VOL. VI .-- NO. 12.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, MARCH 22, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 268.

A PRICELESS GEM.

BY W. R. BARBER.

There is a gem beside whose glean All others dull and rayless seem; No diamend from Golconda's mine With half its radiance doth shine.

This thing of light gold cannot buy, No other gem its place supply; Whose hath lost it would be poor, Though he owned India's Konnoor.

Of peerless luster, boundless worth.
'Twas never dug from out the earth,
Or ta'en from rock, or stream, or saud,
Although 'tis found in every land,

On Beauty's neck 'tis never seen, No crown displays its dazzling sheen; Yet any monarch it might grace, And 'mid his geme take foremost place.

This matchless jewel oft is found Where gems and riches least abound; In humblest dwellings it shines forth Bright as the loadstar of the North.

All honor to the glorious gem. More precious than a diadem! What though it bring nor wealth, nor fame Who does not prize—a Stainless Name?

THE WIFE'S SECRET.

BY MRS. EMILY THORNTON.

"Then you solemnly, as if in the presence of God, give this child to me? You promise never to present yourself beforeher, or make yourself known as her father; never to interfere with me in my management of her, and in allowing her to assume my name, you resign all interest in her henceforth, as long as we both district acord but age

"And as soon as this paper is signed, giving her thus to me, you will leave this State and go to California ?"

"I will, though God knows that poverty and ill-health alone prompt me to resign and forsake my motherless and only child. Well is it that my poor wife did not live to see this heart-

The strange, dissipated looking man, who uttered these words, turned away his head a moment, to conceal the tears that filled his eyes, and the quiver that passed over his pale lips, then placing his pen upon the paper before him, he wrote his name rapidly, and seizing a roll of bills offered, rushed from the room.

He nad not reached the street door, however, before he turned, and retracing his steps,

young mouth.

Unclasping then the arms that clung to his neck, he placed her gently in those of Mrs. Clifford, and with the words, "Love and be kind to my poor child," was gone.

Hours passed after his departure before Mr. and Mrs. Clifford could still the child's sobs, or divert her mind from "papa." With a mother's tact the tender-hearted woman smoothed the neglected and tangled ringlets, and gently bathed the little limbs, chapped and bleeding from exposure, whispering, as she did so, loving words and soothing promises of beautiful things that she would give her, until finally, wearled with excitement, she fell asleep within her arms.

Time assuaged the sorrows of little Maud Clifford, as she was now called. Diverted by traveling to her distant new home in New York, and by the lovely presents and rich clothing her adopted parents gave her, she soon seemed to forget the worthless father, whose love of drink had led to parting with her forever.

Never being allowed to speak his name, and moving immediately as Mr. Clifford had done to another city, among entire strangers, the dreadful dream of her baby-life seemed to fade from memory.

Surrounded, then, by love and affluence, Maud grew to womanhood, a sweet, affectionate and amiable girl.

Possessed of rare beauty, highly educated and accomplished, she appeared in society an acknowledged belle. Among the numerous young men who had sought her hand in marriage she gave decided preference to Sydney Moreland, and with the full and free consent of her parents had promised in a few weeks to celebrate their marriage.

There had been a gay party given by young Mrs. Perere, and Maud having danced nearly

couple of gentlemen strolled arm in arm down the piazza, and paused before the open win-When they spoke, she knew that one was her betrothed husband.

"Are you in earnest, Sydney?" "Most certainly! I repeat what I said just now; not all Maud Clifford's wealth or beauty would tempt me into a marriage, were she o

plebeian birth." "Yet you love Miss Clifford?"

"Devotedly! Life without her would be dreary blank. She is a lovely girl and certainly very beautiful!". "Besides having so much of the truly need

ful!" "I care not for that, as I am far from poor Had she not one cent, with her beauty and rare old family name, I would consider her the

choicest of Heaven's blessings." With these words the two moved away, and awoke, made her nervous and uncomfortable, for another home and another father suddenly presented themselves to her frightened vision. She left the gay scene early that night, and when alone in her chamber, clasped her hands in anguish of spirit, while bitter tears rolled over her cheeks.

"I know it must be so," she thought. I am room, that strange, dark man, around whose his name? In short, who am 1?"

wrapped in a deep sleep, when starting up she

murmifred: "I will know the truth, and my father's

gain approached the group he had left.

Catching a beautiful little girl about five eye in which she found the clue sought. It longed for my daughter, for the little clingyears old, in his arms, he pressed her to his was a paper resigning all right title and con- ing child I had so heartlessly deserted. God bosom, and kissed, again and again, her sweet trol of Maud Sherwood, in favor of Edward has forgiven my great sin, and the other sins Clifford and wife, and in presence of a lawyer, was signed Robert Sherwood.

One glance was enough to fill her with despair. Thrusting back the papers and relockng the desk, she returned the keys to the same pocket, and again, unobserved, reached her own apartment.

No sleep visited her eyes that night, nothing but misgivings and anxiety occupied her me from you. Do not turn away from your thoughts. When morning dawned she arose pale and wearied, yet the fatal resolution had been taken, to let matters take their own course, and the secret so long and so carefully guarded, remain still undivulged.

She knew that it was wrong, yet her love for Sydney Moreland was so great, that she could not give him up.

June had eight times come and gone since the marriage of Maud and Sydney Moreland, who now occupied a stately palatial home on Fifth Avenue. No house was more rich in its appointments, no establishment more elegant than theirs, and no husband could be more thoughtful and devoted. Yet Maud was not happy! The more she understood her husband the more she became convinced that ancient family name was of the utmost importance in his estimation. She had hoped that it was a mere temporary whim that time would remove; but, alas, she found it, as it were, a part of himself. At first the fear that her dreadful secret would be discovered, made her almost wretched, but as time passed, and nothing occurred to disturb her peace, she became calm, although ever on the alert.

About three years after her marriage, Mr. Clifford died very suddenly of apoplexy, and the shock to her nervous system was so great, that his wife followed him in less than one year Before her death, however, she told Mrs. Perere, and Maud naving danced nearly all the evening, felt weary. Taking advantage of an unobserved moment, she crossed the hall into the sitting-room, which was nearly unoccupied, and glided behind the heavy curtains of a recessed window, opening upon the back phases. After a moment of rest and quiet, a

One day, a servent informed Mrs. Moreland citement as he spoke. "Answer!" he demand-that a gentleman wanted to see her on busi- ed. "Were you not aware of this when we ness. Descending to the parlor, she saw be-fore her a gray haired respectably-dressed old gentleman, who bowed courtsously, then sank upon a seat, evidently evercome with eme-

"Did. you wish to see me, air?" at length faltered Mrs. Moreland, whose heart, by this

time began to beat tumultuously.
"I did; I could no longer be dehied the great boon of looking once more upon the face of throwing her from him; "if it was hard to give Margaret's daughter, and you are strangely like your mother of the strangely "Sir, I do not understand you! Please ex-

plain your meaning!" gasped poor Maud, me forever. Farewell!" growing pale with suppressed excitement as

"Oh, forgive me, my dear child, for I have suffered beyond description, and I can no longer slamming of the outside door of the halt only i tew moments after, she also returned to the keep silent. But I will tell you my sad hisparlor. But those words were continually tory, and you can then judge what should be ringing in her ears, and the memories they my future course. I was the son of poor but astonished ather, sale was a state of the son of poor but astonished ather, sale was the son of poor but astonished ather, sale was the son of poor but astonished ather, sale was the son of poor but astonished ather, sale was the son of poor but astonished ather, sale was the son of poor but astonished ather, sale was the son of poor but astonished ather, sale was the son of poor but astonished at the son of poor but as the son of poor b respectable parents, and was, until my twentysixth year, an industrious, steady young man. I married Margaret Mulford, a sweet young girl, to whom I was devotedly attached. We had one beautiful child, a baby girl, our little Maud. In an evil hour I became intimate with dissipated and reckless set of young men, and forgetting my wife and babe, I plunged of plebeian birth al feel assured that distant into vice and dissipation; and became in a short is this I have done? time, even worse than chemselves. Our home, neck I clung, calling him 'papa,' are too distincthitherto so comfortable and happy, was now It was my own great fault in keeping such a phy and writing. My teacher's name is Mr.
ly stamped upon my memory to be a mere fanthe scene of violence and poverty. My wite, fatal secret from my husband; but I loved him Mann; he is very good to me. School will be ly stamped upon my memory to be a mere fant the scene of violence and poverty. My wife, cy dream. But who could be be, and what was unused to hardships, sank broken hearted into an early grave. My child neglected and for-Throwing herself across her bed, she wept lorn, was a continual represent to me, and finalthe house was silent, all the innates being the house was silent, all the house was silent, all the house was mirraffed:

"I will know the truth, and my father's writing-desk, I am convinced, will divulge it."

Gliding softly into the next room where her adopted parents slept, she felt around in the darkness for the chair containing the clothing of Mr. Clifford; then, without a particle of noise, she withdrew a bunch of keys from a pocket, and stole away.

Down the staircase she groped, and not until she had gained the library and fastened the door, did she venture to light the gas.

The desk was soon opened, and package after package of papers was glanced at and thrown aside, but finally a small drawer caught her eye in which she found the clue sought. It should live. This gentleman removed to New

of my youth. The adopted parents of my little girl are both dead, which releases me in a measure from a bad and sincerely regretted promise. My soul longs to be forgiven and owned by my child, and thus have I dared to seek you. My name is Robert Sherwood. I am now a respectable man, and a christian; therefore, Maud, my daughter, do not spurn repentant father."

The poor man had risen, and stood before her with outstretched arms and a pale, anxious face; and Maud, knowing well that his words were true, threw her arms around his neck, and thanked God that he was restored to her a changed and reformed man.

But even as she clung to him sorrow approached in the form of her husband, who had entered unobserve I, and now demanded, in cold, stern tones, the name of the stranger whose presence had caused such a joyous cry. Releasing herself from her father's encircling

arms, the trembling wife approached her husband, and informed him of the circumstance already related.

Not one word issued from the set lips of Sydney Moreland until she ceased speaking, then turning with arms folded over his broad chest he coldly said: 'And you believe that trumped-up tale?"

"It is a true story. My adopted mother confided it to me on her dying bed, and also put the proof papers into my hands. Oh, Sydney, this gentleman is indeed my father."
"Woman?" fairly hissed the angry man;

"then I have married a low-born, nameless. girl, instead of the child of a rare old and aristoeratic family." "But I love you, my husband, and I have

tried to make you a good, true wife; surely

that can compensate?". "Never! I tell you all your beauty and wealth can never cover the fraud you have practiced upon me. You married, I doubt not, and no more concealments from knowing that you were other than you seemed. Tell me, is it not so?" Sydney stepped to word samile gray over more free ward her, grasping her arm tightly in his ex-

ed. "Were you not aware of this when we were married ?"

weeks before, and then all our agrangements were made. I well knew your peculiar views; but loving you so well, I could not give you up!"

"A pretty confession that; yet you call yourself a good, true wife. Go," he added,

"Sydney, forgive me! Oh, my husband, come back !" shrieked the unhappy woman, as she endeavoted to reach him, In vain. The smote upon her ears, as with a low moan she sank senseless into the arms of her grieved and

"Alas!" he fairly grouned, as he laid her back upon a sofa, chaning her cold hands in his. poor Maud! dear little Mand! Have my repentance and return brought such dreadful trouble to your loving heart?"

Then as he saw her open her eyes and glano wildly about, he whispered, white large tears rolled over his cheeks: "Oh, my child, what

Nothing that you can help, my dear father. so, I could not bear to tell what I knew would part us. He has left me now, and while I moan, I thank God for sending you to comfort

harsh manner in which he had thrown her

from him.

The more he pondered, the more wicked his from him.

The more he pondered, the more wicked his conduct appeared, and the more he longed for that tenderness and sympathy which had once been his. The pride of family which had once been his. The pride of family that had ever seemed so essential, now appeared in its true light; while the pure, warm affections of a devoted wife, became a boon of the greatest value. Could this boon ever be his? Could she forgive and love him after his cruel and shameful neglect? were questions that caused his heart to sink, and his hands to tremble with excitement and fear.

"How is this?" asked the cheery voice of his valued friend and good old family puyslcian, who happened to bend over him just as a large tear issued from his closed eyelids. "Why, man you are on the high road towards recovery, yet I find you as blue as a fish this morning! What is the matter now?"

"Doctor, I was thinking of my forsaken wife, and I was filled with horror at the remembrance of my cruelty toward her. Do you think she would forgive and come to me?"

"Thank God, my dear friend, that you are at last restored to your senses. Your wife is a noble woman and a sincere christian, therefore she will forgive as she would be torgiven. I will go this moment and ask her, so keep up good courage and hope to see her soon."

I will go this moment and ask her, so keep up good courage and hope to see her soon." With these words the old gentleman hastily

With these words with the room.

Scarcely an hour elapsed before a pair of loving arms were folded around the invalid, while words of repentance and joy issued from the lips of both.

"Mand, my darling wife, can you indeed parand love me once more?" asked Sydney,

the lips of both.

"Maud, my darling wife, can you indeed pardon and love me once more?" asked Sydney, as he kiesed her lips repeatedly.

"I always have loved you, dearest; but can it be that you forgive my keeping that fatal secret from you! I have regretted it over and over again."

"Yes, I know; and I also have seen how wicked and silly were my opinions in regard to ancient families. But we will forget the past now, and henceforth live only for each other."

"But my father, Sydney—what of my poor, dear father, who leans now so entirely upon his only child?"

"Your lather, darling, shall be my father, and as a true son will I aid you in making happy his declining years."

Sydney recovered fastunder the gentle treatment of his restored wife, and was soon able to be carried to his old home, and there, as time passed, they lived, no more foolish ideas of sncient family greatness disturbing his peace, and no more concesiments from her husband destroying, her perfect sectifitys. Together they lived in confiding love, while Mr. Shar wood's miles gravely in the footbasts and daughter.

young Folks' Column.

Premium for the Young Folks. "Oh, Sydney, do not chide me; but I can- Our little friends have manifested so much not deny it. I did not know it until a few interest in this column which has been devoted entirely to their letters, that we have conclud ed to offer a premium for the two best letters from any one of the young correspondents from ten to fourteen years of age both inclusive; letters to be received before the 4th of July 1877, at which time the premium will be given. The points of merit will consist of punctuame up, then, perhaps, you can bear it now, tion, grammar, spelling and composition. The There stands your father, cling to him, if you letters of all competitors will be published verplease, but from this hour you are parted from batim and without correction. Only two letters from each one will be admitted for the prize. The writers will select their own subjects. We will then; to the young friend of age as stated above, whose letters are declared superior to the others by two competent judges, give a beautiful silver cup with the name o the winner neatly engraved thereon. We will appoint the judges and publish their names in our next issue. When this prize is won we will offer another for writers of other ages.

> DEAR MR. EDITOR:-As I have never written to you and see that so many letters are written to you I thought I would write. On my tenth birth day, my pa presented me with an organ and now I take lessons on it and I can sing after I can play them. I go to school and study reading, spelling, grammar, geogra-Mann; he is very good to me. School will be out in one week. I have a little brother, his name is George; he had a little bird but last night the rats got up to the cage and took its head off; I cried real hard but that did not make him come back, I am not over it yet. George and I have each got a pig; mine is black and white. Well, I guess I will close for this time but it I see this in print I will write again. HELEN RIVERS. Good bye. CHANUTE, Kans., March 17, 1877.

> MR. EDITOR :- I thought as you invited all the young folks to write to you, I would try and do so. I go to school, I study reading, writing, arithmetic and orthography. I think you are very kind to devote a column for the young folks, and I think we ought to take enough interest in it to have it filled every week. I have never written for your paper before; I haven't seen one letter from Doniphan county yet, but I must stop or else you won't want to see any more from here either. If you publish this I will write again.

GEORGIANA WOLLARD. SEVERANCE. Doniphan county, Kans. [Gergiana sends a puzzle but does not give the

EDITOR SPIRIT:-I am eleven years old. We have five young calves. My father takes the SPIRIT and likes it very much. I like to read the letters in the "Young Folks' Column." If you print this letter I will write another.

If you print this letter I will write another.

I will send you a charade:
I an composed of eight letters:
My first is in Dan, but not in Ned.
My second is in over, but not in under.
My third is in wool, but not in fur.
My fourth is in are, but not in not.
My fifth is in good, but not in bad.
My sixth is in girl, but not in boy.
My seventh is in cheat, but not in swindle.
My eighth is in cart, but not in wheel.
My whole is a town in Michigan.
Yours truly, CHETTIE B. ROSS.
EMPORIA, Kans., March 15, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:-As I have been reading the 'Young Folks' Column' for a long time, and saw so many letters from the young folks, I saw so many letters from the young tolks, I thought I would add my mite also. I like your paper very well. Our school begins the 19th of March; our teacher's name is Frank Osborne. I am going; I will study geography, arithmetic, reading, spelling, grammar, history and writing. I would like to hear from Maggie Enochs oftener. Please print this, and oblige,

ELLA MINTON.

RENO, Kans., March 11, 187.

[Ella sends an enigma composed of five letters, but she omitted the fifth letter.—ED.]

DEAR MR. EDITOR :- I am eight years old. My pa takes your paper, I read the '"Young My pa takes your paper, I read the "Young Folks' Column." I have got, three sisters and one brother, he has got a dog and has a harness and wagon for him, he works like a herse. My brother caught our kitten in the sited frap. We have two red birds. I have not been to school much this winter for I have had the ague. Please print this. I will close for fear my letter will be to long.

Yours respectfully, EDITH BALDWIN.
CLINTON, Kans., March 19, 1877.

Answer to A. Mabel Look's charade, in last week's tesue, is "John G. Whittier." There was a mistake in the eleventh. For the word land read folland.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1877.

Vatrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATION'L GRANGE. Master—John T. Jones, Helena, Arkansas. Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, F. Executive committee. Alonzo Golder, Rock Falls, Illinois. D. Wyatt Aiken. Cokesbury, S. C. E. R. Shankland, Dubuque, Iowa. W. H. Chambers, Oswichee, Alabama Dudley T. Chase, Claremont, N. H.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Overseer—J. F. Willits, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Lecturer-J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas

Steward-W. D. Rippey, Severance, Donipan county.
Assistant Steward—S. W. Fisher, Mitchell coun-

Treasurer—W. P. Popence, Topeka, Shawnee eounty.
Secretary—P.B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
Chaplain—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
Gate-Keeper—Geo. Amey, Bourbon county.
Pomona—Mrs. H. M. Barnes, Manhattan Riley ceres—Mrs. H. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee

Flora—Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. Amanda Rippey,
Severance, Doniphan county.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
M. E. Hudson, chairman, Mapleton, Bourbon

Levi Dumbanld, Hartford, Lyon county. W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county. POMONA GRANGES. POMONA GRANGES.

Shawnee.county, Geo, W., Clark master, H.H.
Wallace secretary, Topeka,
Cawley county, J. U. Vainardal master, C. C.
George County, J. E. Mumford master, Mrs. J.
Barnade secretary, Junction City.
Crawford county, S. J. Konkle master, A.
Georgia secretary, Girard.
West forth county, S. J. Konkle master, A.
Georgia secretary, Girard.

6 Wyandotte county.
7 Marris county, Wallace W. Daniels master,
G. W. Comin scoretary, Council Grove.
8 Marbarea county, C. Drum master, O. Haight
searctary, Empire.
9 Summer county, Marion Summers master, Ox-

10 Saline county—no report.
11 Bondron county, M. Bowers master, H. C.
22 Biller county, Judson Winton master, E. K.
12 Biller county, Judson Winton master, E. K.
13 Bepublic county, W. H. Boyes master, G. A.
14 Franklin county, Albert Long secretary, Le

15 Reno, Kingman and Barton counties, D. C.
Turnell master, Neitherland:
16 Cherakee county, Jeseph, Wallace, master, J.
17 Kalbowali secretary, Columbus,
17 Matrin county, James W. Williams master,
18 Johnson County, D. D. Marquis master, N.
Zimmerman secretary, Stanley.

Zimmerman secretary, Stantey.
Wabannee county—no report.
Douglas; county, V. L. Besce master, Geo. Y.
Johnson secretary, Lawrence.
Neesho county—no report.
Clay county, Henry Avery secretary, Wake-23 Mitchell county, Silas Fisher master, Ben F.

22 Clay county, Henry Avery secretary, wakefield.

23 Mitchell county, Silas Fisher master, Ben F.
McMillan secretary, Beloit.

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

25 Chase county, S. N. Woodmaster, T. M. Worton secretary, Cottonwood.

26 Osage county. John Rehrig master, Miss Belle
Besse secretary, Osage City.

27 Allen county, F. M. Powers master, J. P.
Sproni secretary, Jeddo.

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

29 Coffey county, D. C. Spurgeon master, E. M.
Bonner secretary, Burlington.

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

31 Washington county, Mr. Barrett master, S. H.
Maunder secretary, Washington.

32 Jewell county, A. J. Pettegrew master, J. Mc
Cormic secretary, Vashilist master, J. N.
Insley secretary, Gwell Center.

33 Jefferson county, J. F. Willits master, J. N.
Insley secretary, Gwell Center.

34 Greenwood county, F. G. Allis master, A. V.
Chapman secretary, Envela.

35 Linn county, W. H. Shattock master, D. F.
Geyer secretary, Blooming Grove.

36 Montgomery county, C. P. Orwin master,
Liberty. Secretary not reported.

37 Elk county, J. F. Rannie master, J. K. Hall
secretary, Howard City.

38 Ottawa county, C. S. Wyeth master, Frank S.
Emerson secretary, Minneapolis.

39 Labette county, J. F. Rannie master, J. K. Hall
secretary, Howard City.

40 Brown county, W. B. Sanla master, A. Curothers secretary, Hiawatha.

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

42 Wilson county, W. S. Sanla master, James C.
G. Smith secretary, Fredonia.

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

44 Nemha county, J. H. Barnes master, Seneca.
Atchison county, John Andrews master, G.
M. Fuller secretary, Huron.

M. Fuller secretary, Huron.

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

DEPUTIES

Commissioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas State Grange, since the last session:
W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franksin county, Kansas.
George Y Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas county.
S D Underwood, Junction City, Davis county.
S D Underwood, Junction City, Davis county.
S W Fisher, Beloit, Mitchell county.
George F Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county.
S W Fisher, Beloit, Mitchell county.
George F Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county.
D C Spurgeon, Burlington, Coffey county.
James W Williams, Risley, Marion county.
R T Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county.
C S Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county.
Chas A Buck, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.
James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.
L M Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county.
John C Fore, Maywood, Wyandotte county.
F W Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county.
G M Summerville, McPherson McPher'n county.
W H Boughton, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.
W H Pierce, Oxford, Summer county.
W H Pierce, Oxford, Summer county.
W H Pierce, Oxford, Summer county.
Ira S Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county.
John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county.
E J Nason, Washington, Washington county.
W H Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
A Hamilton, Neosho Falls, Woodson county.
W D Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.
T C Deuel, Fairmount, Leavenworth county.
H M Cake, Gardner, Johnson county.
W D Ripper, Severance, Doniphan county.
T C Deuel, Fairmount, Leavenworth county.
A S Osborn, Bull City, Osborn county.
W D Royington, Cedarville, Smith county.
A Hardd, Prairie Grove, Republic county.
W B Bradd, Prairie Grove, Republic county.
Y M P Bradd, Prairie Grove, Republic county.
Y M P Hetcher, Republican City, Clay county.
J C Cuppy, Humboldt, Allen county.
W M Hills Spring, Morris county.
W M Hills Spring, Morris county.
W S Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.
W S Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.
W H Clark, Rippon, Labette county.
S N Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.
F M Ross, Sedan, Chautauqua county.
F R Ross, Sedan, Chautauqua county.
F R Rose

The New Jersey State Grange has adopted the plan of a committee on legislation, to ex-amine, press or oppose bills affecting the inter-ests of Patrons.

The store at Greenfield, Dade county, Mo., reports that during the quarter, the amount of goods sold to Patrons was \$6,000, and the amount to non-Patrons \$1,000, the dividends to Patrons being thirty per cent.

SHEET LEVEL THE GET THOUGH OF

Kansas State Grange. Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Session Held at Manhattan,

[CONCLUDED.] FRIDAY MORNING. Grange called to order by Wm. Sims, worthy

master. Roll called; twenty-four members responded. Minutes previous day's proceedings read and approved.

The following resolution was offered by Bro. McCormick, and adopted by the grange:

Resolved, That the board of canvassers provided for in the report of the committee on Co-operation, shall not be paid out of any funds in the Kansas State Grange-treasury, derived from fees and dues of subordinate

The following resolution was offered by the committee on Insurance, and, upon motion

[Signed]

Recover. That in order to place the financial coudition of the Mutual Fire Insurance company on a firm foundation, which shall lead to success, that each delegate be requested to secure the deposit of joint notes to the amount of one hundred dellars—in sums of ten dollars, and upwards—from any brother in his county, which notes shall be deposited with the treasurer of the association as a credit or capital, to be drawn on in case losses should occur before the association has secured enough our before the association has secured enough occur before the association has secured enough notes on policies to be able to pay such loss; whatever sums of money may be assessed and derived from such notes, shall be returned to the matters thereof, as soon as the association shall be able to refund the amount. The use of the notes is simply a loan of the credit of so many persons as shall give the association a capital to draw upon, of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), with which to pay losses occurring before the association has notes enough of its own, upon which to raise money enough to pay losses.

[Signed] ARTHUR SHARP.

ARTHUR SHARP, W. S. HANNA, HELEN M. BARNES,

The following was offered by Bro. W. D. Covington, and, upon motion, adopted:

Resolved, That an Auditing committee, consisting of three, shall be appointed by the master and executive committee, whose duty it shall be to meet the business officers of this grapge one week previous to our next annual meeting, at the place of meeting, and make out a complete balance sheet of the financial condition of this grange.

The committee appointed to visit the State Agricultural college, made the following report, which was adopted :

BHPORT. We, your committee, appointed to viat the Agricultural college at Manbattan, do respectfully report that they have given the college as thorough an examination as the time at their dispeasi would permit. We think the appropriations made for the college last winter have been judiciously expanded, and the huildings erected therewith, substantial and well adapted to the purpose for which they were constructed. We find the farm-not only salf-upporting, but returning an income of \$1,250.90 for the past year.

An account has been accurately kept against

for the past year.

An account has been accurately kept against each crop raised on the farm, a full exhibit of which was shown us by Prof. Shelton.

From the statement of President Anderson, we find the institution practically out of debt. Interest due on land sold more than balancing the amount the college was after smount re-Interest due on land sold more than balancing the amount the college ows. The amount received from sale of college lands constituting the endowment fund, is now about \$20,000 per annum, and is applied to the payment of the president and faculty.

We find the course of instruction used in the college to be eminently practical, theory being united with practice—though the time which can be devoted to the latter is necessarily limited, and we are of the online that the ten-

ited, and we are of the opinion that the ten-dency of such an education is more likely to lead the pupils to the adoption of agricultural and industrial pursuits than that usually adopt-

ed in other high schools and colleges.

As to further appropriations from the Leg-islature, your committee think that a barn is all that will be be needed for many years. Respectfully submitted,

J. K. MILLER, Chairman. The following was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the master of this grange be instructed to attend the next meeting of the executive committee of the National Grange, and adjust our dues to the National Grange, and that he insist upon a deduction for all our and that he usist upon a deduction for all our non-paying granges and membership; also, Resolved, That all orders and resolutions fixing fees per diem or mileage for any officers or agents of this State grange, not provided for in the constitution and by-laws of this grange, be and are hereby rescinded, and when work is required and no provision made for pay that it be fixed by the executive committee.

A resolution to make, by constitutional enactment, the State agent an elective office having been referred to the committee on Consti tution and By-laws, they reported adversely thereto, and gave as a reason, that the execu tive committee is the agent of this grange and should be left free to appoint such subordinate agents to carry out their instructions as they deem expedient; and, upon motion, the report

and recommendation was adopted. Levi Dumbauld and W. H. Jones were released from serving further on the committee on Mileage and Per diem, and S. N. Wood and W. D. Covington were appointed instead.

The committee on Insurance made the following additional report which was, upon motion, adopted : REPORT.

Deeming a fire insurance association to be one of the important enterprises to our order, we believe it ought to receive the support of members of our order, and believe the State grange should give it such encouragement as

is within its power. We would recommend that the power of assessing the notes obtained as per our recom-mendations previously made to this body, be vested in the board of directors, and that when vested in the board of directors, and that when the association is able to refund such assess-ments to the makers of the notes that all mon-eys so advanced shall be refunded, with six per cent. interest. We also recommend that said notes shall not be assessable until the amount of five thousand dollars is secured. We recommend that the articles of associa-

We recommend that the articles of associa-tion be so changed as to permit all members of the association to vote in the election of officers. Also, that the officers proceed to put in-to the field as many efficient agents as in their judgment may be necessary for the best inter-

We would recommend that notices of assessment and receipts be printed on postal cards, to save expense. We would also endorse the recommendation of the secretary, Bro. Johnson, that the office of secretary of the association be consolidated with the office of secretary of the State grange.

State grange.
All of which is respectfully submitted. ARTHUR SHARP, HELEN M. BARNES, W. S. HANNA,

The committee on Needed Legislation made report and the same was referred to a committee on Revision, which committee, having carefully revised the same, made the following REPORT.

REPORT.

We recommend—1st. That the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, in civil cases, should be confined to the townships where the defendant lives, and appeal to the district courts should be limited to one hundred dollars and over.

2d. The laws of arbitration should be changed so that it one party offers to arbitrate and the other refuses, the party refusing should be liable to, and pay all the costs in cases of suit.

3d. Reduce the rate of interest to size per cent. and make it a penal offense to contract for, or directly or indirectly receive more.

4th. Repeal the law passed hast winter, in regard to penalty on delinquent tax sales, and reduce it from fifty to twenty-five per cent.

5th. Change the law fixing the salary of county officers, so as to regulate the salaries by taxable property, instead of population.

6th. That a law be passed making silver that is 4124 grains standard silver, in one dollar, a legal tender for all amounts.

7th. Have some law passed that in all cases

legal tender for all amounts.

7th. Have some law passed that in all cases

7th. Have some law passed that in all cases of misdemeanors, presented in the name of the State, that prosecuting witness shall give security for the casts, before action is commenced. Sth. Abolish the State board of agriculture, and turn the office and business over to the State Agricultural college.

9th. Place the educational interests of the State all under one board, none of whom are to reside in the county where the institutions are located, and regulate by law the salaries of all connected with said State institutions.

16th. Provide by law for the framing by the board of education of a specific board of study for the common schools of the State.

11th. We arge upon the Legislature the most rigid cooneny in all State expenses, and would arge them to make no appropriation for public institutions that can be avoided, and reduce the number and wages of clerks and pages.

pages.
12th. That these resolutions be signed by the master and secretary, and a certified copy be ent to the presiding officers of each bran the Legislature, and that the Legislature be ur-gently requested to act in accordance there with.

The grange then adjourned to 1:30 p. m. AFTERNOON.

Grange met. J. F. Willits, overseer in the chair. Roll called; twenty-five members pres ent.

Committee on Needed Legislation made additional report, which was amended and passed, as follows:

We recommend—lat. That the Legislature make provision by law for a system of county normal school institutes; that students educated at the State university and Agricultural college should be detailed to give instruction at these normal institutes; that all money appropriated by the State for normal education should be appropriated to the support of these institutes.

nstitutes 2d. That the educational interest of the State should be under the supervision of a State board of education who should have charge of these normal institutes, and all the educational institutes, except the Agricultural college, and that our common schools and normal institutes should be organized and conducted with the view of securing the greatest efficiency with the least possible outlay of money.

3d. That we recommend an amendment of the constitution of the State on the subject of

"taxation," so as to repeal all exemptions and require property to be taxed at its true value, and providing, also, for an income tax and a license tax on business and the professions.

4th. That the Legislature be urged to change the law on taxation so that all property shall be assessed at its true market value, and providing severe penalties for assessors who shall violeta this law.

5th. That all mortgages on real estate in this State shall be assessed at their full value, taxed in the county where the land is situated, and made a lien upon the money due on the mort-

The following, offered by Arthur Sharp, was

nimously adopted : Resolved, by the State Grange of Kansas, That the habitual use of spirituous liquors is injurious in its tendencies, and renders every person so using, unit to become a member of the order of Patrons of Husbandry.

Bro. Wm. Roe offered the following, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved. That the best interests of the order demand that the executive committee, at as early a day as possible, place and keep the worthy master in the field, working in the interests of the order.

The subject of locating the next annual meet. ing was left with the executive committee. The following was, on motion, adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that Bro. A. T. Stewart should be continued in office as State agent for the ensuing year. The executive committee made the following report on a resolution offered by James Faulk ner, and referred to them:

"Resolved, That the executive committee and "Resolved, I hat the executive committee and secretary be instructed to have the constitution and proceedings of this grange printed in pamphlet form, and send one copy to the master of each subordinate grange in good standing and one copy to each delegate." We desire to report on the foregoing, that we recommend that the same be done if the cost will not exceed one hundred dollars. that the same be done it contains that the same be done in the ceed one hundred dollars.

M. E. HUDSON,

Chairman Executive Committee. The foregoing report was adopted. The grange then adjourned to 7 p. m.

EVENING. The grange was called to order by Bro. Wilits, overseer. Roll called; twenty-six members answered. The grange then passed to the fifth degree, and conferred the same in form upon John C. Fore, G. W. R. Ward, J. H. Sharp, R. T. Ewalt, W. H. Boughton, A. J. Wilcox, Watson Markley, J. E. Barrett, and Sisters N. M. Dew and Alice St. John.

judgment may be necessary for the best interests of the association.

The following was offered and passed:

That a committee of three be appointed to memorialize the Legislature on those subjects, as set forth in the report of our committee on Education, and that said committee be instructed to fittee association has made a steady and healthy growth. That the business of the office is well conducted by Geo. I Johnson, its able and efficient secretary, and that his books are nearly and accurately kept.

The following committee was appoited in accordance therewith: F. G. Adams, of Abilene; J. L. Zimmerman, of Sedgwick; C. S. Wyeth, of Ottawa.

A standing committee on Needed Legislation was appointed as follows: S. N. Wood, of Chase; H. P. Dow, of Riley, and S. M. Allen, of Douglas.

Bro. S. N. Wood moved, and the motion prevailed, that a committee of three be appointed of which Geo. Y. Johnson should be chairman, to revise the preceedings of this annual session for publication, and J. T. Stevens and P. B. Maxson were appointed as the other members of the committee.

The following was read and adopted: Resolved, That we extend our hearty thanks to the people of Manhattan, and especially to Manhattan Grange, Ro. 748, for their hospitality during this eession of our State grange, and we assure them that we shall ever hold them in grateful remembrance.

The usual resolutions of thanks to the various railroads for their kindness in reduction of fair to delegates, were passed.

The minutes of the day's proceedings were then read and approved, and, upon motion, the minutes of the entire session were adopted as

The State grange, having transacted its business in uninterrupted harmony and good will, its members having displayed, by their attend ance and strict attention to business, undimin ished faith in the order, in their remainining to the last, great hope of its ultimate success; in harmonizing, exhibited charity for each other's differences, and by their wise legislation will render more tirm the fidelity of our membership.

The fifth annual session of the Kansas State grange then closed in due form.

WILLIAM SIMS, Master. GEO. Y. JOHNSON, Secretary of the Sessions. GEO. Y. JOHNSON, J. T. STEVENS, P. B. MAXSON, Attest : P. B. MAXSON.

Secretary Kansas State Grange.

We would respectfully call your attention and the attention of the members of your grange to the following action had by the ex-ecutive committee of Ransas State Grange, at their meeting held at Emporta, Ransas, Janutheir meeting held at Emporia. Kansas, January 16th, viz.: On motion, it was ordered that the secretary of the State grange be authorized to reinstate delengment and dormant granges whenever thirteen or more members of any such grange shall have reported and paid the amount due the State grange as dues from such reinstated members from date of the last report, and payment of dues as appears of record.

All such dormant granges, or members of such, who desire to maintain their standing with the order, must respond on or before the 31st day of March, 1877, or all charters of such

arranges will be revoked, and said granges be stricken from the roll.

Any member or members of such dead or dormant grange (in case thirteen members cannot be found who will avail themselves of the provisions of the foregoing order) may, on application endorsed by the secretary and master of a working grange, or on the recommendaer of a working grange, or on the recemi tion of the county deputy, secure a **State** dimit, on the payment of their delinquent State dues, and twenty-five cents dimit fee to the secretary of State grange.

We need not review the causes which led to

the organization of the grange, for all true Pa-trons are familiar with the subject; but we would ask of you, and all true Patrons, have those causes been removed? Have we realized the objects for which we associated ourselve

the objects for which we associated ourselves together to secture? If not, our work is not done. If the objects in any degree have been accomplished, then a good work has been done, and the fact established that we should maintain our order and strengthen it.

We all know that the success of any enterprise dependent upon associated strength, must have the individual support of each member of such an association. Brothers and sisters, have we given our full share of work and confidence to the cause as individuals? If not, why have we failed to do so? The officers of the National and 3tite granges have done all the tional and State granges have done all they could with the means at their command, to as-

The order of Patrons is to line while man tille The order of Patrons is to tree white man thus the soil. It is our privilege to assist in perfecting the work and securing its blessings to ourselves and our children, handing down to generations unborn the best mystic order ever

levised among men.

Please call the attention of your members to the matter of reorganizing and report to this office at your earliest convenience WM. SIMS, W. M.

P. B. MAXSON, W. Sec. [We publish the above by request from the State secretary, that all dormant and delinquent granges may understand their duty .-

Co-operation. LECTURE READ BEFORE POMONA GRANGE

P. OF H., JEFFERSON COUNTY, AND PUBLI-CATION IN SPIRIT OF KANSAS REQUESTED BY THE GRANGE. We are told that that the world is wiser to-

day than it was yesterday; that this is a progressive age, and that the people of this country are a sanguine, enterprising race, with courage to grapple with and overcome any obstacle which may be interposed between them and a desired object. Without doubt this is true, as witness the immense strides in all productive industry. The high price of labor has stimulated inventive genius. To-day, an American watch, manufactured almost wholly by machinery, and keeping perfect time, may be had for about one-fourth the cost of one of equal finish and accuracy, made by the slow-going artisans of the old world. Old men can tell us of the days when the sickle, alone, cut the harvest, as it had for ages before. It is followed by the cradle, which, in its turn is superseded by a long list of droppers, handrakes, self-rake reapers, harvesters, and, at last, we have the Automatic binder, economically gathering every stalk of grain, and delivering a neat, wire-bound bundle. And this in almost every branch of productive industry, human labor has been rendered less rugged and more efficient, by the skill, ingenuity and intelligence of an enterprising, restless people.

But while such vast progress has been made in production, no corresponding improvement during the coming year.

has been wrought in commerce, or the machin ery of distribution. Notwithstanding the advent of steam navigation and railways, and the consequent quickening of exchanges, there has been no sensible cheapening of such exchanges. Our produce, before it reaches the artizan, in a distant city, passes through many hands, and often costs him several times what we receive; and the same is true of the artizan's wares and fabrics. He often receives but dimes for the product of his skill and labor where the same cost us dollars. Produce, on its way to the consumer, is tolled by a locust-horde of hucksters, agents, carriers, and dealers of various degrees, and in the end it is found that Trade has appropriated the grist, and left only the toll to Production. Thirty years ago the eminent Parke Godwin, writing of commerce, said:

said:

Commerce is designed to bring the producer and consumer into relation; that is, if it has any object. But in itself it produces nothing; it adds nothing to the commodities which it circulates. It is obviously, then, for the general interest to reduce commercial agents to the smallest number, and to carry over the excess to some productive employment. In our societies precisely the contrary takes place; the agents of commerce are multiplied beyond measure, designed to play a subordinate part, they have usurped the highest rank; they absorb the largest proportion of the common dividend, out of all proportion to the service they render. They hold the producer in servile dependence; they reduce to its lowest terms the wages of workmen, and they extort from the consumer without mercy. We know very well that humanity must employ a portion of its force in the transportation of products, in order to bring them within reach of the consumer. But it is evident that it ought to devote to this task only the force that is rigorously necessary. Every expenditure of time or money beyond this minimum heirs a real less. ote to this task only the force that is rigorous-necessary. Every expenditure of time or loney beyond this minimum being a real loss

Certainly commerce is necessary and exchanges indispensable, as we cannot each produce all that we need or all that satisfies our wants, and it is utterly idle and foolish to rail at retail dealers and middle-men. They are no more at fault than the scythe and cradle which the mower and harvester have superseded. We employ them and we must pay them. But there is a way out of this difficulty. and that is through "co-operation." Of course there are obstacles in the way of successful co-operation, as there are to the way of every other enterprise by which humanity is benefited. But that these obstacles are not insurmountable is made plain by history, and all specious arguments against co-operation are silenced by the simple truth that co-operation is no untried theory, but an existing, indisput-

Thirty years ago, a dozen poor weavers of Rochdale, England, barely able to eke out a living from their scanty wages; met and resolved to make what they earned go further by buying at wholesale, the necessaries of life. They formed an organization and commenced the acquisition of capital to do business with. by assessing each member twenty pence per week. At the end of a year one hundred and forty dollars had been saved. After renting and fitting up a room only seventy-five dollars remained to invest in the necessaries of life. In the language of the historian, "As the store was opened, scoffers and skentics stood around to hoot and icer. but the pioneers minded their own business and let the heather rage."

Such was the humble beginning of an association of poor laborers, which has ever since been prosperous and successful. The association now numbers seventy-five thousand members, wields a capital of nearly a million dollars; owns several stores and mills; an extensive central warehouse and a magnificent library and reading room, free to members and their families. Many societies have been organized after the modele of the "Rochdale pioneers," with varying success, while some have failed through incompetency or dishonesty of employes.

we are an agricultural community, consequently the volume of our exchanges is small and we cannot expect brilliant or startling results from co-operative trading, but farming is a business of very moderate profits, and we must not despise small economies. A few cents saved on each purchase where we buy frequently, will soon aggregate a considerable amount. The difficulties in the way of successful co-operation, are, first. A lack of confidence in each other. Second. We are apt to shrink from the care and toresight required to achieve success in such an enterprise; but the most serious obstacle, is the habit Western people generally have of trading on credit. Upon this, an eminent author says: "The co-operative store which seeks or desires credit, is morally certain to be well advanced on the road to ruin. For of the essence of co-operation is cash payment, and the concern which buys on credit, will naturally sell on credit, thus dooming itself and its members to flounder in a quagmire of embarrassment and to work for 'dead horse' evermore. But, on the other hand, the habit of thrift, energy and foresight which is involved in the successful conducting of a co-operative store, cannot but be permanently advantageous to its members,"

In conclusion, I am sanguine we will in time overcome whatever difficulties may appear, and again verify the adage, "In union there is strength," and demonstrate that we are superior to that faithless apathy which rejects the proffered good, because mutual and devoted efforts are required to achieve it.

The Vermont granges are generally very prosperous. Bridgewater Grange has built a hall, costing dearly \$4,000. South Shaftsbury Grange hall and store cost \$3,000. St. Johnsbury has a very prosperous grange store, which supplies the granges in the county with dry goods and groceries, and also purchases the farmers' products and ships them to the cities. Essex Center, Westford, Bondville, Ludlow, Cavendis and many other granges have built

Kansas State Hews.

A PANTHER or some other equally destructive animal has been disturbing the farmers of

THE citizens of Williamsburg are still calling for a hotel. Some enterprising man should look into this business.

N. L. PRENTISS' lecture on Pike's Peak, has been well received in the various towns where he has delivered it.

A SOLDIER named Boyer, was convicted of passing counterfeit money in Leavenworth a few days since and in default of bail was committed to prison.

SAYS the Leavenworth Times : "It is reported by fruit growers who were in the city yesterday, that all danger now to peaches is passed, and that the crop bids fair to be the best known for years."

M. C. SCHAEFFENBERG, United States mar shal for Colorado, having appropriated gov ernment funds for his own personal benefit has been convicted and now peacefully reposed within the walls of the Kansas State penitentiary where he will remain for two years.

INFORMATION is wanted as to the where abouts of Rev.Mr.Latimer, formerly residing in Dickinson county. When last heard of, he was traveling in a covered carriage from Washington county toward home. Address J. Ayers, Cheever, Kansas. State papers please copy.

THE Ottawa Republican says : "The biggest and finest rooster we have seen in the State, was received from Wm. Booth, of Leavenworth, last Thursday, by Mr. B. C. McQuesten. This whale of a chicken is a Light Brahma, and stands about three feet high at his best, and has frame enough for lifty pounds of

SAYS a writer to the Ottawa Republican: Williamsburg has two lawyers, three doctors, one real estate agent, three dealers in general merchandise, one hardware, stove and tinware store, one furniture store, one drug store, two butcher shops, one barber shop, one livery stable, two lumber yards, one elevator, one news depot, one hotel and seven or eight eandidates for the post-office."

SAYS the Ottawa Triumph: "Mr. Jasper Robinson this week retired from the grange store as agent, being succeeded by Mr. J. G. Spencer. Jasper made a popular and competent agent, and his successor will prove not one whit behind him in this respect, having had some fifteen years experience as a merchant. The stock of the store is also to be largely increased."

A MAN named Minick living in Ottawa accidentally shot himself with a revolver, a fordays ago. He was looking in the muzzle when the thing went off, and the ball entered his jaw under the right side, and passed through his neck, and was cut out several days after at the back of his neck. The wound is a dangerous one, but not necessarily fatal. The jaw bone is tractured, and an artery severed, but the man is now getting along all right.

THE Times of Leavenworth, says : "The regular annual meeting of the Leavenworth Poul-try and Pet Stock Association was held at the city attorney's office Tuesday evening, March 13th, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Wm. Booth; vice-president, J. W. Wheeler; secretary, N. R. Nye; treasurer, C. Cunningham. The president appointed the following as executive committee: Messrs. William Davis, W. H. Cook and W. Z. Clark. A resolution was o hold the third annual exhibition of FEEL MYSELF A NEW MAN. this association Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, December 18, 19 and 20, 1877."

THE Manhattan Nationalist speaks well when it says: "Nearly all our farmers who are in embarrassed circumstances, belong to one of two classes. 1st. Those who commenced farming on their own account, without knowing anything shout the business. 2d. Those who were so impatient to get ahead that they rushed recklessly into debt—that is, bet on the chances and lost. No man should be surprised if he tails in any kind of business he goes into without having first served an apprenticeship, and the farmer who tries to get rich by speculating on somebody else's money is as liable to get embarrassed as any other speculators. Moral-Learn your business, and don't try to swell too

THE Garnett Plaindealer says: "A most heartless case of desertion was brought to our notice last week. On the previous Saturday an old, helpless lady, being over ninety years of age. was put aboard one of the L., L. & G. coaches at Leavenworth, just as the train was leaving for the South. When the conductor came around, the old lady had neither ticket nor money, and from her statements it was supposed that she had friends who would meet her, and take charge of her. And in this way she passed on through to Garnett, where the conductor reported the case to Mayor Gordon, and put her off the train. Mr. Gordon had her cared for until Monday, when she was taken back to Leavenworth."

WE find the following in the Leavenworth Times of the 16th: "During the past four years there has been throughout this and other ountles a systematic operation in horse flesh, which has baffled the attempts of all who have endeavored to trap the thieves, or even trace up the stolen property. A vigilance commit-tee was at one time organized in this county, and it was for a time thought they would prove successful in the protection of property; but their efforts proved unsuccessful, and the losses of horses still continued to harass those who wiled valuable animals. The committee was owned valuable animals. The committee was finally disbanded, and the work put into the hands of the Miscourt Valley detective agency, with all the facts and points pertaining to it. For some time t was appailt work, but dually Octobre Gedurd, with the assistance of able

employes, began to find what seemed to be 'color,' and on Tuesday after shadowing a man known as Bill McGill to Wyandotte where he was wont to 'bum' in saloons the first 'lead' was struck which will probably lead to the discovery of the entire 'lode' or gang. McGill was suspected of having, in company with a man calling himself Dunham, stolen a horse belonging to Mr. Louis Ketchum in Wyandotte county. The prisoner was neatly caught, handcuffed and brought here, and the horse which was tound in his possession promptly identified and replevined by Mr. Ketchum who was in the city on Wednesday. On Wednesday evening McGill 'squealed' on the others whom he said were cognizant of the operations of the band and Detective Goddard at once began to look after them. Finding it an easy matter to get his men, four of the suspected parties were corralled yesterday, near Big Stranger, and brought to this city for trial. Their names as given by the detectives are Old Joe Miller,' Frank Ream, W. M. Chafin and James Smith. Some of the animals which are alleged to have passed through their hands, are said to have been stolen from Henry Still some time ago."

A EC DIMINE

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

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

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

VEGETINE

Does not deceive invalidainto false hopes by purg-ing and creating a fictitions appetite. but assists nature, in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health. VEGETINE

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

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

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

PROOF.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BGSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

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

Expectfully yours,

U.L. PETTINGILL.

Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co., 19 State St., Boston.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16, 1872.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16, 1872.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—The two bottles of VEGETINE furnished me by your agent, my wife has used with great benefit.

For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and coativenes; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of VEGETINE.

She was also troubled with Dyspania and General Deblity, and has been greatly benefited.

THOS. GILMORE, 229% Walnut street.

NATICK, Mass., June 1, 1872.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Through the advice, and earnest persuasion of Rev. E. S. Best, of this place, I have been taking VEGETINE for Dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years.

Thave used only two bottles and already feel myself a new man. Respectfully,

RR. J. W. CARTER.

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1874.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 154 1-3 dozen (1852 bottles) of your VEGE-TINE since April 12, 1870, and can' truly say that it has given the best satisfication of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customiers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of Scrofulous Tumors being cured by VEGETINE alone in this vicinity.

Very respectfully yours,

A. L. GILMAN, 468 Broadway.

To H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass. Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists. PATRONS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

Douglas County, Kan

JUSTUS HOWELL.

Secretary and Agent. DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

GRAIN, FLOUR

es Proceeding, resulted SEEDS OF ALL KINDS

No. 88 Massachusetts Street,

Lawrence, - - Kane

CENTAUR

LINIMENTS.

One kind for the Human Family. The other for Horses and Animals.

These Liniments are simply the wonder of the world. Their effects are little less than marvelous. The White Liniment is for the human family. It will drive Rheumatism, Sciatica and Neuralgia from the system; oures Lumbago, Chillblains, Lock-jaw, Palsy, Itch, and most Cutane-ous Eruptions; it extracts frost from frozen hands and feet, and the poison of bites and stings of venomous reptiles; it subdues swellings, and allevi ates pain of every kind. When sprains or bruise occur, it is the most potent remedy ever discover ed to heal the injured parts. The Centaur Lini ment is used with great efficacy for Sore Throat, Toothache, Caked Breasts, Earache, and Weak Back. The following is but a sample of umerous testimonials :

numerous testimonials:

"INDIANA HOME, JEFF. CO., IND., May 28, 1873.

"I think it my duty to inform you that I have suffered much with awollen feet and chords. A few bottles of Centaur Liniment has done the work for me. I have not been free from these swellings in eight years. Now I am perfectly well. The Liniment ought to be applied warm.

BENJAMIN BROWN."

The proof is in the trial. It is reliable, it is handy, it is cheap, and every family should have the White Centaur Liniment.

The Yellow Centaur Liniment is adapted to the tough muscles, cords and flesh of horses an animals. It has performed more wonderful cures in three years, of Spayin, Strain, Wind-galls, Scratches, Sweeny, and general Lameness, than all other remedles in existence. Read what the

all other remedies in existence. Read what the great expressmen say of it:

"New York, January, 1874.

"Every owner of horsea should give the Centaur Liniment a tria). We consider it the best article ever used in our stables.

"H. MARSH, Supt. J. S. Ex. Stables, N. Y.

"A. S. OLIN, Supt. V. S. Ex. Stables, N. Y.

The best patrons of this Liniment are Farriers

and Veterinary Surgeons, who are continually us-ing some Liniment. It heals Galls, Wounds and Poll-evil, removes Swellings, and is worth millions of dollars annually to Farmers, Livery-men Stock-growers, Sheep-raisers, and those having orses or cattle.

What a Farrier cannot do for \$20 the Centau

Liniment will do at a trifling cost.

These Liniments are sold by all dealers through

out the country. They are warranted by the proprietors, and a bottle will be given to any Farrier or Physician who desires to test them

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

Pitcher's Castoria is a complete substitute or Castor Oil, and is as pleasant to take as Honey. It is particularly adapted to Teething and irritable children. It destroys worms, assimilates the food, regulates the Stomach, and cures Wind Colic. Few remedies are as efficacious for Feverishness, Croup, Worms and Whooping Cough. Castoria is a scientific and purely vegetable preparation, more effective than Castor Oil and neithe rags nor gripes. Prepared by Messrs. J. B. Ross & Co., 46 Dey St., New York, from the receipe of Samuel Pitcher, M. D., of Barnstable, Mass. ESTABLISHED

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

"A," ELEVATOR

GENERAL

GRAIN, STORAGE

-AND

COMMISSION

MERCHANTS

STEAMBOAT AGENTS

And Manufacturers' Agents

FOR

Distributing Goods Received in Bulk.

Office and Salesroom, Opposite Union Depot. HANSAS CITY, MO. Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing Boxes and Fruit Packages

Manufactured at

LAWRENCE, KAS.

The undersigned will furnish above manufactur-i articles on short notice so

CHEAP FOR CASHO!

That all dealers need not go out of the State for J. N. Roberts & Co.

PARTICULAR

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

THE ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE, JOBBERS IN widthenfinited Active at

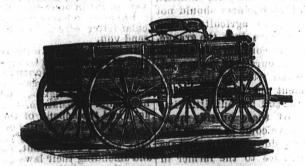
DRY GOODS, OLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS. ETC, ETC.

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 innuisak to reason adrow in a distress the control strong and to the strong and t

FISH BROTHERS WAGON



K. C. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT CO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR John P. Manny Reapers and Mowers. Skinner Improved Plows,

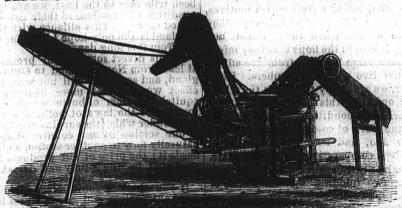
Adams & French Harvester. McSherry Grain Drills, springfield Pitt's Thresher. Obio Sulky Rake.

We guarantee these goods equal to any in the market.

WILDER & PALM.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

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



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,

the sored they have for sale this year. but if we meet with difficulties we much

the core they have for sale this real TABER day then recording them as on the reduced rates of feet all in the

STEVENS PATENT EOG CASES. NO. 408 DELAWARE ST., BET. 4TH & 5TH,

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1877.

HOME EDUCATION FOR THE GRANGE. Every day's observation impresses more deeply upon our minds the necessity of education on the part of the capital that is now against you, or farmer, that he may be fitted to cope successfully with the disadvantages that are constantly appearing in the pathway that leads to the goal which they, as a class, are, striving to reach through that powerful organization, the grange. The fact that a knowledge of general business has, for generations, been considered by the farmer the least essential element to success in his branch of industry, renders the task of attempting to acquire this knowledge doubly hard. Because the new road seems as yet so imperfectly marked out it is next to impossible to decide in favor of leaving the old beaten track to travel in unexplored territory. The question that here arises is what makes the view from your position so clouded. And the response that stands ready is simply the utter absence of a knowledge of, perhaps it would not be too much to say, the fundamental principles of commercial enterprises. It is not to be expected that the farmer should have a thorough knowledge of the dry goods trade or the grocery trade. Neither would we leave the inference that he is the most ignorant citizen in the civilized community because he has not. Put the dry goods merchant or the grocer on a farm and he will be as inefficient as the farmer would be in a salesroom. But the point is just here, we would have the farmer repose more confidence in his own ability to transact business for 'himself, even though that business should not pertain directly to agriculture, and carry that confidence into the grange. Having had some considerable experience on the farm ourselves, we can fully appreciate the truth of the oft-repeated statement that the hard-working tiller of the soil has but little time for the study of these outside questions, but we have come to realize that these are not outside questions, but are of vital importance to the farmer in this great step towards his independence in the business world, and if they would succeed in perfecting the work for the study of these outside quesalready begun, it must receive time and was introduced, has ordered it printattention. You can learn all that is necessary to know by reading regularly the various journals that are pub- Should this act prove acceptable to our lished in the interest of the order and through your grange. Make the questional we may practically have one law, in substance, for the government of co-options now so constantly before you, a home study, and let us speedily begin which would be very useful to us, esto realize substantial benefits from this pecially in view of our inter-State and long season of talk.

Petrons and farmers. We found in this county some of the most earnest and letters to me from their most promwide-awake Patrons in the State; but we also found some who had joined the order out of purely selfish motives, who have fallen out by the way; they trated capital. This alliance with Old were drones when they joined, and England is the only hope I have for reonly joined in the hope that they might receive large benefits from the efforts of the live working members. However, we are happy to say, on the whole the order in this county is in a very flourishing condition. They entered on the work of co-operation nearly one year ago, and now have, we think, the best co-operative store in the State. This institution sold on Saturday last, over five hundred dollars' worth of goods for cash.

When we laid before them the plan of our State Co-operative Association. and the necessity of prompt action on the part of the Patrons of the State, to enable us to start at the earliest possible moment, the live members all over the county took stock in our State association; they did not do it grudgingly. but on the contrary were earnest that we should succeed as soon as possible.

If the Patrons of the State would only wake up to the necessities of the hour, and subscribe the ten thousand dollars necessary for us to have, to commence business, we feel certain their money would come back to them immediately, partly in the shape of a much larger price they would be able to get for the eighty million bushels of surplus corn they have for sale this year. and in reduced rates of freight.

Now we appeal to the Patrons of the State to take hold of the work with a firm and steadfast resolution to sucseed. We can do it if we will. Let it ternally, M. C. Mowry not be said of the Patrons of Kansas, LAWRENCE, March 20, 1677, 1990

"they failed because they did not have energy enough to work out their own freedom from any kind of oppression, come from what source it may." Now, Patrons, it is for you to decide, will you shake off the shackles of organized end of the chapter, or at least so long will you be slaves forevermore?

DURING the past fortnight we have sent to a number of those of our subscribers who are in arrears, a statement of their account, requesting that they respond promptly. We do this for the purpose of balancing what remains unpaid of the older subscriptious, which deal of punching up to move them. I we said nothing about when the busiwe said nothing about when the business of the country was so depressed that a dollar was almost a stranger to many purses. We feel now that these little accounts can be paid, and hope that each will give the matter their immediate attention.

STATE LECTURER'S APPOINTMENTS. I will go to Jackson county, arriving at Holton, on Tuesday, April 3d, and will fill appointments for four or five days. Bro. W. H. Jones, of Holton, will fix time and place for meetings. J. T. STEVENS, State Lecturer.

FROM STATE MASTER.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- For the informa tion of the fraternity, please give place in your paper to the following from the worthy master of National Grange. WM. SIMS.

TOPEKA, March 21, 1877.

WM. SIMS, ESQ., MASTER OF STATE GRANGE-My Dear Sir and Bro .: - Or my return home after several weeks absence, I am pleased to find yours of the 3d ult. You have the great principles of our order, not only in the head but at heart, and they are well set forth in your letters, assuring me of their advancement in your jurisdiction. * *.

I happen to have one copy of my cir-cular letter of July on hand which I send you.

send you.

In accordance with the recommendation of the National Grange, commencing on page 128 of Journals, I have prepared "an act to create and regulate co-operative societies," which is now before our Legislature. In framing this act I had the benefit of the experience of co-operative societies of the United

ed. I am expecting to receive a number of copies, one of which I will send to the master of each State grange erative associations whenever formed nternational purposes

The organization of the Anglo-Amer-STATE LECTURER'S WORK.

We spent all of last week in Johnican Co-operative company is progressing steadily. The English societies exwe spent all of last week in John-son county, lecturing every day to the of the National Grauge upon this subthrough their Co

inent men. The South and West have so long been tributary to the East, we are in condition of vassalage to their concen

Let us divert some of our products at least from New England to Old England, and see if it will not have the effect we desire—a more liberal and equitable system of business; the restoration of the laws of political economics. omy, under which the surplus of money in our section of our country should naturally flow to another section which needs it; the price of our products be regulated by the supply and demand, instead of by bulls and bears.

If you think I could advance these

reat enterprises and our business in terests generally, by lecturing in your jurisdiction, I may do so this summer. Faithfully and fraternally yours, JOHN T. JONES. BARTON, Ark., March 5, 1877.

STATE CO-OPERATION.

EDITOR SPIRIT:-The good work

goes bravely on. Our agents who are 1800. at work send us cheering reports which augur well for the success of this great enterprise. Whenever the subject is properly brought before the Patrons. they are not only willing but anxious to contribute their share towards helping the cause right along. There are some agents we have not heard from yet. Brethren, let us hear from you often. Keep the subject before the Patrons in your vicinity, and success will crown your efforts. We must not ex-pect to have fair sailing all the time; but if we meet with difficulties we must overcome them, regarding them as only opportunities to test our faith in the cause. Brethren, push on the good work. "Never weary in well doing," firmly believing that in due time we shall reap if we faint not. Yours fraternally, M. C. MOWRY.

EDITOR SPIRIT: - Enclosed find two dollars which you will please enter as a credit on my subscription to the SPIRas you continue to lay on sledge-ham-mer blows on the various gigantic monopolies that curse our country.

The grauges in this county are generally rather in a low condition. Some of them are buying most of their goods by co-operation, but so far as I know, there is nothing doing to carry out or help on the plan proposed by the National or State grange. The fact is, the farmers are a slow set and need a good war path in some parts of the State, and would like right here to ask you on what conditions you would come up here and try to wake up the sleepy grangers, for I think that you are just the man that could do it.

Fraternally yours,
H. HAMILTON. BEATTIE, March 17, 1877.

We will endeavor to visit Marshall county sometime during the spring, and in the meantime would be pleased to hear that all Patrons within its iurisdiction had advanced to a position where they may contemplate with unclouded vision their situation, and understand that their first duty as memprinciples and assist in its practical workings, by pulling together as one man, co-operate.

ITEMS FROM COUNTY HORTICUL-TURAL SOCIETY

The secretary introduced Mr. F. R. Tingstrum, who claimed to have a cure-all for the injuries of all noxious in-sects, known as the "Orchardist's Shield.

Mr. Tingstrum said that the insects ust passed in discussion (canker worm and codling moth) had been driven from his State (Delaware) by the mixture which he was offering to the people of this State. It was a sure protection to trees from the attacks of borers. It was patented. He was not selling it because he was in need of money. was not the inventor of this nostrum, but the vendor of it. His father was a heavy fruit-grower in Delaware, and the necessity of something of the kind induced him to experiment with substances, which fially resulted in the rec-

ipe he was now offering.

Mr. Deming, and several others questioned Mr. Tingstrum upon the natural history of the insects he proposed to di-vert from preying upon trees and fruits by the mixture in question, and found him very ignorant of important facts, which led many to conclude that the preparation was in no degree worthy of even a trial.

Mr. Underwood-We come together for the purpose of telling what we know, and I think the gentleman should be willing to tell us what his preparation is made of.

in time for publication with the proceedings. The committee made the following report:

Your committee would beg leave to report, that from the statements of Mr. Tingstrum, concerning the preparation known as the "Orchardist's Shield" which he is offering to the people of this county, at the cost of five dol-

E. A. COLEMAN, H. S. FILMORE, G. C. BRACKETT,

Mr. Tingstrum furnished the committee with the accompanying certificate: This is to certify that we have been using in This is to certify that we have been using in our orchards, the composition invented and sold to us by F. R. Tingstrum, for some time past, and in every case have found it a perfect protection from borers and all other insects, and even animals inclined to attack the trunks of trees, and that in no case within our knowledge has the application been detrimental to the growth or health of the tree to which it has been applied.

A. B. COOPER.

[This appears to have no date or residence.-SECRETARY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A SEVERE shock of earthquake, lasting forty seconds, was felt at North Troy, Vermont, on Monday morning Troy,

Ex-Gov. EMERY WASHBURNE died at his residence in Cambridge, Mass., last Sunday, after an illness of four weeks. He was born February 14,

THE gold exchange of New York City dissolved on Tuesday, and their room will be used in future by the stock exchange for the sale of gold bonds and stocks.

A CHICAGO dispatch of Monday says: "A driving snow fell the entire afternoon and blockaded the streets to travel, except in beaten tracks, which were partly cleaned by snow plows."

On the 20th inst. the Ohio Legislature elected Stanley Matthews, Republican, to fill John Sherman's unexpired term in the United States Senate. Mem term in the United States Senate. Members of both branches of the general assembly, without respect to party attended a banquet given by the new senator. Speeches were made by Republicans and Democrats, congratulating Senator Matthews and each other that so fair-minded and cultivated a pentional was chosen senator from Ohio.

iri and although I have been slow this time I want you to understand distinctly, that I shall want your paper to the end of the chapter, or at least so long 000; C. C. Savage & Co. \$5,000; the Patent Metallic Brush company \$5,000; other occupants lose about \$5,000. Capt. Griffith, of the Hook and Ladder company, fell through a floor and was seriously injured. An incident connected with the fire was the death of Mr. Lewis B. Rice, the proprietor of the American house, who was sixty-seven years of age. He was in the office of the hotel when the alarm and excitement which naturally followed, affected him, so that he fell to the floor insensible, and in five minutes was dead. De-ceased was one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Bos-ton, having for more than forty years been engaged in the hotel business at the present stand."

POSTMASTER-GENERAL KEY, in reply to a letter of Senator Merrimon, asking for information in relation to the distribution of patronage in the South says: "I will endeavor to explain the situation as clearly and as briefly as I can. When a vacancy exists in any office connected with this bers of our noble order, is to support its business is directly affected by the apsatisfaction to the business interests of the community. While I shall always be glad to receive the advice of senators and representatives in Congress, touching matters of this kind, yet, I shall not consider myself as in any way bound to act upon it. My desire is to do the greatest good to the greatest number, and to this end I shall always be glad to have your co-operation. I very much regret I did not see you shall be glad to any time.

A London dispatch of the 20th says Several highly distinguished European officers long investigating the strength of the Turkish army, state that the official estimates are greatly exaggerated. The Turks have on the Danube and in Bosnia and Herzego-vinia 159,000 men with, what seems hardly credible, 225 cannon. This force they are preparing to strengthen with a reserve of 25,000. They have on the Asiatic frontier about 75,000 men and 120 cannon. Altogether their army numbers 259,000. It is asserted that the stipulation relative to Russians disarming, which could not appear in the protocol, is embodied in a special dispatch of Russia to Count Schwaloff who is empowered to give a copy to Lord Derby. The London Times says that nover within the memory of man has there been such enduring excitement in Constantineple. We may hope, however, that the Porte still possesses sufficient authority to maintain domestic quiet. Whatever may be the state of On motion, the matter was referred the empire, it has the advantage that to a committee, with request to report greater part of the Christian population have a profound dread of war, and however much they dislike the Turks they shrink from the process of liber-

PRESIDENT HAYES has appointed Frederick Douglass to be United States marshal for the District of Columbia. lars for a single recipe, we do not consider it compatible with the interest of this society to recommend the same to the orchardists of this county, and would advise the people to wait further developments before investing in this companied.

Alexander of Washington and George Hill of Georgetown, went on his bond for \$20.000. A large number of applications are provided in the District of Columbia, and qualified and took charge of the office on Monday afternoon. Columbias Hill of Georgetown, went on his bond for \$20,000. A large number of applicants for office were in attendance be-fore he qualified, but Mr. Douglass intimated that he was not in favor of removing any good men and would make no changes without careful considera-tion. The vacancy caused by the resignation of Col. Phillips who had been for twenty-five years chief deputy, was to-day filled by the appointment of T. P. Williams, who for many years has been assistant clerk of the supreme court of the district. This action is regarded generally with very great fa-vor by the bar and the public at large.

THE Democrats of New Orleans say that Gov. Packard is making extensive preparations to maintain by force his position against the Nichols govern-ment, and warns the citizens to be prepared for the turning loose of a gang of negroes led by desperate men, for such they say, is the evident policy of Packard.

THE following important case was reported by a New York exchange of the 17th inst.: "On the 16th of January, 1876, Mrs. George Kane, the wife of a laborer, attempted to get on a Flushing avenue car at Fulton ferry. The car was started in response to the starter's bell, and she was thrown to the pave ment. Her hip and spine were severely injured and she was forced to go on ly injured and she was forced to go on crutches. She recovered \$2,700 from the Brooklyn City Railroad company for her injuries. Her husband then sued the company for \$10,000 damages for the loss of his wife's services, and the suit, which was the first of the kind ever known in Brooklyn, resulted in a verdict for Kane for \$3,500. The company appealed the case on the ground of excessive damages, and a new trial was ordered. Yesterday the second trial was had before Justice Neilson. The pale and haggard wife hobbled to the witness stand on crutches. She testified that the car was not in motion when she endeavored to get an, and that

A Boston dispatch, of the 16th inst., says: "A fire broke out at midnight last night in the Codman building, on The defence was that the passenger was guilty of contributory negligence in getting on the car while it was in motion. The jury returned a verdict of \$6,500 for the plaintiff. Mr. Winchester Britton, the company's lawyer, who regarded the first verdict as excessive, excitedly gave instant notice of his intention to appeal again."

THE following railroad news concerning treight and passenger rates was telegraphed from Chicago on the 17th inst.: "Freight rates on all grains but wheat have been reduced three and one-half cents, the new rates co continue until April 1st. When the new passenger rates to New York from the West were announced by the passenger agents, who met in St. Louis, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad refused to accept the advance and continued to sell tickets at the old rate, \$18. This action was understood to be in furtherance of the Vanderbilt policy in the New York Central competition. It was expected that the Lake Shore would soon agree to the advance, but that not having been done, other roads will undoubtedly return to the old fig-ures in a few days. Late this evening ists in any office connected with this department in the Southern States, preference will be given to a Republiagain to the figures of the Lake Shore preference will be given to a Republican, all other things being equal, but should it be impossible to find a Republican who will be satisfactory to a large majority of the people whose business is directly affected by the appointment, or in case of coutest I shall not hesitate to step outside to select a person who in my judgment will give satisfaction to the business interests of Jackson & Great Northern railroad at Railroad company, to-day, bought the Jackson & Great Northern railroad at New Orleans, paying for it \$1,050,000, and assuming all mortgages and indebtedness. The northern section of the road will be bought next month by the same company, and will give the Illi-nois Central an outlet to New Orleans."

> WHEN your liver is out of order use Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, and you will assist the billiary system in regaining a healthy condition, and get rid of many distressing symptoms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets.	
St. Louis, March 21,	1877.
Flour-fall, superfine \$5.25	
extra 6.10	
XX 6.60	@ 6.85
Wheat-No. 2 fall 1.51	@ 1.511
	@ 1.47
Corn—No 2 mixed	@ 1.43 @ 36
Que-No 2 mixed	a 841
	6 50°
Rye - No 2	
Pork 14.40	@14.60
Bulk Meats 6	(4) 8
Bacon	
Lard	@ 94
Butter—creamery	@ 35
dairy	
Eggs	a 124
CHICAGO, March 21,	
Flour	@ 7.00 @ 1.26: @ 1.15
No. 3	% 1 15 ·
Corn	4 0
	@ 84
Pork 14.00	@14.00
	@ 81
	@ 9.40
	@ 25
	@ 14
KANSAS CITY, March 21	, 1877.
Wheat—No. 2, fall, none offered	DE SEE
Wheat—No. 3, red fall	@ 1.32
Corn—No. 2 mixed 29	@ 1.26
Corn—No. 2 mixed 29 Oats 27	9
	@ 30 @ 53
The state of the s	G 00
Live Stock Markets.	on a second and a given
ST. Louis, March 21	, 1877.
Cattle—Prime to choice\$ 4 Poorer grades 3.	00@ 6.00
Hogs. 4.1	00@ 4,00 50@ 5.50
CHICAGO, March 21	
Cattle—Good Steers 4.8	5.70
	5@ 5.40
KANSAS CITY, March 21 Cattle—Native shippers 4.4	0@ 5.00
	0@ 4.00
Native stockers 3.2	5@ 3.60
	5@ 8.75

Wheat has improved 'since last week : quotations are about five cents higher. Freights East have been reduced, making a difference of about two cents a bushel. The demand from millers, on account of improved price of flour, has increased the demand for wheat. The recent reports from Constantinople also tend to buoy up prices.

rexas steers..... Hogs-Packers

Stockers.....

Corn has not risen in the East, but owing to reduction of freights, it has risen about one cent in Kansas City.

Cattle have improved in price a little in Kansas City as well as markets further east. A good demand continues for extra fine shipping steers. The market has not improved much for inferior stock. The exportation of dressed heef to England is steadily on the increase. It now amounts to over one million pounds per week. This exportation is doubtless one cause of the demand for extra fine beef cattle. Cattle raisers in England are said to be at the prospect of America supplying London and Liverpool with a large portion of their beeisteak. It has been demonstrated that it is cheaper to get beef grown in Texas, Colorade and Kansas, than to raise it in England, where rente are as high, semetimes, as twenty dollars

per acre per annum.

Hogs and provisions improved unexpectedly

the past week.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows:

XX, 3 sack, \$2.76; XXX, \$3; XXXX, \$2.50.

Corn meal, 3 cwt., \$2.40@2.70.

In groceries, coffees have risen a little, for best grades; sugars have declined.

Gold closed in New York yesforday at \$2.014.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

BY JAMES T. STEVENS. LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 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 fany paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

City and Vicinity.

DR. R. MORRIS is a candidate for election to the City Council from the second ward.

READ advertisement of the J. F. Wooster Silicated Chemical Paint, in another column.

THE new converts in the city are talking of organizing a Young Men's Christian Associa-

Ir you desire bargains in paper go to Warren's. His note paper cannot be beat. We

WE are informed that Mr. T. C. Sears, who was so badly injured by being thrown from a carriage a short time ago, is rapidly recover-

THE young men's prayer meetings which have heretofore been held daily at Good Templars' hall, will hereafter be held only on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, at the Plymouth Congregational church, in the paster's Study.

MR. WM. M. Rowe, of Decatur, Illinois, arrived in this city a few days since, and has taken charge of the watch-making and repairing department of H. J. Rushmer's establishment. Mr. Rowe is an accomplished workman, and will, no doubt, sustain the good reputation of the institution.

CHANCELLOR MARVIN, as chairman of committee on Buildings and Grounds, publishes, in another column, a call for proposals for fencing the university grounds. It will be remembered that the Legislature made an appropriation of \$1200 for this purpose during its last eession.

JOHN SPEER has severed his business and editorial associations with the Tribune of this city and has retired from newspaper duties, leaving Mr. J. E. Covel, the former business manager of the institution, to succeed him. Covel is an energetic man and with the assist ance of the ever essential smiles of prosperity may prove a successful pilot.

MR. D. L. HOADLEY, of the K. P. land department, went East on Tuesday with the avowed purpose of increasing immigration to Kansas. With his ability as a land man and the many superior inducements that he will have to offer in the way of a healthy climate, fertile soil and cheap, we may expect numerous new citizens, "and we'll give them a hearty welcome for there's room for millions more."

State Lecturer's Appointments for Douglas County.

The lecturer of Kansas State Grange, J. T. Stevens, will meet the Patrons in Douglas county, and lecture upon the subject of Co-operation and other general interests of the order, as follows: Colyer school-house, district No. 42, Marion township, Wednesday evening, March 28th, at 7 p. m. Prairie City, Thursday evening, March 29th, at 7 p. m. Vinland school-house, Friday evening, March 80th, at 7 p. m. Hesper school-house, Saturday Hesper school-house, Saturday George Hollingberry, merchant tailor, corner Massachusetts and Warren streets, would ture will be given, after which there will be a call the attention of our farm

SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

A Call for a Sunday School Institute to be Held at Lawrence, Kansas, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 12, 13 and 14, 1877.

There will be a mass Sunday school institute held in this city beginning on Thursday after the arrival of the trains and closing on Sunday in season for the afternoon trains, April 12th, 13th and 14th.

Dr. J. H. Vincent, D. D., of New York, the author and manager of the Chautauqua Sunday School Normal Assembly, will be present and take a conspicuous part from the beginning to the end of the institute.

ning to the end of the institute.

Dr. Vincent's well-earned fame as a Sunday school leader is more than national.

Those competent to judge say he is nearer at the head of the world's Sunday school work than any other living man. His presence alone insures the workers of Kansas a treat they have never enjoyed before.

Father Paxton and Mrs. Parridge, of St. Louis, will participate in the exercises.

This society will be an institute and not a convention. It will treat of the "actual" in Sunday school work and not the theoretical.

It is designed to help the Sunday school officers and teachers in their daily work. No time will be expended upon schemes. The how of Sunday school work will be the constant topic.

rime falls in our busy season but it could

Time falls in our busy season but it could not be otherwise and secure Dr. Vincent.

Do not let any ordinary circumstance keep you from this meeting.

The most favorable arrangements possible will be made with the railroads. The people of Lawrence will open wide their doors. Plan then to devote three days to this grand work. The institute is open to all not only of the second district but the whole State, but it is desirable that its benefits reach as many schools as possible. Let every school, then, have at least one representative.

sirable that its Benear school, then, have at a possible. Let every school, then, have at a possible and other details will be announced as fast as matured. Respectfully,

Vice-president State Sunday School Association for Second District.

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies.

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy oure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the pulmonic syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleans the

Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkall of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either

fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists

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Go to the Burt shoe store for the best bar-ains. ELISHA PARKER.

A BIG stock of paints and oils at Leis' drug

SEED flax for sale or to loan. Apply at Wilder & Palm's, 116 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

For Sale. ONE thoroughbred Maltese Jack, a sure animal, or will change for stock or a good team. Enquire of B. D. Palmer, Clerk District Court, or of S. B. Norton, three miles northwest of the city.

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This establishment is run by Prof. Charles Jackson, one of the best artists in the State. Those desiring anything in the tonsorial line should call on the professor, opposite the Ludington house. None but first-class work done.

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

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call the attention of our farmers and citizens to the fact that he is prepared to perform neating to the order. Patrons will please give general notice, and secure good attendance.

GEO. Y. JOHNSON,

County Deputy.

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call the attention of our farmers and citizens to the fact that he is prepared to perform neating 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.

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Pr. W. S. Riley's Alterative 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 renovater now in use and only 'prepared by Dr. Riley, who has spent much time and money searching out roots and herbs for the benefit of our domestic animals. Every farmer, stock-raiser and drover should use them. It produces a fine, glossy coat and frees the skin from all dandruff, and leaves your animals in fine spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction.

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Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

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

Use for nasal catarrh, bronchitis, hoarseness,
colds, rheumatism, diseases of the urinary organs and liver. Sure cure for piles if used in
connection with the Pile Ointment. It has been
used with success and has given entire satisfaction to those that have tried it, and they are
willing to recommend it to the public. For
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or any sore that is inflamed, or foul ulcers that
need cleansing and brought to a healthy condition, then they are very easy cured. I would
recommend these remedies to the public as a
cheap and safe remedy. Every bottle of oil
and box of salve warranted to give satisfaction
it used as directed, by reasonable people.

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

The "Iron Trail."

A spicy sketch descriptive of a trip over the Atchison, Topeka and Sants Fe Railroad, and of the beauties, scenery and pleasure resorts of the Rocky Mountains, by "Nym Crinkle," the musical and dramatic critic of the Rew York World, sent free on application, together with the San Juan World, maps and time tables of this new and popular route from Kansas City and Atchison to Pueblo, Denver and all points in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and the San Juan Mines. The finest line of Pullman Sleepers on the continent between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains without change.

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

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D. Cocklin, Lawrence, Kanias, spys: I used the J. F. Wooster Silicated Chemical Paint on my house about one year ago, and my experience is such as to induce me to paint my barn with the same. My house faces the south and is exposed every day in the year to the action of the sun; consequently it is a severe test on paint. I find your paint to be as durable and firm as when first put on. Send for circular to SILICATED CHEMICAL PAINT CO., Lawrence, Kausas.

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Fort Laramie.

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Horticultural Department.

Culture of the Apple Orchard. Prof. W. J. Beal of the Lansing (Michigan) Agricultural college, writes the following concerning culture of the or-

We might suppose this matter would be settled by this time, at least, so far as young trees are concerned. But people continue to buy trees and stick the roots into a hole with hard soil all around, and plenty of grass or clover allowed to grow. I have, within two years, seen a young orchard set in a clover meadow, within ten or twenty miles of Rochester. New York Tables. miles of Rochester, New York, where, of all places on this continct, we should suppose every man knew better. I have often seen young trees set in a wheat field, which is not much better than in a meadow. The roots of clover and grasses often extend down into the soil, four and five feet, or more, and they rob your trees when not suspected. To be brief, a young tree should be treated very much as you would treat a hill of corn. Hoed crops will answer in a young orchard; sowed crops will do much harm to young trees. As before mentioned, I think it a good plan to keep young trees mulched, and I am not sure but it is the best of all ways to treat large or old trees as long as to treat large or old trees as long as they live. Mulch prevents the rapid evaporation of moisture from the soil, keeps the surface mellow, prevents the soil from often freezing and thawing in winter, and becoming over-heated in Whether to cultivate or not, summer. Whether to cultivate or not, trees which have become well established, depends upon circumstances. I have never seen an apple orchard which I thought was injured by too frequent shallow culture, but this may be the case in some places, especially in warmer climates or where the soil is deep

Upon this point I cannot do better than to repeat what has already been in print, taken from one of my previous reports. Whether to cultivate or not can be told from the looks of the tree. If the color of the leaves is good the growth all night and the growth all nits all night and the growth all night and the growth all night an and the growth all right and the trees bear well of fine fruit, they are doing well enough, even if in grass. But if the leaves are pale, the growth of the annual twigs much less than a foot in length on trees set twelve years, and the fruit small and poor, something is the matter, and they are suffering for want of plow, harrow or cultivator, or a heavy mulch or coat of manure, or two or more of these combined. The upper twigs of trees set twelve to twenty years, ought to grow six to twelve or more inches each year. To judge of the condition of an apple tree is much like judging of the condition of sheep in a pasture. To determine the latter point, look at the sheep and not at the pasture. As long as the sheep are plump and fat they are all right. Some ex-periments on culture of orchards have been going on at your college for several years. They have attracted much attention. For a full account see my lecture on experiments, and my report for this year and previous years, printed in the report of the State Board of Agriculture for 1876. I may give a lit-tle here. Digging little circles about trees and keeping the ground mellow and nice, has very little effect. Sowing patches of grass about trees in cultivated orchards has almost no effect. The reason is plain. The roots run all he soil between the rows. The small spaces referred to are only a small part of the whole surface used by each tree. The fruit in the college or-chard is of better color on trees with no culture and in grass, but the quality for eating is much better when grown on trees which are well cultivated. At least this has been the case with Northern Spy the past season. If cultivated, I believe in sowing orchards to buckwheat, rye or oats, or allowing the weeds to grow after the middle of August. Moderate culture of trees on good ground seems to take the place of mulch or manure, about trees without culture. The culture is cheaper than manure. A little culture and a little manure each year is a good thing for apple trees. The best orchard in the State, or the one which has received the first prize for two or three years stands on rich soil with heavy subsoil It belongs to Mr. Bailey, of South Haven, who manures it very heavily every year and cultivates it, taking off a good crop of fine fruit and also a good crop of corn, wheat, oats or some other farm crop. I need hardly add that ashes, lime, old plaster, muck and other substances are often valuable for apple trees.

The Strawberry.

Samuel Miller, of Bluffton, Mo., submitted the following article on the cultivation of the strawberry for market, to the Missouri Horticultural Society:

Being almost certain that my presence at your next meeting will be impossible, I will try to do my part by correspondence. Brevity may be in order, therefore this shall be made as short as possible.

Injuries to trees should be repaired as soon as discovered. Barking by mice or rabbits often looks more serious than it really is. The majority of cases will re-

freezes, cover the whole with straw, weeds or any other kind of litter. Let the covering be thickest between the rows and be but thinly spread on the plants. The following spring, part the covering at the crown of the plants, and wait until the fruit is ripe—and if these instructions be properly carried out, the grower will be astonished at the result, if he has never seen it tried before. Do no cultivating whatever until the fruit is gathered; then the ground between each alternate row can be dug under, spading in the mulch, and runners allowed to take up this space, while the next be kept clear of weeds and no runners allowed to take root. Thus the third year you have matted beds of three feet width, with alleys the same. When winter comes, give these beds a slight covering, and the following season the crop will not be composed of as uniform large berries, but the product will be about as great as can possibly be gathered from the ground. This may be allowed to bear the following year and then plowed down as soon as the fruit is gathered, well manured and a late crop of sweet corn raised, to be in turn again planted the next spring. the next spring. But there must be a rotation, and one-third of the ground that is to be occupied with strawberries must be planted each year. This we deem about the most practical plan—and it has been successfully carried out by several we know of besides ourself. Bear in mind that deep, rich soil, well cultivated the first season, and well worsted, these words: "I heal all worsted, these of love." In the mulched in the beginning of winter, are the main points of success.

One important thing is, to get sound plants with some life in them, and not little spindling things that have been grown as thick on the ground as they could stand, and are perhaps offered at two dollars per thousand. We would not take such as a gift

not take such as a gift. As to varieties. Every one contem-plating their cultivation should ascertain from some one who has experience, how certain varieties do in certain soils for they differ so much in different localities that it is almost impossible to give proper advice.

In conclusion I will only state that any man who has land of his own and does not grow strawberries enough for himself and family, denies himself and them a great luxury, and fails in doing his duty. It is one of the most beautiful of fruits. It is one of the handsomest. It is about as sure a crop, if half taken care of, as any in the world. It will, if plenty are eaten, save doctor's bills, lessen the butcher's bills, and produce cheerfulness in many a family where murmuring and complaint are common. Why, to come into dinner and hear little ones laughing and danc-ing around, exclaiming "we have got strawberries for dinner," is enough glo-ry for us, if we could not have one berourself.

Some will no doubt say this is a very simple affair and they have often read something like it; but the question is, did they ever try it? We have, and can therefore recommend it.

For a small garden, where one has to for a small garden, where one has to do all his own work and little time for that, there is nothing easier to manage than an asparagus-bed. Once made it will last a lifetime. It is said that some plants in Fairmount Park, set out in Penu's time, bear good stalks yet.

Many people dread to think about asparagus-beds, because of what the books say. The soil has to be due out

books say. The soil has to be dug out three feet deep; brickbats, bones and all sorts of things have to be put in the bottom; manure by the cartload has to be bought; and labor enough, not to say salt and notions enough to ruin a say sait and notions enough to ruin a moderate purse, are essential to success. But the market-gardener does none of these things. He plows the ground and prepares it much as he would for a crop of wheat, and drops the roots in the plow furrows as he would drop potatoes. Some put the roots deeper than they would potatoes, not because the denth is of any good to not because the depth is of any good to the roots, but because they can plow and harrow over them in the spring, and thus easily destroy weeds and grass that grow through while the plants are growing in the fall.

For garden-culture, the roots need not be so deep, though they may be put down so as to allow of a forking over in spring. The ground may be prepared as if for cabbage, and this will be good enough. It is pretty well settled that there is but one variety of asparagus, and any good healthy plents. tled that there is but one variety of asparagus, and any good, healthy plants will be the ones to set out. Two or three-year-old plants are generally chosen, and the roots may be set twenty inches apart. The large size of some asparagus is not due to any particular variety, but to the distance set apart the richness of the soil. Those who like to astonish people by monstrous "grass," set the roots two and often three feet apart.—Germantown Telegraph.

correspondence. Brevity may be in order, therefore this shall be made as short as possible.

In the first place, let the ground be cultivated deep and be made very rich. Get good strong plants and set them out as early in the spring as the ground will admit. For regular field culture we would recommend planting one foot apart in the row, and the rows three feet apart. Cultivate thoroughly the first season, keeping off all the runners, and in the fall as soon as the ground

The Household.

FRENCH CAKE.—One-half pound butter, two cupfuls sugar, one cupful milk, three eggs, three cupfuls flour, one teaspoonful baking powder.

COLLAR-BOX.—Something that every gentleman should have is a collar-box. Making one pretty and substantial, will make it nearly invaluable to him, while the expense is trifling to you. Procure an ordinary-sized collar-box of pasteboard, but be sure the cover fits in the box not out; cover the sides of the box with perforated card-board, in the center of which you have some fancy, border in bright worsted; fasten to the box lightly and carefully, asten to the box lightly and carefully, and on each edge sew fluted ribbon an inch wide, and of color to match your worsted; on the cover is the principal work; as it fits in of course there will be a little loop in the center to raise it; around this loop work a wreath, and above make the word "collars," in tiny letters or make an initial; and aritistically are aritistically and aritistically are aritistically and aritistically are aritistically and aritistically aritistically are aritistically and aritistically are aritistically are aritistically aritistically are aritistically are aritistically are arrived and aritistically are arrived aritistically are arrived aritistically are arrived and aritistically are arrived are arrived are arrived are arrived and arrived are arrived arrived arrived are arrived letters or make an initial; and quite close to the edge of the cover sew the fluted ribbon. Your collar-box is now completed (unless you wish to line it with silk), and I am sure some one will bless the fingers that made it. COURT PLASTER CASE.-A

on one of these pieces work in silk or worsted, these words: "I heal all wounds save those of love." In the center of the other make a monogram, or what you will; join the two pieces together except one end, by overstitching the edges; at each one of the four corners put a tiny bow of ribbon, or cord and tassel of silk and worsted. I must not forget to tell you that this little affair will be better lined with silk. Now you want to make a small book that will fit into this case; you do not want over six leaves to it, and they must be made alternately of perforated card board and court plaster of differ-ent colors, such as pink, white and black; join these leaves together at one end by over-stitching or narrow binding, and make a little loop, so that when your book is inside the case you

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

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

tensively deranged.

For all Bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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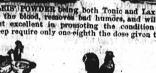
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In all new countries we hear of fatal discusses Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blind less, ders, Megrims or Giddiness, &c. LEIS POV, DE cradicate these discases. In severe attacks, mirguantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice When these discases provail, use a little in their for twice a week, and your poultry will be kept fixed all disease. In severe attacks oftentimes they do not will be a severe attacks often times they do not will be a severe attacks often times they do not will be a severe attacks often times they do not will then be necessary to administer the Pow means of a QUILL, blowing the Powder down their

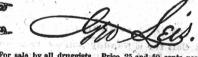


at once removed. For Sore texts, apply Lector call Headlang Salve—will heal in one or cations. Your Calves also require an akerati and stimulant. Using this Powder will one worms, with which young stock are infested in



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LAWRENCE, KARRAS.

At the St. Lawrence Dairymen's Association, Gen. Curtis made the point in favor of the Short-horn cow, that she was such a perfect digester of food that she did not eat as much in proportion to size and yield of milk, as the Ayrshire or Jersey. Mr. Rutherford believed the opinion to be quite a mistaken one, and that the Jersey consumed less food, proportionately to size and yield of milk, than the best milking Short-horns. Prof. Arnold was inclined to think Gen. Curtis' opinion correct. In corroboration of the latter opinion, Mr. E. W. Stewart related two experiments of his own. One was with two Merino sheep, together weighing two hundred pounds, fed in comparison with a Cotswold sheep weighing a little over two hundred pounds. These sheep were fed in separate pens, for thirty days upon hay and corn. The two Merinos ate five pounds of hay and two quarts of corn, and the Cotswold gained a fraction of a pound the most, while cating twenty-five per cent. less. He also tried a similar experiment with three Do Cows Eat in Proportion to Weight? corn, and the Cotswold gained a fraction of a pound the most, while cating twenty-five per cent. less. He also tried a similar experiment with three small, common cows, weighing eight hundred pounds each, and two large cows, weighing twelve hundred pounds each; so that the weight of each lot was equal. The experiment was made in winter, all the cows being dry. They were all fed on mixed clover and timpothy hay, cut five-eighths of an inch long, with two quarts of bran mixed with each hushel of cut hay. The feed was weighed as given to each lot, and supplied ad libitum. During thirty days the three small cows ate, on the average, seventy pounds per day, and average, seventy pounds per day, and the large cows sixty pounds per day. At the end of the experiment, the three small cows had gained sixty-five pounds and the two large cows sixty-two pounds. Here was a difference in food in favor of the large and the two larges and the two larges are sixty-two pounds. in favor of the large animal of about seventeen per cent. The cows were all, seventeen per cent. The cows were all, apparently, in the same condition at the beginning. It is the general opinion that animals eat in proportion to weight; but this will not apply to cases where the difference in weight is very large. In the case of the two Merino sheep that weighed the same as one Cotawold, there is the heat of two systems to be kept up instead of one. The respiratory food is not in proportion to size of animal, as the lungs of two small sheep were, combined, larger than the lungs of one large sheep, and would take more food to keep up animal heat. The outside surface of the bodies of two small animals having only the weight of one large shimal is and would take more food to keep up animal heat. The outside surface of the bodies of two small animals having only the weight of one large animal is much greater, and the radiation of heat from this larger surface will be proportionately greater, and require so much additional food. This appears to be a rational explanation of the facts of these two experiments, and which have been observed in a general way, by many feeders.—Live-Stock Jourhave been observed in a general way, by many feeders.—Live-Stock Jour-

Eastern and Middle States; but in the Western States it will pay a man a handsome profit if he devotes his whole attention to this branch of industry. Now there are millions of acres of uncuring a large portion of a part of the Southwest, as well as the plains of the Southwest, as well as the grassy slopes of the Rocky Mountains, including a large portion of a part of the States west of the Mississippi, and all the Territories in which the Merino may flourish with undisturbed sway. The public lands of the United States and Territories originally comprised some 1,800,000,000 acres. Of this there remains unsold and unappropriated, about 1,000,000,000 acres. In Kansas and Colorado, where parks are clad in every-driving verdure, is a sheep's paradise, and now contain some fifty millions of unoccupied land, as well as Wyoming, where herds of two or three dise, and now contain some fifty millions of unoccupied land, as well as Wyoming, where herds of two or three thousand of these little creatures have flourished and fattened for ages, there are about forty millions of acres, as well as many other places in the same vicinity. This belt is undoubtedly the pasture land of American the contained and fattened for ages, there are about forty millions of acres, as well as many other places in the same vicinity. This belt is undoubtedly the pasture land of American the contained and fattened for ages, there are about forty millions of acres, as well as many other places in the same vicinity. This belt is undoubtedly the pasture land of American the contained for ages, there are about forty millions of acres, as well as many other places in the same vicinity. This belt is undoubtedly the pasture land of American the contained for ages, there are about forty millions of acres, as well as many other places in the same vicinity. This belt is undoubtedly the pasture land of American the contained for ages, there are about forty millions of acres, as well as many other places in the same vicinity. This belt is undoubtedly the pasture land of American the contained for ages, there are about forty millions of acres, as well as many other places in the same vicinity. This belt is undoubtedly the pasture land of American the contained for ages, there are about four ounces, molasses sufficient to make the proper consistency. Give one ounce twice a day.—Turf, Field one ounce twice a day.—Turf, Field one ounce twice a day.—Turf, Field one of Farm.

I have a valuable stallion colt, three years old, that wrenched one of his hind legs about four weeks since while running in his wall of the proper consistency. Give one ounce twice a day.—Turf, Field one of the proper consistency. Give one ounce twice a day.—Turf, Field one of the full of semi-fast stock; they do not one of the follo as many other places in the same vicinity. This belt is undoubtedly the pasture-land of America, the home of the buffalo, elk and antelope. The extent of grazing land in this vast area can, with difficulty, be estimated; but it may be illustrated by a single example: One of the prominent parks in Colorado (San Luis) comprising an area twice the size of the State of New Hampshire. Its plains are dotted with timber, but are mostly covered with nutritious grasses, upon which stock may subsist without shelter nost of the year. Upon the slopes of the mountains are dense forests of pine, spruce, cedar, oak and and other growth, which afford an exceedingly valuable considerable considerable afford an exceedingly valuable considerable considerable and the propose to and the propose to the state of the mountains are dense forests of pine, spruce, cedar, oak and and other growth, which afford an exceedingly valuable considerable considerable and the propose to and the propose to recommend good prices and be in duced a superior grade of horses that times.

Farmers should not be indifferent to raise a colt, select from that stock there can be produced a superior grade of horses and be in duced a superior grade of horses that will command good prices and be in duced a superior grade of horses that will command good prices and be in duced a superior grade of horses that times.

Farmers should not be indifferent to raise a colt, select from that stock there can be produced a superior grade of horses that times.

Farmers should not be indifferent to raise a colt, select from that stock there can be produced a superior grade of horses that will command good prices and be in duced a superior grade of horses that wentened one of his hot be the best in their exclusive nature scale in their exclusive nature scale in the produced. Answers. It applied a strong line turning in his paddock, causing a swelling of the fellock joint and consequent lameness. I applied a strong line in this case withen there is considerable nature have been

and hogs, are a good deal the cheapest.

Factory and Farm.

Improve Your Place.

The growing season practically is spring, but the herd will crop nutritious grasses through the summer on the mountains until the snow appears again, when the grass of the valleys, undisturbed during the later months of summer, yields rich pasturage of uncert hay, in which flocks by thousands luxuriate during the winter months. Certainly here is room enough for the series on findustry so necessary to human subsistence and comfort, and so important an item is progressive agriculture. Only energy, sucception.

a little capital and prudent management are required to secure individual fortune and the clothing supplies of a continent.—Cor. N. Y. Agriculturist.

this tender age than any other. But milk is rejected as not rich and fattening enough, and corn meal, the most concentrated kind of food is substituted in its stead. Now, corn meal is altogether too difficult of digestion for weaning pigs, and at most should only be given in small proportions. With an exclusive corn meal diet, the young pigs will stop growing longer, or larger framed and begin to pile on the fat on carcasses too small for profitable feeding. A great deal better plan is to continue feeding milk, and this sparingly, adding a little bran and a very small quantity of corn meal. This last can be increased as the pigs become accusationed to the change of diet, and their stomachs will bear stronger food. The wheat bran and skim milk supply the phosphates which build up the pig's frame, while a very little corn meal will supply the fat-forming material which is taken from milk in cream, and at greatly reduced cost. At me time should pigs be starved or stinted, but it is important to remember that pigs

Veterinary Department.

EDITOR SPIRIT:-I did not receive EDITOR SPIRIT:—I did not receive your answer to my first communication until to-day, my copy of the SPIRIT being delayed on the mail. I thank you very much for your answer and will ask one more favor of you. My mare is some better and I think the injured stifle is all right now, but there seems to be trouble in the region of the backbong from the tail forward about one bone from the tail forward about one foot. When she starts it will snap several times. She can walk a little and put the lame foot well forward but the ankle is very weak and I have put on a shoe with a bar of iron a foot long in snoe with a par of from a foot long in front running up the leg to support the ankle. I keep her in slings yet for fear she will get down. There is a bad sore on the front of the leg just above the hoof, and the scratches are troubling on the other side. I think she would walk well if the ankle was not so weak. Please tell me what I shall do for it. I am using iodine and glycerine for the scratches; and oak bark and red peppers to strengthen the ankle. Leg swollen considerably. J. H. Tow LE. Union, Kansas.

ANSWER .- Discontinue the use of remedies which you are now applying and to strengthen the ankle use the same prescription that we gave you for the stifle. Apply three or four times a day. It will do well enough to keep the bar of iron in position for support. Lower the slings so the mare can put considerable weight on the injured limb. For swelling in leg use one-half pound wormwood and one-fourth pound tabacco steeped in two quarts of whisky. Apply warm, night and morning. If the sore on front of leg and the scratches do not improve send to Dr. Riley for prescription already put up for use. Do not use iodine for the scratches, it creates inflammation. The cracking sound above the tail is, undoubtedly, the result of strained muscles, caused when the mare fell.

DR. RILEY, for SPIRIT. I have a mare that is quite fast and I matched her last summer to frot a race on the 20th of September, and while on the 20th of September, and while under training she commenced coughing, so I paid the forfeit and would not trot her. Some horsemen said she had the heaves, while others said she had taken a severe cold while under training. I have kept her in the stable all winter, only when I let her run out for exercise for one or two hours, and then she will cough two or three times. The mare has got a splendid appetite, and hardly ever coughs when standing in the stable. What will help her?

Answer.—Your mare has a chronic cough, the result of having taken a se-

cough, the result of having taken a vere cold or a mild attack of influenza; the disease has left the mucous memhorses are the need of the time. Trothave been observed in a general way, by many feeders.—Live-Stock Journal.

Wool Growing.

Wool Growing.

Wool Gram rotation in the essential part of farm rotation in the Eastern and Middle States; but in the Eastern States it will pay a man a way, by many feeders.—Live-Stock Journal way, thorses are the need of the time. Trothave the need of t brane of the larynx in a thickened con-

Answer.—Give morning and night half-ounce doses of pulverized areca nut for two days; then follow with seven drachms of Barbadoes aloes for old stock, and four for colts. Repeat the aloes if you do not get a purgative action after forty-eight hours.

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Can be secured by all who receive a copy of this week's paper, on compliance with the following conditions:—The Standard Silverware Company, 9 & 11 Maiden Lane, New York City, manufacturers of Pure Coin-Standard Silver ware Company, 9 & 11 Maiden Lane, New York City, manufacturers of Pure Coin-Standard Silver Plated Ware, will send to any one entitled to receive the same a Set of Double Extra-Plated Silver Spoons, and engrave on each spoon any desired Initials. You are required to cut the following Silverware Compan and send it to the above Company, with your name and address, as a guarantee that the order nomes through this paper. You are also required to enclose with your order the nominal charge of 75 cents, to pay cost of engraving initials, packing, boxing, and express charges. The Spoons will be sent by express (or mail, if you have no express office) and delivered in your hands without further cost. As the 75 cents barely covers express and engraving charges, the Spoons will cost you nothing. These Spoons are guaranteed to be of the best material, and equal to the best Silver-Plated Ware made, as the following letter from the Standard Silverware Company will test the Silver Machan of the Standard Silver ware Company will cost you nothing. The Whoma it may Concern.—The Spoons sent out under this arrangement we guarantee are of best quality, first heavily plated with pure nicked (the hardest white mack known), and a double-extra plate of pure Coin-Standard Silver added on top of the nickel, thus rendering them the very best Silver-Plated Ware manufactured. In no case will they be sold at refull by us for less than \$5.9 per set. Our lowest wholesale price is \$5 per gross (twelve dozen). We will honor no order which does not coultain the Silver-ware Compon, and we will not honor the Coupou after ninety days from the date of this paper.

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i; retail price, \$4.50. If all these goods are desired, enclose the total charges, which will be 75c,
epoons, \$7 for knives, and \$2c. for forks; total, \$7.70; thus securing for \$5.70 what would cost
to \$14 in any other way. Remember, under this arrangement each article, expt knives, will be engraved with any initial secired without extra cost.

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BERKSHIRE PIGS

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE. 17,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.

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Carriage and Wagon MANUFACTORY!

SPRING WAGONS

BUGGIES

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

175 Mass. St., 🕒 - Lawrence, Kans. SHERMAN HOUSE.

Patronized by Farmers, Grangers, and the traveling public.

Endorsed by Lyon County Council.

Stop at the Sherman, near the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Depot.

J. GARDINER, - - - EMPORIA.

One set gold front pinand car rings.
One ladies! long neck chain.
One elegant locket for the above.
One ladies!! Pompadour! watch chain
One pair stone sleeve buttons.
One pair engraved sleeve buttons.
One anothyse stone ring.
One gent's large seal ring.
One set spiral shirt studs
One gent's lake Gorge dlamond stud.
Or e beautiful scarf pin.

85.00 LOT.

\$5.00 LOT.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

DY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas court, state of Kansas, in the above attitled case, I will,

Monday, the 9th day of April, A. D. 1877,
At one (1) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the
front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer
for sale at public auction, to the highest and best
bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and
interest whatsoever of the said Annie E. Lane and
Mary E. Lane, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: The northwest
quarter of section fourteen (10); also the southwest quarter of section feeven (11), excepting the
following described pieces: Begin at the southwest quarter of section eleven (11), excepting the
following described pieces: Begin at the southeast corner of said quarter section, thence north
sixty-nine and one-sixth (691-6) rods to the center
of the Wakarnsa creek, thence down the channel
of said creek to the place of beginning; also begin at the northeast corner of said quarter section,
thence west twelve and seventeen-hundredths (18
17-100) chains, thence south to the center of Wakarusa creek, thence east by the channel of said
creek to the east line of said quarter section, thence
north on said quarter section line to beginning.
These exceptions being about thirty-one (81) acres.
Also part of the northeast and southeast quarters
of section fifteen (15), described as follows: Begin at the southeast corner of said northeast quarter
of said section fifteen (15), thence north five
and ninety-hundredths (5 90-100) chains, thence
west thirteen and seventy-five hundredths (18 75100) chains, thence south three and fifty-hundredths
(3 55-100) chains to center of old territorial road,
thence south twenty-nine degrees (20 deg.), cast
down the center of said road to the south line of
said quarter section, thence east on said quarter
section line to beginning, containing fourteen and
eighty-seven hundredths (14 87-100) acres of land;
also begin at the northeast corner of the s intheast
quarter of said section fifteen (15), thence west to
the intersection of said territorial road, Monday, the 9th day of April. A. D. 1377.

SHERIFF'S SALE

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

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

Monday, the 9th day of April, A. D. 1877.

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

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

H. S. Clarke,

10-5t Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas. Monday, the 9th day of April. A. D. 1877

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

Charles V. Ross will take notice that Francis Flint did, on the 3d day of March, 1877, fle his petition in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, of Douglas county, Kansas, against the said Charles V. Ross, Matthew Duke, Samantha Duke and Warren Stoe, defendants, setting forth that the said Matthew Duke and Samantha Duke, on the 21st day of December, 1869, gave their mortgage to the said plaintiff, upon the southwest quarter of section number thirty-five (35), in township number twelve (12), of range number eighteen (18), in Douglas county, Kansas, to secure the payment of six hundred dollars and interest thereon from December 21, 1868, at ten per cent. according to the terms of three notes, referred in said mortgage; that there is still due upon said notes the sum of twe hundred dollars with interest thereon at ten per cent., from December 21, 1872; that said defendant, Charles V. Ross, is required to answer said petition on or before the 25th day of April, 1877, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered for the amount due upon said notes, for sixty dollars as attorney's fee, and for an order of saie of said premises and the application of the proceeds of such sale to the payment of said judgment, and all of said defendants foreclosed of all right and cquity of redemption in said premises.

13 AMES M. HENDRY.

11-3t

Proposals for Fencing University

Grounds.

Grounds.

PROPOSALS FOR FENCING UNIVERSITY grounds will be received up to March 29th, 12 m. Said proposals will state the price per rod for which any one or all of the three following kinds of fence, or any considerable part thereof, will be made according to plans and specifications to be seen at the new university building:

First—Live Hedge, to be set, cultivated and guaranteed for four years.

Second—Board Fence, to be an ample outside protection to hedge and a complete inclosure during the growth of hedge.

Third—Dry Stone Wall on high ground, stone furnished in the quarries on the premises.

Conditions—Right to reject any or all proposals to be definitely made in writing and addressed in sealed envelopes, through the post-office to the undersigned.

Chairman of Committee on Buildings and Grounds, Lawrence, Kansas.

COME FARMERS

WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING

Sands's Genuine all Wool

HORSE COLLARS

All Collars guaranteed to be as represented. Big

SADDLES- AND HARNESS -FOR-

SPRING TRADE

(Established in 1855.) JAS. G. SANDS.

I have a large stock of choice weet Potato Seed, of Yellow Nansemond, Red Bermuds and Southern Queen varieties. Price, 54.50 per barrel. Address,
Admess,
Armstrong, Kans., or Kansas City, Mo. Plants in their season.

BANKRUPT SALE OF JEWELRY.

Great Failure of the Milton Gold Jewelry Company in London. Their Entire Stock Consigned to us to Raise Money as soon as Possible.

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

One pair elegant sleeve buttons, retail price, \$4,00 One set spiral shirt studs, retail price, 75 One beautiful scarr pin, stone setting, retail price. 76 One elegant gent's watch chain, latest pattern, retail price. 150 retail price. 1 50 One collar button, retail price. 2 50 One clegant wedding ring, very heavy, retail price. 2

Remember, we will send you the above named six articles, which we have retailed for \$6,50, by mail, post paid, for 50 cents, 4 sample lots for \$1.50, or 12 sample lots for \$1.

comember, we will send you the above named articles, which we have retailed for \$6.50, by 1, post paid, for 50 cents, 4 sample lots for 50, or 12 sample lots for \$1.00 LOT!

S1.00 LOT.

One ladies, neck chain.

One pair (2) clegant bracelets.
One pair amethyst sleeve buttons inlaid with pearls, seat elegant spiral studs to match same... 1 00

Indies long neck chain.

S1.00 LOT.

One beautiful locket for the above.
One pair (2) clegant bracelets.
One pair onyx sleeve buttons.
One set studs to match the above.
One amethyst ring inlaid with charm.
One amethyst ring inlaid with pearls.
One ladies' heavy band with pearls.
One ladies' heavy band ring.
One ladies' heavy band ring. One pair gent's sleeve buttons, stone setting \$1 25
One set elegant spiral studs to match same... 1 00
One beautiful ladies' band engagement ring... 3 00
One gent's large seal ring... 2 00
One ladies' long neck chain... 2 75
One gent's heavy plate watch chain... 1 76
One gent's "Cake George' diamond stud... 1 00
One beautiful scarf pin... 75
One pair ladies' engraved sleeve buttons... 1 00

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

A FINE SOLID SILVER WATCH FREE.

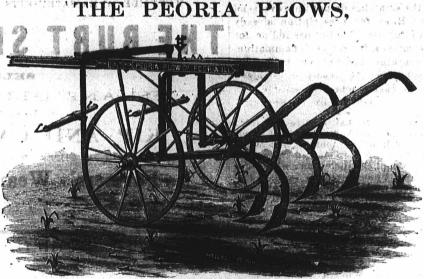
A FINE SOLID SILVER WATCH FREE.

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

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

Our Firm and Milton Gold Jewelry is endorsed by all the leading newspapers of the country. Goods send C. O. D. 17 5.00 is sent with the order, not otherwise. Address all orders to

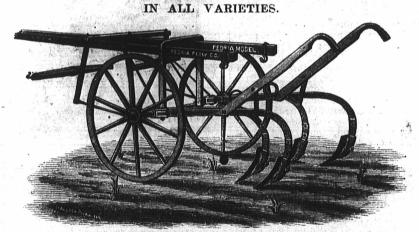
RALSTON JEWELRY CO., Importers of Watches and Sewelry, LaSalle and Randolph Streets, Chicago, Illinois.



FOR SALE BY

A. T. STEWART, STATE AGENT, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

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



All these plows are warranted first-class in every respect. Right or left 'hand to suit. Our State agency has the exclusive sale of these plows, for the State of Kansas, and will sell at prices as low as any first-class plow can be sold. Send your orders to A. T. Stewart, Kansas City. County agents, send along your orders. Patrons of Husbandry, the Peoria Plow is your plow. Patronize your agency and thus protect yourselves now and in the future.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

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

KANSAS CITY.

MISSCURI.

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.

M. A. DEHONBY.

SPRING TRADE!

Attention, Dry Goods and Carpet Buyers. GEO. INNES & CO.,

Call your Especial Attention to their

IMMENSE STOCK OF SPRING

Now being Received, Comprising

THE NEWEST STYLES

RELIABLE MOST GOODS

KNOWN IN OUR TRADE.

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

CALL AND SEE US.

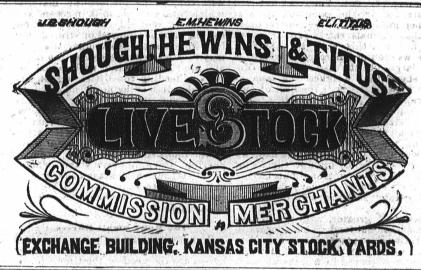
With an Efficient Corps of Salesmen and a

SUPERIOR STOCK OF GOODS.

PURCHASED OF MANUFACTURERS DIRECT.

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

GEO. INNES & CO.



JAS. REYNOLDS & CO.,

LIVE STOCK

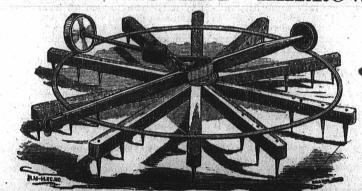
COMMISSION MERCHANTS!

Kansas Stock Yards, - Kansas City, Mo.

ALSO HANDLE GRAIN AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

MONROE ROTARY HARROW!



It being a Self-Cleaner Obviates the Necessity of Lifting to Clean. It is better than a Stalk Cutter.

THE BEST FARM IMPLEMENT EVER INVENTED For Pulverizing, Mixing and Leveling the Soil.

It is the only Implement that perfectly covers and equalizes grains and seeds in newly plowed sod, among cornstalks or on stubble-

BETTER THAN ANY WHEAT DRILL

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

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

J. R. HICKS & CO., Manufacturers, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI. All orders, prices and information furnished on application by

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