

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. VI.—NO. 26.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, JUNE 28, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 282.

THERE ARE BLESSINGS ALL MAY KNOW.

BY CALED DUNN.

There are blessings all may know,
There are joys to none denied;
To the high and to the low,
They are ever open wide.

Life is but a common path,
Rich and poor must mingle there;
Every man a little bath,
To the sunshine and the air.

Rich is he whose heart is strong,
Strong with health and will to do,
Though he labor hard and long,
And each day bring toll anew.

Poor is he—though his be wealth—
Who hath weariness of heart,
Who with cheerfulness and health,
Hopelessly hath had to part.

Rest comes not to downiest bed,
If the mortal pillowd there
Hath a heart-laden head,
And a heart oppressed with care.

Not for luxury and wealth,
Not for opulence alone,
Glow the ruddy hue of health,
And the smiles which glad hearts own.

Many a humble home hath joy,
Which the mansion ne'er may know—
Happiness without alloy,
Peace from which sweet blessings flow.

No alone upon the pine,
Grandly towering over all,
Do the sunny heavens shine,
And the generous moonbeams fall.

But on shrub, as well as tree,
On the bud and on the flower,
Heaven bestows most equally,
All its gifts of sun and shower.

MARTIN HOLT'S TEMPTATION.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

"A mother-in-law is bad enough," cried out Isidore Holt, holding up her pretty, dimpled hands in comic dismay, "but a step-mother-in-law! No, no, Martin, I won't have her here to visit me!"

Martin Holt had been married scarcely six months, and consequently his lovely young bride was scarcely as yet deposed from the pedestal of semi-divinity which all young brides hold, or ought to hold, in their husband's hearts. But, nevertheless, he looked down a little gravely on Isidore, as she sat before the fire embroidering a silken screen. Fair and plump, with a skin like rose-velvet, dark blue eyes fringed by long lashes, and hair of the glossiest chestnut-brown, she sat there smilingly conscious of her own fresh beauty and radiantly defiant of the dark grave man who stood leaning against the mantel.

"She has been kinder and more constant than an own mother to me Isidore," he said, pleadingly. "For my sake, dear, lay aside this foolish and unfounded prejudice and invite her here!"

But Isidore shook her sunny head.

"Not I," declared she. "I know she's a horrid old cat by her looks, and I, for one, will not have the peace and privacy of my home invaded by any such dragoness. Let her stay with your cousin, Georgiana. It's over a store, to be sure, but I dare say it's as elegant a place as she has been accustomed to!"

"Yes, but, Isidore—"

"I won't have her here," reiterated Isidore, stamping her little foot resolutely upon the hearth-rug. "And that settles the matter!"

Martin was silent a moment or two. He was too deeply wounded and hurt in his tenderest feeling to venture to express himself in the spur of the moment, but he spoke presently in a changed and constrained tone of voice.

"At least," he said, "you will do my mother the honor to receive her for a few minutes, inasmuch as she has come all this distance to see you!"

"Oh, certainly, I've no objections to that," said Isidore, lightly, as she rose and laid aside her work.

And neither of the young couple knew that Mrs. Simson Holt, sitting in the adjoining parlor, the door to which Martin had neglected to close quite sufficiently, had overheard the whole colloquy.

She looked at herself in the glass when she was safely back in the little parlor of her niece Georgiana Wade's house.

"Yes," said she to herself, "my step-son's wife is right. My appearance is not prepossessing. And I suppose it is natural enough for a willful, spirited young thing like Isidore to rebel against a mother-in-law's dreaded authority. But she doesn't know how dearly I could love her, if only she would let me!"

Georgiana Wade, who, as a more graceful wife, living over the store, was considerably

looked down upon by Mrs. Martin Holt, shook her head when she spoke of the young bride.

"It may be all very well, Aunt Alice," said she; "but people do say Isidore Holt is living at a most extravagant rate, considering Martin is only a cashier, on a limited salary. I really think some one ought to advise with her."

Aunt Alice shook her head mildly.

"But I am scarcely the one to do it," said she.

It was only the next day that Mrs. Holt brought her husband a slip of paper as he sat at the breakfast table.

"What is it?" he asked vaguely.

"It's a bill, dear, from Callahan & North's. Rather more than I thought I had spent, but one never knows how these things are going to count up. And I wish you'd pay it at once, for they've sent it in twice before, and they are positively getting quite insolent about it!"

But Isidore did not add that she herself had lacked courage until now to confess to her husband how extravagant she had been.

He looked at the bill with actual dismay.

"Three hundred dollars!" he ejaculated.

"In three months! Isidore, how is this?"

"I'm sure it's not so very much," said Isidore, trying to keep up the old defiant ring in her voice. "To be sure, I might have done without the India shawl; but Mrs. Ponsonby said it was such a bargain! And no wardrobe is complete without an India shawl, and—"

"Isidore," said the husband, hoarsely, "are you trying to ruin me? Where do you suppose I am to get three hundred dollars on a moment's notice—for this note of Callahan's contains an insolent postscript to the effect that if the money is not paid within twenty-four hours legal measures will be resorted to?"

Isidore quailed before her husband's sternly reproachful gaze.

"They—they have sent it in twice before," confessed she.

"And why was I not notified of this fact?"

"I was—oh, Martin, do not look at me so—I was afraid you would be vexed."

"Vexed?" He bit his lip. "Well, it's of no use to talk now. Of course, the emergency must be met. But for the future, Isidore, remember that a wife should be a helpmeet to her husband, instead of a clog around his neck."

Never before in all their married life, had Martin Holt spoken thus to his wife, and Isidore shrank back as if every word had hit her a blow.

"Oh, what shall I do?" she asked herself wildly, when the door closed behind him. "I have no mother, no sister, to consult. Whom shall I go to for help and sympathy in this straight?"

And even as the unsyllabled question flitted across her mind, the door opened, and Martin Holt's step-mother stood before her.

"Isidore, you are weeping—you are in trouble. My poor child can you not confide in me?"

Her eyes, full of tender pleading, were fixed upon the girl's wan face—her open arms were held out. Isidore flew to her bosom and hid her face on the tender shoulder.

"Oh! I must speak to some one," she wailed, "or I shall die."

It was nearly dusk, that evening, before the last clerk was gone from the gloomy counting-house of Goldemann & Co., in whose firm Martin Holt held the position of cashier. For some time Holt had been leaning moodily back in his seat, with folded arms and eyes fixed intently on the floor. But the instant the door closed behind the latest of the fingerers, he hurriedly unlocked the safe and took out three crisp, rustling bills.

"One hundred dollars each," he muttered to himself. "They were paid in after business hours. Old Goldemann knows nothing of them—need know nothing, if I am wise enough to keep my own counsel, until I am ready to repay this temporary loan—for it is only a loan after all—and with this money, I can pay off Callahan's bill, and save my credit in the mercantile world."

Looking furtively around, although he knew perfectly well that there was no one but himself in the room, he slipped the bills into his breast pocket and slunk, like a criminal, from the building, avoiding even that casual glance of the night-watchman, as he gave him "good-evening, sir," on the stairs.

For Martin Holt felt that he had crossed the debatable land that lay between honesty and crime. Within himself he knew that he had taken the first step on life's down-hill. And it was his wife that had driven him to it!

Mrs. Callahan met him with a broad smile, as he entered the illuminated dry-goods palace.

"I was just going to send my boy to your house with this receipt, Mr. Holt," simpered he, obsequiously. "Much obliged for your promptness. Shall hope for the favor of your future custom."

Martin Holt took the receipted bill extended towards him, and scrutinized it closely before he could convince himself that it really was receipted. And then almost believing in the miraculous interposition of some supernatural power, he turned and left the place.

"Forgotten something, sir?" said the night-watchman, as Holt brushed by him on the stairs. It was the work of scarcely a minute to unlock the safe, replace the bills, and look it again—and to Martin it seemed as if a thousand ton weight slid off his heart with the simple action.

"Thank God!" he muttered, huskily. "I am an honest man again!"

The temptation had been terrible—the yielding to it was even worse. But now it was all past, like a dream in the night.

"Wasn't it good of your mother to lend me the money to pay that hateful bill?" said Isidore, joyfully. "She wanted to give it to me, but I'll only take it as a loan, until I can pay it off by my savings out of my monthly allowance. Oh, she is so sweet, so kind!"

And Mrs. Holt, the younger, stooped to hug and kiss Mrs. Holt, the elder, in an ecstasy of grateful affection.

"She's to stay with us, and show me all about housekeeping," added Isidore. "And do you know, Martin, it seems as if it was my own mother come to life again!"

"Mother, I thank God for this," said Martin, in a choked voice, as he clasped her hands in his.

And Isidore Holt dated her newer and wiser life from the moment in which she laid her tear-wet face upon the bosom of her "step-mother-in-law!" But Martin never regained the self-respect which he lost by his criminal act. In his secret soul he knew that he had been a thief.

Things Wonderful and True.

With a very near approach to truth, the human family inhabiting the earth has been estimated at 700,000,000, the annual loss by death 18,000,000. Now the weight of the animal matter of this immense body cast into the grave is no less than 654,000 tons, and by its decomposition produces 9,000,000,000 cubic feet of gaseous matter. The vegetable productions of the earth clear away from the atmosphere the gases thus generated, decomposing and assimilating them for their own increase. This cycle of changes has been going on ever since man became an occupier of the earth. He feeds on the lower animals and on the seeds of plants, which in due time become a part of himself. The lower animals feed upon the herbs and grasses which, in their turn, become the animal; then, by its death, again pass into the atmosphere and are ready once more to be assimilated by plants, the earthy or bony substance alone remaining where it is deposited, and not even there unless sufficiently deep in soil to be out of the insubstantial reach of the roots, and plants, and trees.

It is not at all difficult to prove that the elements of which the living bodies of the present generation are composed have passed through millions of mutations, and formed parts of all kinds of animals and vegetable bodies, and consequently it may be said that fractions of the elements of our ancestors form portions of ourselves.

"Thank God, You are Dead."

A friend of the writer was once traveling in a stage-coach in New England, and arrived at nine o'clock in the evening, where the vehicle was to remain until morning. Having some acquaintances in the town, he went out immediately to call upon one of them. Returning to the tavern at midnight, he found all the beds in the house occupied but one of a dozen cots that had been put up temporarily in the parlor, for it was "court week" at that county seat. During the day my friend had been greatly amused by a fellow-passenger, a lively young Frenchman. Where he was that night my informant did not know when he retired to the unoccupied cot in the parlor, but he soon found out. The sleepers in the other cots were making "night hideous" with their snoring in various cadences; some puffing, some with long-drawn nasal sounds, and all in discord. At length one of the snorers brought up with a snort and was suddenly silent, when the young Frenchman, who occupied a cot at the farther end of the room, and had been annoyed by the noise of the sleepers, cried out, "Thank God, you are dead!"—*Harper's Magazine.*

What to Do.

A minister in a Scotch seaport town was descending before a large audience upon the peril of unrepentant sinners as they drifted down the stream of time. He compared them to the tempest-tossed bark, bowing under the hurricane, every bit of canvas torn from its spars, and driving furiously upon adjacent breakers. At the climax of his skillfully elaborated metaphor the minister shouted: "And how, oh, tell me how shall the poor mariner be saved?" An old salt in the gallery, with his white head and bushy eyebrows, sprang to his feet and screamed: "Let him put his helm hard down, and bear up against the waves."

Choice of a Profession.

Parents and friends too often forget that in determining the future pursuits of the young under their care, it is not enough that a profession be respectable, lucrative, or that it be one in which the youth may be expected to succeed by means of family influence; in addition to these circumstances, they ought to take into account the talents, the disposition, the natural bent of the mind of the individual immediately concerned; for if this most important item be omitted in their calculations, the probability is, that if he have any individuality of character, they will seriously obstruct his happiness while endeavoring to the utmost of their power to promote it. What on his mind—and what deep humiliation must there be in that conviction—what constant anxiety and apprehension of the discovery of his incompetency—and what despair and misery should the discovery be made.

A few observations may assist parents in selecting occupations for which their children are best adapted.

First, then, every vocation requires for its successful exercise certain physical qualifications that may be comparatively unimportant to members of other professions, but essential to those of each particular profession. It might have been supposed that this truth, at least, would not be neglected—inasmuch as, no abstract analysis or patient observation is needed to ascertain in any given case whether the requisite physical qualifications are possessed in the individual. And yet we frequently see men whose nature intended for tailors at the anvil, and blacksmiths on the shop-board; persons of active frame and sanguine temperament confined at a sedentary employment; and those whose bodies and mind are formed for quiet, tradititious, and orderly compliance with their duties, sent forth to encounter the terrors of the ocean. And often, indeed, in that most fitting place for the exercise of eloquence—the pulpit—do we find men who, by their defective and unharmonious utterance, would deprive of all their force the soul-stirring out-pourings of a Demosthenes or of a Cicero.

The mental qualifications of an individual may generally be accurately determined by parents and teachers. A little observation may certainly reveal the leading tendencies of his mind; and it will be found that these tendencies indicate his predominant talents or faculties, and hence they ought, as a general rule, to be taken as guides in the choice of a profession. Seldom, however, are they sought for; the considerations that determine an individual's sphere of action are of every kind except the right, and it is not always that the mistakes by this means made end so happily for the subjects of them as in the following case. The anecdote was current at the hospital of Haslar, many years ago: A gentleman having a son, whose mother had cherished the hope of seeing arrive at distinction in the navy, and in compliance with her desire, sent him to sea as a midshipman under the care of a relative. Shortly afterwards an engagement took place, and the boy, who was very young, was much terrified, and during the action hid himself in the ship's copper, where he was discovered by the men, who reported him to the officer on duty; and as soon as the ship returned home, the admiral dismissed him and sent him to his father; who, instead of reproving him, observed that he had displayed a good deal of cunning, and though unfit for a sailor, would most likely make an admirable lawyer.

The important influence which the choice of a profession exerts over their future condition should make parents especially careful to place their offspring in situations for which their temperament and aptitude fit them. Not only will the happiness of the individual be thereby promoted; for if men's attention is devoted to subjects for which they have a natural aptitude, there is a much greater probability of arriving at a profound knowledge of them.

Edward Everett was once traveling in Essex county, Massachusetts, before the days of railroads. He was traveling in a crowded stage, which seemed too full for even the traditional "one more," when a school-girl came out of a house and wished to get in. They made room for her. Mr. Everett offering his knee for her to sit upon. She had sat some time upon that primitive seat, when Mr. Everett at last thought she might like to know upon whose distinguished knee she had the honor of sitting. He said: "Perhaps you would like to know upon whose knee you are sitting?" She said she should. He said: "My name is Edward Everett." "Do tell!" she replied; "be you a sailor-man?" He said that was the last time he undertook to get a reputation.

They attempted to take one of Barum's griffins across Rhode Island last week, according to the Boston Herald, but just as it was on its half a haystack in a farm-yard in Connecticut, and when the farmer came out with a club and attacked the Connecticut end, the Massachusetts end got mad and kicked a man in Boston and nearly killed him. It created a good deal of excitement at the time in Rhode Island, and most of the people stepped out of the State until it was over.

It is related of Sidney Smith that once, on entering a drawing-room in a West End mansion, he found it lined with mirrors on all sides. "Finding himself reflected in every direction, he asked the surprised hostess what a meeting of the clergy, and there seemed to be a very respectable attendance."

Young Folks' Column.

DEAR EDITOR:—As I have not written for much that I almost doubted the "old promise," a long time I will write now. It has rained so some of father's corn is knee high, but the later planting does not look so well. The wheat is looking fine. Some of the neighbors are going to cut their wheat this week. We are going to have a harvest festival, out our grain. I am glad, for we will not have so many hands to cook for. In the early spring the prospect was good for fruit, but a great deal of it has fallen off. I am sorry it rained so that our grape picnic was a failure. I was disappointed, for I expected to meet you there. It is not dead but sleepeth; after harvest we will arouse it up; then I want you to come and bring your picture for me. I intend to spend the fourth of July at the fair grounds at Lawrence. I have had poor luck raising chickens and turkeys, the rats have caught them. I am going to raise some guinea pigs; they make so much noise, perhaps they will not be caught. School will be out next week. We will speak pieces the last day. My teacher's name is Miss Seggs. She is a good teacher. I must close for the present. Respectfully, ETHEL L. ELIAS.

WASHINGTON CREEK, KANSAS.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have not written for a long time I will write now. I do not go to school this summer, but am taking music lessons. I have taken five lessons and like my teacher very much; next time I write I will tell you her name. I do not know how to spell it now. My sister Dot is feeding the medley family. Perhaps you do not know what that is. We have a hen that has a brood—a duck, a chicken and a turkey; the duck is a wild one, I found the egg down to the lake; you would not think he was wild; we make such a pet of him that he is quite tame; we named him Jason. I have a boy and a cat, the cat's name is Susie, and the cat's name is Valentine; when I tell you he is four months old, the 14th of June then the little folks will know why I called him Valentine. We attend Sabbath school at the Barker school-house. Mr. A. H. Griesa is the superintendent; Miss Carrie Gripper teaches our class. My papa and mamma are strangers. I was glad to hear from Mrs. Mack again and would like to hear from Aunt Helen. Well I guess that you are wishing that this letter was coming to an end, so good-by. HELEN M. BALDWIN.

WAKARUSA, KANS., June 1877.

DEAR EDITOR:—I have not written a letter for some time and I expect you have almost forgotten me, but, however, I will try to write again to you. Dear editor, we have had a very bad spell of wet weather out here; it rained very near a month, and the city of Wichita was overflowed. They could go all over town in boats. Our school is going on now, and we have a nice teacher. Her name is Mattie S. Fox. She is boarding at our house. She came from Hocking county, Ohio. Well, I must tell you about my cousin, Tommy Burns gave me ten acres if I would drain it, I did, and it looks nice. Well, I staid at home this summer, and dropped fifty acres of corn for father, all myself. The wheat crop is not going to be very good. Well, dear editor, I must tell you what a sad accident happened. My pet turkey had ten turkeys, and something caught her and killed her, and I had to raise them by hand. Well, I must tell you about our old dog; he had some kind of a fit, and it killed him; and I cried and could not help it. He was older than I am. Father buried him between two walnut trees. With this I must close. Yours truly, LYDIA B. WILSON.

GREENWICH, KANS., June 22, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—Winter, with its cold storms and howling winds, has come and gone. Spring, with its pleasant sunshine and gentle showers, has also come and gone, and still I have not written a letter for the "Young Folks' Column." And now, on this summer evening, I am trying to fulfill my duty to the column by writing a letter for it. I am a farmer's daughter, twelve years of age. On my last birthday my father presented me with a beautiful book, entitled, Golden Treasures of Poetry, Romance and Art. It contains much valuable reading matter, written by eminent poets and novelists of our country. As I do not wish to take up too much space in the column, I will close.

From your little friend,
MATTIE GALLAGHER.
COUNCIL GROVE, KANSAS.

MR. EDITOR:—My school is out. I now have to help mamma do the housework. I can help her cook, wash, iron, churn and bake; I am sometimes engaged in farm interest in the way of making garden. Papa has given my little brother and I a piece of ground to work. We have planted beans, beets, peas, peppers, tomatoes and pop-corn. Papa has a garden, and things growing nicely. And besides on a farm we can have all kinds of fruits, such as apples, peaches, pears, plums and cherries, and a good many other kinds of fruits; and it is so nice when we can run out and get them as we like. Now, who would not like to be a farmer's girl? So good-by. From
MARTIE B. MILLIKAN.
OLATHE, KANS., June, 1877.

With our next issue we will publish all the letters that remain to compete for the prize, and the decision of the judges will be published on the week following.

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

Kansas State News.

T. C. HENRY, the wheat king of Dickinson county, is building for himself a ten thousand dollar mansion.

SOME Sedgewick county farmers claim that their wheat this year will yield from thirty-five to forty bushels per acre.

H. W. NELSON, of Arkansas City, had a copperhead snake for a bedfellow the other night. He did no harm.

THE Star base ball club of Junction City beat a Fort Riley club in a match game at Junction City on Wednesday last. The score stood Fort Rileys 9, Stars 12.

It is said that Wichita will not celebrate the fourth of July this year. Reason, its people exhausted all their enthusiasm in the spring election. We are sorry for them.

WHITING's mill, at Milford, Kans., took fire on the 17th inst. The neighbors were promptly on hand and succeeded in putting the fire out before any considerable damage was done.

A BLACKSMITH named James McLaughlin, aged fifty years, committed suicide at Atchison, on the 16th inst., by shooting himself in the head with a carbine. It is thought that he was insane.

THE Concordia *Expositor* gives an account of the falling of the roof of a dug-out near that city, and killing a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walker. Two other children were in the dug-out, but they escaped.

THE Solomon *Newspaper* says: "Mr. Geo. Ogden has twenty-six breaking teams at work upon his new farm, and Mr. J. H. Baldwin has a force of twelve or fourteen men employed, cutting rye out of his 3,000 acres of wheat."

A MINER in the newly developed lead country in Cherokee county has unearthed at a depth of four feet an old flint-lock gun. The barrel is four feet long and in good condition; and the lock still holds the flint used to flash the powder in the pan.

A MEMBER of the Kansas State Horticultural Society made a report of the last meeting of this society for a Kansas City paper, but not one Kansas paper received a synopsis of the proceedings. Members of the Kansas Horticultural Society, stop and reflect.

SAYS the La Cygne *Journal* of the 16th inst.: "Messrs. Foster, Mayfield & Jackson have a field of one hundred and twenty acres of corn shoulder high a mile and a half west of Farlinville. The seed was planted the first of April. They challenge comparison with any corn field in the country."

A PETITION has been presented to the board of commissioners of Butler county to submit a proposition voting \$40,000 for building bridges in the county. Nine bridges are named in the proposition, three of which are to cross streams on roads leading to Wichita, at Towanda, Augusta and Douglas.

THE Leavenworth *Times* says: "The warm weather of the last few days has brought out the corn wonderfully; wheat is rapidly ripening, and the harvest has already commenced in portions of the State. The fruit crop, although considerably injured by severe storms, will still be abundant. The only crop that has failed in Kansas this year is the grasshopper crop."

WE were shown recently, says the *Commonwealth*, samples of chalk from the chalk fields of Trego county. The chalk, as manufactured, is of a fine quality, very free from sand or other foreign qualities. The company expect to manufacture putty from it as well as chalk. The management of the fields is in the hands of Messrs. Adams & Co., with headquarters at Trego.

ACCORDING to the Manhattan *Nationalist* the oldest son of Charles Briggs, of McDowell creek, accidentally shot and killed his younger brother, aged twelve years, last Saturday, while playing with a revolver, the ball taking effect in his bowels. The little fellow lived about four hours. Taken altogether, this is the saddest accident we have heard of for a long time.

ADAM BEATTY informs us, says the Coffeyville *Journal*, that he lost upwards of one thousand apple trees by rabbits on his upland farm last winter. He had commenced wrapping them with rags, and was advised to try some kind of a wash, which he did with the result above mentioned. The trees were all in good condition and had been set out two or three years.

SAYS the Wilson County *Citizen*: "On Wednesday, Hiram Cook, of Duck Creek township, brought a live centipede to town and had it put in alcohol at Butlin's drug store, where it is now on exhibition. It did not survive long after being exhibited. The 'varmint' was four inches long, and had about fifty legs, and was captured by Mr. Cook and others, who found it under or between some rocks which they had occasion to turn over while working the roads."

THE Osborne County *Farmer* has the following: "Out of the 15,013 acres of corn planted in Carruth township probably 1,000 acres have been taken by ground squirrels. The natural increase of the animal will insure the loss of 1,500 acres next year. Our attention must be drawn in that direction and means employed to secure to the county that which if lost would ultimately be serious in its consequences."

AN exchange says: "The worm which destroys the foliage of soft maples is from a white miller or moth, just now very plentiful in some groves. It is suggested that loose straw, or other combustible matter, be put in piles convenient to the trees, and, in the evening when the white moths are flying around, fire the rubbish. They are attracted by any bright light, and consequently a large share of them will be destroyed. This should now be done at once."

THE Independence *Kansas* says: "It was feared that the rains would work a serious

damage to the wheat, but fortunately it has not injured it to any great extent. Corn has been somewhat injured, but a fair crop can yet be raised. There will be an abundance of fruit. The above, with a certainty of good prices, will make money plenty, times good, people happy and contented, and inaugurate an era of prosperity never before experienced in Montgomery county."

COMPANIES F and I of the sixteenth United States infantry arrived at Wichita last Saturday morning, from New Orleans, en route for Fort Reno. The sixteenth infantry has been stationed at New Orleans for the past five years, and played their part in the Packard vs. Nicholls imbroglio. The command is under Colonel J. S. Fletcher. Several other officers of the regiment were along, including Major S. A. Wainwright, Lieutenant McFarland, Lieutenant F. W. Morrison, Captain W. H. Clapp and Surgeon Laughterdale. So says the *Eagle*.

SAYS the Wichita *Eagle*: "Mr. Charles R. Miller, of this county, the largest individual wheat grower in the State of Kansas, brought in specimens of his May and Walker wheats. It would be hard to say which will make the greater yield. Both kinds are tall and plump, in fact perfect in head, stalk and grain, the only difference being the May is from eight to ten days more advanced. Some years one variety will prove more successful than the other, owing to the forwardness or lateness of the season, character of the winter, etc., but this year we can discover little difference."

SAYS the *Hawthorn Dispatch*: "Attention is called to a late act of the Legislature requiring that, in addition to the duties now required by law, of the following officers, to wit, township clerks and clerks of incorporated cities, school district clerks, and clerks of boards of education, they shall each of them make and transmit to the county clerk, on or before the 5th day of July, annually, a complete, certified statement of the floating and bonded indebtedness, with date of issuing and maturing outstanding bonds, amount of sinking fund, if any, for the redeeming of the same, and such other information as may be required by the county clerk concerning the financial condition of the respective townships, cities or districts; and when no outstanding indebtedness exists, such fact shall be reported. The county clerk is required by the same act to make out by the 15th of July a full exhibit of the financial condition of the county, based on the information furnished by the officers above named."

VEGETINE

He Says It Is True.

SENECA FALLS, Nov. 9, 1876.
Mr. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—As you are an entire stranger to me, I want you to know what VEGETINE has done for me. Only those who have been raised from death's door can know the value of such a good medicine. I am 58 years of age. Three years ago I was taken sick with what the doctors called Liverache. For weeks I was confined to my bed. I had three different physicians, without any help. I received no relief; I was a great sufferer, finally I became entirely helpless. The last doctor told me there was no help; he said he might possibly save my life by injecting morphine in my arm and legs. The encouragement for saving my life, a testimony of a friend, sent me to run the risk. About this time my son read your advertisement in our paper, a testimony of a person who had been very sick with the same complaint, and was cured by VEGETINE. I bought a bottle of VEGETINE. Before I had used the first bottle I found great relief; I could move myself in bed. After taking three bottles I was able to sit up and move about my room. I continued taking the VEGETINE, and I was in a few weeks restored to former health. The VEGETINE saved my life after former health. The VEGETINE saved my life after former health. The VEGETINE saved my life after former health. I have had no doctor since. If I feel unwell I take a dose of VEGETINE, and I recommend it to my friends.
Your Vegetine ought to be in every family. My doctor was surprised to see me in good health. He says VEGETINE is a good medicine. I tell him it cured me. He says "It is true." I cannot feel too thankful.
Very respectfully yours,
Mrs. CATHERINE COONS.
SENECA FALLS, Seneca county, N. Y.

VEGETINE.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD. If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the Great Blood Purifier, the great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE.

WILL CURE
CANKER HUMOR.

ROCKFORD, March 31, 1876.
Mr. H. R. STEVENS:
Sir—Last fall my husband got me two bottles of your Vegetine to take for the Canker Humor, which I have had in my stomach for several years. I took it, and the result was very satisfactory. I have taken a good many remedies for the Canker Humor, and none seemed to help me but VEGETINE. There is no doubt in my mind that every one suffering with Canker Humor can be cured by taking VEGETINE. It gave me a good appetite, and I felt better in every respect.
You are, with respect,
Mrs. ELIZA ANN POOLE.

VEGETINE.

NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.

SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 14, 1876.
Mr. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker and Liver Complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the VEGETINE. I am now getting along first rate, and still using the VEGETINE. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody.
Yours truly,
No. 16 Ledge St., South Salem, Mass.

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

VEGETINE.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.

Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

1,000,000 BOTTLES

OF THE

CENTAUR
LINIMENTS

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

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

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

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

READ! READ!

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

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

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

Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co.,

46 Dey St., New York.

CASOTRIA.

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

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

This is one of many testimonials:

"Dear Sir—I have used your Castoria in my practice for some time. I take great pleasure in recommending it to the profession as a safe, reliable, and agreeable medicine. It is particularly adapted to children where the repugnant taste of Castor Oil renders it so difficult to administer."
—E. A. HEDGES, M. D.,

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

ESTABLISHED IN 1866.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GENERAL

GRAIN, STORAGE

—AND—

COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

And Manufacturers' Agents

FOR

Distributing Goods Received in Bulk.

Office and Salesroom,

Opposite Union Depot,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER,

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY,

Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods.

No. 115 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

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

ON WELL IMPROVED

ARMY, on five years

time, or less, at a

lower rate of interest

than ever before charged in this State.

Addressed to W. B. WATKINS & CO.

115 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Mo.

Consignments Solicited.

N. B.

PARTICULAR.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

THE ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE,

JOBBERS IN

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

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

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

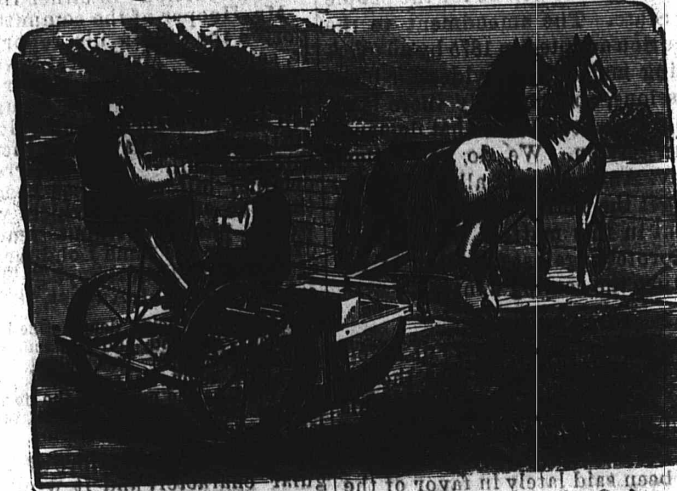
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, opposite the Matteson House.

Chicago, Illinois.

THE QUINCY CORN PLANTER

—IS—

Acknowledged Superior to its Competitors.



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

CRANK MOTION TIP-UP,

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

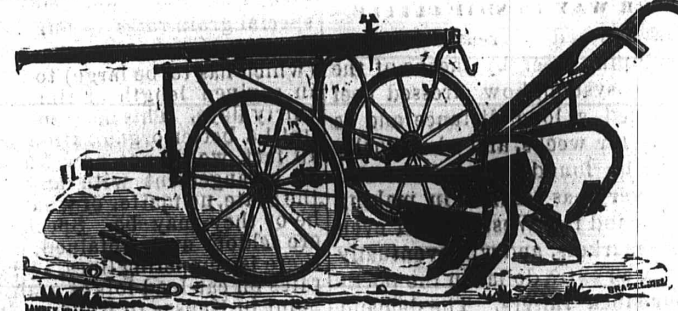
K. C. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT CO.,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

WILDER & PALM.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.



RAILROAD SCRAPERS, WAGONS, SULKY HAY RAKES, SCOTCH AND GEDDIES HARROWS, CAST IRON ROLLERS, GANG PLOWS, &c.

THE WILDER & PALM SULKY PLOW,

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

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

Buckeye and Hoosier Grain Drills, Holbrook garden Seed Sower.

STAR CORN PLANTERS,

RIDING AND WALKING PLOWS.

Adams Corn Shellers and Horse power, Stalk Cutters, Motive Powers, Cider and Wine Mills, Garden and Railroad Barrows, Weather Stripping, Drain Tile, Flower Pots, Pumps, Field and Garden Seeds, Clothes Wringers, &c.

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

WILDER & PALM,

116 Massachusetts Street.

Lawrence, Kansas.

A. L. CHARLES,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND AGENT FOR

STEVENS' PATENT EGG CASES.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Consignments Solicited.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1877.

MASTER OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Hon. John T. Jones, master of the National Grange, will visit Kansas within the next two or three weeks, and will spend two weeks in the State, talking to the Patrons on the subject of co-operation. Our State master, Bro. Sims' will probably make the appointments for Bro. Jones, and we most earnestly trust the Patrons will lose no opportunity to hear him.

FOR THE LADIES.

The lady readers of the SPIRIT seem to think that the editor is not doing the fair thing by extending numerous invitations to farmers to write for their paper and never saying a word about a woman's department. The ladies are right, and we will proceed to turn over a new leaf by inviting farmers' wives and daughters to contribute to a woman's department, which we will establish in the SPIRIT, and keep up as long as the ladies are interested in it, and continue to write. Send your letters early in the week.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

We hear of some parties who are trying to bring a pressure upon the governor to have him call an extra session of the Legislature for next winter. We have already had entirely too much legislation in Kansas, and considering the present financial status of our people, the less we have for some time to come the better it will be for the people of the State. The amendment to the constitution adopted in 1875 by an overwhelming majority, provides for biennial sessions, and certainly there is no pressing emergency now that demands an extra session. We do not believe that Gov. Anthony will allow the jobbers to get the better of his own good judgment in this matter. But we enter our protest against a session of the Legislature the coming winter.

POTATO BUGS.

The farmers and gardeners of several Eastern States report that the potato bug is troubling them again this year, and various are the plans being adopted for their destruction. A great deal has been said lately in favor of the application of Paris green to the vines. Then, on the other hand, articles have been published against its use, the objection being that it is poisonous. The State assayer of Massachusetts states that, although the fact that Paris green is poisonous is undeniable, it is his opinion that the risk to the consumer is none at all for the poison does not get into the tuber. He then adds:

If I had to-day a field of potatoes I should neither plow them under nor let them be destroyed; nor would I use preparations which have not been thoroughly tested, but protect my crop with Paris green.

ANOTHER WAY TO SHIP CATTLE.

We have heard a great deal lately about shipping beef by means of the refrigerator system, how dressed beef can be carried a long distance and be on the way for weeks, and when finally taken out be found sweet and fresh. This discovery has resulted in making a large demand for Western beef even in foreign markets, and will eventually place many an extra dollar in the pockets of our stock raisers. The demand will grow with each successive season. A more recent invention for the extensive shipment of Western beef is to cook and can it. This plan has been thoroughly tested and has resulted satisfactorily. The city of St. Louis has an extensive beef-canning establishment now in operation. In a recent issue of the *Republican* the canning process at that establishment is described as follows:

The cattle are slaughtered at the stock yards, and from there are transferred to a cooling room in the basement of the canning house, where the beef remains from eleven to twelve days. This room is kept at a low temperature with ice, and on entering, the visitor, from the sudden change in the atmosphere, is chilled as if suddenly transferred to a cavern. The air is sweet, and no thrifty woman's milk cellar is more cleanly. The beef is here cured ready for the cooking room, where there are from fifty to sixty men and boys employed preparing the beef for canning. The beef is lifted by an elevator to the cooking room, which is one hundred and fifty-five by fifty-five feet in dimensions. Here it is cooked in a large number of tanks, each holding one thousand pounds, but the process is one of the secrets known more fully to the managers. After the cooking process, the beef goes next to the canning room, which is of the same size as the former. The apartment is kept scrupulously clean, and the windows are fitted with wire screens to prevent the admission of flies, the bane of housewives generally, and of this business in particular. About fifty women and boys are employed in this room in compressing the comminuted meat, filling and putting it in cans. The cans used are four sided and cone shaped, of different sizes, holding two, four, six and fourteen pounds. They are her-

metically sealed, when they are rehandled and prepared for the label room, which employs about thirty men, women and girls. After inspection and labelling the cans are then sent ready for shipment to all parts of the world.

England, France and Germany have already taken hold of this American canned beef, and an agent is now on the way to Russia to make arrangements for supplying her army on the Danube. Our feeders will read of this enterprise with interest, for anything that has a tendency to create a large demand for our products in foreign countries means that those products are to bring better prices.

HOW THE DEMONETIZING BILL WAS PASSED.

[Chicago Times.]

The opponents of Mr. Kelley's silver bill which passed the House last winter, and ought to be passed by the Senate as soon as that body gets in working order again, are feebly denying the charge that the bill of 1873 demonetizing the silver dollar was hastily if not surreptitiously passed. They claim that the bill had been before Congress for a couple of years or so, had been frequently printed and had unusual consideration, was again amended, etc., but never by proposing to reinstate the old dollar.

But the bill they refer to never became a law. It was introduced in the House February 9, 1872, and was discussed for a few minutes April 9th. A substitute which is the bill as it passed was reported by title May 27th, and passed without reading under a suspension of the rules two days later. It passed the Senate subsequently with little or no discussion. Senator Jones who hunted up the record challenges anybody to show from the *Congressional Globe* any account of the alleged "full discussion" in either House.

Mr. Hooper of the committee that reported the bill, in his report favoring it, said that "Mr. Ernest Seyd, of London, a distinguished writer on coins had examined the first draught of the bill and furnished many valuable suggestions which have been incorporated into the bill." This referred to the original bill and it has been charged that the substitute which was afterwards passed without reading was drafted by the same Londoner Seyd.

Who was "Ernest Seyd"? The *Banker's Magazine* of August, 1873, says: "In 1872 silver being demonetized in France, Germany, England, and Holland, a capital of £100,000 (\$1,600,000) was raised, and Ernest Seyd, of London, was sent to this country with this fund, as the agent of the foreign bondholders and capitalists, to effect the same object, in which he was successful."

The record is therefore of a very singular character, and it would be well for Congress to appoint an investigating committee to look the matter up and find out all about Ernest Seyd and his half million dollars of the foreign bondholders. It is apparently a "hot scent."

STATE AGENCY.

BRO. STEVENS:—This agency is in receipt of quite a number of letters enquiring if this agency receives and sells live stock, dairy products, etc.

One letter to you, and published in the SPIRIT, will save us writing many hundreds, besides the postage and time. I will attempt to answer some of the many questions. Railroads do not give special grain rates in our State, unless it is for a certain number of car loads (which has to be large) to be furnished in a given length of time, say ten to thirty days. This our people cannot do until a better organization is effected.

In fact, we do not now know of such an arrangement with any shipper in the State, no matter of what magnitude he or they may be. Special car rates are seldom ever obtained, only where there is competing lines. The railroad rates on car-load lots of grain from any point in Kansas to Kansas City, is just the same to the Patron who ships his crops and live stock as to the dealer who ships a dozen cars per day. The freight is paid at this end, and will appear in the account sales which this agency will render as soon as the sale has been made, and a check for the net proceeds, or the currency per express, if the consignor so directs, will always accompany the account sales.

Two years' residence here, and close observation of all other markets and this, Kansas City has convinced me of this fact, that it is the best market for the Kansas farmer, for nearly everything he produces. Produce of nearly every kind sells at such figures here that the purchaser cannot afford to sell again short of the seaboard cities. No speculation in grain with a view to find a market in Chicago or St. Louis can be counted upon except with disaster. A large portion of our small grain is purchased in this market for millers and others in Iowa and Illinois. This city, situated as between Chicago and St. Louis, and with abundant railroad facilities reaching out in every direction, affords the Iowa and Illinois millers cheaper rates of freight, and gets the grain almost at the door of the farmer, certainly less mixed and doctored than after passing through so many hands. We will not occupy your space by multiplying the reasons or causes of this being our natural market and the best one in the Western States. Should any one doubt this proposition, let them look at the market reports any day they may choose,

compare the figures, add the freight from this city to such a place, and ninety-nine times out of every hundred there would be a loss.

The commissions charged by this agency are the same as established by the board of trade of this city. Should any of those shipping their grain to this agency need money at the time of shipping, after the bill of lading is signed by the railroad agent, it can be taken to the bank, make a sight draft on A. T. Stewart, Kansas City, Mo., for two-thirds of the home value of the grain and obtain his money, which will of course be deducted from sales of grain. Hoping that our membership will avail themselves of the opportunity this agency offers, to obtain for their products what they are worth, and that our business relations will all be pleasant and profitable, I am, yours truly and fraternally,

A. T. STEWART, State Agent.
KANSAS CITY, June 25, 1877.

PROTECTIVE UNIONS.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Some thirty years ago there was established in many New England towns what was called "protective unions." In some of their features they resembled our present grange stores. I will make an extract, of some length, from an article written in 1847 by an editor of a paper printed in Boston. It touches very directly the principles on which our grange stores are at present based, and may serve somewhat to strengthen our faith in the practicability of a broader and more universal application of the co-operative principle so clearly seen in a single department, namely, that of trade or exchange. But to the extract:

We have recently called the attention of our readers, on several occasions, to these popular and excellent institutions. We rejoice in their prosperity. It is a favorable omen that they have been welcomed with such eagerness, by those of the working classes who have families to support. Their influence will be far greater than at first thought would be anticipated. They are an important step in the career of progress in which society is destined to advance from chaos to symmetry, from confusion and wretchedness to harmonic order and happiness. We hope that speedy measures will be taken to make them universal, and that they will gradually supersede, without violence, without disturbance or injury to vested interests, the present miserable system of retail trade, by which the small consumer is generally compelled to pay a profit in proportion to the scantiness of his means.

The pecuniary advantages realized by this form of mutual protection will lead to the application of the same principles to a more extensive class of interests. In this way a complete guaranty may be established, which will demonstrate to every one the advantages of combination and prepare the way for the general introduction of co-operation in all departments of industry.

Society as now organized not only compels the laboring man to part with an enormous proportion of his earnings, to sustain a system of trade by a superfluity of intermediate agents, but it wounds and outrages in some form or other the essential interests of all classes. The demand of society is mutual protection, encouragement and assistance. So far as it falls short of this design it may be an aggregation of neighbors, or an assemblage of antagonists, a nest of tricksters and defrauders or a horde of ruffians and robbers, but it is not worthy to be called a social order. True society will protect all the natural rights of its members. It will guaranty to every human being the right to labor, which is the first duty as well as necessity of man—the right of integral education, which shall do justice to all the divine endowments of his nature—the right to enjoy the fruit of his industry, in the possession of ease, elegance and luxury, and the right to the expansion of his affections, without which the earth is a dungeon, and life a penance.

The principles on which these protective unions are founded, lead to a state of society in which all these rights should be completely guaranteed. Hence we advocate them earnestly, both for what they are in themselves and for what their full development would legitimately produce.

We see, by the above extract, that the germs of those principles which we now so strenuously advocate were beginning to sprout more than thirty years ago. It takes the tree a long time to grow. The oak is a long time growing, but it is a noble tree when it is grown, and lasts long. J. S. B.

GENERAL NEWS.

A DISPATCH from Evansville, Ind., of the 25th inst., says: "A special to the *Journal* from New Harmony, records the death of Hon. Robert Dale Owen, the eminent author and spiritualist. He died at Lake George, N. Y., on the 24th inst.; his body will be brought to New Harmony for interment."

THE following was telegraphed from Peoria, Ill., on Sunday last: "The banking firm of Sidney Pulsifer & Co. suspended payment this morning and closed their doors. Sidney Pulsifer, whose property is said to amount to over \$1,000,000, posted a note on the door of the bank, expressing profound sorrow at the suspension. It is the belief that the creditors will lose nothing as his property, which is large and unencumbered, is liable and sacredly pledged to pay the company's liabilities. The citizens generally believe that all the debts and liabilities are not yet known. Woolner Bros., large distillers, have been borrowing heavily from the firm, and will also doubtless fail. The city is greatly excited."

A FIRE in Marblehead, Mass., at two o'clock this morning, says a dispatch from Boston of Monday, swept away nearly the entire business portion of the town. The fire began in the stable of the Hathaway house, and spread with alarming rapidity. The hotel and other buildings, and all the large shoe manufacturing buildings, and three or four others were mostly large wooden build-

ings, filled with machinery, and furnishing employment to hundreds of men and women. The railway depot, six or seven passenger cars and a number of flat cars were consumed. Over fifty dwelling houses were burned, and the occupants saved but a small portion of their furniture, and many families only the clothes they had on in escaping from the burning houses. Seventy-two buildings in all were consumed. It is impossible to make an estimate of the loss of insurance. The fire is now under control. A carefully prepared list of losses makes an aggregate on buildings of \$358,000; stock, machinery, furniture, etc., \$176,000; total \$534,000.

THE following dispatch concerning the recent visit of President Hayes to that city, was sent from Boston on the 26th inst.: "The weather to-day, which in the morning seemed to be the very best for the president's reception, became very threatening by noon, but up to that hour no rain had fallen. On the line of march, bunting fluttered everywhere, business is partially suspended, everybody seems to be out of doors, and the city wears a gay appearance. The marching here and there of bodies of militia going to the rendezvous at the Neck, has made the morning hours lively."

"The train which bore the presidential party left Washington at 1:30 yesterday afternoon, and arrived at 10:15 this morning. No formalities occurred until the train reached Putnam, Conn., where the president received his first welcome to New England, being introduced and welcomed in the name of the citizens, by G. W. Phillips, and short and happy responses of thanks were made by President Hayes, Attorney-General Devens and Postmaster-General Key."

"This delay was for a few minutes, and the train rushed on till it reached Blackstone, Mass., where a crowd had collected, and after a welcome by one of the citizens and cheers by the populace, responses were made by Devens, Key and Carl Schurz."

"At Franklin another halt was made, and here came a warm greeting, the president and Key and Evarts speaking in reply. The train arrived at Highland Lake Grove, in the town of Norfolk, at 8:35, and the gentlemen of the party alighted for breakfast, while Mrs. Hayes and her two nieces, Miss Foote and Platte, in charge of Col. Rice, of the governor's staff, came directly into Boston, carriages being procured here to take them to breakfast, after which they were driven to the State house to witness the procession, and from thence to the bazaar to witness the grand review. The place chosen for the first alighting of the president and friends was selected in order to give him rest and quiet before joining in the demonstrations and weary ceremonies of the day. This was at Highland Lake Grove, in the town of Norfolk, twenty-two miles from the city."

"The governor had detailed Adj. Gen. Cunningham, Col. W. Hutchinson and Col. W. A. Tower, of his staff, to go to Norfolk and escort the president to Boston. Accordingly they took the train at 6 o'clock, accompanied by United States Marshal Boland, Hon. M. A. Beard, Hon. E. M. Kinsley, Jas. Sturgis, Burdard Hayes, son of the president, and his friends, a squad of twenty men of the independent corps of cadets, to act as a guard of honor, a squad of police, etc. Residents in the neighborhood gathered in large numbers near the railroad station, and awaited the arrival of the president's train. It came at 8:35, and halted only long enough to detach the rear car in which was the president, cabinet, officials, and male friends of the party. These stopped quietly without ceremony. There was a little stir of pleasant introduction at the platform. Crowds began to gather about the Dudley station at 3 o'clock, and before 9 a. m. at least 10,000 people were present. On the arrival of every inward and outward train, so eager was the desire to get the first glimpse of the president that a rush was invariably made for it, and there was great difficulty in clearing the track."

"A squad of about thirty police arrived at about 9:15, being none too soon, for the crowd was growing noisy and turbulent in the extreme. Great trouble was experienced in preserving any degree of order, and the running of trains was considerably inconvenienced."

"On the arrival of the carriages containing the State authorities, they were arranged in the rear of the station, near the cavalry battalion, the governor's carriage being placed in the middle of the road. The railroad gate was lowered, and a cordon of police kept the governor's carriage clear of the crowd. The train reached Dudley station, Dorchester, promptly on time. As the engine came in sight, decorated with streamers, the 10,000 people who thronged the vicinity of the railroad sent up a shout of welcome to the president, which was taken up all along the line. Gov. Rice, his staff and invited guests were stationed on Dudley street and the cavalry battalion was drawn up in line between the crossing and depot. As soon as the train stopped detachments of cadets alighted from the cars and took up the position of honor at the spot where the president was to alight."

"President Hayes immediately left the car, and as soon as he was discovered the multitude cheered him. Gov. Rice rapidly advanced to meet the president, and both the president and governor cordially grasped each other by

the hand, and the latter uttered the following address of welcome:

"It affords me great pleasure, Mr. President, to welcome you to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and to extend to you the hospitality of its people. They receive you with all the honor due to your exalted station as the chief magistrate of the republic, and with an unqualified respect for your high personal character, the purity of your purposes, and with an appreciation of the value of your great public services. We hope your brief visit among us will be as agreeable as your welcome is cordial and sincere, and permit me to add, Mr. President, the great personal gratification which I feel in conveying these respectful and friendly salutations."

"President Hayes did not attempt to make any speech, but simply thanked Gov. Rice for his cordial welcome, and passed into a carriage."

"The procession was made up and promptly took up its line of march. The scene along the route was one continuous ovation. The entire infantry of the State militia were drawn up in line of battle on Washington street. The presidential party passed down the line of troops, and was received with a military salute from each battalion. The escort then moved along the route. Cheers and waving of handkerchiefs at every point greeted the president, the band playing 'Hail to the Chief.'"

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, June 27, 1877.	
Flour—XX	\$7.50 @ 8.00
XXX	8.10 @ 8.40
Family	8.40 @ 9.40
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.38 @ 1.39
No. 3	1.70 @ 1.71
No. 4 red	1.55 @ 1.56
Corn—No. 2 mixed	45 @ 46
Oats—No. 2 mixed	37 @ 38
Rye—No. 2	60 @ 61
Pork	13.30 @ 13.90
Bulk Meats	5 @ 7
Bacon	53 @ 54
Lard	83 @ 84
Butter—creamery	20 @ 25
dairy	14 @ 19
country	9 @ 11
Eggs	24 @ 24 1/2

CHICAGO, June 27, 1877.	
Flour	4.00 @ 8.50
Winter, extra	8.50 @ 10.50
Wheat—No. 2 spring	1.44 @ 1.46
No. 3	1.34 @ 1.36
Corn	46 @ 47 1/2
Pork	35 1/2 @ 36
Bulk Meats	13.15 @ 13.25
Lard	5 @ 7 1/2
Butter—Dairy, packed	8.95 @ 9.05
country	14 @ 20
Eggs	9 @ 10

KANSAS CITY, June 27, 1877.	
Wheat—No. 3, red fall	1.05 @ 1.75
No. 4, fall	1.42 @ 1.50
Corn—No. 2 mixed	34 1/2 @ 35 1/2
Oats	4.00 @ 4.10
Rye—No. 2	42 @ 43 1/2

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, June 27, 1877.	
Cattle—Prime to choice	\$4.25 @ 6.55
Poorer grades	2.25 @ 6.00
Hogs	4.30 @ 4.65
CHICAGO, June 27, 1877.	
Cattle—Good steers	5.00 @ 7.25
Hogs—Packers	4.75 @ 5.20
KANSAS CITY, June 27, 1877.	
Cattle—Native shippers	4.75 @ 5.50
Native feeders	4.25 @ 4.60
Native stockers	3.25 @ 3.75
Native cows	2.00 @ 4.00
Texas steers, corn-fed	3.75 @ 4.00
do do grass-wint.	2.75 @ 3.35
Hogs—Packers	4.00 @ 4.10
Stockers	3.25 @ 3.75

Seeds are quoted as follows at Kansas City: Red clover, \$9.00 @ 9.25; timothy, \$1.90; blue grass, \$2.10 @ 2.35; orchard grass, \$2.25; millet, 50c; Hungarian, 60c; buckwheat, \$1.50.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: White beans \$1.25 @ 2.25; hand picked, \$2.50 @ 3.00; castor beans, 90c @ \$1.00; beeswax, 20c; butter, best, 10c @ 11c; common, 8c @ 10c; broom-corn, \$35 @ 65 @ ton; cheese, Kansas, 9c @ 10c, old, 4c @ 8c; eggs, 7c; hay \$7.00 @ 8.50; hides, green, per lb. 6 @ 6 1/2c, green salted, 7c @ 8c, dry flint, 14 @ 15c, dry salt, 12c, kip and calf, 10c @ 12c, dry sheepskins 25c @ \$1.00; honey, strained, 10c @ 12c; linseed oil, raw, 75c, boiled, 78c; onions, \$2.00 @ 3.00 per bush; poultry, dressed chickens, per lb. 7 @ 8c; turkeys 8 @ 9c; potatoes, 60c @ 10c; tallow, 6c @ 6 1/2c; tobacco, extra bright, 14 @ 18c, 1st class, 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2c, 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.

Wheat is quoted about ten to fifteen cents higher than it was a week ago, in St. Louis; in Chicago, it is about two cents lower for spring wheat; in Kansas City there is a rise of fully twenty cents. At latest dates wheat was falling in nearly all the markets. It is a little remarkable the way wheat fluctuates—especially winter wheat.

Offerings for new wheat, after harvest, are from 20 to 40 cents below present prices of old wheat; but the bids are rising. New wheat is beginning to arrive in St. Louis from Southern Illinois.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: XX, \$2.50; XXX, \$3.00; XXXX, \$3.75; fancy, \$4.25. Corn meal, \$5c @ \$1.00. Rye flour, \$2.50 @ 3.00.

Corn is a little higher than we quoted it last week.

Rye is a little lower than last week in St. Louis, and a shade higher in Kansas City.

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

In live stock, the past week, there has been a slight decline in the poorer grades of cattle, but choice cattle are in good demand, and at advanced prices. Hogs have also advanced a little.

On Tuesday, in St. Louis, the highest price paid was \$3.75 for the lowest grade of cattle, and \$3.00 for the best. Pork, lard and bacon are rising and active.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 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.

SINCE the flood took our dam out, pleasure boating has been suspended for the reason that the current is too swift. A few boats have been taken below the dam where the angry waters do not run with such velocity.

THE following is a list of patents, issued to inventors in Kansas for the week ending June 19, 1877, and each dated July 3, 1877. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, solicitors of patents, Washington, D.C.: E. Whyler, scale pan, Hays City; J. Porter, sulky plow, Cherokee Station.

THE citizens of Waterbury, Conn., are about to take from us our best musician, Prof. J. E. Bartlett; they want him to take the position as organist in one of their churches and have made such a liberal offer that the professor has thought best to accept. He will probably leave about the 1st of August.

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

WILLIAM RALPH, a bright-eyed little son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Flintom, died on Monday, after a severe illness of several weeks. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Spring officiating. Little Willie was the pet of the household, and although he has gone to a brighter home above there will be an aching void in the hearts of those who loved him that time cannot efface.

THE ladies of the Baptist church will hold a social and festival in the lecture room of their church, to-night (Thursday). Raspberries and ice cream will be furnished in abundance. An attractive feature of the entertainment will be good music by our best singers. Miss Nell will favor the audience with one of her beautiful solos. Pretty girls, beautiful flowers. Who can stay away. Everybody is invited. Admission free.

WE would call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of J. T. Warner, dealer in hardware, which appears on another page. His assortment of goods embraces everything pertaining to a first-class hardware store. Our farmers will find it to their advantage to call on Warner when they are in need of building hardware, locks, hinges, grain cradles, sythes, hand hay rakes, etc. Have your wives call and see his table cutlery, cherry seeders, apple parers and other goods so useful to women.

Personal.

MR. F. T. BOTSFORD left this city on Friday last, for New York, to be gone all summer.

REV. EDWARD PAYSON HAMMOND, the well known revivalist, made our city a visit on Tuesday. He left for Ottawa on Wednesday.

LIEUT.-GOV. M. J. SALTER spent a few hours in the city on Monday last. The governor was on his way to Atchison to confer with Senator Ingalls concerning the Osage settlers and their lands.

HON. W. A. PEPPER, editor of the Coffeyville Journal, and Dr. Cooper, editor of the Garnett Journal, made the SPIRIT a pleasant call on Friday last. These gentlemen were on their return from the editorial excursion to the Rocky mountains.

AT about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning last, fire was discovered in the boot and shoe establishment of W. H. Oliver & Co., on Massachusetts street. An alarm was immediately given to which the fire department promptly responded, but before the engine got around Mr. Oliver arrived, and upon opening the front door found the flames rolling up from the south side of the room having already done considerable damage to the store. When the engine got to work the fire was soon under control. Upon examination it was ascertained that the fire originated near the cornice of the shelving near the front, on the south side, and judging from appearances was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. It was thought by some that the fire started in a closet just behind this shelving, but such is not the case, for the closet is unscorched on the inside. Mr. Oliver had an insurance of \$4,200 on his stock and fixtures.

More About the Editorial Excursion.

Our Sunday at Manitou was a pleasant one and was enjoyed by our party in various ways according to the taste of each. The piazza at the Manitou house seemed to be the most popular rendezvous. Here was room for all, and rustic chairs and a most delightful breeze to fan the sleepers. The Iron and Soda springs at this point attracted some attention. In the evening Rev. J. A. Anderson, of Manhattan, Kansas, delivered an excellent sermon in the parlors of the Manitou house, a quartette of our party leading in the music for this occasion.

Monday. To-day we have visited and looked upon the wonders of the Rocky mountains, drove up Ute pass, Williams canon, Garden of the Gods, Glen Eyrie and other places of interest. A few visitors to Cheyenne canon and monument park. While viewing these wonders every Kansas man here has been impressed with the fact that Colorado has more grand scenery than any other State in the Union.

The ride from Colorado Springs to Denver, was delightfully pleasant, as a shower a few miles in advance of us laid the dust and cooled the air. We arrived at Denver about 9 o'clock p. m., just in time to see the city by gas-light.

Tuesday morning we left at 8 1/2 a. m. for Idaho City, together with a Congressional Sunday school excursion. A ride on the Colorado Central through Clear Creek canon is indeed an exciting one especially at the rate of forty miles an hour. It is safe to call it the crookedest of roads, with more bridges to the mile than any other. It seemed at times as if we were sailing up the rough waters of Clear creek, at others climbing the rocks and cliffs regardless of consequences. The party dined at the Bebee house, at Idaho City. This city is pleasantly located in the midst of tall mountains, with a fine stream dividing it. We visited the Warm springs, and the quartz mill. Only one hour was allowed us here and this was well put in at sight-seeing. Our ride down the canon furnished new excitement to all. The engine was taken off, and the "attraction of gravitation" on wheels carried us a part of the way down. Tuesday evening we visited several places of business, also drove round through Denver. On Wednesday morning about thirty of the party concluded to start for Kansas; this we did at noon, arriving home Thursday at 8 p. m.

At Abilene we were given a good farmer's breakfast by T. C. Henry, and invited by him to behold one of his wheat fields of three thousand acres, from which he expects to reap thirty bushels to the acre. This is grander than mountain scenery.

At a meeting of the Kansas Editorial Association, held in the parlors of the American house, Denver, June 26th, W. A. Pepper, of the Coffeyville Journal; D. R. Anthony, Leavenworth Times; Albert Griffith, Manhattan Nationalist; H. Clay Park, Atchison Patriot; and H. C. Kiser, Eureka Herald, were appointed as a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the manifold courtesy so freely extended.

At an adjourned meeting, held at the same place, on the evening of the 26th inst., the committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the editors of Kansas, residents of a State renowned for its agricultural resources, which have been signally illustrated to the world through the great exposition at Philadelphia, and whose capabilities of future development, beyond present computation or estimate, have greatly enjoyed this visit to our sister commonwealth, properly called the "Centennial," with whose interest our own are so closely identified, that we have found fresh occasion for surprise in the contemplation of her exhaustive mineral resources, the productions of her soil and mines and those of the future, and of the natural scenery for which the world has furnished no equal.

Resolved, That recognizing the vast natural wealth of Colorado, we also do most highly appreciate the grandeur of her magnificent mountain scenery, her pure atmosphere and the health-renewing properties of her springs, and we express our conviction that a visit to the Lavettas, the Garden of the Gods, Manitou and Idaho springs, Cheyenne and Clear Creek canons and other famous localities of Colorado, will amply repay the tourist in search of pleasure, as well as the invalid in pursuit of health.

Resolved, That we have been agreeably surprised at the rapid development of this your State, the growth of her cities, the arrangement, comfort and capacity of her hotels, and the generous hospitality of your people.

Resolved, That our brief visit to the city of Denver has given us much valuable information concerning the wealth and trade of this thriving capital that we have been astonished at the magnificence of her public and private buildings, the excellence of her schools, the extent of her mercantile establishments, and the variety of other works, the elegance of her streets, and we hazard nothing in predicting for the city and her people a prosperous future.

Resolved, That we most heartily thank the A. T. & S. P., the D. & R. G., the Colorado Central, and the K. P. railroad companies for their generous treatment in furnishing transportation for the most pleasant excursion, and we desire to place on record our appreciation of the courtesy and gentlemanly attentions of Maj. T. J. Anderson, general passenger agent, H. B. Gillespie, Western traveling agent, and Mr. Cooper, land commissioner of the A. T. & S. P. railroad; Gen. D. C. Dodge, general passenger agent of the D. & R. G. railroad; W. G. Brown, general passenger agent of the Colorado Central, and Col. E. Cornell, general passenger agent of the K. P. railroad. These gentlemen have placed us under many obligations, which we hope to be able to reciprocate, in any and every willing manner.

Resolved, That we will cherish the fondest recollection of the pleasures of our journey, and will not fail long to remember the most kindly liberality of all those whose goodness we are so much indebted for the continued enjoyment of this excursion; that through the respective papers which we represent we will strive to convey information to our readers respecting the points of interest we have visited, the lines of road over which we have traveled, and the individuals who have aided us in our pursuit of pleasure and information.

The following resolution, not reported by the committee, was presented and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the cordial and hearty thanks of this association are tendered to Col. D. R. Anthony, editor of the Times, Leavenworth, and our retiring president, for the energy and skill which he exhibited in perfecting arrangements for this excursion, for the vigor and efficiency with which he has watched over our individual and collective interests during this long journey, and for the universal courtesy and considerate kindness which have characterized his conduct amidst labors requiring patience, energy, and those other qualities of mind and habit so largely represented in Col. Anthony, and which have been so thoroughly manifested during these few days of his intimacy with the association.

JOHN A. MARTIN, Pres't.
E. A. WASSER, Sec'y.

Regular Secretion Essential to Health.
 The regular secretion and flow of the gastric juices, and of the bile which the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters promotes, are effects which conduce materially to the restoration of health, when the system is disordered. Food is not digested in the dyspeptic stomach because the gastric fluid is deficient, superabundant or vitiated; the liver becomes congested and the bowels constipated, and the supply of bile is inadequate or diseased. The Bitters rectify all this, and remove every ill consequence

of non-assimilation and bilious irregularity. Furthermore, it stimulates the action of the kidneys by which impurities are, so to speak, strained from the blood, and any tendency in the urinary organs to grow sluggish and disordered counteracted. Whether it be used as a means of regulating gastric or bilious secretion, and relieving the overloaded bowels, or to promote complete, and therefore healthful, urination, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied upon with confidence to accomplish the end in view.

For the Black Hills.

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

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

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

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

"GREAT REDUCTION" in time to all Eastern points, via the Reliable, Hannibal, St. Joseph Railroad and its connections. "Only 50 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 connection for Louisville, Columbus and Pittsburgh. 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 10 p. m. next evening. The Wabash line can change cars in Union Depot, Toledo, at 10 p. m. and arrive Buffalo 7.15, and Niagara Falls at 8 a. m. next morning. (Tickets good via the Falls), and arrive New York at 10 p. m. same morning; or, if preferred, can remain at the Falls until 1.30 p. m. and arrive New York 6.45 a. m. following morning, same as other lines. T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T. A., Hannibal, Mo. Western Pass. Ag't, Kansas City.

In the Sweet By-and-By
 Cannot but be the happy thought as the fortunate recipient of the Rocky Mountain Tourist 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 a work of comparison with Picturesque America or the Tourist. It is a gem in the 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. Journals are made at all the famous resorts of Colorado, the remarkable ruins, the springs, the mines, and, in short, to every point of interest to tourist, agriculturist, capitalist, miner, and invalid. With the Tourist the San Juan Guide keeps fitting company, and the two publications are mailed free to all writing for one or both to T. J. ANDERSON, Topeka, Kansas.

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

FARMERS, Rheinschild & Lucas call your attention to facts that will induce you to purchase of them. You can purchase a new Manny combined machine at \$150; the Wm. Anson Wood self-rake reaper at \$125; the Polo harvester at \$150. All these machines are fully warranted like all other first-class implements. Such figures will not often be made to the public and we advise those that wish to save money to call at once before it is too late.

THE Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, 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 Fitcher'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 adapts to all kinds of machinery. For sale only at Leis' drug store at sixty cents per gallon.

DR. HIMO'S medicines will be sold to grange stores, at sixty days cash, to yield a profit of 100 per cent. All readers of the SPIRIT know these medicines to be unrivaled. All orders, under this offer, must be sent to this office.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WANT acquaintance cards, 1 pack each for \$1.00, 1 pack each all sorts, for only 75 cents and stamp. Fun Card Co., Middleboro, Mass.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

—OUR—

STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES

Is now Complete, and we are

SELLING THEM CHEAP FOR CASH.

BARGAINS IN SUMMER GOODS:

Men's serge shoes	\$1 50 worth \$2 25
Men's plow packs	1 00 " 1 25
Men's plow shoes	1 75 " 2 00
Women's grained shoes	1 60 " 1 75
Women's kid, side lace	2 00 " 2 50
Women's kid slippers	1 00 " 1 25

And all other goods in proportion. Call and see for yourselves at

CITY SHOE STORE,

(Old Banner Stand).

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.

H. PARKER.

W. H. OLIVER & CO.,

127 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

ALL KINDS OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

FINE GOODS FOR GENTS.

LADIES' AND MISSES' GOODS A SPECIALTY.

HAND MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

Of Gelsecke, Meyenburg & Co., of St. Louis, always in Full Supply.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Those in want of anything in our line are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place, 127 Massachusetts street.

W. H. OLIVER & CO.

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.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

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

KANSAS CITY, - MISSOURI.

Having opened at the above named place a salesroom for

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, LADIES' PHAETONS, BUGGIES, WITH OR WITHOUT TOPS,

SPRING WAGONS ETC., ETC.,

Would respectfully call the attention of buyers to the same. The manufacture and sale of this work successfully, in the Middle and Western States, for the last thirty years, fully establishes its claim to the confidence of the public. The business, having gradually grown during the period mentioned, from a very small beginning, till now, its annual sales are numbered by the thousands. This places the work upon the market at a very small margin, and I confidently believe it gives the best value for the amount of money charged for it, of any in the market. Would be pleased to have you call and examine the work and prices. Respectfully,
 M. A. DEHONEY.

Horticultural Department.

Douglas County Horticultural Society.
The regular monthly meeting of this society was held at the residence of Mr. E. A. Coleman, in Kawaka township, on the 16th inst.

Mr. Coleman has a fine grove, and we found everything fixed up in fine order. Dr. Marvin and lady, with several other members were already enjoying the cool, delightful shade.

Not much business was done before dinner, except to improve the social qualities the occasion seemed so well adapted to call out. In speaking of dinner, one almost instinctively smacks his lips in expectation of tasting some of Mrs. Coleman's baked beans, done so brown and crisp, that with the best of Boston brown bread, and pure cider vinegar, it reminds one of a New England Sabbath. Never fear, gentle reader, if you are ever so lucky as to be present at one of our picnics you will be sure to have some, for the good wife loves to pass them around. Mr. Underwood, of North Lawrence, brought forward a generous supply of ripe Black Cap raspberries, which being the first of the season, all seemed to enjoy very much.

President Vincent came in rather late owing to the press of farm work, but he never was known to be absent from our regular meetings since being elected president of the society. G. C. Brackett, our secretary, was not present, however, on account of the hurry of sending his cherry crop to market.

Mr. Thos. Pearson said that several varieties of apple trees were blighting, notably the Maiden's Blush. Also that apples were pretty badly afflicted with the scab. Early Harvest was the worst, and the Winesap the least.

Mr. Pearson said his trees had still all the fruit upon them they could well carry—the Seek-no-Further and a few other varieties had shed their fruit.

Mr. E. A. Coleman said that two years ago he had the most blight of any one in the county, and after studying into the cause of the blight he had come to the conclusion that it was an epidemic among trees, the same as the cholera is among mankind. He had seen no blight in his orchard the present season. His trees had all the fruit left he desired upon them. He said that young trees always shed their fruit more than old ones, and that the dropping of fruit which prevails this year was owing to the enfeebled condition of the trees, so left by the grasshoppers in the spring of 1875. Mr. Coleman said that apples were scabbing so badly this year that the price of the fruit would be materially lessened. His Red June was showing scab the most. He then exhibited several specimens of new apples that had the scab, at the request of one of the members. It makes some fruit very one-sided, and some gnarly.

Mr. Robert Barber thought that the blight and scab were related; but the president disagreed with him as to its truth.

Mr. Barber said his Tallman's Sweet and Golden Pippin were blighting the most. He thought the shedding of fruit a necessity, to save the health of the trees.

Mr. Messenger said his apples were prematurely turning red on one side. Had some scab even on his Alexander apples. All his trees were bearing well.

The committee on Small Fruit reported the raspberries and blackberries bidding fair to produce more than an average crop.

Mr. Underwood, who is by general consent considered to be at the head of the raspberry business, said that his crop would not be as large as he had expected one month ago. The wind and other causes had broken down the canes, and materially lessened his crop.

Miss Bell said the high winds had also damaged the crop on their place.

Mr. Sedgwick, as committee on Vineyards, said that he believed in setting grape roots sixteen inches deep. He had set one hundred vines so this spring, and ninety of them were now doing well. Other members disagreed, and argued that the best roots of a vine would be near the surface, no matter how deep one would put the vine at setting, for the grape was a sun-loving plant.

President Vincent said he had set vines after his neighbor Sedgwick's plan, and had lost them nearly all.

Mr. Sedgwick then cited the vineyard of Mr. Douglas as being in a prosperous condition, also that of Mr. Pearson, and said that the latter gentleman had more faith in fruit raising than any other man he knew, because he was cultivating the Delaware grape and had actually set out a new pear orchard this spring, and besides he had bought his trees.

Mr. Omar Ayers reported fruit in his section as promising well; his apple trees had no blight, and had on them all the fruit they ought to bear. Peaches, also, he reported as being a full crop.

The subject of the peach crop was introduced soon afterwards, and more than one-half of the members present reported a crop quite the opposite. The curled leaf is said to be a sure index of no fruit. The cause of the leaf of the peach curling was discussed at some length, and some thought it was cold, wet weather, and some seemed to think it resembled the work of the gall insect.

A committee was appointed to look

over Mr. Coleman's orchard and other fruits, but owing to the want of time it was omitted.

Dr. Marvin said that he had to come out of town to get a day of rest, and as he was feeling quite unwell, would say but little. He reported the seven hundred shade trees set out on the college grounds as doing well and mostly alive. He said he had not been out on the old California road before, and was much pleased with the appearance of the country. It appeared more like an old settled country than any other drive he had taken. He noticed now and then a neglected farm sandwiched in between the others, which must furnish noxious insects to harass and trouble their more thrifty neighbors. Just so there are men in our community that complain of the country—he did not stop to hear them, for he hadn't time, but he could catch a word now and then, as the complainers sat on the empty dry goods boxes, and stood on the corners of the streets. These men did not take the papers, nor did they read much of anything. They are the ones that will furnish the paupers for the next generation, if they have children. He thought the horticultural society would be the gainers to send such men some papers.

Miss Lola Bell invited the society to meet at their grove in August, which invitation was accepted.

The July meeting will be held at the residence of Mr. Thomas Pearson, on the third Saturday.

Birds and Fruit.

John B. Erb, in the Lancaster Farmer, urges the putting up of bird houses about one's premises, and tells us how to build them, etc. He talks as if we had nothing more to do than to fasten up as many bird boxes as we choose, and at once to have them filled with birds of the insectivorous varieties. He says they will prove of more service about the premises than cats and dogs. Probably. But he does not tell us what and how many different kinds will occupy the boxes, though he leads one to think that all the insect-killers will. Mr. E. does not seem to understand what he is talking about. Now, the truth is, we have here only two birds that will occupy boxes—the wren and blue-bird. The former is decidedly insectivorous, the latter is not to any extent. It is a wild, timid bird, and will not come in close quarters with the wren, which drives it away, and throws its eggs out of the nest. In an acre or two of garden and lawn, though a hundred boxes may be prepared, there may be two pairs of wrens, and possibly one pair of blue-birds, if the latter keep their distance, and these are all. The European house-sparrow will sometimes occupy an open box, but they prefer the caves and airy places of resort about houses where there is some concealment, but like very much hedges and thick evergreen trees. Martins may occupy boxes on high poles, or eaves if an opening is found for entrance; but they feed on the insects in the air. If one desires birds about his premises he must feed such through the winter as remain with us, have shelter for them in dense evergreens, and then for the summer birds provide the ordinary black cherry for their early vegetable food, followed by mulberries, and this by the wild cherry. This will pretty well carry them through the season. Before cherries, or, we may say, strawberries, make their appearance, they must depend upon insects, which they will then eat pretty effectually; but afterwards they will only pursue them as a sort of "relish." We have gone through all these experiences. The robin and the cat-bird, though remorseless fruit thieves, are the best insectivorous birds we have, but will have nothing to do with boxes. —Germantown Telegraph.

The Curculio.

A talk on this subject will not be out of place just now. If you are setting your calculations on a crop of peaches or plums this season, you must lay out your plans for fighting the curculio. It is not necessary that you should be a thorough entomologist, to fight them successfully. The modes of procedure are few and simple. They consist of prevention, by destroying the fallen fruit which contains the grub, and by jarring down, catching and killing the beetles; and there are a variety of ways by which we may destroy the grubs in the fallen fruit. Our plan is to gather the fruit from the ground at night and in the morning, and burn it; another is to keep a drove of hogs in the orchard and let them eat the fruit as fast as it falls. In cases where the orchard is on a somewhat large scale, this last named plan is considered the best; it is the plan adopted by Capt. Donagan, an extensive and successful fruit grower living on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, some seven miles above Mobile.

The jarring process, to enable one to destroy the perfect beetle, is very simple. A sudden jar given the tree will cause the beetle upon the fruit or in the branches to let go his hold and fall to the ground. A knowledge of this fact makes clear the course to be pursued—we must have something spread under the tree to enable us to see him when he has fallen; a white sheet or cloth is the thing most commonly used. —Mobile Register.

Delaware, although a small State, exports to market seven million bushels of peaches this year.

The Household.

WHIP CREAM.—Beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth; add a pint of thick, sweet cream; sugar and flavor to taste; whip the whole together to a light froth.

BROWN BREAD.—Three cups of cornmeal, two cups of rye flour, two-thirds cup of molasses, three and one-half cups of warm water, and one tea-spoonful of soda. Steam four hours.

LEMONADE.—One of the most refreshing drinks in warm weather is lemonade, but the great secret in making it is to use boiling water and let it become cool, when plenty of crushed ice can be added.

RAILROAD CAKE.—Break two eggs into a tea-cup, beat well, then fill the cup with sweet cream; one cup of sugar, one and one-half cups of flour, one tea-spoonful of cream of tartar, and one-half tea-spoonful of soda.

JELLY CAKE.—One-half cup of sugar, one-fourth cup of butter, one-half cup of milk, one-fourth tea-spoonful of soda, one-half tea-spoonful of cream of tartar, and one cup of flour; spread on three common-sized round tins, with layers of jelly.

TO CLEAN COLORED SILK.—Wash in warm soap-suds, rinse in clear warm water, dry quickly, and iron on the wrong side while yet rather damp; if there are grease spots on the silk, press with a tolerably warm iron under brown paper.

MUFFINS WITHOUT YEAST.—Three pints of flour, one quart of milk, two eggs, three tea-spoonfuls baking powder, one of salt. Sift the baking powder with the flour, beat the eggs very light, and mix. Bake in muffin rings in a quick oven. Nice for breakfast or tea, served hot.

TO DESTROY MOTHS IN FURNITURE.—1. Pulverized borax well shovelled in all the cracks and seams; if necessary, sprinkle all over the furniture; it will not discolor or injure in any way the furniture or carpet. 2. Use strong alum water, spirits of turpentine and common salt or camphene.

TO WASH CORSETS.—Take out the steels; use hot water; one tea-spoonful borax to every pail of water, place the corsets on washboard and scrub well with a clean brush, using very little soap; do not boil the corsets, but if very yellow, bleach in the sun; rinse well; rub in a little starch; iron when quite damp.

DANDY PUDDING.—One quart of milk, the yolks of two eggs, three table-spoonfuls of corn-starch, a little sugar; scald the milk, and when very hot stir into it the corn-starch and eggs, stirring it briskly until it thickens; when done, pour into a pudding-dish; when quite cold, pour over it a frosting made of the whites of the eggs, allowing a table-spoonful of sugar to each egg; flavor with lemon juice; brown slightly in the oven.

CHERRY JAM.—Cherry jam is one of the most delicious sweetmeats this fruit affords, and being so it should be made in the most enjoyable manner. Let the fair confectioner take equal weights of white sugar and stoned cherries, make a syrup of the sugar, simmer the cherries slowly in the syrup for twenty minutes, take them out with a perforated skimmer and spread them on dishes to cool, boil down the syrup till it is quite thick, put the cherries back and let them boil at once, then seal in glass cans. Canned cherries may be put up like any other fruit in a fourth of their weight of sugar, or even less than that; they should be thoroughly cooked, and sealed when boiling hot.

TO CLEANSE WOODWORK AROUND DOORS.—Take a pail of hot water, throw in two table-spoonfuls of pulverized borax; use a good coarse house cloth—an old coarse towel does splendidly—and wash the painting; do not use a brush; when washing places that are extra yellow or stained, soap the cloth, then sprinkle it with the dry powdered borax, and rub the places well, using plenty of rinsing water; by washing the woodwork in this way you will not remove the paint, and the borax will soften and make the hand white—a fact well worth knowing. The uses of borax in domestic economy are numerous; and one of the most valuable is its employment to aid the detergent properties of soap.

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.

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

These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for consumption, probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury: for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which of course must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium; it is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for pulmonary consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

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.

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.



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

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

SEED SWEET POTATOES.

YELLOW NANSEMOND

WILL HAVE PLANTS

IN THEIR SEASON.

PRICES LOW.

D. G. WATT & SON,

Lawrence, Kansas.

P. O. Box, 574.

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.

Book-keepers, Reporters, &c.

Corresponding and General Business

Printed at the Lawrence Press, Lawrence, Mo.

"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

Rippers, 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, Telloes, Patent Wheels, Patent

Iron Axles, Fairbanks' Standard Scales, Fence

Wire and Staples, Wooden-ware, Sections of all

kinds, Hand Corn Planters, Knuckles, Skins,

Stoves and Tinware, Railroad and Garden Bar-

rows, etc., etc.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

45-11

THE TIFFIN

Well Boring & Rock Drilling

MACHINE!

\$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 66 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.

A NEW DEPARTURE. TRAVELING

WAGON, with a full stock of

groceries, and a full stock of

clothing, and a full stock of

hardware, and a full stock of

farm implements, and a full

stock of everything that a

country store should have.

Wagon, \$85

Farm and Stock.

Little Things in Farming.

Prof. G. E. Morrow, of Champaign, writes the *Western Rural* as follows:

If all would give to others the benefits of their little discoveries and improvements, we should have a host of valuable facts in our agricultural papers. That farmers do not more generally make these things public is not mainly from any selfish motive, but from a feeling that it may be considered egotism in them to do so, or from simple lack of taking the trouble. I have never happened to meet an American farmer who had any secrets about his farm work, who was not glad to let others learn from his practice.

My attention has recently been called to this subject by noticing a few useful improvements in the neighborhood. At a farm, and a very good one it is, of Love Brothers, near Philo, my attention was called to a simple contrivance for gathering hedge trimmings. A pole fifteen feet long has four two-inch holes bored into it, in which are fastened teeth or stakes, three to five feet long. Running back are long handles. A horse is attached to each end of this big rake, being attached to a chain eight or ten feet long, so as to be out of reach of the thorny stems. One horse walks close to the hedge in the pathway left by the trimmer, as he throws the cut portion out; the other is beyond the row of brush. As they walk along the brush is not only gathered, but is closely packed, so as to be in the best shape for burning. When as much is collected as the horses can draw away from the hedge, the horses are turned back and the rake is pulled out without losing the pile of brush. The saving in time over the ordinary mode of raking is very marked.

At the same farm I saw a capital little contrivance for use in carriage washing, a work too much neglected on many farms. In one corner of the granary and tool house, just under the roof, is set a half hoghead, or a couple of barrels. Into this, or these, the water from one side of the roof is conducted, with provision to prevent overflow. At the bottom a piece of gas pipe is inserted and plugged. When to be used the plug is taken out, and a sufficient length of small rubber hose is attached, and a stream of water with a good head is at hand, to be used with or without a rose. Two or three dollars will cover the cost, and the having such an arrangement at hand will secure attention to cleaning the carriage or light wagon at many times when it might otherwise be neglected.

At the farm of Mr. E. E. Chester, five miles from this place, who ranks among our best farmers, I saw a capital arrangement of a feed rack for corn on the stalk or corn fodder. Feeding this on the ground does well when the surface is dry and clean, but much of the time we have the exact opposite of this, and much corn is lost by having to throw it on and in the mud. The ordinary racks will not answer, as the cattle throw or pull the stalks out. Of course the X-shaped rack will not do. Mr. Chester has used a very simple rack for some years with good results. Fence posts are set in a double row, three feet apart, the length desired for the rack. Good strong inch boards—thicker would be better—say a foot wide are selected; three of these are strongly nailed to the posts, leaving enough space between the second and third for the steers to easily put their heads through. The upper board prevents their throwing the stalks out, and they stand and eat almost as quietly as if fastened. Instead of the upper board, a round pole would be better on some accounts.

Mr. Chester has his feed lot on fairly sloping land. After the cattle are turned on the pastures in spring, this is plowed, turned under the corn stalks, etc., and sown to millet or Hungarian grass, great crops being secured. The land is plowed so as to have the back and dead furrows made at the same place each time, the one making a ridge, the other a furrow, for the carrying off of surface water.

Mr. C. had just been making some barbed wire fence, of which he has a good opinion, by the way. He was pleased with a plan he had used for tightening the wires—the kind used being the doubled and twisted. An end was attached to a wagon, the wheels having been locked to prevent too ready giving back. A steady pair of horses drew wagon and wire until the latter was tight enough, holding it until it was fastened to the corner posts by staples.

Growing Corn in Dry Season.

There is nothing farmers dread more than a long spell of dry weather, after their corn crops have been planted; and it happens very often that their apprehensions have not been needlessly entertained. High lands suffer most from drouth, corn crops produced thereon being invariably small and of an inferior character; any suggestions, therefore, looking to an improved system of tillage in upland farming should prove of great benefit to farmers. On this subject, Mr. Jacob H. Bruner, of Lancaster, Ind., gives his experience as follows: "I first broke the ground with a two-horse plow in the spring—sod ground. Then I cross-plowed it and gave it a few good, genuine harrowings with an iron-tooth harrow, keeping up the process until the ground was well pulverized; then the corn was

planted. Scarcely a drop of rain came until the corn was up; then I plowed it again in the dry. The weather remained dry, scarcely a drop of rain falling, so I gave the corn another good plowing, while dry weather continued. I went through it the fourth time while the ground was almost burning and scorching hot, then let it rest to fight its own way for the remainder of the season. Meanwhile the corn twisted and shriveled up at a fearful rate, and looked like dying, the ground being extremely hot and dry; the sun sending down its burning rays day after day with great power, but before the corn lost all vitality there came a refreshing rain, and put on a new life; the stalks opened out, and it grew with new vigor. At gathering time it yielded about fifty bushels per acre. The land was not manured, and only moderately good and productive in common seasons. The uncommon yield was the result of well preparing the ground before planting, and of frequent tilling during the dry weather. The corn was ready to silk and tassel when the first rain of the season came of much importance. Hence I demonstrated the fact that it pays well to prepare ground properly before seed goes into it, and also that it pays well to tend your corn all the same or more so, if possible, when the season is dry."

Early Cut Hay.

We urge upon our readers the importance of not allowing their grass and clover to stand until they are matured. The advantages of early cutting cannot be overstated. Stock, we know, will thrive and fatten on good pasture, while, upon the same grass, matured and made into hay, according to the common custom, stock will run down in flesh. This is because the nutritious juices are not saved. When the grass is matured and dried, the juices are gone even before it is cut, or they may be evaporated in the curing.

Some months ago, we gave the results of some very interesting experiments in feeding cattle on grass cut before it was headed out, showing that such grass, properly cured, will fatten cattle as well as the green grass of our best pastures, and that the aftermath, in meadows thus cut, started right up, just as the grass does on a closely-cropped pasture.

These are considerations of great importance to all farmers, and especially so to stock breeders. We therefore respectfully urge that our readers shall give this suggestion of the early cutting and curing of grass, a fair test, and that as to all their meadows, the clover should be cut as soon as it is fairly in flower. For ourselves, we aim to cut rather before than after these periods—especially when the weather is good for curing. Particular pains should be taken not to cure too much, never forgetting that the great object is to preserve and save the juices. —*Live-Stock Journal*.

Wool Suggestions.

Says the New York Herald: "It will always be best for a farmer to produce wool of one sort or the other. Wool that is neither one thing nor the other, neither long nor short, will not usually command a satisfactory price so readily as if it were either the wool clipped from a Merino sheep or from the backs of some long-wooled breed. An intelligent dealer in wool assures us that good delaine wool should be at least three inches in length, and be a round, strong staple. The practice of buying wool at an average price per pound, without regard to its quality and condition, is paying a premium for and encouraging the growth of poor and dirty wool, for grease and filth cost but a trifle per pound compared with choice, clean wool. Wool growers who raise wool above the average, as to quality and condition, can do better than to sell it at an average price by sending it to a reliable commission merchant where it will be sorted and sold according to its merits. This is a safe and satisfactory way to sell good wool. It is not to be expected that wool buyers will advise farmers to thus dispose of their wool, for it deprives them of all the commission for buying besides some twelve cents per pound extra, in addition for all the delaine wool they sort out."

Yellow Butter.

A practical farmer living on the eastern shore of Maryland, is of the opinion that no coloring matter is required to give butter the yellow tint so much desired. He says: "The best coloring for butter is a good mess of corn chopped with cut hay. My butter is a rich yellow the year round from this feed, and I have no Alderney or any other fancy stock but the ordinary eastern shore cattle, which give an abundant supply of milk and butter; good feed is the secret. If farmers feed on dry fodder and straw, and expect yellow butter, their expectations will be disappointed. Whenever it is found necessary to color butter, in addition of the golden hue which nature gives it, a small quantity of annatto will do the business. Dissolve it in a little warm cream, add a few grains of carbonate of soda, which has the color principle of the annatto, and an ounce of annatto, treated as above, will color several hundred pounds of butter; but the eastern shore farmer's plan is the better of the two."

Horses and mules are dying in Mississippi from epidemic distemper.

Veterinary Department.

Mange in Horses.

A correspondent of the Chicago Field gives the following as a safe and speedy cure for mange:

Make a mixture in the following proportions: Train or whale oil, one and one-half pints; oil of tar, two pints; spirits of turpentine, one-half pint; common sulphur, one pound.

Take the horse on to the stable floor, and with a bottle of convenient size in one hand, commence at the horse's ears, determined to saturate every hair on his body, rubbing it in well with the other hand. When there are scabs on the skin they must be raised with the finger nail, so that the mixture may reach their seat. When the animal has been thoroughly treated, take his stall in hand. Remove and throw away all the litter, scrub off the floor and dust sulphur from a cloth or bag all over it. Wash the sides and manger, and everything the horse has come in contact with, in benzine with as much turpentine in it as you can afford. Roll the horse's clothing and rub cloths in soap suds. Cleanse the harness, girths, halter, brushes—everything that is used about the horse or that the groom handles, with the benzine and turpentine.

If the animals treated are running to pasture they should be changed to another field for three weeks, else they will contract it again from their scratching places.

One thorough application of the mixture is sufficient, which ought to be made in warm weather; for I should hesitate about filling a long winter coat of hair with it.

In cold weather I would clip the horse before application, and keep him in an apartment warmed by fire for three or four days thereafter, until the skin and its pores have become natural again.

Treat all afflicted horses in your stable on the same day, else the groom will infect a cured horse the second time, with his hands, or some stable utensil.

If you are vigilant, fully alive to its infectious character, and spare no pains but follow these instructions closely, you will succeed; but half comply and you will be cursed with it so long as your laziness lasts.

I have a horse which for the last five or six weeks has had a very troublesome cough, acting as though he had the heaves. I did not wet his hay, which is a little dusty, and I have thought it might be caused by that. His breathing is sometimes a little difficult, although he has good wind and has not been over-driven.

ANSWER.—The symptoms you send are not clear enough for us to make a diagnosis. The animal having contracted a cough while eating dusty hay looks very much as though he had the heaves. You should find the following symptoms: Abdomen enlarged, flatulence, labored respiration, the expiratory act being the most interfered with, being performed by a sort of double action. Will see it by standing at his side and watching the rise and fall of his flank. His digestion will be more or less impaired; will have more difficulty in breathing when first taken from the stable to drive; but we can hardly think such is the case, as you say his wind is good. He may be suffering from a slight attack of laryngitis from having taken cold. You had better take the symptoms more closely, and if such should prove to be the fact, the following treatment will suffice: Clip the hair from the throat and apply a blister composed of pulverized cantharides, one; lard, six parts; melt the lard, stir in the cantharides, stir until cool; apply with friction. Prepare and give a purge: Seven drachms of Barbadoes aloes, made into a ball; take chloride of potash, aqua extract of belladonna, of each two; pulverized gum camphor, one; pulverized liquorice root, five ounces; molasses sufficient to make an electuary of the proper consistency. Give on the tongue a half an ounce twice a day. Heaves do not admit of treatment with a cure in view; keep the animal in a thriving condition. Give nutritious but not bulky food. —*Trif, Field and Farm*.

I have a horse ten years old which has been driven a good deal and hard, and his knees, though not having the appearance of "sprung" knees, are to all appearance straight, yet seem to be a little weak. Can anything be done to strengthen this weakness, or will the trouble be due to increase and eventuate in lameness? Please reply, and oblige.

ANSWER.—Sprung knees are caused by contraction of the flexor tendons, and when once contracted, always remain so. We often find the knees becoming seemingly weak from the effects of navicular thritis. The lesion being in the heel, the animal tries to avoid pain by throwing the weight upon his toes and elevating the heels, placing the knees in an unnatural position. In such a case, when the feet have become normal the knees will be strong again. You had better examine the feet closely for the following symptoms: Animal's inclination to stumble, shoe worn more at the toe than at the heel after having been on for a fortnight, step shortened, changing his weight from one to the other foot, usually getting better on a drive, though sometimes the reverse; feet sometimes warm after standing

two or three hours following a drive. If presenting the above symptoms you need pay no attention to the knees, but treat the feet by repeated blisters around the coronet; give long rest. If you should not succeed in making out such a case, you can use equal parts of soap liniment and oil of turpentine; mix, and apply to the knee, both in front and behind, once a day; bandage and keep the heels low; give long rest.

I have a thoroughbred stallion that has been lame for several weeks. The frogs of his feet are very sore; scratched open at the heels. It is offensive to the smell. Is it grease heel? Please give a remedy for the above.

ANSWER.—Your horse suffers from thrush. It is characterized by a fetid discharge from the frog, arising from a diseased condition of the sensitive frog. The cleft is the part affected. It is caused by uncleanness, such as the faeces, urine, etc., getting infected in the bottom of the feet and irritating the sensitive parts. When due to intrinsic causes it often proves stubborn to treat. It is then characterized by swelling of the legs. In your case the treatment will be close attention to cleanliness. With a sharp draw-knife pare away all devitalized tissue; introduce within the cleft of the frog, calomel, daily; take pine tar and linsed oil, equal parts; mix and apply to all parts of the foot, once a day. It will be well to introduce a little oakum in the cleft of the frog after the calomel. Prepare and give the animal a cathartic, composed of Barbadoes aloes, seven, ginger, two drachms, made into a ball.

J. K. BARKIN, Pres. A. HADLEY, Cashier.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.

LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK.

No. 52 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas.

General Banking & Savings Institution.

Eastern and Foreign Exchange for Sale. Coins, United States, State and County Bonds Bought and Sold. Revenue stamps for sale.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

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

EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$8,000 in 35 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per cent. the result would be \$16,000 in 35 years 4 months, 16 days; or at 10 per cent. \$32,000 in 35 years, 6 months, 5 days; at 1 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$1,000,000 in 50 years and 7 months, or during the lifetime of many a young man now 21 years of age, \$100 would of course increase to \$100,000 in the same time.

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.

JAS. G. SANDS.

COME FARMERS,

WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING

Sands' Genuine all Wool

HORSE COLLARS.

All Collars Guaranteed to be as

represented.

BIG STOCK OF

SADDLES & HARNESS

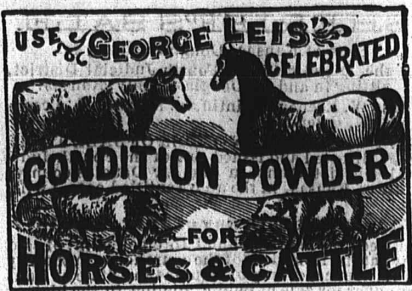
—FOR—

SPRING TRADE

JAS. G. SANDS

(Established in 1855.)

277 P.O. VICKERY, Augusta, Ga.



HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF

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

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

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



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



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

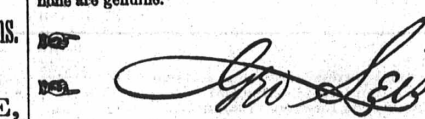


Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that judicious use of LEIS' Condition Powder in the flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For Sore Teats, apply LEIS' Chemical Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your CATTLE also require an alternative aperient and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.



LEIS' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in LEIS' Condition Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent paper dipped in a tub of will and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and is therefore the BEST REMEDY for fattening Hogs.

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



For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per package.

WHOLESALE AGENTS. FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill. BROWN, WEBSTER & COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo. MEYER, BRO. & CO., Cincinnati, O. COLLINS BROS.

Should you fail to find the powder, inclose thirty cents to the proprietor, with your name and post-office address, and they will be sent to you postpaid.

FITS & EPILEPSY

POSITIVELY CURED.

The worst cases of the longest standing, by using

DR. HEBBARD'S CURE.

IT HAS CURED THOUSANDS.

and will give \$1,000 for a case it will not benefit. A bottle sent free to all addressing

J. E. DIBBLE, Chemist. Office, 1355 Broadway, New York.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Hot Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients.

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

\$250 Reward for an Incurable case. Dr. J. P. Finner, a graduate of the University of Louisville, Ky., and a member of the Medical Association of the State of Kentucky, has devoted 40 years, exclusively to Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, and has cured thousands of cases. He will send you a full and complete list of his medicines, and will send you a full and complete list of his medicines, and will send you a full and complete list of his medicines.

Dr. Finner, 48 S. Fourth, Phila. Medicines at Druggists.

S. I. CLARK,

Commission Merch'nt

For the sale of

GRAIN, HAY

—AND—

PRODUCE GENERALLY

1192 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

