

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, JULY 12, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 284.

THE GLEANER.

When the earth is crowned with fatness,
And the yellow harvest fields
To the sickle of the reaper,
Toiling in the sunny fields,
Mark the glad contented gleaner,
Gather one by one her store—
Every act of cheerful labor
Makes her richer than before.

Envy not thy richer neighbor,
Though he owns a large estate;
Messengers from heaven coming
Do not tarry at his gate.
Open wide the cottage lattice,
Enters in the balmy air;
And the great sun brightly shining,
Glads the heart that worships there.
Golden treasures thickly scatter'd,
Strew the world's great surface o'er;
Man is but a humble gleaner,
Finding knowledge, seeking more;
Step by step he plods his way,
One by one his blessings rise;
He who binds his store together,
He alone is truly wise.

A BITTER LESSON.

BY MRS. EMILY THORNTON.

The 10:30 train for ——— was nearly full of passengers, and in about three minutes more would be steaming from the depot, when two young ladies entered, seeking seats. One was a very sweet-looking girl, not beautiful, yet far from homely; the other, whom she resembled enough to proclaim them sisters, possessed a charming face, perfect features, liquid blue eyes and waving, golden hair. Hers was a beauty that would immediately rivet attention. Both were under twenty-three.

"There, Mabel," said the plainest-looking one, "I see just two seats, one in front of the other, so we can talk when we like."

"Yes; and just see who occupies each! One a horrid old countryman, and the other a negro. No! I won't sit by him, Elsie—he is too shabby," she continued, as her sister offered to sit by the negro, leaving the other seat vacant. "Nor shall you sit there, either! See here, man," she continued, addressing the colored person; "suppose you sit by this farmer and allow two ladies to keep together?"

"Of course," said the individual addressed; "if massa is willin', I is."

"Change seats, certainly, Caesar; I am glad there is room for you here," returned the so-called countryman.

Without a word of thanks, Miss Mabel tossed her head disdainfully, and passed to the seat by the window, while Elsie looked back kindly and said to the negro:

"I thank you very much, but am sorry to have disturbed you!"

"Mabel, how could you speak so to strangers?" she added, in a low tone, to her sister as the cars moved on; "I felt sorry for them both, for they heard all you said."

"I don't care if they did! Who were they, pray? One a darkey, and the other a rough old customer from the backwoods," returned the beauty.

"Do speak lower. He is not old, neither is he rough. He has the finest and most expressive eyes I ever saw, and though not fashionably dressed, I know he is a true gentleman!" replied Elsie, softly.

"How do you know that, pray?" asked the other, impatiently, as she turned her head and stared boldly at the person behind. "His eyes are good enough, but his clothes must have been made by Noah's tailor. Where you see the gentleman, I cannot think."

"In the kind manner in which he spoke to the negro. He has a feeling heart, and a low, sweet voice."

"Since you admire him so much, I will draw his picture," returned Mabel, taking a pencil and some paper from her traveling satchel; "I will describe my portrait as it progresses, for his benefit, for I hope he hears. First, a great, thick-skulled, boorish, clown's head is to be drawn; long, dangling, black hair, mustache, and mopy, thick beard."

"O, please stop, sister, he does hear, and sees also, I fear!"

"I am glad of it! Perhaps I will give him the picture when I finish it. Collar turned down, dog-eared style; coat, all rusty and out of date years ago; hat—O, Elsie, did you see that great, broad-brimmed straw hat—protecting or resting on his knee? See, I have it here exactly. I am only sorry that I cannot see his feet, but I presume they are as long as the moral law, and decked in cow-hide boots, so I will put them in as a finish."

While thus this unlady-like beauty chatted and amused herself at the expense of another, the cars had been speeding onward at a very rapid rate. Through meadows of long, green grass, over bridges spanning running, rippling

streams, then whirling into rocky chasms, and through grand old woods, the train thundered on.

But suddenly a strange jar thrilled every passenger—then thump, thump—a fearful crash—with shrieks and groans, flying splinters, and broken glass, proclaimed an accident to the ill-fated train.

A broken rail had thrown it from the track, down a steep embankment, and now crushed, helpless sufferers took the place of the smiling, heedless travelers that a few moments before filled the seats. The car containing the parties we have already introduced, was a dreadful wreck. Fortunately the person Mabel had styled "a boorish clown," and the negro, escaped unhurt, while the sisters were both firmly wedged by heavy timbers to their places, and were also wounded.

"O, help me, quick!" screamed Mabel, as she saw the two men stand up unharmed. "I am fast and hurt and will be burned up, for I smell smoke. Save me, save me, do, kind sir!"

"I will try to aid you both," returned the stranger. "Here, Caesar, help," he continued, grasping the heavy plank that lay across their feet. With all their strength they pulled, but the effort was in vain.

Both tried then to draw away the girls from their dreadful position, after having dashed out the window that they might escape there. Strongly they pulled, the negro Mabel, the stranger Elsie.

"Oh, pull me out first, both of you!" cried Mabel, frantically. "I must not die, mamma and papa would mourn me so! Oh! save me first, please!"

"Yes," murmured Elsie, with lips white from pain. "Save her first—no one cares for me very much! Use all your strength for her, both together!"

"Be calm, brave lady, we shall soon, I trust, release both; but I leave you not until you are free, if I perish while saving you."

Then the flames began to wind about the car and the fire was indeed progressing; the young men threw themselves again upon the plank, and with a mighty effort wrenched it away, thus releasing both girls from its weight, and they were soon removed to a place of safety, while their rescuers returned to the assistance of others. In a short time the fire was subdued and the danger over, while the dead and wounded lay on the bank in a confused mass. Many had been killed and several fatally injured.

Mabel and her sister were not as badly wounded as some, but each had a dislocated ankle and many bruises.

"I see you are injured and cannot walk, but there is a large house near by where you can be cared for. Permit me to carry you there?" Elsie looked up at these words were addressed to her, and met the handsome eyes of the person who had saved their lives, bent upon her.

"Would you object to my carrying you, lady?"

"I should be very glad to have your help, in that or any other way, if some one will also help my sister. I cannot leave her!"

"Of course not! Caesar, you follow with the other lady," he added to our colored friend as he gently raised Elsie to his arms and strode away.

"Stop!" cried Mabel, angrily. "Cannot some other person carry me? I wish to know."

"Would you prefer to have this gentleman? If so, take my sister and I will go with Caesar."

"Of course I would prefer any white man. How can you ask such a question?" replied the selfish girl.

"But changing is impossible, as I shall carry the one I hold. Caesar must assist you, or you must wait until I can return. Will you wait or come now?" said the gentleman.

"Oh, I cannot be left here among these dead and dying people! So, Caesar must do it, I suppose."

"I'm berry careful; you won't be hurt, Missy," returned Caesar, as he lifted her in his arms and followed the steps of the other.

The house to which they were taken proved to be a country public house. The young ladies were placed upon a sofa in the parlor while the kind-hearted young stranger stepped to the hall just outside the parlor door, to wait for the landlord in order to secure a room for them. While waiting, he distinctly heard the following conversation:

"O, Elsie!" exclaimed Mabel, "how hard it is to be so detained! I fear now I shall not be home when the rich traveler, Mr. Englewood, first arrives. I think so much of first impressions, you know. Even if we are in time, I shall not be half as pretty as usual, when bruised and lame. It is going to be a great disappointment if I don't captivate that man and marry him also."

"Whether you love him or not, sister?" "I hope you would not be so foolish as to prefer money to love and happiness."

"I shall be just so foolish, little Miss Prim. Riches for me, I say, so I trust Mr. Englewood will be manageable."

The stranger's lip curled into a very scornful expression as he overheard these words, which did not vanish until he had secured a room and had again taken Elsie in his arms to bear her thither.

Then a tender sympathizing smile hovered around his mouth, and a half loving look flashed into the grateful eyes that looked into his own.

We will not linger upon the hours that followed, but will only say, in passing, that a physician soon attended to the wants of these sisters, who, after their ankles were replaced and bandaged, were found to be not seriously injured. Much to their relief, they were able to continue their journey on the next train, and soon arrived safely in ———.

Our rustic friend had accompanied them, and on their arrival had procured a carriage for their use, and assisted them to it. On bidding them adieu, before closing the door of the vehicle, he said to Elsie, whose name he had in some way learned during the day:

"Miss Elsie, I trust we may meet again on some less disastrous occasion."

"I hope so! Rest assured, though, I shall never forget the one who saved our lives at the risk of his own. Will you not call on us at number 123 ——— street, that papa and mamma may thank you for all your kindness?"

"Why, Elsie," interrupted Mabel, before he could answer, "what do you mean by inviting a stranger so indiscriminately to our home? No, sir, you need not call, but please give us your name and address, and papa will thank you by letter, and also reward you handsomely for your trouble."

"My address, Miss Mabel, is not necessary, as I crave neither thanks nor reward for doing as I would be done by. One smile of recognition from your sister, should I ever cross her path again, I would, however, gratefully prize. I hope it is not too presumptuous a boon to ask?" he added, in a low tone, to the younger lady.

"It certainly is not. I shall be proud to recognize my preserver at all times and in all places," murmured Elsie, in a grateful tone.

A few weeks after the accident, when the young ladies had nearly recovered, Mr. Vernon announced to his family that the son of a dear old friend, Ernest Englewood by name, had returned from abroad, where he had spent in travel the last five years. Around the world had he been, and now had just arrived from Cape Colony, Africa, and wished to be presented to his family.

"He will call about two; so, girls," he added, to his daughters, "there is a chance to secure a good husband. He is very wealthy as well as good looking and agreeable, and is the very man I should like as a son-in-law. In fact, as you know, his father and I decided to wed his only son to one of my daughters, if agreeable to the parties, when you were both children, and his boy a lad of twelve. It does not matter to me which marries him, so that the son-in-law is mine," he added, laughingly, as he walked away.

"Well, it does to me, very much," exclaimed Mabel. "As, being the oldest, and I may as well add, the prettiest, I hasten to appropriate him."

"Of course," returned Elsie, "he would never think of a plain girl like myself. It's all right, dear; for when I marry it must be love, not gold, that makes the match."

"Are the ladies at home?" asked a spruce-looking "colored" footman, who had jumped from a gay carriage that stopped before Mr. Vernon's door. Being answered in the affirmative he descended to the sidewalk, opened the carriage door, while a stylish, handsome man alighted and entered the house.

Mrs. Vernon and her daughter Mabel—the latter looking exquisitely beautiful in a tasty and becoming dress—soon appeared to welcome him. Mr. Englewood greeted them politely, and entered into an easy and animated conversation, but his eyes kept continually seeking the door as though watching for another. Mabel was charmed with the polished and elegant stranger, and chatted with him freely; yet, when meeting his expressive, dark eyes, she wondered at the strong likeness he bore to some

person she had met, yet she could not remember who the person was, nor where she had seen him.

"Mrs. Vernon," remarked Mr. Englewood, at length, "I believe you have two daughters. Can I not have the pleasure of seeing both today?"

"Oh, certainly. I will call Elsie, if you will excuse me a moment," answered the lady.

"My sister is a plain little body, and rarely goes into society," remarked Mabel, as her mother left the room.

"The rarest pearls are ever found beneath the plainest looking oyster shells," was the quick reply, as the gentleman arose to greet the young girl who now entered.

With a smiling face and kindling eye he offered her his hand.

"Oh, sir, is it possible that you are here? How glad I am to see you!" exclaimed Elsie, as she clasped his hand before her mother could introduce her. "I am so surprised, for I thought to meet Mr. Englewood, who is a stranger to me!"

"My daughter, you mistake. This is Mr. Englewood."

"Oh, no, mamma, but this is our kind preserver—the one who rescued us from the burning cars. I could never, never forget him although the barber has somewhat altered his appearance."

"You are right Miss Elsie, and I am delighted to see you. Pardon my calling, Miss Mabel, when you so distinctly forbade my doing so, but your father gave me full permission, and I could not deny myself the pleasure of renewing my acquaintance with your sister."

"O, Mr. Englewood," stammered the conscience-stricken and confused Mabel, "I had no idea that—that—"

"So plainly-dressed and boorish a clown could be the son of your father's old friend, 'Mrs. Vernon,' he continued, turning to the mother, 'I had just left the vessel after a long, tempestuous voyage. We had been wrecked—had lost our baggage and ruined the clothing we had been wearing—but I had been kindly furnished dry, comfortable, though old-fashioned and rusty-looking garments by a person on board the vessel that rescued us from the raft on which we were helplessly floating. I would not tarry in New York long enough to purchase other clothing, as I longed to meet the parents from whom I had been separated so long; so I pressed on, as I was accompanied by my faithful servant Caesar. On the way I met your daughters—"

"And I made fun of you, for which I am very sorry," murmured poor, embarrassed Mabel.

"While your sister kindly defended me. She said, even then, that I was a true gentleman! However, Miss Mabel, I will forgive you, after I restore something I found of yours, dropped during the accident."

He paused, then taking from his pocket the caricature of himself drawn on that unlucky day, he presented it, with a mischievous twinkle of the eyes, and added:

"I will not keep this, unless you present it yourself, as you once threatened to do! Shall I retain it? I await your commands."

"Of course not!" exclaimed Mabel, eagerly grasping the paper, which she tore into fragments. "Why remember such folly?"

"We will not unless it be as a lesson for future use," returned Mr. Englewood, gently.

Turning then to Elsie and her mother, the young man changed the conversation to a more lively subject, thus seeking to subdue the angry tumult that he knew was raging in the bosom of the mortified and selfish beauty.

He was conscious of having administered a bitter reproof, but he knew that it was richly deserved, and he did it for her good.

As the reader may surmise, Elsie ever remained his favorite; and in a short time the plain yet amiable girl became his dear and honored wife. It was a love-match, too, a case of love at first sight, and Ernest Englewood ever prized his wife far, far above rubles.

A merchant in a provincial town in Scotland had a habit of saying: "It might have been waur," to everything that was told him, however sad the story might be. A neighbor, thinking that he would knock the wind out of him one morning said: "Man, I had an awful dream last night."

"Aye, what did ye dream?" "I dreamed that I was in hell."

"It might have been waur," "How could it have been waur?" "If it had been a reality."

"Pa," asked a St. Louis boy, what is meant by "Paradise?" "Paradise, my son," replied Mr. Stanton, gloomily, "Paradise is the latter part of summer, when your mother goes on a visit to your grandmother."

Young Folks' Column.

Who Won the Prize.

Our young friends have worked hard since our announcement in March that we would give a beautiful silver cup to the one who would write the two best letters before the 4th of July. The "Young Folks' Column" has been filled each week. The 4th is passed and the prize is won. On Monday of this week the judges, Messrs. H. J. Rushmer and R. J. Borgholthaus, after a careful examination decided that M. Alice Roser, of Burlington, Kansas, was the successful competitor. The cup is, indeed, a beautiful one. It comes from the extensive jewelry establishment of H. J. Rushmer, of this city. We hope that Alice will study hard and win many prizes. To the other little folks who wrote to compete for the cup just won by Alice, we would say, you have written well and it took the judges a long time to decide which was the best letter, for there was a number of very good ones.

Very soon we will offer another prize for the little folks under ten years of age. In the meantime let us hear from all; keep the column full each week. Perhaps Aunt Helen and Mrs. Mack will write for you again if you will ask them. We republish below one of Alice Roser's prize letters:

MR. EDITOR—I am writing for the prize this time, and I am going to write about getting rich. Everybody is ambitious. Some work from morn till night, endeavoring to get rich. Others sit around wishing and longing to be rich, and think how nice they could live, and how much good they would do, and how many poor wretched families they would make happy, if they were only rich. But instead of dreaming of what they would do if they were rich, they should go to work and get rich if they can honestly. They should not crush down their fellow men in trying to climb upward, but they should help them to climb upward also. But to get rich should not be the highest aim of our lives. We should work according to God's law, and obey his commandments. M. ALICE ROSER.

MR. EDITOR—I take this opportunity of writing you another letter; I wrote once before and you printed it and so I will write again. Our school is out and it has been out for several weeks. I have several kinds of flowers; they are foxgloves, bachelor-buttons, touch-me-nots, zinnias, poor-man's-coffee and youth-and-old-age, hollyhocks, cypress, blackberry, lily, lily of the valley, marigolds, bouncing-betty, some of them are blooming. We have a two-year-old colt; I ride it after the cows. I milk four cows. We have two little calves; I have two pet pigs. I have one sister and one brother; my brother is five years old and his name is Johnnie, and my sister is seven years old and her name is Eva. I am afraid my letter is almost too long and I will close for the present time. Good-by, little folks, for this time. ISA DORA LAWRENCE.

STRAWN, Kans., June 1877.

MR. EDITOR—I have been putting off writing for the "Young Folks' Column" so long that I am afraid it is too late, but I have a good excuse, for I have been so sick that I could not write (although that is nothing new for me after shaking all winter with the ague). I planted about a quarter of an acre of onions last spring and they are looking nicely, but it is lots of work to keep them clean. I live near Mr. Barnes' nursery and it is enough to do one's eyes good to see the fruit; it looks like there will be grapes by the ton, and apples by the thousand bushels. My uncle keeps the Bitter Sweet fruit farm and that is a jolly place to go when fruit is ripe. CHARLEY ELWELL.

VINLAND, Kans., July 6, 1877.

MR. EDITOR—I hope you will forgive me for not having written oftener. I have so much work to do I don't have much time to write. I went to school last winter and studied reading, spelling, geography, arithmetic, grammar and writing. My teacher's name was Miss Kersey, from Hesper. I loved her very much. I wish she would teach here again this winter. My sister teaches school at home, and I go to her school. I study very hard, and have my lessons good, so my teacher says. I have six ducks, five chickens, three turkeys, and two guineas. For fear my letter is getting too long, I will close. Excuse all blots and mistakes. I remain yours, as ever, FLORENCE D. CHEVALIER.

LAWRENCE, Kans., June, 1877.

MR. EDITOR—I have not written for your paper for a long time, so I thought I would write. There is no school in our district this summer, so my sister Jose teaches school at home. I love to go to school. I study reading, spelling, arithmetic and writing. I made me a little garden this spring. I have lettuce, radishes, peas, beans, onions and pop-corn in my garden. I have got a very pretty china doll, and I am so busy making her new clothes and studying my lessons that I have not much time to write for the "Young Folks' Column." If you print this you will please your little friend. PAULINE P. CHEVALIER.

LAWRENCE, Kans., June, 1877.

Published weekly

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1877.

SEVERAL attempts have been made to square the word Kansas in response to the offer of J. S. B., in our issue of June 21. Only one person, however, succeeded in squaring the word perfectly. Mr. A. C. Scott of Iola, is the successful competitor. He sends the following:

KANSAS
AVOUCH
NOTICE
SUITOR
ACCORD
SHERDS

A PROSPEROUS GRANGE ESTABLISHMENT.

Bro. H. C. Livermore, manager of the Johnson county co-operative store located at Olathe, sends us the second semi-annual report of this institution. This report shows that the business of the store has increased rapidly until it now occupies a position that reflects credit upon its management and patrons. During the month of June the average daily sales of this store amounted to \$189.79. The net dividend for the last two quarters was \$814.38.

The capital at the commencement of the third quarter was \$1,642.70; and at the close of the fourth quarter \$3,091.60. Such a showing looks like business; as though the Patrons of Johnson county are interested in the great work of co-operation and appreciate its benefits.

If the Patrons of Husbandry all over the State of Kansas will wake up and take hold of co-operation, study it, practice it and support it, very soon would they realize that a glorious work was being done. But right here comes in those old words, "you cannot reap unless you sow."

GOOD PRICES FOR OUR GRAIN COMING.

And now Great Britain comes out and says that she has not raised anywhere near enough wheat this year to supply the home demand for breadstuffs. Her farmers' instead of sowing a larger acreage of wheat for this year, went to raising potatoes. Why a single rod of soil that would raise wheat and could be spared was planted to anything else by the agriculturists of Great Britain, we cannot understand, for it was certainly evident not only to them but to every country on the globe, that breadstuffs would appreciate in value this year. But it is a fact that the acreage of wheat in Great Britain the present season is between three and four hundred thousand acres less than that of last year. What will be the result of such a mistake? Only this: England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales must buy largely from foreign countries. Now let us see who will be called upon to supply this increased demand. A Scotch writer says:

France now just about consumes all the wheat she can grow; little can be expected from Egypt, none will come from Turkey and Russia, and we are left in consequence to the tender mercies of the speculators of California, the United States, and Canada, which countries are yearly becoming of necessity more and more the great food depots of the British people.

This Scotch writer takes a correct view of the situation and would, perhaps, have performed a good service for his country had he anticipated such a condition, and urged the farmers of Great Britain to prepare against it.

The farmers of Kansas will feel sorry for their brethren across the sea because of their misfortune. But at the same time they cannot help but expand a little and entertain a great deal of satisfaction when they look upon the abundant wheat harvest about them and know that this ill-luck will make it more valuable.

A VISIT TO WICHITA.

On Monday last we took the cars for Wichita, where we had been called to speak on our natal day. On our arrival in that city we were met by Mr. J. P. York, who took us in his carriage and drove to a beautiful grove about six miles southwest of the city. Here we found a multitude of people from the surrounding country and from the city who came together, not only to hear what might be said, but to enjoy themselves and have a real old fashioned holiday.

The celebration was under the auspices of Prairie Gem Grange. Lemonade and ice cream was prepared in abundance. All brought their baskets and at noon a splendid feast was spread; everybody, old and young, were cordially invited to partake of their full satisfaction. Prairie Gem Grange deserves credit for the very acceptable

and successful manner in which the celebration of the day was conducted.

We found the farmers of the Arkansas valley nearly done harvesting; some of the wheat is very fine, and a great deal is considerably injured by the rust. The crop of oats is very fine indeed, while the corn crop at present is somewhat mixed. In some fields it is now six feet high, in others it is only about as many inches high, looking yellow and sickly.

This difference is on account of the immense amount of rain-fall, and the lay of the land. On the whole, so far as our observation goes, the crops in Kansas this year will be good, but not extra.

GRASSHOPPERS AND WEEDS.

MR. EDITOR:—We have got comfortably over, for this season at least, the great grasshopper scare. In their first incursion we looked on in despair. They swept over our fields and prairies like a devastating fire. We felt our helplessness before such an army of invaders. We almost regarded it as a scourge sent upon us by the "Divine Justice." So the pious people among us, instead of repenting of and forsaking their sins (the sin of ignorance and the sin of laziness) fell upon their knees and tried the efficacy of prayer. But they did not pray in faith. Their prayers were not answered. The "hoppers" grew more audacious, and said, with or without your leave, gentlemen farmers, we will just pitch our tents and take up our abode here on your rich and beautiful domain. It was at this crisis that the world's people, those who really believed that "God had given man dominion over the work of His hands, and had put all things under their feet," went to work, taking the matter into their own hands like sensible folk, as they were. They began to investigate the nature of the foe they had to deal with the place of its origin, its habits, its methods of propagation, and tenure of life. Having found out all they could about the characteristics of their enemy, they began to devise means for its extermination. They petitioned Congress to appoint a committee for a thorough investigation of the whole matter, and make report thereof. Our State Legislature also took action on the subject, and passed laws empowering the people to concentrate all the working force of the State against the common enemy.

Now whether or not this whole array of governmental intervention has produced any effect on the grasshoppers to cause their disappearance, one thing is very noticeable—the people have been inspired with confidence that they are able to cope with the enemy, and make any future incursions comparatively harmless. The farming community feels well assured that it has a strong grip on the "hopper," and can crush it when the tug of war comes. We hope the war will not come in our generation, but if it should come we shall engage in it, as those assured of victory.

But the grasshopper is not the only enemy the farmer has to contend with. There is another foe more insidious and more destructive to the interests of the farmer. It has been the means of diminishing the products of the farm to a much greater extent than the destruction caused by the locust. This enemy is WEEDS. We write it in capitals. It is a matter of serious import. It ought to be taken up and discussed at the meetings of the grange. The friends of agriculture ought to talk about it and write about it. Against this enemy every farmer ought, by hand, and hoe, and plough, and scythe, wage eternal warfare. Yes, weeds are the ever present, and ever increasing foe of the farmer; and if they are suffered to go on encroaching upon our fields year after year, exhausting the soil, and consuming the food, which ought to go to the support of the field crops, they will be greater obstacles to the farmer's success than all the destructive insect tribes that have preyed upon the harvests of the year. Rich as is our Kansas soil, it will not sustain and bring to perfection two simultaneously growing crops. If the weeds grow the corn must suffer in proportion to the density and vigorous growth of weeds. No farmer can deny this fact. It has been demonstrated over and over again. The farm products are decreased in the same proportion that weeds are increased.

Notwithstanding the admission of the fact, the farmer says I have raised forty, fifty, sixty, seventy bushels of corn to the acre, over and above the crop of weeds. Yes, but that fact does not disprove the existence of the other fact, namely: That weeds are injurious and lessen the crop, sometimes ten, sometimes twenty, sometimes forty per cent. If grasshoppers have injured the crops of Kansas causing a loss of 50,000,000 bushels of corn and wheat during the last ten years, weeds have injured them twice that amount. So we have really more to dread from weeds than we have from insects. Still the weeds do not scare us; we look upon their vigorous growth and yearly encroachments with philosophical complacency. They prove the richness of our soil; moreover, they are the decree of God; the earth was cursed, and thorns and thistles are the effect. If, however, the many reason thus, a

few, one in a hundred perhaps, reasons differently. A few have made the trial of clean culture; they have conducted experiments so carefully and under such a great variety of conditions that they are able to state with absolute certainty that the products of the farm, of whatever kind, are cheapened by clean culture, that is to say, the increased product of a field kept free from weeds more than pays for the extra labor of their extermination; this may not hold good in the experiment of a single year, or in a short time, but will always hold good in a series of years and in the long run. So the farmer may lay it down as one of the axioms of successful farming that weeds among cultivated crops are always detrimental; they never prove a success; they never promote success; they diminish the profit of farming; they are a standing witness to a lack of thoroughness; a constant reminder of unthrift; and no one with an eye for beauty, a taste for neatness, a regard for economy, or strongly bent on a large success, will tolerate the presence of weeds on his cultivated fields; he will tolerate them nowhere, but will wage against them, year after year, a war of extermination.

If there is a lingering doubt about the truth of the above declarations, there is one test easy of trial and inexpensive in application. Take a single acre, the richest and most weedy on your farm, and make the experiment of clean culture for a series of years; keep a rigid account of outgo and income for each year, and then at the closing year of trial compare it with the outgo and income of any other acre on the farm conducted on the other plan of growing corn and weeds together, and see on which side of the balance sheet the greater profit lies. Such an experiment would be conclusive and would give great satisfaction to the one who conducted it. How many of our farmers will try it? J. S. B.

GENERAL NEWS.

GEN. SHERMAN and staff left Chicago for the Yellowstone country on the 9th inst.

A FIRE at Del Norte, Col., on the 6th inst., destroyed the San Juan bank buildings and other property valued at \$20,000. Insurance small.

A TOPEKA dispatch of Monday says: "The State superintendent of insurance has to-day revoked the authority heretofore granted to the Royal Guardian insurance company to do business in this State."

SAYS a telegram from Wheeling, West Virginia, of the 9th inst.: "The steamer J. N. Camden, en route from Parkersburg to Pittsburg, exploded both her boilers, and sank at the head of fish Creek ripple, about three o'clock this afternoon. Wm. Barnard, the pilot, and three colored men of her crew were instantly killed, and five others were severely wounded."

THE board of directors of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange have adopted a resolution favoring the construction of the St. Louis and Kansas Central Narrow Gauge railroad as an enterprise of great importance to St. Louis and the country through which it is proposed to build it. The route especially mentioned is from St. Louis to Lebanon, Mo., by laying a third rail on the St. Louis and San Francisco road, thence to Bolivar on the road bed already graded, and from there to the coal fields of Barton county, Mo., and Howard county, Kansas.

THE following dispatch was sent from Jonesville, Wis., on Monday: "A terrible tornado swept everything before it during Saturday night. At Pen-aukee station, twenty-five miles north of Green Bay, on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, the Gardner hotel, the largest brick summer-resort hotel in Northern Wisconsin, was blown down. Eight persons are known to have been killed, and two are missing. Other buildings were blown to pieces. The place is a total wreck. The saw-mill, shingle mill, and a store were totally destroyed. The tug Spray and a schooner are total wrecks. The school-house and fifteen or twenty houses were blown down. A powerful gust of wind raised the depot and blew it across the track, and prevented the passage of the Green Bay train for two hours. The bridge was damaged and misplaced. Crops were badly injured. The total loss is estimated at \$200,000."

THE public printer has just delivered the First Annual Report on the Internal Commerce of the United States. It says, among other things, that the value of the railroads of the United States is about twenty-three times the value of all the shipping engaged in our foreign commerce, and that the value of our internal commerce is twenty-five times greater than our foreign commerce; that 87 per cent. of the grain shipped from the West to the seaboard last year was transported on railway lines, and that over 90 per cent. of the entire internal commerce of the country is on railroads. Although the total value of the contributions of the government up to the close of the year 1876 is \$144,000,000 in aid of railway construction, embracing land grants and subsidies to the Pacific railroad, yet this sum is only three per cent. of the entire cost of the railroad system of the country.

THE Iowa greenbackers are at work again. A dispatch from Des Moines, of the 11th inst. says: "The greenback State convention met here to-day with about one hundred delegates. The con-

vention adopted a platform declaring that labor, the creator of wealth, is either denied its just reward or is unemployed, and productive industries are paralyzed by mismanagement of the national finances; that the old political parties afford no hope; therefore: 1. The specie resumption clause should be repealed forthwith, and contraction be abandoned. 2. Government should issue legal tender paper money, receivable for all debts, and national banks should be abolished. 3. The silver dollar should be remonetized and made a legal tender for payment on all government bonds and other debts. 4. Equitable taxation. 5. The civil service should be reformed. 6. All class legislation should be repealed, and equal rights prevail. 7. The alcoholic traffic and its consequent evils should be eradicated. 8. Opposes all subsidies. 9. Demands that railroads be under legislative control, not as enemies of public enterprise, but as friends of the country and people. 10. General reduction in salaries. The platform was adopted without dissent. The following ticket for State officers was nominated: Governor, Daniel H. Stabbs; lieutenant-governor, A. H. McCready; supreme judge, John Porter; superintendent of public instruction, S. B. Pollard.

THE following was sent from Erzeroum on the 10th inst.: "The Russians who retired from the neighborhood of Kars are marching towards Alexandrianoople without a fight. Muhktar Pasha has entered Kars. It is officially announced that the Russian left wing has been driven across the Russian frontier, pursued by Ismail Pasha. Muhktar Pasha has just effected a junction with a portion of the garrison of Kars, at Tchivilakera, three miles from the fortifications. The Russians continue to retreat on Kurukdara. Ismail Pasha is at Moussam, three miles from the frontier."

A dispatch from Shumla of Tuesday says: "The Russians have advanced as far as Mouafir, about twenty-five miles southwest of Rustchuk. A battle is believed to be imminent. Russian detachments are marching on Silura and Pleasurna, unfortified towns, and have burned four villages between these points. The bombardment of Rustchuk from Silura has ceased for four days. It is believed that the Russians will endeavor to take siege guns across the Danube at Sistova for the siege of Rustchuk. Turkish accounts charge the Russians with ruthless devastation on the Bulgarian borders, and murders and outrages against the Turks. The Russians make similar charges against the Turks with reference to Bulgarian Christians. Complete anarchy is said to prevail beyond the lines of the contending armies. Bulgarians, Circassians and Tartars are murdering each other indiscriminately."

LATE dispatches from London are as follows: "It is now known that an understanding has been arrived at between Russia, Germany and England, and that each nation is to have its share of the spoils of the 'sick man.' France can't object as she fears Germany. Austria is now crippled, as she does not fight without Great Britain at her back. It is understood that Russia will be satisfied with Armenia and the independence of the principalities on the Danube. England is to receive Egypt and Cyprus. Crete is to be handed over to Greece. Germany's share of the spoils is supposed to be the Baltic provinces of Russia. Others apprehend that Germany will be allowed to further dismember Austria, adding 8,000,000 Germans to the rule of the Kaiser. The revolt in the streets of Constantinople is due to the knowledge on the part of the Turks that they have been betrayed. The Turks are especially angry against England, whom they say deluded them into the war, and then deserted them. The prediction is made here that the war will be over before a month's time, temporarily at least, until Germany gets ready to claim her share by agreement between the three powers. The British government has informed the Porte that the blockade of the Black sea is not binding. Vice-Admiral Haruley, commanding the British fleet in Besika bay, has arrived in Constantinople, and will have audience with the sultan. It is understood that advances have been received of military preparations throughout Austria on a larger scale than has hitherto been made public. Assertions of special correspondents at Vienna, coupled with a report of Baron Calice's special mission to the British government, create an impression that active diplomatic efforts are making between England and Austria to establish a basis for joint action."

THE following is a telegram from Gen. Ord, in command of the department of Texas, in regard to our troops following Indian marauders into Mexico:

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 7th.—To Adjutant-General Townsend, Washington: The following has just been received. It accords with my reply to the previous letter telegraphed to the military division yesterday. I telegraphed Shafter that there was no necessity of following the trail of the Indians to the place where they have already been punished, but to look close after the trail made by the party that raided on the Neuces.

FORT CLARKE, July 7th.—To General Ord: Had all ready to cross to-morrow, in support of Lieut. Bullis (twenty-fourth infantry) and Hart (tenth cavalry). This morning at two o'clock

Bullis came in alone, having ridden 140 miles in thirty-six hours. In coming down from Fort Davis he struck a trail of Indians from Gillespie county, half way between the Pecos and Rio Grande, just before night, of the 24th of June, and only three or four hours behind them. He followed them to the Rio Grande and crossed the river, losing two of his horses by drowning, and on the third day came on them as they were resting. He at once attacked them. The Indians retreated to the mountains, fighting. After an engagement of an hour they all managed to escape, some of them wounded. Lieut. Bullis brought back all the horses lost but two. Forty reported by Gen. Clitz, as passing Painted Rock Spring, are all accounted for. Six were killed while they were on the trail, nine were killed while Bullis was on their trail, two were taken away by the Indians, and twenty-three were captured by Bullis. He also found at the camp parts of harnesses taken from Johnson on the Neuces, showing that some of the band scattered after that affair, and had got with the party raiding in Gillespie county, probably joining them in Mexico, as they went out ten days first. Bullis reports the Indians as Lipans, and that he saw their village. I have ordered the companies to stop where they are until your orders are received. The trail followed by Bullis is the only plain trail, and as the Indians who made it have been caught, I will not go without further orders, as Lieut. Bullis reports it impossible to follow the trail from where he struck them, and scouting on the other side would have to be for Indian camps or anything that might turn up. SHAFER.

Lieut.-Col. Twenty-fourth Infantry.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, July 11, 1877.	
Flour—XX	\$7.75 @ 8.00
XXX	8.20 @ 8.45
Family	8.50 @ 9.25
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.65 @ 1.66
No. 3	1.60 @ 1.61
No. 4 red	1.47 @ 1.48
Corn—No. 2 mixed	47 @ 48
Oats—No. 2 mixed	34 @ 35
Rye—No. 2	58 @ 62
Pork	13.25 @ 13.45
Bulk Meats	5 @ 7
Bacon	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Lard	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Butter—creamery	20 @ 25
dairy	14 @ 18
country	9 @ 11
Eggs	7 1/2 @ 9
CHICAGO, July 11, 1877.	
Flour	4.00 @ 8.50
Winter, extra	4.00 @ 10.50
Wheat—No. 2 spring	1.44 @ 1.45
No. 3	1.22 @ 1.23
Corn	50 @ 49
Oats	33 @ 33 1/2
Pork	13.35 @ 13.50
Bulk Meats	5 @ 7
Lard	9.12 1/2 @ 9.15
Butter—Dairy packed	14 @ 20
Eggs	9 @ 10
KANSAS CITY, July 11, 1877.	
Wheat—No. 3, red fall	1.45 @ 1.49
No. 4, fall	@
Corn—No. 2 mixed	35 @ 35 1/2
Oats	25 @
Rye—No. 2	41 @ 42 1/2

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, July 11, 1877.	
Cattle—Prime to choice	\$ 6.25 @ 6.75
Poorer grades	2.25 @ 6.00
Hogs	4.50 @ 4.85
CHICAGO, July 11, 1877.	
Cattle—Good steers	4.50 @ 5.10
Hogs—Packers	4.80 @ 5.10
KANSAS CITY, July 11, 1877.	
Cattle—Native shippers	5.00 @ 5.80
Native feeders	4.00 @ 4.40
Native stockers	3.50 @ 4.00
Native cows	2.00 @ 3.50
Texas steers, corn-fed	3.75 @ 4.50
do do grass-wind	2.75 @ 3.00
Hogs—Packers	4.10 @ 4.20
Stockers	3.25 @ 3.75

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: White beans \$1.25 @ 2.25, hard picked, \$2.50 @ 3.00; castor beans, 90c @ \$1.00; beeswax, 20c; butter, best, 10 @ 12c; common, 8 @ 10c; broom-corn, \$35 @ 65 @ ton; cheese, Kansas, 6 @ 7c, old, 4 @ 6c; eggs, 7 1/2c; hay \$7.00 @ \$8.50; hides, green, per lb. 6 @ 9c; green salted, 8 @ 9c; dry flint, 14 @ 15c; dry salt, 12c; kip and calf, 10 @ 12c; dry sheepskins 25c @ \$1.00; honey, strained, 10 @ 12c; lard, seed oil, raw, 75c; boiled, 78c; onions, \$2.00 @ 3.00 per bush; poultry, dressed chickens, per lb. 7 @ 8c; turkeys 8 @ 9c; potatoes, 35 @ 40c; tallow, 6 1/2 @ 7c; tobacco, extra bright, 14 @ 15c; 1st class, 6 1/2 @ 7c, 2d class, 4 @ 5c, 3d class, 3 @ 4c; wool, fine unwashed, 15 @ 18c, medium fine, 20 @ 22c, combing fine, 23 @ 27c, tub washed, 34 @ 37c; dried apples, 5 @ 6c; dried peaches, 9 @ 12c.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: XX, \$3 sack, \$2.50; XXX, \$3.00; XXXX, \$3.75; fancy, \$4.25. Corn meal, \$3 cwt., \$5 @ 95c. Rye flour, \$2.50 @ 3.00.

Wheat has declined since last week, both at St. Louis and Kansas City; at Chicago prices are unchanged. Our quotations are for actual deliveries. Bids for future deliveries are much lower. In St. Louis No. 2, red fall, is quoted at \$1.45, spot, and \$1.24, August; No. 3 at \$1.27 July, and \$1.15 to 1.16, August. In Chicago No. 2 spring is \$1.44, spot; \$1.39, July, and \$1.19, August. In Kansas City, no spot bids on No. 2 quoted; bids for July, \$1.41; for August, \$1.18; No. 3, \$1.26, spot; \$1.19, July, and \$1.07, August.

New wheat is beginning to arrive in Kansas City in small quantities from Southern Kansas, and so far, brings good prices.

Corn and other grain have not changed. In our quotations of grain at Kansas City the lowest figures represent the price bid, the highest, the price asked.

In live stock there is a little change for the better. The best grades are high and scarce; poor grades plenty and cheap. The demand for thorough Texans is improving.

Lumber is quoted as follows at Kansas City: Rough boards, 12 to 16 ft., \$18 to 18; common dressed \$20; scantling and joist, 18 feet and under, \$18; 1st, 2d and 3d class, white pine flooring, respectively, \$37.50, \$32.50 and \$25; siding, \$16 to 25; 1st clear inch, \$45; second clear inch, \$35; 3d clear inch, \$30.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1877.

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

City and Vicinity.

W. H. OLIVER & Co. are ready for business
again. See their advertisement in another
column.

THE concert which our best singers are pre-
paring to give next Tuesday night in Liberty
hall for the benefit of Prof. Bartlett, will be
one of the finest musical entertainments of the
year.

Our live stock dealers and farmers will be
interested in the great sale of Short-horns which
takes place at the fair grounds just east of this
city, on Wednesday, August 1st and 2d. Read
the advertisement on this page.

ONE of our citizens received yesterday a let-
ter from the southern part of England that was
written on the 28th of June. It was only
twelve days coming from Liverpool to Law-
rence. We call that pretty good time.

OUR district court has issued an order di-
recting the receiver of the Lawrence Land and
Water Power company to repair the dam across
the Kansas river at this place. This is
good news and we hope that the work will be
pushed forward immediately.

THE Young Men's Social Club held an inter-
esting meeting at their rooms last night. A
debate on the question, "Resolved, That the
present treatment of tramps is unjust," was
decided in favor of the affirmative. Next
Wednesday night the Mexican question will be
discussed.

ALL nervous, exhausting, and painful dis-
eases 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.

MR E. P. CHESTER having recently pur-
chased the stock of jewelry, watches, clocks
and plated ware, formerly owned by Mrs. R. L.
Fraser, would announce to the public that he
will continue the business at the old stand and
desires to close out the old stock at greatly re-
duced prices to make room for new goods.
Give him a call.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual
meeting of the stockholders of the first Central
Co-operative Association of the Patrons of
Husbandry of the State of Kansas will be held
at Miller's hall, in this city, at 10 o'clock p. m.,
on Wednesday, July 18, 1877.

S. M. ALLEN, Sec'y.

KICKING BIRD has been invited to deliver
his well-advertised lecture, "The Mule," be-
fore the Young Men's Social Club, of the city
of Lawrence, in September. — *Parson's Sun*.

And Kicking Bird has signified his willing-
ness to favor the young men's club of Law-
rence with "The Mule," notwithstanding the
fact that it is against his rule to deliver this
lecture for the benefit of "any other than reli-
gious societies." Everybody will want to hear
Milt. on the mule.

Personal.

MISS HATTIE BRISTOL left yesterday after-
noon for Minnesota, where she is going to
spend the summer and fall visiting with friends
and relatives.

MR. CROMWELL TUCKER and wife, of Kan-
sas City, came up yesterday, and will leave
Lawrence for Denver to-day. Mr. Tucker is
an old Lawrence boy and his many friends here
are always glad to see him.

HON. JOHN S. WOOLSON, a prominent law-
yer of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, who has been visit-
ing with the family of his brother-in-law, R.
J. Borgholthaus, Esq., for a few days, returned
to Mt. Pleasant, yesterday morning.

At the regular monthly meeting of the
Douglas County Pomona Grange, held at Mil-
lers' hall in this city, yesterday, the live-
stock question was taken up and discussed with
interest by members present. Four commit-
tees were appointed to gather information on
the subject as follows: To ascertain what
breed of cattle are the best to raise for beef
and what is the best method of feeding. To
ascertain what cattle are the best for the dairy.
To ascertain what kind of hogs are the
best to raise for market and for breeding pur-
poses and how to feed them to the best advan-
tage. To see what can be done towards pro-
curing some fine draft horses for breeding pur-
poses. We are pleased to notice these evi-
dences of interest on the part of Patrons and
farmers of Douglas county in this important
part of their business. Whatever may be done
by them that is calculated to improve our live
stock can result only in good financially to all
concerned. Every pomona grange in Kansas
will do well to follow the example of their
Douglas county brethren in this respect.

A Few of the Articles for Sale at Glat-
hart's Old Curiosity Shop.

Balance of the Haskell stock of men's, boys'
and children's fur, wool and straw hats at 25 to
35 cents on the dollar. Men's \$2.50 and \$3.00
cloth shoes at \$1.25 to \$1.50; children's \$1.50
buff shoes at 75 to 90 cents; children's ankle
ties 25 to 50 cents. A few ladies' breakfast
shawls 25 to 50 cents; ladies' chignons at your
own price. Coffee roasters; five kinds wash-
ing machines; circular saws 16 to 60 inches;
cross-cut and mule saws; augers and looking-
glasses; fruit cans and jars; candy jars and

boot-jacks; table cutlery and curling irons;
shoe knives and dog collars; secretaries, Prince
organ, 6 stops, perfect order, good as new, \$75.
A No. 1 melodeon; counter scales and leather
hat boxes and violins; watches from 50 cents
to \$10; guns \$1.25 to \$5. Grocers' patent \$16 oil
can for \$10. Landscape oil paintings in \$5 frames
for \$3. Florence, Wheeler & Wilson, Tinkle &
Lyon, Gold Medal, Buckeye and Wilcox & Gibbs
sewing machines in good order, for from \$5 to
\$20. Druggists' prescription scales; silver-plated
spoons, forks and knives; bells and penhold-
ers; dolls and mole traps; bull-rings and cork
screws; condition powders and ague cure;
maps, charts and lanterns; violins and guitars;
one bass viol; stencil tools and home printing
press and type. Clocks 50 cents to \$4. Litz
sponge and plunge baths; blocks and tackles;
carpenters' tools; school books, in variety.
Signs and printers' case stands; old doors and
blinds and windows. Moline corn cultivators
\$8. Bird cages and cook stoves; hotel stoves
and ranges. Home counter scales, brass hop-
per, double beam. Billiard table reflectors;
60-dollar saddle and bridle, new, for \$25. Sil-
ver-plated carriage harness, new, \$12.50. Coop-
ers' hoops, cheese hoops, babies' cribs and mat-
tresses; lightning rods and show cases; skates
and ice cream freezers; tinware and queens-
ware. The best and cheapest cooking stoves in
the State. To those wanting sewing machines
repaired we can send the best repairer and ad-
juster there is in the State.

J. H. SHIMMONS.

A Big Jaw.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Ours is this time the fa-
vored locality in which to unearth the lower
jaw of a huge mastodon. The precise spot
where it was found was on Judge Tschers's
Wakarusa farm, just below the old McGhee
fordway. The circumstances which led to its
discovery were something as follows: Mr. W.
Tweed, in company with Prof. Robinson
and N. P. Deming, were out last Friday fish-
ing, when Mr. Tweed observed something pro-
truding from the bank of the creek, which
looked like a large bone. It was found on ex-
amination to be a mastodon's jaw lying with
teeth downwards, and front of the jaw point-
ing into the bank. Around the bone was a
large number of fresh-water mussel shells and
quite a deposit of sand, showing that this was
once the bed of the creek, when it was at a
higher level. The jaw contained the usual num-
ber of teeth, four in all, firmly set as in life,
and so vitrified as to resemble the moss agate,
indeed, they seem perfectly agatized. There
are two holes in the front of the jaw, where
it is supposed the tusks were formerly fixed.
The entire jaw, it was thought, would weigh
about one hundred pounds. Mr. Tweed has this
fine specimen on exhibition at his residence,
and it will well repay one for the trouble of
a visit to see it. A colored man observed, upon
seeing the jaw that it must have been alive
once! Verily it was, and carries us back to an
age preceding the "ice period," when these
prairies teemed with monster life, and when
the landscape was covered with wide-spread-
ing forests and beautiful lakes, and with mea-
dows of grass. Indeed, beneath every foot-fall
there lies buried the remains of an animal and
vegetable life more abundant and far greater
or luxuriance than the present day. Why
should we cross the sea to exhumate ancient cit-
ies and temples, while here at home the very
ground is filled with relics of a much older
time? And we can only add, "How mysterious
is life!"

What the Billions Require.

Since torpidity of the liver is the chief cause
of its disorder, it is evident that what the bil-
ious require is an alternative stimulant which
will arouse it to activity, an effect that is fol-
lowed by the disappearance of the various
symptoms indicative of its derangement. Hos-
tetter's Stomach Bitters invariably achieve the
primary result mentioned, besides removing
the constipation, flatulence, heart-burn, yel-
lowness of the skin and whites of the eyes,
pain in the right side and under the right
shoulder, nausea, vertigo and sick-headache,
to which bilious invalids are peculiarly subject.
As a remedy for chronic indigestion, mental
depression and nervousness the Bitters are
equally efficacious, and as a renovant of lost
vigor, a means of arresting premature decay,
and a source of relief from the infirmities to
which the gentler sex is peculiarly subject,
they may be thoroughly relied upon.

Dr. W. S. Riley's Heart Oil, for the Hu-
man Family.

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

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

Merchant Tailor.

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

WHALE oil soap is pronounced the farmers'
friend, because it destroys the parasites of
fruit trees and plants. For sale at Leis' drug
store.

A GREAT discovery to cure the bite of chig-
gers and to keep them off at a proper distance;
call at Leis' drug store he will give you a safe
remedy.

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

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

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 Pa-
cific railway for Denver, where close connec-
tions 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 to all points.
Maps, circulars &c., giving full information,
cheerfully furnished by addressing general pas-
senger 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 and best time both east and west
being guaranteed. Call upon or address JOHN
MUIR, Acting General Freight Agent, Kansas
City.

"GREAT REDUCTIONS" in time to all Eastern
points, via the Old Eastern, Hannibal & St.
Joseph Railroad, and its connections. "Only
47 hours" from the Missouri River to New York.
Summer arrangement—The Kansas City and New
York afternoon Express, has a through day and
sleeping car from Kansas City to Toledo, via the
Wabash Railway. Only one change of cars to
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, with direct con-
nection for Louisville, Columbus and Pitts-
burgh. Also a through day coach and Pullman
Sleeping car from Kansas City to Chicago, via
Quincy and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.
R., without change, connecting with fast trains
from Chicago, arriving at New York at 7 p.
m. next evening. Passengers via Wabash line
can change cars in Union Depot, Toledo, at 10
p. m. and arrive Buffalo 5:00, and Niagara Falls
at 8 a. m. next morning. (Tickets good via the
Falls), and arrive New York at 7:00 p. m. and
Boston 8:40 p. m. same evening; or, if preferred
can re-again at the Falls until 1:30 p. m., and
arrive New York 8:45 a. m. and Boston at 10:00
a. m. following morning, same as other lines.
T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T. A.
G. N. CLAYTON, Hannibal, Mo.
Western Pass. Ag't, Kansas City.

In the Sweet By-and-By

Cannot but be the happy thought as the for-
tunate recipient of the *Rocky Mountain Tour-
ist* scans its 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 worthy of comparison with *Pictur-
esque America* or the *Aldine*. It is written in
gossamer, graphic style, covering details of the
tour through the garden of the Southwest (the
Arkansas valley, Southern Kansas), to the very
heart of the Alps of America—the Rocky
Mountains. It is a guide to all the famous re-
sorts 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.

FARMERS, Rheimschild & Lucas call your at-
tention to facts that will induce you to pur-
chase of them. You can purchase a new Man-
ny combined machine at \$150; the Wm. An-
son Wood self-rake and harrow at \$125; the Pol-
harvester at \$150. All these machines are fully
warranted like all other first-class implements.
Such figures will not often be made to the pub-
lic and we advise those that wish to save mon-
ey to call at once before it is too late.

THE Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue
swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheuma-
tism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle
ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use,
the Yellow Wrapper for animals. A list of the
ingredients are contained around each bottle.
They are cheap, speedy, and certain.

THE certain, speedy and harmless remedy
for children, is Pitcher's Castoria. It is as
pleasant to take as honey and as certain in its
effects as castor oil. For wind colic, worms,
sour stomach, and disordered bowels, there is
nothing like Castoria.

FARMERS, use the golden machine oil. It is
free from gum, and adapted to all kinds of ma-
chinery. For sale only at Leis' drug store at
sixty cents per gallon.

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 unrivalled. All
orders, under this offer, must be sent to this of-
fice.

Centennial Barber Shop.

Mitchell & Johnson proprietors. Only first
class shaves, and excellent hair cuts. Give them a call,
opposite the SPIRIT office.

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

LEIS has a remedy for the cure of chigger
bites.

BRICK for sale. Inquire of H. S. Fillmore,
two doors south of Lawrence brewery.

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

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

TO WIN A FORTUNE!
Third Grand Dollar Drawing, 1877.

At New Orleans, Tuesday, July 3d.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This institution was regularly incorporated by
the Legislature of the State for Education and
Charitable purposes in 1868, with a Capital of \$1,
000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund
of \$350,000. Its Grand Single Number
drawing takes place monthly. It never scales
or postpones. Look at the following scheme:

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$250,000.
100,000 Tickets at One Dollar Each.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE	\$250,000
1 do	10,000
1 do	5,000
2 PRIZES OF \$1,000	2,000
5 do	500
50 do	100
100 do	50
500 do	10
1000 do	5

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of \$200	1,800
9 do	100
9 do	50

1887 Prizes amounting to \$62,500
Write for Circulars or send orders to
M. A. DAUPIN, P. O. Box 693, New Orleans, La.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING Tuesday, Aug.
7th. Capital Prize \$30,000. Tickets \$3 each.

JULY BARGAINS!

WE WANT TO SELL

ALL OUR SUMMER GOODS

TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL PURCHASES.

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS

WE WILL OFFER BIG BARGAINS.

PLOW SHOES, PLOW PACKS AND BROGANS.

Serge Shoes for Ladies and Misses Cheaper than Ever.

GENTS, COME AND SEE OUR CALF BOOTS, THE CHEAPEST IN TOWN.

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

CITY SHOE STORE,

H. C. RAUGH & CO.

BURT SHOE STORE!

WEST SIDE, 117 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

LADIES' AND GENTS' FINE WEAR,

SUBSTANTIAL KIP AND CALF GOODS.

We Make Farmers' Wear a Specialty.

PRICE OUR GOODS BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.

E. PARKER.

GREAT BARGAINS

BOOTS AND SHOES DAMAGED BY WATER!

THE ENTIRE STOCK

MUST BE CLOSED OUT IN 30 DAYS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SAVE MONEY.

Ladies' fine shoes from	\$1.50 to \$2.50
Ladies' fine slippers from	75 " 1.25
Ladies' fine Newport ties from	1.00 " 1.60
Men's calf boots from	2.75 " 4.50
Men's kip boots from	2.25 " 3.50
Men's plow shoes from	50 " 2.00
Ladies' calf shoes from	1.00 " 2.00

All goods at a like sacrifice. Remember the place,

W. H. OLIVER & CO.,

NO. 127 MASS. ST., LAWRENCE, KANSAS, OPPOSITE MCCURDY BROS.

GREAT SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AT THE—

FAIR GROUND, NEAR LAWRENCE!

THE SALE WILL BE HELD

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, AUG. 1ST & 2D, 1877.

The Entire Herd, Formerly Owned by

D. B. BURDICK, OF OSAGE COUNTY,

Will be Offered. This Herd Comprises some of

THE BEST SHORT-HORN CATTLE WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

At the Head of the Herd Stands

LONE ELM PRINCE & KANSAS BOY.

Among the Cows

MEADOW-LARK IS UNEQUALED.

This herd comprises about one hundred head. There will also be several
other smaller herds offered for sale. This will be

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR STOCK MEN

To supply themselves with choice animals at reasonable prices.

JAS. REYNOLDS & CO.,

LIVE STOCK

COMMISSION MERCHANTS!

Kansas Stock Yards, - Kansas City, Mo.

ALSO HANDLE GRAIN AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS.

ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Horticultural Department.

The Apple Tree Borer.

A Pennsylvania orchardist writes as follows: "Hardly any advice that can be condensed in a few words, is as important to those having young orchards as 'look out for the borer.' All the other dangers to young trees together are not so great as the mischief of this little insect. His work is done so surreptitiously that one is never likely to suspect the damage till his trees are past remedying. It is hard to make one believe that what he is doing with the kindest intentions towards his tree will most probably lead to their great injury. He has become so used to the advice, 'mulch your young trees,' 'be bountiful of manure,' keep the ground loose,' 'dress around the roots with wood ashes—they contain potash, and potash is excellent for trees.' All this has been taught by agricultural doctors so long that it must be so. And yet this intended kind treatment, like over feeding the human system, breeds diseases, the medicine to remove which does more injury than the forcing of food can counterbalance.

"I had this position aptly illustrated within the last few weeks. A young neighbor of mine has developed an enthusiasm for fruit culture for the love of it. He has planted largely of most kinds of fruit trees; but his pride is centered in his young apple orchard. He has read everything on fruit culture he could get hold of, and sought the advice of leading fruit men whenever he could meet them. His trees have been more cared for than some people's babies. His orchard soil was just about perfection according to the books—a finely pulverized mold, free from weeds and grass, and about as rich in vegetable and manure matter as it could be made; the trunks of the trees were scoured with alkaline wash till they were as glossy as a newly-varnished surface. Yet, from some cause, many of the trees which had been growing immensely for a few years, suddenly seemed to stand still and show a sickly appearance.

"Removing the light mellow mixture of ashes, chip-dirt and earth from around the base of the trunk, the true cause of the trouble was revealed in the little clusters of worm chips, and by raising the bark it was plain that many of the trees were past remedying. The treatment recommended for those worth doctoring, was to remove all soil down to the roots, and after cleansing the trees of worms, pile around the base to the height of twelve or eighteen inches, a mound of sand or clay free from vegetable matter, packing it firmly. Trees having but very slight connection of live bark can be saved by this treatment, but will take several years to gain full vigor. Besides excluding borers, which seem to enjoy a light, loose soil, the mold of clay or sand is a pretty safe protection against mice, except in very deep snows; and also serves to steady young trees during strong winds, doing away with the necessity for stakes, which are very unsightly."

Carbolic Acid for Insects.

A correspondent of the *Gardener's Monthly*, giving his experience in exterminating insects with carbolic acid, says:

My plan for preparing is as follows: I obtain crude carbolic acid; I use it in this form because it is stronger and better for the purpose, and costs but very little (about twenty-five cents per gallon, I think). I pour a quantity of this dark, crude acid into a quantity of good, strong, domestic soft soap; stir well together, and allow to stand for a few hours. I then test the compound by mixing a little of it with soft water. If too much acid has been added, oily particles of carbolic acid will be observed floating on the surface. This shows that more acid has been put in than the soap will incorporate or cut, and more soap should be added to balance the excess of acid. No more definite rule can be given, as so much depends on the soap. Two or three table-spoonfuls of the acid to a quart of soap may be first tried. I prefer to make as strong with acid as the soap will perfectly cut. A very little practice will enable any one to compound it correctly. The refined acid may be used when the crude is not at hand. When prepared as above, make a moderately strong suds, and apply with syringe or sponge. In using on very delicate plants, should any fear be felt for the plants, they can be rinsed off after a few minutes.

My first and eminently successful use of this compound was some years ago, on a block of young cherry trees, some fifty thousand in number. The black aphid "came down like a wolf on the fold," only "they came not in single spies, but in whole battalions." It soon became an interesting question as to who was the proprietor of this particular block of trees, myself or the "bug Ethiopian." A disinterested observer, of judicial turn of mind, judging from the general appearance of things and the very at-home air assumed by the bugs, would have said they had the best case. He would, at least, have been compelled to admit they had "nine points of the law (possession) in their favor. I never saw the like before. The trees were alive with aphids. The only scarce thing on the trees were leaves, there being hardly enough to afford standing room for all the dusky guests. However, not being a convert

to the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty," I declared war, and failing to decrease the number by ordinary means, I compounded soft soap and carbolic acid, and with a single application exterminated the enemy.

Hints for the Season.

If you want the strawberry bed that has borne you a good crop this season, to bear well next year, work it out thoroughly and manure well as soon as it is through bearing. Don't put it off until the bed is filled with weeds and grass. First, plow or spade the ground between the rows, cutting the rows down narrower; then work the rows out well with a fork potato digger, and scatter in them a liberal quantity of well rotted compost, guano or poultry manure. It's a good plan to draw fresh earth in among the plants.

As soon as the new growth of black raspberries and blackberries are two feet high, nip off the tip end, which causes them to branch out and grow stocky.

The new growth of red raspberries should be allowed to grow four feet high before nipping, and if fruit is wanted on the red raspberries keep the cultivator and hoe going between the rows or hills, and thus keep down suckers.

If not done, mulch the strawberry plants now, to keep the surface moist and fruit clean. Use rotted sawdust, or tan-bark, or newly cut grass, or hay or straw cut up fine—so that it can be raked in around the plants.

Keep the codling moth out of the fruit trees by daubing a liberal quantity of printers' ink around the body of the tree half-way up from the ground, and renew it say once a month for two or three months.

In transplanting tomatoes and cabbages, set them down the full length of the stem; and to keep cut worms away, wind stems with paper. Sow peas every week, to keep up a succession. Be sure to put in Lima beans. By nipping off occasionally, they can be grown in bush form. Put in the cucumbers this month for pickles. Plant sweet corn occasionally, to keep up a succession until fall.—*Fruit Recorder.*

Apple Defects and Remedies.

A Missouri horticulturist writes as follows: "Apples are of little or no value if they fall before they are fit for use, or if they speck and rot before they ripen. These are among the most serious defects of apples south of forty degrees, where the summers are long and often dry. Many varieties valuable in the north, are, from these defects, rendered worthless, especially in rich, light soils. It is not so bad with orchards on clay ridges. Orchards on light, rich soil may be greatly helped—1st. By putting mulch or a coat of clay, ten inches thick and from ten to twenty inches in diameter, around each tree; the burnt clay and soil brick-bats from old kilns is best. 2d. About the time the tree is dropping its blossoms, a ditch 3x3 inches should be made around the base of each tree and filled with fresh air-slaked lime. 3d. The limbs should be as early as possible be trained and headed in by cutting off half of the last year's growth just before the sap starts and by staking the limbs down so as to form a solid cone head that will protect the trunks and large limbs from the hot sun, especially at 3 o'clock. The short summers of the north may call for a vase head, but the long, hot, dry summers call for a cone head, formed like the head of a Norway spruce. 4th. Varieties should be selected that are not liable to speck, rot or fall before the time for gathering.

"Those who describe fruit should not fail to speak of its soundness; how it keeps and how it holds. A few trees, well selected and well tended, are worth many carelessly selected and given little or no attention."

Dead Shot for Vine Bugs.

Plaster of Paris is highly recommended by some who have tried it for bugs that infest vines. A correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says: "Having often seen inquiries in your columns for something to keep bugs off squashes and melons, and having tried everything I ever heard of, and found at last what seems to be, here at least, a sure cure, I wish you to help me make it known. Nearly two years since, while talking with a friend of the ravages of the bugs, she said: 'Have you ever used plaster of Paris? We used it last season and it worked well.' Of course we took the hint, and that season, 1875, we saved our cucumbers and squashes with it—we had no melons. Last summer we used it on melons, summer and winter squashes, and cucumbers with very satisfactory results. Now for the process. Get your plaster of Paris at a marble shop, where you will find it the best and cheapest. Watch your vines closely, and when the leaves have grown large enough to suit the striped bug go out early in the morning, while the dew is on, taking a basin for your plaster, get on the windward side of the vines, and sprinkle the powder carefully over them till they are well whitened. If there are striped bugs on them you will see them double up and roll off in a very disgusted manner. It is just as good for the large black bug. The vines must be watched and gone over after every shower, and the wind and rain will wash most of the plaster off. Don't fancy that gypsum, or plaster as it is called here and in many other places will do. It will not. Plaster of Paris is the thing."

The Household.

TO DRIVE OFF MICE.—If you are troubled with mice, gum camphor placed about their haunts will keep them away.

MIXTURE FOR CLEANING CARPETS.—Laundry soap, four pounds; sal soda, four ounces; alum four ounces. Place in four gallons of water and boil fifteen minutes. When ready to use, to one gallon of the mixture add four gallons of cold water.

CURRENT JELLY.—Put the currants into a kettle with a tiny bit of water to keep from burning at first. Boil twenty minutes and pour into a jelly-bag. Do not press, but let all run through that will; then in a separate vessel squeeze for an inferior jelly. To each pint of juice add a pound of good coffee sugar, or better still, loaf sugar. Return to the cleaned kettle; boil twenty-five minutes; pass again through a clean bag and put into the glasses.

NECTAR CREAM.—On four pounds of sugar and four ounces of tartaric acid pour three quarts of boiling water; beat together the whites of four eggs and three spoonfuls of flour and stir into the mixture when nearly cold. Boil five minutes. Do not skim it but stir in the scum as it rises. Let it cool, and add one ounce of lemon essence before boiling. When wanted for use, stir two spoonfuls of the syrup in a tumbler of cold water, and add quickly half a tumblerful of carbonate of soda. The above is a cooling, healthy drink for a warm day.

GERMAN POTATO CHEESE.—Boil sound white potatoes, peel and mash them perfectly smooth; to five pounds of the mashed potatoes, when cold, add a little more than a pint of sour milk; season it with salt and knead it well; cover it and let it remain, according to the season, from two to four days; then knead it afresh and make it into small cheeses; hang them up in a basket in the shade to dry; when they are sufficiently dry put them up in layers in large pots or kegs and keep them closely covered. It will be fit for use in three or four weeks but become finer the longer it is kept. It must be kept in a dry place, well covered.

FRENCH DRESSING.—The French, even in this country, never sit down to table without a salad of some sort to give a relish to their meals. They cut cold boiled potatoes in dice, chop with a little parsley, and pour over them a dressing made thus: One table-spoonful of vinegar, three of olive oil, one salt-spoon of pepper, one of salt and one of scraped onion. Mix the pepper and salt, add the oil and onion, and mustard if desired; then the vinegar. Mix thoroughly. Salads are often made of cold vegetables, peas, beans, string-beans, cauliflowers or asparagus heads, mixed together or separate. Whatever cold vegetable is left chop it up, and pour over it the above dressing.

HOW TO SERVE EGGS.—On this subject the *American Agriculturist* says: "G. T. E." has an abundance of eggs, but is tired of boiled, dropped, scrambled, and omelette, and asks if there are not other ways of cooking, to make a variety. We were once in a foreign city with a companion who was most fastidious with respect to his food, and had, above all else, a special horror of garlic; to be sure, he had never tasted it, but the smell was enough, and he was—it being where Spanish customs prevailed—constantly in dread of garlic. Both were served one morning at breakfast, to a dish consisting of hard-boiled eggs, quartered, and covered with some kind of sauce. We tasted the eggs, and found them delicious, and that their excellence was due to a judicious flavoring with garlic. We said nothing, but waited for the outbreak; quarter after quarter of egg disappeared, and our friend's plate was passed for more. We asked him if he liked it, and had him committed most thoroughly to the fine flavor of the sauce. Afterwards we told him it was garlic that had made the dish so acceptable—and never after heard any more about garlic. We occasionally imitate this dish, in a manner. The eggs are boiled hard, shelled and cut lengthwise into quarters, while hot; drawn butter is ready to pour over them, which is first flavored by stirring in sufficient 'Worcestershire sauce' to suit the taste. Many are not aware that the peculiar flavor for which they prefer 'Worcestershire sauce' to all other sauces, is the trace of garlic it contains, and we use it as a handy way of imparting that flavor to this sauce. Garlic should never be trusted to incautious hands; a mere suspicion of it is as pleasant as its full force is repulsive; it is eminent, by one of the good gifts to be used, but not abused. As to the hard-boiled eggs, they are, it is true, less digestible than soft-boiled, but except for very delicate persons, are not objectionable."

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 & Co.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.

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

CREW & HADLEY

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

WALL PAPER,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

WINDOW SHADES,

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

CROQUET SETS,

BABY WAGONS.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF

PICTURES,

PICTURE FRAMES

AND NOTIONS.

Next door north of Simpson's bank.

J. T. WARNE,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

77 Mass. St., - - Lawrence, Kans.

The most complete stock of

BUILDING HARDWARE,

Such as

LOCKS, HINGES,

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

In the city. Also sells

SYTHES AND SNATHS,

GRAIN CRADLES,

HAND HAY RAKES,

AND OTHER HARVEST GOODS.

CHERRY-SEEDERS, APPLE-PARERS,

BABY CARRIAGES.

The finest assortment of

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY, & SCISSORS

In the West,

All to be sold at Low Prices.

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.

PATRON'S CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

—OF—

Douglas County, Kan.

JUSTUS HOWELL,

Secretary and Agent

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

GRAIN, FLOUR

—AND—

SEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

No. 88 Massachusetts Street,

Lawrence, - - Kansas.

All goods bought and sold for CASH, and prices made accordingly.

"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, Fellows, Patent Wheels, Patent Iron Axles, Fairbanks' Standard Scales, Fence Wire and Staples, Wooden-ware, sections of all kinds, Hand Corn Planters, Knives, Skins, Stoves and Tinware, Railroad and Garden Barrows, etc., etc.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

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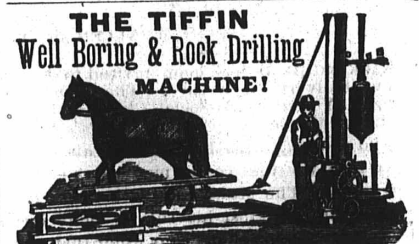
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.



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

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

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

SIMPSON'S BANK.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

CORNER OF MASSACHUSETTS & HENRY STS.

Interest paid on time Deposits. 22t.

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

WOOSTER'S DRUG STORE,

75 Mass. Street, - - Lawrence, Kans.

Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

E. B. MOORE,

Contractor & Builder

MILL-WRIGHT AND PATTERN MAKER

Lawrence, - - Kansas.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON WELL IMPROVED FARMS, on five years time, or less, at a lower rate of interest than ever before charged in this State.
J. B. WATKINS & CO.
Lawrence, Kan.
Address them at Lawrence, Manhattan, Emporia, Humboldt, Parsons or Wichita.

Farm and Stock.

Corn and Hogs.

It will doubtless be of interest to persons engaged in raising hogs to know what their pork is to cost them. Quite too many farmers keep no accounts, and have no accurate knowledge of the actual cost of anything which is produced from their farms. Others there are—observing, systematic, prudent, intelligent men—who do know just what everything which they raise costs.

From the experiments and observations of numerous parties of this latter class, it is now regarded as fair to say, that with the best breeds of hogs, and proper care and feeding, the general average of ten and one-half pounds of pork, live weight, may be produced from a bushel of corn weighing fifty-six pounds. From this, in order to get at the net weight, it is considered fair to deduct about one-fifth, leaving eight and two-fifths pounds as the average net result of the judicious feeding of a bushel of corn, or one pound of pork from six and two-thirds pounds of corn uncooked.

Of cooked corn meal, the smallest quantity required to make a pound of pork, is stated to be three and four-fifths pounds.

From the basis thus given is compiled the following table:

When corn costs	Pork costs per pound.	Net weight.
12c	1.19c	1.5c
13c	1.43c	1.79c
14c	1.67c	2.09c
15c	1.91c	2.37c
16c	2.15c	2.67c
17c	2.39c	2.97c
18c	2.63c	3.27c
19c	2.87c	3.57c
20c	3.11c	3.87c
21c	3.35c	4.17c
22c	3.59c	4.47c
23c	3.83c	4.77c
24c	4.07c	5.07c
25c	4.31c	5.37c
26c	4.55c	5.67c
27c	4.79c	5.97c
28c	5.03c	6.27c
29c	5.27c	6.57c
30c	5.51c	6.87c
31c	5.75c	7.17c
32c	5.99c	7.47c
33c	6.23c	7.77c
34c	6.47c	8.07c
35c	6.71c	8.37c
36c	6.95c	8.67c
37c	7.19c	8.97c
38c	7.43c	9.27c
39c	7.67c	9.57c
40c	7.91c	9.87c
41c	8.15c	10.17c
42c	8.39c	10.47c
43c	8.63c	10.77c
44c	8.87c	11.07c
45c	9.11c	11.37c
46c	9.35c	11.67c
47c	9.59c	11.97c
48c	9.83c	12.27c
49c	10.07c	12.57c
50c	10.31c	12.87c
51c	10.55c	13.17c
52c	10.79c	13.47c
53c	11.03c	13.77c
54c	11.27c	14.07c
55c	11.51c	14.37c
56c	11.75c	14.67c
57c	11.99c	14.97c
58c	12.23c	15.27c
59c	12.47c	15.57c
60c	12.71c	15.87c
61c	12.95c	16.17c
62c	13.19c	16.47c
63c	13.43c	16.77c
64c	13.67c	17.07c
65c	13.91c	17.37c
66c	14.15c	17.67c
67c	14.39c	17.97c
68c	14.63c	18.27c
69c	14.87c	18.57c
70c	15.11c	18.87c
71c	15.35c	19.17c
72c	15.59c	19.47c
73c	15.83c	19.77c
74c	16.07c	20.07c
75c	16.31c	20.37c
76c	16.55c	20.67c
77c	16.79c	20.97c
78c	17.03c	21.27c
79c	17.27c	21.57c
80c	17.51c	21.87c
81c	17.75c	22.17c
82c	17.99c	22.47c
83c	18.23c	22.77c
84c	18.47c	23.07c
85c	18.71c	23.37c
86c	18.95c	23.67c
87c	19.19c	23.97c
88c	19.43c	24.27c
89c	19.67c	24.57c
90c	19.91c	24.87c
91c	20.15c	25.17c
92c	20.39c	25.47c
93c	20.63c	25.77c
94c	20.87c	26.07c
95c	21.11c	26.37c
96c	21.35c	26.67c
97c	21.59c	26.97c
98c	21.83c	27.27c
99c	22.07c	27.57c
100c	22.31c	27.87c

Thus it is shown that when corn costs twelve and a half cents per bushel, the relative cost of increase of flesh on hogs is 1.19 cents per pound for live weight, or one and a half cents per pound, net weight, increasing *pro rata*, and basing the whole cost of the pork upon the value of the corn consumed, leaving entirely out of account any estimate of the labor or other expense incurred, which, of course, every prudent man will consider.

By careful observation of these figures and an occasional estimate, the farmer may be enabled to judge of the cost of his pork, when to sell, when to feed, etc.

In these calculations no allowance is made for poor breeds of hogs, or for lack of comfortable quarters or proper care in any respect. We are figuring only for the careful and prudent man, who understands his business, and attends to it.—*Cor. Nebraska Farmer.*

A Fine Stallion for Kansas.

Says the *Turf, Field and Farm*: "We are pleased to chronicle the purchase of the very fine race-horse and highly-bred stallion Damon, by Jack Malone, out of Fanny Barrow, etc., at New Orleans, La., recently, by Hon. C. S. Kellogg, of that city. It is Mr. Kellogg's intention to send Damon to his farm in Dickinson county, Kansas; and we will here say to the breeders of that county that the horse is well worthy of their attention. He is not alone magnificently bred, but the family have contributed some of the very best race-horses of their respective days. By Jack Malone, 1st dam Fanny Barrow, by imp. Albion; 2d dam Ann Chase, by imp. Leviathan; 3d dam Morgiana, by Pacolet; 4th dam Black Sophia, by Top Gallant; 5th dam by Lamplighter; 6th dam by Beeder; 7th dam by Bowie, son of imp. Janus. Jack Malone, by Lexington, out of Gloria, by American Eclipse, etc. Fanny Barrow to the cover of Whirlwind produced Liza Davis, the dam of Vinagrette, winner of the Kentucky Oaks, in 1875. The second dam of Damon, Ann Chase, was own sister to Jennie Breeze, Sarah Bladen, etc., and her dam Morgiana was full sister to Jerry. Black Sophia was the dam of Fortuna, Parosol, Birmingham and Beeswing. Damon is an own brother of the fine race-mare Fanny Malone, a chestnut in color, stands fully sixteen hands high, foaled 1872, and is pronounced by such well-known turfmen as Col. F. O. Minor, of Louisiana, to be a superior horse in every respect. We trust the efforts of Mr. Kellogg to improve the horse stock of Kansas will be rewarded as they should be."

Fence Posts Top End Down.

A study of vegetable physiology led me to try several experiments, many years ago, to throw light upon this question. The sap of moisture goes up in the sap wood from the roots to the leaves of trees. I found if the post is butt end down, the pores are open upward, and water can go up, and thus keep the post moist between wind and water, which must cause a rapid decay. It appeared probable that the pores were open only upward, and not downward in the tree. To test this, I cut a small maple sapling (two inches through) in May, leaving the limbs all on, and placed the butt end in a pail of brine. In thirty-six hours the leaves were saturated with brine, the taste of the salt being strong.

At the same time I had cut off the top branch, leaving the rest of the limbs.

After winding a cloth around the butt end to prevent evaporation, I placed the top end in a pail of brine, and allowed it to remain several days, but no brine had been absorbed by the top end. It had not penetrated the pores as far as the end was immersed in the brine, for if the bark was scraped, there was not the slightest taste of salt to be found. This being the case in the green tree, how much more must the pores of the dry tree be closed from the top end downward? I have tried many similar experiments, and think the question settled that if a post is placed top end down, no moisture can ascend from the bottom of the hole up the post to rot it; but when the butt end is down, the moisture can ascend the pores very rapidly if green, and slowly if dry. Seasoned posts are found to last much longer, because the pores are more or less filled within the seasoned wood. I should also infer that placing the top end down would make more difference in a green than in a dry post. In pursuance of the fact that the pores of green timber had been often saturated with different solutions to preserve it, by immersing the butt end, freshly cut, in the solution to be absorbed, it will also be noted that burning or charring the posts only closes the pores and prevents the absorption of water.—*Country Gentleman.*

Weeding the Flocks.

Not alone from the soil are found springing the tares that militate against the greatest success of the genuine and desired crops, but they are found in the cattle pens, the pig sty, the sheep yards, the stables and chicken coops. In the human family we find the odd and doubtful member that reduces the average that otherwise would be high; and in the animal family can we expect more, or always depend on perfection? All will not be good; weak and puny ones will appear, demanding more care and costing more than they are or can be worth. Such should be weeded out. Understand this—every month you are weeding on the farm is a machine that is doing its best to destroy and reduce your products; if the animal is good, the material consumed is undergoing a change that will increase its value; if poor, it is absorbing your substance with no prospect of return or compensation. If sheep are staple in your breeding, give no place to any but those which yield the heaviest fleeces and the greatest amount of meat. If cattle, select those that will attain a maximum of weight in two instead of four years. If hogs select a breed that will not only eat and be satisfied but when they have converted corn into pork, will yield a maximum number of pounds for a minimum number of bushels. If the kind you are breeding will not do this, you are wasting your substance. A lean, uneasy hog eats most; a scrubby, sawnny steer is never satisfied, and will never satisfy the owner; a "plug" of a horse will keep a common man poor, and never be anything but a plug; poor sheep are expensive; in a word, poor stock of any kind is a burden and expense no man can afford to carry, and the weeding out of these useless, expensive parasites cannot be too promptly accomplished. Fewer and better is a good motto; don't wait until next year to begin this eliminating process, but do it now. Save this winter's feed by at once disposing of the tares of the flock.—*Factory and Farm.*

Fritz's Trouble.

Fritz has had more trouble with his neighbor. This time he determined to appeal to the majesty of the law, and accordingly consulted a legal gentleman. "How vos dose tinge," he said, "ven a velare's got a garden and der odder velare's got some chickens eat up. Don't you got some law for dot?" "Some one's chickens been destroying your garden?" asked the lawyer. "Straw in mine garden! Nine, it vos vegetables." "And the chickens committed depredations on them?" "Ish dot so?" asked Fritz in astonishment. "And you want to sue him for damages?" continued the lawyer. "Yaas. Gott for tamages, und der gabbages, und der lettuages." "Did you notify him to keep his chickens up?" "Yaas, I did notify him." "And what did he say?" "He notify me to go to haal, und wipe mine shin down off mine vest." "And he refused to comply with your just demand?" "He allowed his chickens to run at large?" "Yaas. Some vos large und some vos leedle velares, but they bos scratch mine garden more as der seven dimes each." "Well, you want to sue him?" "Yaas, I want to sue him to make vone blank fence up sixteen feet his house all around, vot der dam shickens don't got over." The lawyer informed him he could not compel the man to build such a fence, and Fritz left in a rage, exclaiming: "Next summer time I raise shickens too, you bate. I raise fightint shickens, py dam! Vipe off your vest down."

It is claimed that \$30,000 worth of hogs have died during the past year, of cholera in a circle of five miles around Homer, Ill.

Veterinary Department.

Will you please give me some remedy for my horse? I have had a number of men look at him, and some say he can be cured and some the reverse. A friend told me to write you a few lines, and said if you could not do it that nobody could; so I write you. He has what they call "pole evil"—that is, he has a sore on his neck close to the top of his head. He got it by throwing his head up to the beams. Now if you will give me some remedy for it, you will confer a great favor on me.

ANSWER.—Fistula of the pole is of so serious and complicated a nature, that it is always prudent to have the advice of a qualified veterinarian, and pay but little attention to what outside parties may say in regard to its being curable or incurable. To prescribe without knowing the extent of the pathological lesion is like groping in the dark; so we are apt to miss that which we are looking for. We must be guided in our method of treatment by the extent as well as kind of tissue involved. We sometimes meet with cases that do not admit of treatment with any prospect of effecting a cure, viz., when the vertebrae are extensively involved. Make a free opening wherever a swelling may appear, introduce your finger and lacerate the walls of the sinuses; introduce a seton, so that it will come out below the lesion, as a drain for the pus; cleanse the parts every morning with warm water and castile soap; make a solution of carbolic acid crystals one, glycerine two, water forty parts; inject for four or five mornings. Then take Goulard's extract three, sulphate of zinc and sulphate of copper of each two ounces, vinegar one quart; dissolve the sulphates in the vinegar, add the extract; inject same as the other; dust Fuller's earth over the surface of wound—can get it of your druggist; cover the whole with a pad of oakum.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

I have a valuable mare, and when I am driving her she may be going all right, and in a moment she will be taken with what I call the cramp. She will go on three legs for a few rods, and then just touch her toe to the ground, and perhaps in driving her fifty rods she will drive all right again. When I back her out of her stall she will limp. There may be a very small spavin. I think there is. She has been lame for six months. What shall I do for her?

ANSWER.—Your mare interferes, or, in other words, strikes her foot against the ankle of the opposite leg. The lameness which you observe when you back her out of her stall is probably due to the injury received while being driven. If you will have the ankle of the lame leg carefully cleaned, then rub chalk or some other soft substance on the opposite foot, give her a drive, and as soon as the lameness appears stop the animal and make an examination, you will readily detect and be in a position to overcome the trouble, either by shoeing or causing the animal to wear a boot. She may also have a spavin, which may cause a change in the action of the part, hence the interfering. If such should prove to be the case, you had better have a veterinarian to fire and blister her without delay, as better success attends early treatment, and allow three or four months' rest.

I have a mare that is troubled with fits or convulsions. When not troubled with them she is all right; has one every day or two; falls down, and tumbles about a few minutes, and then it is all over for a few days; appears to be in good health and spirits. If I bleed her, she will not have any for perhaps a month. She bred a colt last season; is now suckling it. Please give me a remedy.

ANSWER.—Your mare is subject to vertigo. The predisposing causes of this affection are such as produce debility or exhaustion of the nervous power. The exciting causes are whatever has a tendency to disturb the uniformity with which that power is distributed. It is also symptomatic of brain trouble. Treatment is generally unsatisfactory. You might try giving a cathartic composed of Barbadoes aloes, seven; ginger, two drachms, made into a ball, first having prepared the animal by feeding upon bran mash for two days. When purging has ceased give sublimed sulphur daily in soft feed; also veratrum viride, powdered, half a drachm every alternate day. Keep the treatment up for a long time.

Can you furnish me, through your answers to correspondents, a remedy for what is commonly termed navel gall, or fistula, upon a horse's back? I have a horse which has had a sore of this kind upon his back for over twelve months, upon which I have used all sorts of remedies without effect. Please give me an efficient one, if you can.

ANSWER.—Fistula is an aggravated form of postule. We usually see it in the form of nodules, breaking down into a postule, becoming gangrenous and defying all ordinary means of treatment. They are often caused by bad-fitting harness. They present a hard, horny appearance, surrounded by an ugly looking, suppurating wound. The only really effective treatment is to dissect them out, being careful to remove every particle of gangrenous substance. Cauterize the wound with nitrate of silver and treat the same as an ordinary granulating wound. Sometimes they

respond to an application of the actual cautery (the firing iron), though the former treatment is to be recommended.

Please give remedy for canker in the ear of dog.

ANSWER.—Otorrhoea (canker in the ear) is a very common occurrence in the dog, caused by uncleanness. First, we have inflammation of the lining membrane, followed by a suppurating sore and a fungoid growth. This is an exuberant (unhealthy) granulation, which requires, in order to reduce it, frequent applications of mild caustics. Treatment: Take chloride of zinc, sixty grains; water, two ounces; mix, and apply twice a day. After two or three days discontinue, and use sulphate of copper. Powder it very fine, and apply directly upon the granulating surface. See that the parts are kept perfectly clean.

I have a young horse (runner) that, while cooling out after his work, and while walking between his gallops, is continually gaping. His condition seems to be good and he looks well. What does this gaping indicate, and what is the probable cause of it?

ANSWER.—Gaping is not pathognomonic of any particular disease of aliment. Your horse may have contracted a little cold. The gaping being a symptom of perverted nutrition, you had better take the symptoms carefully and regulate your treatment accordingly, being careful not to treat unless you find a symptom or symptoms.

Do wolf teeth in the horse cause blindness? Please answer, as I have a horse having them, and his eyes are not right.

ANSWER.—No. But you had better have them extracted, as we presume you have found them when looking for the cause of the trouble, and if the animal should become blind, you will find any number of people who will tell you the supernumerary teeth were the cause of it. I may succeed in making you believe it.



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