestion was made that a session be called on June 15th, instead of June 4th, as already agreed upon, and this proposition was favorably received, though it was not finally determined to change the date. The phraseology of the document was considered and agreed upon. A proclamation will therefore be prepared and submitted to the cabinet on Friday, when the date will be considered. The impression prevails that it will be the 15th instead of the 4th of June. It is understood that it will be issued on Friday, after the adjournment of the cabinet. Several important appointments were also discussed, among them the one or two foreign positions, but there was no action, it being the desire of the president not to make these appointments immediately, but to take ample time for their consideration, as it is not his wish to send any minister abroad until his nomination shall have been confirmed by the Senate. A report is circulated, though not confirmed, that the subject of reducing the number of pension agencies throughout the country, has been considered by the administration, and that the number of such agencies will be reduced to twenty."

On Thursday evening, says a dispatch from Jackson, Miss., of the 1st inst., John W. Gully, a prominent citizen of Kemper county, was assassinated by an unknown party, which created intense excitement. Every means was resorted to to discover the perpetrator. On Saturday two colored men made affidavit that Benj. Rust, a white man, did the deed, and that Judge Chisholm, who ran for Congress, on the Republican ticket, in the third district at the last election, his son and Gilmore Rosenbaum, and Hopper, a prominent white Republican, knew of and instigated the crime. Chisholm and his son were arrested and imprisoned at De Kalb. Mrs. Chisholm and her daughter insisted on sharing their confinement. On Sunday Chisholm sent to Scooba for Gilmore, for whom a warrant had been issued. Gilmore came, and on his arrival was arrested but just as he arrived at the jail was set upon by a mob and killed. The jailor was then overpowered by the mob who immediately attacked Chisholm, mortally wounding him and killing his son. Miss Chisholm, in defending her father, shot and killed Dr. Rosser, and Mrs. Chisholm severely wounded young Gully, a son of Gully, who was assassinated. Miss Chisholm was also seriously wounded. Rosenbaum and Hop-

per were carried to the woods by the mob to extort from them the whereabouts of Rush, the alleged assassin of Gully. When last heard from, some weeks ago, Rush was in Arkansas. It is supposed that Rosenbaum and Hopper were hanged. Reports of the horrible state of affairs existing throughout that section say the people are wild with excitement, and other hangings will probably follow.

A New York dispatch of Tuesday says: A portion of the northern roof of the new post-office fell this afternoon. Several persons are reported injured, one or more fatally. Later—Two men are known to have been killed by the fall of the roof of the post-office, but the full extent of the loss of life will not be known until many tons of rubbish are removed. The scene of the accident at the new post-office was an unfinished room about thirty-seven feet square adjoining those under the dome. At the time of the accident there were ten men in the room at work, who had nearly completed labor, when, without warning, the whole section of roof which covered them came down, tearing the iron girders from their sockets, and completely covering the men with concrete, which composed the filling in front. Edward H. Dougherty, general foreman of the work, hastily collected his men and commenced the work of removing the masses of iron, tin and concrete, not knowing how many of his laborers were buried underneath. O. A. Robinson, laborer, was first found, and was taken out dead. John Callister was next found, with both arms broken and otherwise injured. Davis Fleming was taken out in an unconscious condition. Foreman Dougherty then got his men together and called the roll, when it was found that Max Hensil and Henry Jones were slightly injured, and Polk Johnson, a man who commenced work this morning, was missing. Search was begun with hopes of finding him alive, but the nature of the material was such as to seriously retard the progress of the workmen. At last, in the most remote corner of the room where the principal weight seemed to have fallen, his lifeless body was found. Thos. A. Oskshot, supervising architect, in charge of the building, thinks there was a flaw in the iron truss.

THE following war news was telegraphed from London on the 30th ult.: Belgrade dispatches say that Abdul Kerim telegraphs Osman Pascha that the Russians will probably endeavor to force the Danube at Reni and Ismail. There is an agitation for war among the Servians. The Times says that months must elapse before the "Hercules" can go to the Mediterranean, as it is necessary to renew his boilers. The orders sent to Davenport dock-yards are to press forward the necessary works on commissioned ships with all speed, and to direct sole attention to such necessary works, leaving all cabins, officers' rooms, etc., for future completion. The engineer officers in charge of the channel squadron have also been ordered to inspect the boilers of each ship, and where absolutely necessary, to reduce the pressure to a safe point. The fitting of new boilers in these ships which have been provided for with navy estimates, will be left for a future opportunity. The Vienna correspondent of the Times telegraphs as follows: Three days ago considerable alarm was created by the local papers, announcing that Abdul Kerim Joshua, the Turkish commander-in-chief, had asked the Servian government the right of passage for the Turkish troops. Last night the report was positively denied from Belgrade. It seems that the Porte and the Turkish commander have informed the powers that it might find it necessary in self-defence to cross into Servia. The powers replied that it was advisable to await such a step as long as possible. The closing of the Danube by Russia seems a rather serious matter. The freedom of navigation on the Danube is notoriously a stipulation of a right to blockade the whole of the lower Danube. It is stated that besides the eight gun boats which the Russians have brought down in sections and put together on the Pruth or Danube, the Russian fleet which is at Nicalsieff, will come down to the mouth of the Danube to assist the Russian army in its passage of the river. A special dispatch from Bucharest states that about 40,000 Russians entered the Roumanian territory on Saturday. It is estimated that 1,200 have so far crossed the Pruth. A Vienna special, dated Sunday, says that the authorities of Ibrail have ordered the inhabitants to remove all portable property within three days, as an attack from the Turks is expected. 15,000 Russians are now quartered below the town to meet the anticipated assault. The Turkish army on the Danube has been reinforced by forty battalions and 4,000 Circassians from Sofia. A proclamation has been issued by the queen, stating that she is determined to maintain strict and impartial neutrality in the war between Russia and Turkey, and commanding her subjects to abstain from violating the laws relating thereto. Then follows the English statute, instituted to regulate her majesty's subjects during the existence of hostilities between foreign States, with which her majesty is at peace. This proclamation concludes with the admonition to British subjects not to disobey the command at their peril. In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone gave notice that he should introduce five resolutions. They

declare in effect that England has just cause of complaint at the conduct of the Porte. Reference is made to Lord Derby's dispatch relating to the Bulgarian massacres, and the resolution then proceeds to declare that until there is a change of conduct and guarantees are given that the Porte has no moral or material claim to the support of the British crown; that in the midst of complications, and with war actually commenced, the House earnestly desires that the influence of England in the counsel of Europe be employed for the local self-government in the disturbed provinces. That the House further desires that the influence of England be addressed to the promotion of harmonious action among the European powers with a view of exacting such means of government for Turkey as are necessary for the purposes of humanity and justice; for effectual defence against intrigue and for the security of the peace of the world. Mr. Gladstone stated that the resolutions would be submitted solely on his own responsibility. Sir Stafford Northcote has appointed Monday next for debate on the resolutions.

A dispatch from Vienna, says that the main body of the Russian army is marching between Batum and Kars; supposed to be advancing on Erzerum. Greece is directing a number of her troops toward the Turkish frontier. British iron-clads stationed at Malta have sailed for Carfu.

GET rid of your cold at once by using Dr. Jayne's Expectant, and so avoid the risk of developing a serious lung trouble.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

## Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, May 2, 1877.	
Flour—No. 2 fall	\$6.35 @ 10.50
Wheat—No. 2 fall	2.04 @ 4.05
No. 3	1.91 @ 1.92
No. 4	1.77 @ 1.87
Corn—No. 2 mixed	51 @ 52
Oats—No. 2 mixed	44 @ 48
Barley—No. 2 no sales	@
Rye—No. 2	92 @ 93
Pork	15.50 @ 15.75
Bacon	7 @ 8
Bulk Meats	10 @ 10 1/2
Lard	18 @ 20
Butter—creamery	28 @ 30
dairy	16 @ 22
Eggs	9 @ 10
CHICAGO, May 2, 1877.	
Flour—No. 2 spring	3.00 @ 3.50
Wheat—No. 3	1.55 @ 1.56
No. 4	1.46 @ 1.47
Corn	51 @ 52
Oats	41 @ 42
Pork	14.75 @ 15.20
Bulk Meats	9 @ 8
Butter—dairy packed	9.65 @ 10.00
Lard	18 @ 25
Eggs	9 @ 10
KANSAS CITY, May 2, 1877.	
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.65 @ 1.85
Wheat—No. 3, red fall	1.61 @ 1.70
Corn—No. 2 mixed	41 @ 42
Oats	31 @ 35
Rye—No. 2	70 @ 75

## Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, May 2, 1877.	
Cattle—Prime to choice	\$4.50 @ 5.37
Poorer grades	3.50 @ 4.00
Hogs	4.90 @ 5.50
CHICAGO, May 2, 1877.	
Cattle—Good steers	3.75 @ 5.50
Hogs—Packers	5.30 @ 5.75
KANSAS CITY, May 2, 1877.	
Cattle—Native shippers	4.00 @ 5.00
Native feeders	3.10 @ 4.00
Native stockers	2.50 @ 4.00
Native cows	2.25 @ 4.25
Texas steers	3.50 @ 4.50
Hogs—Packers	4.00 @ 4.85
Stockers	3.75 @ 4.25

Wheat is quoted about ten cents lower than it was a week ago, and seems to be declining. The fine prospect for the approaching harvest has doubtless affected the price; and a rise in freights of three cents a bushel between Chicago and the Atlantic has increased the decline. It is to be expected that prices will fluctuate from week to week, but it is not probable that wheat will be much lower. There is a great deficiency of wheat in England, and it is not probable there will be the usual amount produced in Russia, Turkey or Egypt, for a year more to come. Wheat rose in Chicago in two days 26 cents, and then as suddenly declined 20 cents.

Corn is about the same as we quoted it last week; but it has been from five to ten cents higher during the week. Great activity was reported in all the markets. Quotations yesterday in Baltimore were 65 cents for Western corn. The St. Louis Republican predicts that corn will rise 25 or 30 cents this summer, unless the war in Europe should suddenly terminate.

Rye is a little higher than last week but is falling.

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

In live stock, the past week, there has been considerable fluctuation. Our quotations from Kansas City are higher on most grades of cattle excepting Texans than they have been in this spring, yet there has been a falling off in prices of 15 to 20 cents in the last three days. There can be no doubt that cattle will keep up. The demand in St. Louis every day is greater than the supply. The constantly increasing exportation of fresh beef to England will keep the price of choice fat cattle at a high figure. Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: In April XXX, @ sack, \$3.25; XXX, @ sack, \$3.75; XXXX, @ sack, \$4.50; today XXX, @ sack, \$4.75. Corn meal, @ cwt., 1.00 @ 1.05. Rye flour, @ sack, \$2.00. Red clover, @ 50 lb., 1.00 @ 1.10. Alfalfa, @ 50 lb., 1.00 @ 1.10. Orchard grass, @ 50 lb., 1.00 @ 1.10. There was one million bushels of corn raised in Kansas City a week ago, than there was one week previous.

Corn was selling in Lawrence yesterday at 40 cents.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1877.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.  
 Advertisements, first insertion, one inch \$1.00.  
 Each subsequent insertion, one inch 50 cents.  
 The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

## City and Vicinity.

## Attention, Tax-Payers.

Every man and woman in Douglas county who has been assessed in 1877, is interested in the advertisement of the county clerk, which appears in this paper. Read it and see if you require equalizing.

ALL nervous, exhausting, and painful diseases speedily yield to the curative influences of Pulvermacher's Electric Belts and Bands. They are safe, simple, and effective, and can be easily applied by the patient himself. Book, with full particulars, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

## AN ADDRESS

Delivered Before the Douglas County Horticultural Society, April 21, 1877.  
 By Dr. J. M. Wilson.

I presume it will be expected that if I attempt to speak or write for the public the subject will be temperance; but this time it shall be the cultivation and proper use of the fruits of the tree and vine. Nature's gifts? What toil is more ennobling to the mind of man than the planting and rearing of fruit? What can bring more forcibly before him the happiness and beauty of the earth, ere man has sinned, than the propagation of the choice fruits of the garden? Who does not love to read the history of that garden, in which grew every tree that was pleasant to the sight, and good for food? Although a little digression, I want to encourage every fruit grower to intersperse among his fruit trees beautiful flowering shrubs, mingling the ornamental with the useful, making home more attractive. The cultivation of fruit was the first duty assigned to man by his Maker. A garden planted by God himself, in which mankind were placed to dress and keep that garden.

Delightful employment, honored of God. Such employment was fitted for intelligent and rational beings; the fruits of which were conducive to health and happiness. And shall not we, the citizens of Kansas, this beautiful Western prairie home, strive to bring the cultivation of fruit to as great a degree of perfection as the climate and soil will admit? There is much encouragement to the fruit grower although at times beset with difficulties, yet remember that familiar maxim "There is no excellence attained without great labor." We indeed hail the day when the different varieties of fruit shall be cultivated to greater perfection than at present. Go with me through a vast extent of newly acquired territory, where intelligence and industry are making homes for themselves and families; there we will find fruit culture to be among the first objects of their care, giving to the fruit orchard the best site on the premises.

You will find among the most economical the roots and young trees of the small fruits packed away among their household stuff as much care before leaving their former home as were the images of Laban hidden away by his daughter Rachel, when she went with her husband from the land and home of her childhood. Where is the country that is capable of greater improvement than this one that nature has more highly gifted than this land of our adoption—one that will more richly pay both to beautify and improve by skillful labor and culture?

One of our best poets exclaimed, on first beholding this beautiful Western country:

These are the gardens of the desert,  
 Where lingers yet, the beauty of the earth  
 Ere man had tamed the prairie.

Who does not pride himself in producing fruit to the greatest degree of perfection? I will not attempt to mention all the different varieties, but among those easily attained stand the apple, pear, peach, plum, cherry, grapes, strawberries and raspberries. We have no history of the vine culture until the beginning of Noah's husbandry when he planted vineyards that he might early regale himself with a dish of the juicy grape. And although we cannot expect the grape culture to arrive at such perfection as those of Eschol that one cluster required two men and a staff to carry it, still who does not delight to see a good vineyard in a high state of cultivation? I hope it will not be long before the experiment will be made of keeping grapes in a room surrounded by ice, preserving them in their natural state, until far in the winter and spring. Could this be a success I think it would prevent at least some from yielding to the temptation of making them into wine, which is a sad perversion of one of Nature's choice gifts. The proper cultivation of fruit is elevating to the mind, tending upward and upward, often bringing to the mind that first garden planted by God himself. To the fruit grower we would say, release not your energies; but remember that man was to subdue the earth—to have dominion over every living thing that moveth upon its face. Therefore have full confidence of success; let not even new toes discourage you; success must crown the effort when rightly directed. Fish, flesh or fowl does not appear to have been designed at the beginning as food for rational and intelligent beings; nor any account of its being used for that purpose, until degeneracy had crept into the world through sin. The fruit of the tree and herb of the field were given them for meat. Now we will take a short trip in a country inhabited by a class of people sunk in sensuality, ignorance, and degradation. There the eye is not greeted with orchards whose boughs are bending with their loads of ripe, golden apples, or a vineyard whose rich clusters of grapes makes the mouth of the beholder to water. Such a sight would be like an oasis in a barren sandy desert.

Should some hapless wight behold himself imitating an orchard he had seen in his boyhood, it would be found in a neglected condition, the owner thinking it did not pay to work so hard for a few luxuries, contenting himself, day after day (to use a homely expression), with his hog and hominy. In this company I see intelligence, culture and refinement. Therefore we may expect fruit culture to arrive at a high state of cultivation in the vicinity of Lawrence. Let us not be disappointed. We would gladly hope that some of the society would pervert the natural and proper use of fruit. Remember the fate of Noah, although escaping the penalty of the God he was over-coming by wine. Would to God that all mankind had followed the example of two of his sons, and used their best endeavors to prevent the sin and shame which follows such perversion of fruit. For God had said of every tree

of the garden thou mayest freely eat, with one exception; and that was deadly in its nature. But, alas! too many, Ham-like, learning the use that fruit may be put to, are exposed to shame and the gaze of the world, and are reaping the curse of Ham. We are told, at times, that cider, wine and beer are gifts from God, and to be used with thanksgiving. God never made alcohol. It comes not to us as a gift. Fruit does not contain alcohol in its natural state, nor until it begins to decompose and ferment; then it is poison to the human system, and to be avoided as you would the bite of a serpent. The Bible says: "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." "At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." What greater perversion of the use of fruit than to bruise and press the apple, peach or grape, then, after the juice has fermented, use that poisonous fluid as a beverage, or by distillation produce alcohol? In some communities their energies seem more directed to find out how much a man can consume and still live, than is given to the growth and culture of fruit—Nature's choicest blessing.

When we contemplate the waste and destruction of the many different kinds of fruit by converting them into curses instead of blessings, we cannot wonder that the hand of Providence often deprives us of them.

In former time it was said the "priest and prophet had erred through strong drink. They were swallowed up of wine. They erred in vision, they stumbled in judgment."

The madman came by wine  
 That wrought Belshazzar's fall,  
 And caused the hand Divine  
 To write upon the wall.

"Mene, mene, tekel, upharas." God hath numbered thy kingdom and finished it. Those art weighed in the balance and found wanting. Thy kingdom is divided and given to the Medes and Persians." "Sad doom, but just! But if I am not careful I will get on to the temperance question. Remember my subject still is the cultivation and proper use of fruit, as designed by nature for mankind."

First gave Timothy directions to "use a little wine for his stomach's sake, and his often infirmities." I am glad that word little was used. The chief virtue, no doubt, lying in the qualifying word little.

The provision Nebuchadnezzar made for those children he had chosen to be taught in the learning of the Chaldees, to be able to stand before the king was, that they should be fed with the king's meat and of the wine which he drank, they should be supplied; that nothing might be wanting for their improvement. But Daniel purposed in his heart that with the meat and wine of the king he would not defile himself; wherefore his three friends and himself lived on pulse and water—simple diet indeed. But at the end of three years the king pronounced them ten times better than their fellows in all matters of wisdom and understanding. A good abstinent, no benefit resulting from total abstinence. But here I am right on the temperance question again; is it not singular? But we would indeed rejoice to see the day when this State should be brought into such perfection of fruit culture, of every variety congenial to the soil and climate, that it might resemble Eden's bright and beautiful garden, with a fixed purpose that their use should not be perverted; when from this State could be shipped car load after car load of fruit, juicy fruit, to those portions of country less favored. You, my friends, I am aware would also rejoice to see the fruit harvest press into service, the great occupants of some of the "corner groceries" (where liquid fire is dealt out) in canning up the ripe, juicy peach, reaping themselves the benefits of honest labor, and making work for the tinners, who too would be reaping a rich harvest. It would not stop even here, the railroad and fruit employment in shipping that fruit to those eastern countries, from which our State has been drained of its money almost to the very dregs, much of it caused by the importation of alcoholic drinks into our borders. We should set them an example worthy of their imitation. God forbid that the intelligent and enlightened people of this State had so perverted the use of nature's choice gifts as to manufacture and send from its shores, aught that could intoxicate. Always render good for evil.

The labor necessary for the cultivation of fruit will be lightened, and made pleasant by the thought that if we perform our part well in the great drama of life, that at the end of the journey we will be transplanted into that fairer clime, where the river of the water of life, clear as crystal proceed from the Throne of God and the Lamb. In the midst of the street of it and on either side, there is the tree of life, bearing twelve manner of fruit, and yielding her fruit every month.

Brighter than Eden's fair bowers, fruit in abundance, always fresh; there shall be no more curse; no perversion of God's gifts. Oh! if there is one law above the rest Written in wisdom—if there is a word, That I would trace, as with a pen of fire, On the tablet of the heart, it is this child, "This temperance"—its abstinence entire From alcoholic poison. Spurn the foe, The insidious cheat, the more than treacherous—His touch is pestilence, his grasp is death!

## A Wonder-Working Remedy.

No remedial agent has ever been offered to the sick and debilitated at all comparable to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in cases of remittent and intermittent fevers, constipation, nervous ailments, rheumatism, and disorders involving constitutional weakness or physical decay. It literally "works wonders." The botanical ingredients which its spirituous basis holds in solution, act like a charm upon the stomach and through the stomach upon the brain, liver, bowels and nervous system. There is nothing in its composition that is not salutary. It contains some of the most potent tonics of the vegetable kingdom and the juices of the best aperient and anti-bilious roots and herbs, combined with a perfectly pure stimulating element. The bitters are peculiarly adapted to those engaged in exhausting or unhealthy occupations, as by its use strength is sustained and the ability of the system to resist atmospheric and other influences prejudicial to health largely increased.

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

## Seed Flax.

1500 bushels at \$1.50, \$1.00 and \$1.85 per bushel. Seed to loan. Call at  
 WILDER & PALM'S,  
 118 Massachusetts street,  
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DR. HIME'S medicines will be sold to grange stores, at sixty days cash, to yield a profit of 100 per cent. All readers of the Spirit know these medicines to be unrivaled. All orders, under this offer, must be sent to this office.

LEIS BROS.' is headquarters for paints of every description. Linseed oil, white-wash brushes &c., &c.

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

To All, Particularly Invalids.  
 Spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggists.

## Are You Going to Paint?

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

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

I painted my house two years ago with the J. F. Wooster Silicated Chemical Paint, you are selling, and am perfectly satisfied with it. E. E. Goop.  
 D. Cocklin, Lawrence, Kansas, says: I used the J. F. Wooster Silicated Chemical Paint on my house, and my experience has been such as to induce me to paint my barn with the same. My house faces the south and is exposed every day in the year to the action of the sun; consequently it is a severe test on paint. I find your paint to be as durable and firm as when first put on. Send for circular to SILICATED CHEMICAL PAINT CO., Lawrence, Kansas.

## For the Black Hills

And the recently discovered gold mines in the Big Horn mountains. Go by the way of Denver, Cheyenne and the great Kansas Pacific railway. Remember, Denver and Cheyenne are the principal outfitting points for the mines; and the safest, most direct and most frequently traveled route to Custer City, Deadwood and the Big Horn country, is via Cheyenne and Fort Laramie.

For the San Juan mines take the Kansas Pacific railway for Denver, where close connections are made with the Denver and Rio Grande railway for Colorado Springs, Pueblo, El Moro, Del Norte, Lake City, Silverton and all points in the San Juan country. By taking this old favorite line you can stop over in Denver and visit the old established mines and smelting works in its vicinity, an advantage every one interested in mining can readily appreciate.

Pullman palace cars through to Denver without change. Lowest rates on all points. Maps, circulars, &c., giving full information, cheerfully furnished by addressing general passenger agent, Kansas Pacific railway, Kansas City, Mo.

The Kansas Pacific is also the most direct freight route to all the points referred to above. Lowest rates on both east and west bound guaranteed. Call upon or address JOHN MUIR, Acting General Freight Agent, Kansas City.

## In the Sweet By-and-By

Cannot but be the happy thought as the tortuous recipient of the Rocky Mountain Tourist's magazine, a wonderfully attractive pages and peruses its fascinating descriptions. Most beautifully embellished with new and highly artistic engravings, its letter-press a model of typographical richness, and the arrangement throughout simply superb, the Rocky Mountain Tourist is a gem in the literature of the West. It is written in gossamer, graphic style, covering details of the four through the garden of the Southwest (the Arkansas valley, Southern Kansas), to the very heart of the Alps of America—the Rocky Mountains. Jaunts are made to all the famous resorts of Colorado, the remarkable ruins, the springs, the mines, and, in short, to every point of interest to tourist, agriculturist, capitalist, miner, and invalid. With the Tourist the San Juan Guide keeps fitting company, and the two publications are mailed free to all writing for one or both to T. J. ANDERSON, Topeka, Kansas.

## Merchant Tailor.

George Hollingberry, merchant tailor, corner Massachusetts and Warren streets, would call the attention of our farmers and citizens to the fact that he is prepared to perform neatly and promptly, cheap for cash, any and all work in his line. Why should you buy garments ill-shaped and disproportionate, ready made, when for a slight advance, good work, and a perfect fit may be obtained? Mr. Hollingberry is also agent for the popular Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines. Give him a call.

THE latest, greatest, and most reliable remedy ever put together by medical science for rheumatism, wounds, swellings, burns, caked breast, &c., is the Centaur Liniment. There are two kinds. What the White Liniment is for the human family, the stronger kind—which is yellow in color—is for spavined, lame and strained horses and animals. Their effects are wonderful.

TWENTY thousand pounds of strictly pure white lead; twenty barrels linseed oil; fifteen barrels Paris white, all of which will be sold to farmers and grangers at a small profit above cost, at Leis & Bros.' drug house.

FIFTEEN pairs of ladies' hose for 99 cents, at the 99 cent store.

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

ONE dozen towels for 99 cents, at Miss Oliver's.

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

Two table cloths for 99 cents, at Miss Oliver's.

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS.

ROGERS & ROGERS,  
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

## BURT SHOE STORE!

WEST SIDE, 117 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

LADIES' AND GENTS' FINE WEAR,  
SUBSTANTIAL

## KIP AND CALF GOODS.

Everything in our line, from a twenty-five cent slipper to the finest kid.

## Farmers' Wear a Specialty.

Price our goods before buying elsewhere.

PARKER &amp; JEEVES.

W. H. OLIVER &amp; CO.,

127 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

ALL KINDS OF BOOTS AND SHOES.  
FINE GOODS FOR GENTS.

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## HAND MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

Of Geisecke, Meyenburg &amp; Co., of St. Louis, always in Full Supply.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Those in want of anything in our line are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place, 127 Massachusetts street.  
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General Banking & Savings Institution.Eastern and Foreign Exchange for  
Sale. Coins, United States, State and  
County Bonds Bought and Sold.  
Revenue stamps for sale.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

## SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

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

## EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$8,000 in 35 years, 3 months, 6 days; while at 8 per cent. the result would be \$10,000 in 25 years 4 months, 16 days; or at 10 per cent. \$2,000 in 35 years, 6 months, 5 days; at 12 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$100,000 in 50 years and 7 months, or during the lifetime of many a young man now 21 years of age. \$100 would of course increase to \$100,000 in the same time.

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Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

## WALL PAPER,

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SEED SWEET POTATOES.

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IN THEIR SEASON.

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REVOLVER FREE Seven Shot Revolver  
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## Horticultural Department.

## Raisin Making.

California is the only State in our country that has a suitable climate for the growth and curing of raisin grapes says the *Pacific Rural Press*. In this fact lies our advantage in this industry. We have virgin soil well adapted to the production of the grapes, and in the interior valleys a climate much like that of Malaga, where the best raisins of commerce are made. But the production of raisins in this country is not without its obstacles, which, although they are not any greater than in most new industries, should not be ignored. First, we are separated from the great body of the American people by long lines of railroads or ocean steamers, making the freight about equal to the duties on foreign raisins. Second, we are paying more for labor than any other country, several times more than the raisin makers of Europe have to pay for expert help, and we have to educate our help at the same time that we educate ourselves. Third, we have injured the reputation of California raisins by making too many from inferior kinds of grapes, not having good keeping or other desirable qualities, and are not packed to suit the market. I will try and point out how some of these objections can be (at least partially) overcome.

First, by making a superior article, the value will be so enhanced that it will bear the additional cost of freight. Second, we must avail ourselves of all the labor-saving appliances which the American mind may invent, and, fortunately, in this business they are not necessarily very costly, and they enable us to make into raisins a greater per cent. of our grapes than they can in Malaga in the most favorable year.

Thirdly, we should put no merely dried grapes, made from poor varieties, on the market at raisins, thereby injuring the reputation of the whole product; and, lastly, we should pack with care and neatness in such packages as the markets demand. I will now give the leading points, as practiced by us, not claiming that they are by any means perfect.

We use the fruit tray first introduced by G. G. Briggs, of Davisville, who is the greatest producer of raisins in California. The size of the tray is two by three feet, made of lumber one-half inch thick, weighs five pounds, and holds 20 pounds of grapes, which, when dried (with us), makes seven pounds of raisins. We pick directly on the tray, in order to save handling and musing the grapes, and then leave the tray on the ground between the rows, giving a greater exposure to the sun by placing lumps of earth or other material under the north end. When the drying is about half completed, the grapes are turned thus: two men, taking an empty tray, place it on the one to be turned, then giving it a swinging circular motion, turn it bottom side up, they replace it on the ground and go on to the next. It is plain to be seen that in this manner two men can turn more than ten men in the old way (one bunch at a time). This turning occupying only a short time, when the dew is nearly gone and the stems tough, does not break up the bunches and make so many loose raisins. When the grapes are sufficiently dry, they can be placed in large sweating boxes, or placed in piles in the packing-rooms while yet on the trays, and, when sweated enough to toughen the stems, they are packed in layers of five pounds each, either in one-quarter, one-half or whole boxes, holding respectively five, ten and twenty pounds.

As the season advances, and it is desirable to hasten the process, for fear of rain or any other reason, such as heavy dews, fogs or cold weather, the grapes while yet on the trays, are taken to the evaporator and placed in the drying-rooms, and then, without danger of loss speedily dried.

At the latter end of the season we pick and immediately place the green grapes in the drier and complete the whole process without the use of sun heat. We use no alkaline or acid dips, and drying in rapid currents of air, which carry off the moisture as fast as it leaves the grape, we retain the bloom and aroma of the perfect raisin.

## About Peas.

The market-grower sows the pea, keeps it clean for a little while as it grows, then lets it trail as it will, and does no more till he gathers the crop. He never thinks of putting sticks for them to run on. It would hardly pay to do so. In his case it is no doubt best to have a short crop at little expense, than a good full crop at great cost. In garden culture, however, it is very different, and where brush can be had for the purpose it pays well to use it. Just double the quantity of peas can be had from peas so treated to letting them trail on the ground. This has often been tried, and always with the same result. The little tendrils seem to want something to cling to before it makes up its mind to let the plant grow freely, just as it is with a grape-vine. No matter how carefully we tie it to a stake or trellis, it never does as well as when rambling at will over twiggy bushes or trees.

Peas are often advertised as being kinds that need no sticks. These are the so-called "dwarf peas;" but it is hardly worth while to plant them except as curiosities. They need no sticks to be sure, but then they have few peas that need picking.

One would suppose there need be nothing said about the character of the brush to be used, but a glance at many a garden shows there is. Sticks as thick as one's finger are often used; but the pea climbs by the hair-like tendrils at the ends of the leaves, and these cannot take hold of a big stick. They want twiggy pieces to trail around. The garden man, who understands his business, pushes a good strong branch the base of which is perhaps as thick as his finger, and then breaks off a foot or so of a twig and sticks it in between the thick branches. In this way the ascending plant lays hold of it, and is thus led up to the little twigs of the main branch. It is always a pleasure to see a man work who understands his business; and there is no better way of enjoying this than to see one work who does not. The branches are set along on one side of the row sloping upwards, and then a row on the other side sloping the other way, meeting over the center of the row. This makes the whole job strong, and the sticks are able to sustain a very heavy crop of peas.

The staking is not done till the plants grow some. In garden work it is usual, when the peas are an inch or more high, to draw a little earth up with the hoe about them, and at once after this hoeing the stakes are put in. The peas generally grow fast after this is done. But some will say, how can we who live away from trees and brush heaps stake peas? There are very few fancy but could get enough brush if they looked out in time. Where there are no brush little can be done. We often see substitutes of strings and so on recommended, but in the absence of sticks, it is probably just as well to let them trail on the ground.—*German-town Telegraph*.

## Protection of Trees.

Mr. A. M. Daniels, in an address before the Cheyenne County Farmers' Club, in relation to the protection of trees, stated as the result of his observation, that, "when the fruit is stimulated to rapid growth by an abundance of juices in the tree, it is affected by the hot sun and drying wind. In the disease called the frozen sap blight, sometimes disastrous to young orchards when it affects the trunk, the tree dies. This occurs more frequently after severe winters, by inactive or arrested circulation. Young orchards should be protected from the hot sun or cold winter by the use of straw, cloth, or board boxes. The scorching rays of the sun should never be allowed to come on to the body of a tree, and nature by the foliage provides against it. No fruit tree can stand freezing and thawing in spring without being injured by it. The great object to be attained in raising a young orchard is ripened and mature growth. When that is attained we are on the road to success. Late growth should not be stimulated."

## Prizes for Horticultural Essays.

The following special prizes for essays are offered by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for the year 1877, and are open to general competition: For the best essay upon the culture and varieties of roses, \$25; for the best essay upon the culture of flowers and foliage for winter decoration and the market, with a list of the most desirable varieties, \$25; for the best essay upon the ripening and marketing of pears, \$25; for best essay upon garden irrigation, its advantages and limits, \$25; for the best essay upon bottom heat, its benefits and methods, \$25; for the best essay upon chickenweed, its effects and how to eradicate it, \$25. The essays to be directed to "Robert Manning, secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural hall, Boston; for the committee on Publication and Discussion," so as to be received by the first of November, in sealed envelopes, unsigned, but accompanied by the name of the writer in a separate sealed envelope. Notice will be given to successful competitors of the time for reading their essays.

## Origin of the Plum.

The *Gardener's Chronicle* (England) says: "Our garden plums appear, from the investigations of our Indian botanists, to be varieties produced by long cultivation of the *prunus institia*, a species common in the mountains of Asia, from the Caucasus to the Eastern Himalaya, but from which we have no authentic evidence of its being a native of Europe. In all the more accurate European floras, the *P. domestica* and *institia* are either omitted, or inserted as doubtful natives, or escaped from cultivation; or, in some instances positive native stations are given for the *P. institia*, it is generally some variety of the *P. spinosa* that has been mistaken for it. Several varieties of the garden plum were introduced by the ancient Romans from the East, as we are informed by Pliny, since the days of Cato, who was born two hundred and thirty-two years before the Christian era."

Every florist and plant-grower will answer the oft repeated question, "How can I make my winter plants flourish?" by saying, "You must keep the air moist." How to do this is, however, a troublesome and unsolved problem. We have found by experience that the simplest solution to the problem is the use of a common whisk-broom. Take a pair of tepid water every evening, dip your broom in it and what it over the plants till everything is moist.

## The Household.

SCORCHES made by overheated irons can be removed from linen by spreading over the cloth a paste made of the juice pressed from two onions, one-half ounce white soap, two ounces fuller's-earth, and one-half pint vinegar. Mix, boil well, and cool before using.

ROAST GOOSE.—Make a dressing of two ounces of onions, an ounce of green sage chopped fine, a coffee cup of bread crumbs, a little pepper, salt, and the yolks of two eggs; do not quite fill the goose, but leave room to swell. Roast two hours, and serve with gravy and apple sauce.

WASH FOR THE TEETH.—Dissolve two ounces of borax in three pounds of boiling water, and before it is cold add one table-spoonful of spirits of camphor, and bottle for use. A table-spoonful of this mixed with an equal quantity of tepid water and applied daily with a soft brush will preserve the teeth, extirpate all tartarous adhesion, arrest decay and make the teeth pearly white.

BOILED GOOSE.—Dress and singe it, put it into a deep dish, cover it with boiling milk and leave it over-night. In the morning wash off the milk, and put the goose into cold water on the fire, and when boiling hot take it off, wash it in warm water, and dry with a cloth. This process takes out the oil. Fill the body with a dressing of bread crumbs seasoned with pepper, salt, butter, and two chopped onions if relished, and a little sage. Put the goose into cold water and boil gently until tender. Serve with giblet sauce, and with pickles, or acid jellies.

In warm weather, a good preparation for the hands is this: Take half an ounce of powdered alum, and the whites of two eggs, and mix together. Then add enough bran to make into a thick paste. Apply this once a day, after washing, and, after rubbing the hands together well for a few minutes, wipe off with a soft towel. This will give them a soft, brilliant hue, and check any undue amount of perspiration. What is called cream of roses is also an excellent preparation for the hands, either in winter or summer. It is made as follows, unless you prefer to purchase it at a dollar a bottle: Take compound tincture of benzoin half an ounce, almond and Malaga oil of each an ounce, otto of roses five drops, honey two ounces, and enough rose-water to make the mixture measure six ounces. Apply as often as you like.

ROAST PIG.—With a sharp knife, take out the eyes and tongue, cut off the feet, trim the ears, and clean it both inside and outside thoroughly. Then wash well through several waters, and dry it with a clean towel. Rub it inside and out with salt and pepper. Make a stuffing, with six powdered soda crackers, one table-spoonful of sage, two of summer savory, one chopped onion, half a pint of rich milk (cream is better), two eggs, with pepper and salt. Mix these together and stew about fifteen minutes. Fill the pig with the stuffing and skewer closely. Put the pig to roast, with a pint of water, and a little salt. Let it roast gradually; and in order to make it brown nicely, rub butter over the pig. Baste frequently with the drippings while roasting. Boil the liver and heart, chop fine, and add them to the water in the dripping-pan to form the gravy.

L. B. DAVIS,

Carriage and Wagon

MANUFACTORY!

SPRING WAGONS

—AND—

BUGGIES

Constantly on hand and made to order. All kinds of repairing done promptly. All work warranted. Orders solicited.

175 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kans.

Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing Boxes and Fruit Packages

Manufactured at

LAWRENCE, KAS.

The undersigned will furnish above manufactured articles on short notice so

CHEAP FOR CASH

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

J. N. Roberts &amp; Co.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

SIMPSON'S BANK.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

CORNER OF MASSACHUSETTS &amp; HENRY STS.

Interest paid on time Deposits. 2 1/2%

## BANKRUPT SALE OF JEWELRY.

Great Failure of the Milton Gold Jewelry Company in London.

Their Entire Stock Consigned to us to Raise Money as soon as Possible. Everybody has heard of Milton Gold Jewellers, 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 between the real and the fake. 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 tenth part of their value.

## 50-CENT LOT.

One pair elegant sleeve buttons, retail price \$4.00  
One set spiral shirt studs, retail price \$1.75  
One beautiful scarf pin, stone setting, retail price \$1.75  
One elegant gent's watch chain, latest pattern, retail price \$1.50  
One collar button, retail price \$1.50  
One elegant wedding ring, very heavy, retail price \$2.00  
Total \$13.50

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 \$1.30, or 15 sample lots for \$1.

## \$1.00 LOT.

One pair gent's sleeve buttons, stone setting \$1.25  
One set elegant spiral studs to match same \$1.00  
One beautiful ladies' band engagement ring \$2.00  
One gent's large seal ring \$2.00  
One ladies' long neck chain \$2.00  
One gent's "Lake George" diamond stud \$1.75  
One beautiful scarf pin \$1.00  
One pair ladies' engraved sleeve buttons \$1.00  
Total \$13.00

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.

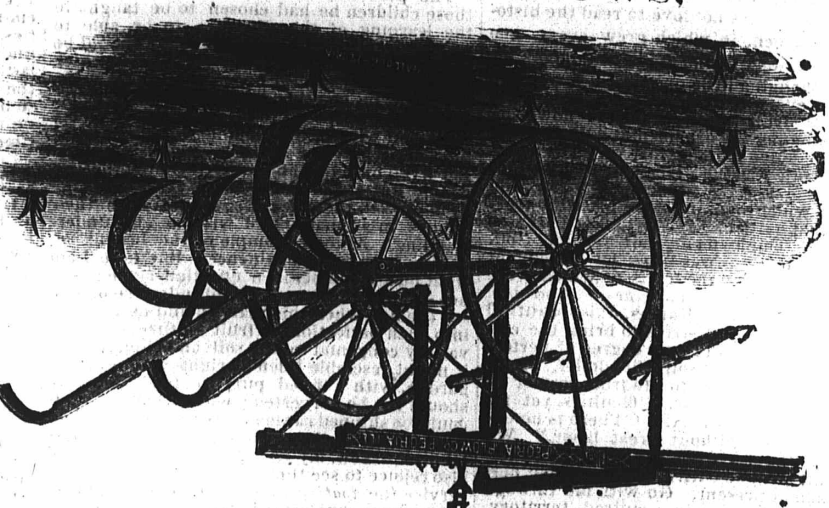
## A FINE SOLID SILVER WATCH FREE.

On receipt of \$15 we will send by express one (new 50c. 10s and one of each of the others, also offered but once in a lifetime. Such opportunity is not to be missed. We want our patrons and the public in general to understand that this is Milton Gold Jewelry money by T. O. money order or registered letter. One 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

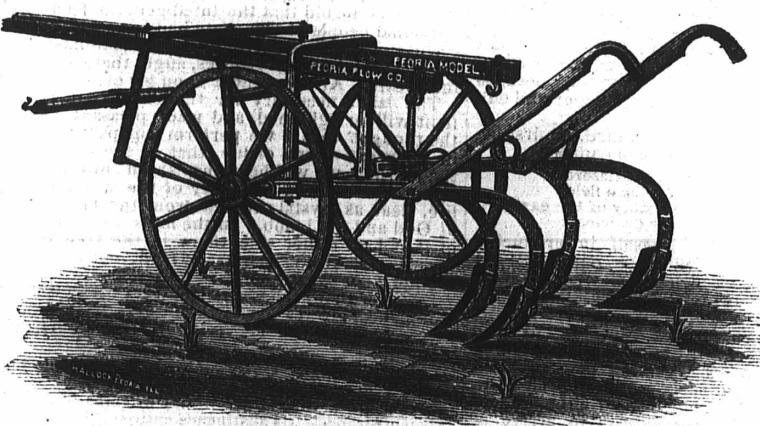
RALSTON JEWELRY CO.,

Importers of Watches and Jewelry,  
LaSalle and Randolph Streets, Chicago, Illinois.

## THE PEORIA PLOWS.



FOR SALE BY

A. T. STEWART, STATE AGENT  
PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.Steel Beam Plows, Wood Beam Plows, Sulky Plows and Corn Plows  
IN ALL VARIETIES.

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

Respectfully,

M. A. DEHONEY.



## Farm and Stock.

## Kentucky Blue Grass.

There are doubtless many farmers who think what is termed Kentucky blue grass thrives only in the State from which it receives one of its common names. But the facts are, that it thrives in the Northern and Middle States, and we have no doubt, as the following would seem to show, that ere long some of our Western prairies may be transformed into grand blue grass pastures.

The best farmers in the blue grass region of Kentucky generally regard an acre of this grass equal in value to an acre of corn.

When we take into consideration the cost or value of the labor in raising an acre of corn, the value of the blue grass will be more fully appreciated.

The intelligent farmer will make his blue grass pasture sustain a larger number of stock the year round in better order than the same number of acres of corn.

There is no crop which requires more intelligent management for profit than this grass. As it remains green and nutritious during the winter, there is no necessity for cutting and curing, and it is almost valueless for hay. To insure a good sward it should never be mown, and as it heads several times during the year, one acre well set and allowed to seed will be sufficient to set a large pasture in a single season by allowing stock to graze upon it when the seed is ripe, and have access to shade woodland and water adjoining.

The writer of this lived in the blue grass region of Kentucky from 1837 to 1849, and during that time carefully observed the management of those pastures which gave to Kentucky a world-renowned reputation.

The success of the Alexanders, Van Meters, Vileys, Williams, and other renowned stock raisers of Kentucky depended largely upon this important grass.

One of the Van Meters, of Bourbon county, purchased a farm at \$100 per acre. There was not quite one-fourth of the farm in blue grass. The balance had been cultivated in hemp and corn. The wood land, as is usual there, was well set in blue grass, and afforded the winter food for the stock usually kept on the farm.

Van Meter raised no grain upon this farm, and by allowing his Durham cattle to graze upon the seeded blue grass and roam at will over the adjoining fields, the whole place was in an incredibly short time well set in grass by confining the cattle to one pasture at a time, leaving the others to seed and form a mass of succulent, juicy, rich food, a foot deep, literally a mass, a mat for fall and winter use, a larger number of cattle were kept fat the year round than was formerly kept by the old process of raising corn on a part.

Moving to Western Missouri in 1849, I found many of these blue grass farmers and their sons in Ray, Clay, Lafayette, and Jackson counties. Clinton county, north of Clay, was a prairie sparsely settled, and little, if any, blue grass in the country.

The farmers of Clay and Ray, where blue grass abounded, made frequent visits to Clinton county, and in a short time blue grass was seen growing in patches on the roadside, and years after spreading over thousands of acres of unimproved prairie land, that was supposed to be unsuited to the growth of this most valuable of all grasses.

Ten years after I visited Topeka and other portions of Kansas, where repeated efforts were made to start blue grass, and all seemed discouraged and disappointed.

Now, June, 1876, this grass is found in nearly all the lawns about the residence, and unfortunately, before it is sufficiently set to form a heavy and rich sward, is being mown and the seed carried off in indifferent hay.

From the foregoing it will be readily seen that I regard as the most successful and about the only successful way to seed blue grass pastures, is to start a patch with care, then by grazing stock upon it and allowing them to roam over the pasture, scatter the seed and thicken up the sward.

Blue grass is especially valuable for winter grazing, and where the prairie is fenced up, it is important to have two blue grass pastures, keeping one exclusively for winter use, alternating each year. By industriously and persistently pursuing this plan a few years, Kansas will become celebrated as the great blue grass region of the West.—Cor. Rural New Yorker.

## Mutton Sheep, Southdowns, Etc.

We have frequently referred to the erroneous notion prevailing among our farmers, in regard to the size of the leading breeds of mutton sheep.

In England, where land is dear and labor cheap, the farmers have heretofore found the most profitable returns from what is called "high farming"—that is, thorough cultivation of the land, heavy manuring, and feeding a large amount of oil-cake and other expensive food, so as to add as much as possible to the value of the manure. Under this system sheep are forced on cake and turnips, to make a growth at an early age, that under our system is found to be utterly impracticable. Besides, these monsters, made up largely of solid fat, are found to be unprofitable in our markets, and indeed are regarded as inferior mutton everywhere. Nevertheless, great size here, as with swine, has been found to attract pur-

chasers; and, therefore, by the use of expensive food with roots—furnished at whatever cost—for the winter, it has been found that long-wooled sheep can be made to weigh 250 or 300 pounds; and, what are called Southdowns, from 175 to 200 pounds. Specimens of this sort are taken about to the fairs; and though any practical breeder knows that they are by no means fair nor true samples of the breeds these represent when kept as we can afford to keep them on the farm, the judges award them the prizes, and the multitude in attendance are astonished by their extraordinary size, which is frequently increased by the unusual length of their fleeces—the result, it may be, of stubble shearing, or early shearing, or, as is sometimes the case, no shearing at all.

The object of these fairs, it is said, is to instruct the farmers, by placing before them true specimens of all the products of rural industry; and the people infer too often that these monsters of fat, with their extraordinary length of staple, are true specimens of the mutton sheep they ought to breed. But the fact is, as we have intimated, that no such sheep can be reared by the American farmer at a profit; and if it were possible to breed them, their flesh could not be sold, except at reduced prices, in our markets.

To produce good mutton we must have lean flesh—muscle—and to produce this the animal must have exercise, and not be forced to the utmost limits of obesity in "luxury and ease," as these monsters of fat always are.

The long wool wether at the age of eighteen months, that will weigh 150 to 175 pounds, is large enough; and a Southdown at 100 to 150 at the same age, will be found to be plenty fat enough for the best quality of mutton.

We press this point upon the attention of our readers because we constantly see people refusing the very best animals of these breeds, under the false notion that they are not large enough, because they have not been forced to an unnatural and unprofitable size. More especially is this true in reference to the Southdown breed. The false notions here, we are inclined to think, have been created by the exhibition of cross-bred animals as pure Down.

This ancient race of pure mutton sheep is not of large size—indeed, fed and grazed as they ought to be, to produce the best flesh, they appear small, because of their extraordinary compactness and superior symmetry. Their well-known hardiness fits them for thriving on moderate fare; and this great merit they would lose after a few generations of forcing and pampering.

As we had occasion to show, some months ago, the sheep of moderate size and compact build, low on the leg, with short, stout neck, will be found much more profitable than the large and overgrown animals—and this will be found to be true in all the breeds.—Live-Stock Journal.

## The Pig.

Black or slate-colored pigs are freest from skin diseases in hot climates. The choice is practically between the Essex and Berkshire for males with which to improve the native stock of hardy grubbers of the root-or-die variety. Those who have tried the former have been delighted at first, but after a few years began to recall with longing the lean hams and thin but solid and flavorful bacon of the old race-horse breed.

The trouble with the Essex pigs for the South is that they are not active enough. They are of the eat-and-sleep and sleep-and-awake-to-eat kind, and their grades are, of course, like them. The side fat is superb, and so is the lean, and so far the breed is all that could be desired but the hams and the shoulders are too fat for profit, and the ham is not marbled with fat like the Berkshires. These Berkshires are much more enterprising, more wide-awake, less easily controlled, but good foragers. Their grades are a wonderful improvement upon the original stock, may be made very fat, and yet the proportion between fat and lean in the hams, shoulders and side pork or bacon is such as to develop and preserve the excellences of their meat. The hams are large and rich, and juicy with diffused fat. Berkshires are not quite so easily fattened when penned and systematically fed as the Essex grade, but they will take much better care of themselves in the woods, and when penned for fattening, may be finished off with half the feed the original "land pikes" would require.

With many Northern and Western breeders the Essex is a more profitable pig than the Berkshire, because his nature leads him to take a little exercise, so that all he eats goes to flesh and fat. Respiration, which, if rapid, produces fat greatly, is with him never accelerated by moving about, and with plenty of feed, the sole burden of life is to digest it. This breed is pre-eminent among the black breeds, and excelled by none as fat producers.

## Vermont Sheep Breeders.

The annual meeting of the Vermont Sheep Breeders' Association, was held at Middlebury on the 10th of March, with a large attendance. The report of the committee on Pedigrees shows that forty-three flocks have been accepted by the committee, and many more are waiting their decision. The old board of officers were elected, as follows: President, N. T. Sprague, of Brandon; secretary, Albert Chapman, of Middlebury; treasurer, C. D. Lane of Middlebury.

## Veterinary Department.

I have a valuable horse, eight years old, which I bought last August; he was badly run down by bad treatment while having the epizootic; but when I purchased him he was nearly through coughing. I consulted the best authorities here and was advised to turn him out to pasture. I put him in a dry pasture for five weeks and he seemed to do as well as I could expect, but I wished to get him fed better. To this end I turned him into fall feed, but the man who had him in charge, instead of keeping him out where he could get plenty of exercise, put him in his barn for six weeks out of eight without any exercise, and fed him four and six quarts of oats per day, which caused his legs to swell badly; the point of the hocks seem to be the most swollen. Although I have given him plenty of gentle exercise I have not been able to reduce them. I have fed him potatoes and given him oil; have also rubbed his legs two or three hours a day, and have banded them, but can see no improvement. During all this time he has had a dry, hacking cough, which seems to increase quite perceptibly since we are having milder weather. He runs at the nose but very little, and coughs but little while being driven, but when stopped after a little moderate jogging, or even walking, will cough for perhaps fifteen minutes. He eats well, but does not seem to take on flesh as rapidly as he ought. I am feeding him bran mash morning and night, and two quarts of oats at noon, also plenty of good herd-grass and clover hay. An answer through your interesting columns will confer a favor on a constant reader.

ANSWER.—Your horse is suffering from indigestion; the swellings of the hind extremities are due to a generally relaxed condition of the system. Treatment: Feed upon bran mash for two days, then give Barbadoes aloes, seven drachms, made into a ball; if he does not purge thoroughly in forty-eight hours, repeat the dose. Then get sulphate of iron, cinchona bark and gentian root pulverized, of each two ounces; make into sixteen powders; give one night and morning, in soft feed; give nutritious but not bulky food. In regard to the cough, we are inclined to the belief that he has contracted pulmonary emphysema (heaves). If such prove to be the case, you will see a marked improvement following the above treatment. It being a structural derangement of a portion of the lungs, we cannot expect to cure it; our treatment must be palliative. When in good condition it does not cause the animal the same inconvenience as when he is in low condition. Bulky food greatly aggravates it by engorging the stomach and intestines, causing them to press upon the diaphragm, and that pressing forward lessens the thoracic cavity, and in consequence the lungs do not have the same space in which to perform their function.—Turf, Field and Farm.

I have a young and fast mare that has seemed to lose flesh for the last six weeks. She keeps putting her nose to her sides, as if in pain, and hangs her head the greater part of the time when in the stable. Having found a few worms behind her, I am led to suppose that worms are the trouble. Will you kindly prescribe an your veterinary column and oblige an old reader?

ANSWER.—Your mare may suffer from worms, but it is of a rare occurrence for the parasite to cause colicky pains, which would seem to be indicated by the mare being uneasy and turning her head toward her flanks; but we will accept your diagnosis and prescribe the usual treatment. Give areca nut, pulverized, in half ounce doses, till you have given five or six doses. In meantime, prepare her by feeding bran mash, and give a cathartic, composed of Barbadoes aloes, seven; ginger, two drachms, made into a ball. When she has done purging, get sulphate of iron and cinchona bark, pulverized, of each two ounces. Make into sixteen powders, and give one night and morning, in soft feed.—Turf, Field and Farm.

Is there a remedy for stringhalt? ANSWER.—Yes. Stringhalt is due to a diseased condition of the articulation, and, being of an occult nature, we cannot appreciate it by any outward signs other than the peculiar spasmodic action of the animal when moving. It was for a long time believed to be due to a nervous disorganization; but that theory has been superseded by a more rational one. It is not infrequently happens that we find it associated with spavin, and while treating for that disease it (the stringhalt) has disappeared, showing conclusively that its location is about the same, or at least in the immediate vicinity. The actual cautery being the remedy for spavin, it is also the proper treatment for stringhalt. After its application the animal should be allowed a long rest of three or four months. The firing iron, in our opinion, should never be applied except by one experienced in its use, as applications are liable to follow. If properly applied, you may look for a favorable result in a majority of cases.

I have been using sulphur for some time past, with great benefit on my horses for worms, etc., yet, not knowing the properties of sulphur, will you state its qualities as a medicine, and wherein it might be injuriously used.

ANSWER.—Sulphur in excessive doses is an irritant; in medicinal doses an alterative, a laxative, diaphoretic and stimulant of the mucous membranes. Applied externally it is an antiparasitic. For mange in the dog there is no more effectual remedy than sulphur ointment. As a laxative horses take three ounces; an alterative one ounce. It is in nowise injurious when used internally.

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.  
**DR. C. McLANE'S**  
CELEBRATED  
**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 alternative 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.

**AGUE AND FEVER.**  
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.

For all Bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequalled.

**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.**  
The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist on your druggist or storekeeper giving you the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

To those wishing to give DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS a trial, we will mail post paid to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twenty-five cents.—FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**JAS. G. SANDS.**  
COME FARMERS,  
WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING  
Sands's Genuine all Wool  
HORSE COLLARS.

All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented.  
**BIG STOCK OF  
SADDLES & HARNESS**  
—FOR—  
**SPRING TRADE**  
JAS. G. SANDS.  
(Established in 1855.)  
S. L. CLARK,  
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For the sale of  
**GRAIN, HAY**  
—AND—  
**PRODUCE GENERALLY**  
1192 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

**PRESCRIPTION FREE**  
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients.

ADDRESS DR. JACQUES & CO., CINCINNATI, O.



## HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF

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

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

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



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

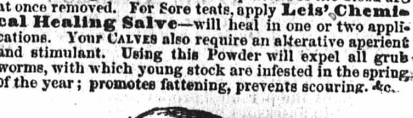


In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Horses, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glanders, Megrims or Stiddens, etc. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their food once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks sometimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.



Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of Leis' Condition Powder the flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For Cows teats, apply Leis' Condition Powder to the teats, and it will be found to be a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and is therefore the BEST REMEDY for fattening Hogs.

**N.B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.**—To protect himself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine.



For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per lb. by the bag.

**WHOLESALE AGENTS.**  
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.  
BROWN, WEBBER & CO., St. Louis, Mo.  
MEYER, BROS. & CO., COLLINGSBROS.

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 bull calves, from 10 to 14 months old; also Berkshire hogs.  
Reference—The Mastin Bank.

**SHERMAN HOUSE.**  
Patronized by Farmers, Grangers, and the traveling public.

Endorsed by Lyon County Council.  
Stop at the Sherman, near the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Depot.

J. GARDINER, EMPORIA.  
**FITS & EPILEPSY**  
POSITIVELY CURED.

The worst cases of the longest standing, by using DR. HERBARD'S CURE.

IT HAS CURED THOUSANDS, and will give \$1,000 for a case it will not benefit. A bottle sent free to all addressing J. E. DIBBLE, Chemist, Office, 1355 Broadway, New York.



**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.  
In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District,  
sitting in and for Douglas county, Kas.  
The Board of County Commissioners of Douglas  
county, Kansas, plaintiff, vs. H. W. Hatch, de-  
fendant.

**BY VIRTUE OF A TAX-WARRANT TO ME**  
directed, and issued out of the Fourth Ju-  
dicial District Court, in and for the County of  
Douglas, State of Kansas, in the above entitled  
case, I will on

**Monday, the 21st day of May, A. D. 1877.**  
At 10 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 bidder, for cash in hand,  
all the right, title and interest, whatsoever  
of the said H. W. Hatch, in and to the following  
described premises, to wit: Lots numbered eleven  
(11), twelve (12), twenty-three (23) and twenty-  
four (24), in block number sixteen (16), in Bal-  
cock's enlarged addition to the city of Lawrence,  
Douglas county, Kansas. Said premises lie and  
are upon the property of H. W. Hatch and to be  
sold to satisfy said tax-warrant.

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city  
of Lawrence, this 19th day of April, 1877.  
H. S. CLARKE,  
16-5t Sheriff of Douglas County, Kas.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.  
In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District,  
sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas.  
Mary J. Smith, plaintiff, vs. Susan J. Searl et al.  
defendants.

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

**Monday, the 14th day of May, 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 Law-  
rence, 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 Susan J. Searl, A. D. Searl,  
G. W. Allen and P. E. Allen, partners as Allen  
Brothers, Charles Alden and R. S. Searl, and each  
of them in and to the following described premises,  
to wit: The undivided one-third (1/3) of the  
south half of lot number twenty-eight (28), on  
Massachusetts street, in the city of Lawrence,  
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 12th day of April, 1877.  
H. S. CLARKE,  
15-5t Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.

**STATE OF KANSAS, DOUGLAS COUNTY DISTRICT COURT.**

Josephus Barclay, plaintiff, vs. Mary E. Barclay,  
defendant.

**MARY E. BARCLAY IS HEREBY NOTIFIED**  
that she has been sued by Josephus Barclay,  
who did, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1877, file  
his petition in the office of the Clerk of the District  
Court within and for the county of Douglas, and  
State of Kansas, charging said Mary E. Barclay  
with gross neglect of duty, and willfully deserting  
and abandoning said plaintiff, and asking that he  
may be divorced from said Mary E. Barclay.  
Said Mary E. Barclay will take notice that she must  
answer the said petition filed by said plaintiff on  
or before the 2d day of June, A. D. 1877, or the  
said petition will be taken as true and a judgment  
for a divorce will be entered against her according  
to the prayer of said petition.

JOSEPHUS BARCLAY,  
By Fisher & Richards, his Attorneys

**Notice of Final Settlement.**

Notice is hereby given, to the creditors and all  
other persons interested in the estate of Richard  
Fellwell, deceased, late of the county of Douglas,  
in the State of Kansas, that I will, on the 19th day  
of May, A. D. 1877, make final settlement of the  
business of the estate of said deceased with the  
Probate Court of said county.

JOHN Q. ASHTON,  
Executor of the will of said deceased.

**Tax-Payers, Attention.**

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Com-  
missioners, of Douglas county, Kansas, will meet  
in the office of the County Clerk on the first Mon-  
day of June as a board of equalization and will  
proceed to fairly and impartially equalize the val-  
uation of the personal property as returned by the  
township assessors for the year 1877. All persons  
feeling themselves aggrieved by the assessment  
which has been returned against them can appear  
and have all errors in the returns corrected. The  
law requires all persons, who have grievances, to  
appear before the board and present them at this  
meeting. After the board of equalization adjourns  
parties who fail to appear will not receive a hear-  
ing. Take notice—the board will meet for the  
equalization of Personal property only. The as-  
sessors of the different townships and of the city  
of Lawrence are requested to meet with the board  
on the first day of its sitting.

LAWRENCE, KANS., May 7, 1877.

**LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.**

ESTABLISHED IN 1853.

**KIMBALL BROS.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

**Powders.**

These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all  
cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs,  
colds, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasal  
gleet, indigestion and all derangements of the  
stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling  
worms. These powders are the only blood and in-  
terior 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  
driver 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, Kas.

**"THE COUNT FINISHED!"****RHEINSCHILD & LUCAS**

To the front with the most complete line of  
**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS**  
West of the Missouri river, which includes some  
of the most popular, as follows:

**John Deere Plows,  
ADVANCE & WIER  
CULTIVATORS,  
The Celebrated Gilpin Sulky Plow,  
HOOSIER GRAIN DRILL.**

**Peerless Riding and Walking Cultivator,**

New Departure Tongueless Cultivator, Diamond,  
Union and New Monitor two-horse Corn Planters,  
O'Brien Bros' Harrows, Wood's Mowers and  
Reapers, Thomas Sulky Hay Rakes, Studebaker  
Farm and Spring Wagons, Cortland and Studebaker  
Platform Spring Wagons. We also keep a  
general assortment of Hardware, Nails, Shellers,  
Fanning Mills, Churns, Wood and Iron Pumps,  
Hubbs, Spokes, Fellos, Patent Wheels, Patent  
Iron Axles, Fairbanks' Standard Scales, Fence  
Wire and Staples, Wooden-ware, Sections of all  
kinds, Hand Corn Planters, Knives, Saws,  
Stoves and Tinware, Railroad and Garden Bar-  
rows, etc., etc.

**ELMENDARO HERD.**

**LEVI DUMBAULD,**

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas.

—BREEDER OF—

**THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE**

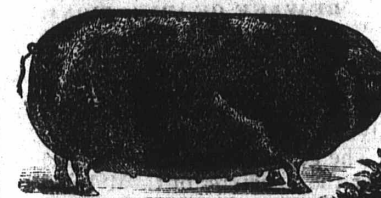
—AND—

**BERKSHIRE PIGS.**

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

**KING OF THE PRAIRIE.**

17,463, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.

**POLAND-CHINA HOGS.****PURE BLOOD.**

THE BEST ANYWHERE IN THE WEST.

Address, **HENRY MIEBACH,**

Hawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

**W. W. FLUKE,**

DEALER IN

**PIANOS, ORGANS,**

VIOLENS, GUITARS,

**ACCORDIONS & C.**

A good selection of

**SHEET MUSIC**

Constantly on hand, and particular attention paid  
to orders for sheet music.

Organs will be sold on quarterly payments; any  
organ of which the price in our catalogue is over  
\$125 and under \$500 will be rented with privilege  
of purchase and agreement that when the rent  
paid amounts to the value of the organ it shall be-  
long to the party hiring it. One taking an organ  
on this plan must engage to keep it at least six  
months, after which he may return it. At any  
time he may at any time purchase the organ, in  
which case he will be allowed all rent which has  
been paid and a deduction from its price at the rate  
of twelve per cent. per annum on payments antici-  
pated. A very liberal discount will be made to  
churches, Sunday schools, Granges, Good Tem-  
plars, etc.

Catalogues and price lists free to any address up-  
on application.

**W. W. FLUKE, Agent,**

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

**Do NOT PURCHASE any article un-**

**til you have our new Catalogue.**

**GREAT REDUCTION IN**

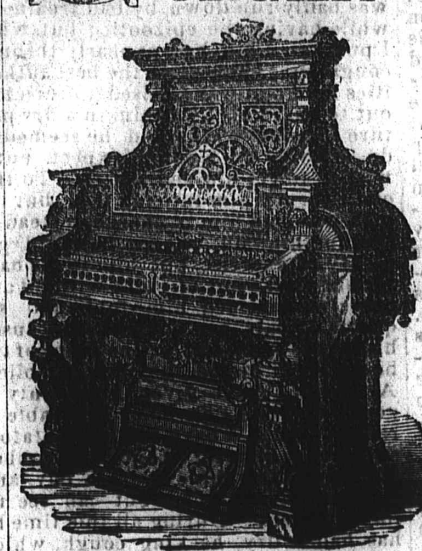
**PRICES. FREE to any ad-**

**dress.**

**MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,**

Original Grange Supply House.

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

**PIANOS AND ORGANS!****ESTLEY ORGAN**

The Estley Beats the World.

This beautiful instrument is too well known to

need description.

**OVER 75,000**

are now singing their own Praises. 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 wonderful

**VIOLETTA STOP,**

which produces a soft delicate quality of tone heretofore

unknown in Reed Organs.

**ARION PIANOS!**

Never before has a Piano risen so rapidly in popu-

lar favor in so short a time.

The Patent Arion Piano-Fortes

have been adopted and are used exclu-

sively in the New York Conservatory

of Music.

The Celebrated

**BRADBURY PIANOS.**

known all over the world as strictly first-class,

and used in preference to all others by Grand Cen-

tral, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, New

York, Rev. Stimpson and James Bishops of the

Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Dan'l Curry,

Chaplain McCabe, Philip Phillips, Wm. Morley,

Furnish and thousands of our leading men through-

out the country.

**STORY & CAMP PIANO!**

THESE ELEGANT

instruments are unsurpassed, and are sold at ex-

ceedingly low prices. Every instrument FULLY

WARRANTED, and sold to responsible parties

on easy time. Full description and illustrated cat-

alogues sent to any address with any information

desired.

**STORY & CAMP,**

914 Olive Street, St. Louis.

211 State Street, Chicago.

**POULTRY JOURNAL**

GIVEN AWAY!

**High Class Poultry**

**LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS,**

**PARTRIDGE AND BUFF COCHINS,**

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS,**

**HOUDANS,**

**BROWN & WHITE LEGHORNS,**

**B. B. R. GAME,**

—AND—

**SILVER SEABRIGHT BANTAMS,**

**BRONZE TURKEYS,**

**ROUEN AND MUSCOVY DUCKS.**

The above stock is bred true to feather, and from

the best strains in England and America. My fowls

are not bred in confined city lots as many are. I

have a large farm devoted specially to breeding

and raising fine poultry. I select by the "Stand-

ard," and strive faithfully to please my custom-

ers.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING A SPECIALTY.**

**PURE BERKSHIRE PIGS.**

I have a few fine pigs of the above breed for sale

now. Send stamp for prompt reply. Circulars,

lists of mating, and premium lists to purchasers.

Write name, P. O., County and State plainly,

and address.

**D. J. WILLMER,**

Baden, St. Louis County, Mo.

State in what paper you saw this advertisement.

**G. H. MURDOCK,**

**WATCHMAKER**

**ENGRAVER,**

**WOOSTER'S DRUG STORE,**

75 Mass. Street, Lawrence, Kas.

Formerly with E. J. Rushmer.

My fowls are not bred in confined city lots as many are. I have a large farm devoted specially to breeding and raising fine poultry. I select by the "Standard," and strive faithfully to please my customers.

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