THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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GRANDMOTHER, DEAR.

BY CALEB DUNN.

Under the porch of the cottage sits
Grandmother, dear, when the sky is fair,
And many a pair of stockings she knits
For the little ones who are all her care;
And the yarn which with her needles she weaves
Is scarcely as white as her silvery hair.

Round her gather the boys and girls,
For grandmother, dear, can stories tell
Of the time when she wore ribbons and curls,
And culled sweet flowers in the deepening dell,
Or sat by the grassy brink of the pond
And wished she could capture the lily-bell.

Many a year has passed since then,
And many a care has grandmother known,
And the flowers on the grave of Grandfather Ben,
For many a summer have faithfully grown;
Yet a sweeter smile than illumines the face
Of grandmother, dear, has never shone.

Often we watch, as we sit by her side,
The shadows upon the hillside creep,
While the sky is flooded o'er with a tide
Of blood-red beauty, bright and deep,
And we know by the silence that round us broods
That grandmother, dear, has fallen asleep.

There, on the summer afternoon,
Watching the birds in the branches play,
And listening to many a merry tune
From the farmer boys who are making hay,
We gather around grandmother's chair
And happily pass the hours away.

Over her brow the sunlight sheds
A benediction, as if of love,
While the flowers look up from their garden beds,
And the voice we hear of the cooing dove;
And grandmother, dear, looks 'yond the porch
And thinks of the joys that await her above.

THE YOUNG HEROINE.

It was in the summer of 1793, during the eventful times of the French revolution, that the city of Lyons had revolted against the revolutionary authorities; but after a siege of four months it was compelled to surrender to the army of sixty thousand men, which had been employed against the city by the government. Many of the finest houses of the wealthy were demolished, and nearly the entire city destroyed. In the course of five months after the surrender of the place, more than six thousand of its citizens suffered death at the hands of the executioners, and more than twelve thousand were driven into exile.

Among the unfortunate victims who were condemned to die on the scaffold, was a certain Mr. L——, a wealthy and very popular citizen who had particularly distinguished himself by defeating an attempt of the besiegers to destroy a bridge in communication with the town, by which the possibility of obtaining supplies and assistance from without would have been cut off. For this reason his name was placed among the first on the list of those who were to be put to death. But a most unexpected way of escape opened itself to him, and he was not slow to take advantage of it.

On the morning which had been fixed as the time for their execution, while being led to the scaffold in company with a large number of victims who were to share his fate, the people became so excited at the sight of him whom they loved that they made a bold attempt to release the prisoners. During the struggle that ensued, Mr. L—— made good his escape to a neighboring forest, where he succeeded in concealing himself for the remainder of the day. At the return of night he continued his flight; and thus he journeyed during three successive days, until, at length, he discovered a cave in which he could remain in safety for the present, until he might find a favorable opportunity to get entirely beyond the reach of his enemies.

For several weeks he dragged out a most miserable existence, suffering intensely from hunger and the dampness of the cave. Added to this, the fear of being found out, together with the anxiety for his wife and children, almost distracted him. His food consisted chiefly of roots and such fruits as happened to be growing wild in the woods. At last, feeling himself worn out with hunger and fatigue, and seeing a painful death from starvation before him if he remained in his present abode, he concluded to leave it early on the following morning, and throw himself upon the mercy of some family in the nearest village.

He had proceeded but a short distance when he discovered a girl approaching who was driving cows to pasture. His first thought was to escape unnoticed; but remembering his wretched condition, he called to the girl, asking her to come to his assistance as he was perishing with hunger, and hardly able to walk through weakness.

At the first sight of the man in that lonely place the girl uttered a cry of fear and ran behind one of the cows that were feeding near by, as if thereby she had placed herself out of harm's way.

Mr. L—— several times called to her in piteous tones, and in the kindest possible language. At last the girl, whose name was Miriam, listened to his entreaties, and approaching him, said:

"I felt afraid, thinking you were a robber. What can I do for you? Let me lead you to the village, where you shall soon be cared for."

"Oh! no, I cannot go into the village, for there I might fall into the hands of those who are seeking to take my life."

"Why, what have you done, that any one should want to take your life? Oh, dear! are you a murderer?"

And with this exclamation she turned to run away from him. But he quickly replied:

"No, my child, I have harmed no one, nevertheless I am driven from my home, my wife and my children, and am trying to escape from those who would unjustly kill me."

Miriam, in the kindness of her heart, expressed great pity for the unfortunate man, and seeing that he was harmless, became anxious to relieve his wants.

"Remain here until I return from the village," said she, "where I shall get some food for you."

"Here, take this money with you and use it."

"No, no; that would certainly lead to your discovery. Remain quietly in this place until I return."

Then, driving her cows ahead, she soon disappeared behind the trees.

Having come to the village she hastened to the house of her aunt, with whom she lived, and said to her:

"Aunt Louise, Cousin Charles asked me to bring him a jug of milk, immediately."

Her aunt filled the jug and gave it to her, saying:

"Take it, and be careful not to let it fall."

Miriam hastened away, delighted at the good success of her plan. Coming to Mr. L——, she said:

"Here is a jug of milk and a portion of my breakfast. It is plain, but it will do you good."

Mr. L—— thanked her very sincerely for her kindness. When he had finished she led him to a small enclosure which generally afforded her shelter from the heat of the sun or the rainstorms by which she might happen to be overtaken, and cautioning him not to leave it, and to remain perfectly quiet, she promised to return on the following day with a fresh supply of provisions.

For nearly two weeks she thus cared for her *protege;* at the end of which time it became necessary for Mr. L—— to change his quarters if he wanted to escape the hands of the soldiers who were carefully searching for him and other fugitives in every direction.

From Miriam he learned that they had already began to search the houses in the village. So that now, even, with the greatest possible care he could hardly escape detection, whether he remained in his present hiding-place or ventured to leave it for a more distant place of refuge. Again driven almost to despair, he found his young and fair protectress equal to the emergency.

The soldiers had begun to search the forest, when Miriam came in haste and said to Mr. L.:

"Come with me quickly—I have found a safe hiding-place for you! Let us make haste, for the soldiers are already in the woods."

Saying this, she drew him forth by the hand, and after a few minutes' walking and crawling and creeping they came to the entrance of a mill, into which she hastily drew him.

"This is my cousin's mill," said she. "Come with me to him; he will care for you. Only follow his directions."

She had just finished, when the miller appeared, carefully cross-examined Mr. L—— for a few minutes, and finding that he had told a straightforward story, consented to aid him to the best of his ability for his fair cousin's sake. Said he:

"You may place full confidence in me; and now quickly and quietly follow my directions. For the present your name is John Valois, the son of a friend of mine in Rochelle, whom I have temporarily employed during the absence of my man Charette, who has been called home to attend to the wants of his sick father. I shall call you John. In yonder room you can change your dress for that of a miller's. Come with me, and let it be done as quickly as possible. Good morning, Miriam!"

And without waiting for a reply, he hastened to the room he had pointed out, and assisted John Valois in changing his dress; furnishing him also with a shaving apparatus with which to remove his shaggy beard.

When he again made his appearance he certainly appeared to be beyond recognition, so completely was he changed.

Several days had passed without the occurrence of any event that might give cause for alarm. John had soon accustomed himself to his novel occupation; and the miller's customers did not seem to give any heed to the change. They cared little by whom they were served, as long as they were served well.

At different times, in private conversations with the miller, Mr. L—— expressed his great grief at being separated from his suffering family, and also an almost irresistible desire of seeing them.

At length the miller hit upon the following ingenious plan of communicating with Mr. L——'s family.

Writing to a friend of his at Chalons he requested him to do him the favor of calling on a certain Madame L——, of Lyons, and collect two hundred francs which she owed him, and send it on immediately, as he needed it very much to pay a heavy debt which had become due.

The day after this letter had become mailed, notice was given that the house was to be searched. And at the same time four gens-d'armes entered the mill. The miller with difficulty concealed his consternation, and turning to John cried out, with a stentorian voice:

"Hallo, John, what are you doing there, you lazy hound?"

"Good morning, Corday," said one of the gens-d'armes, addressing the miller.

"You infernal scoundrel!" continued the miller, without taking notice of the presence of the gen-d'arme. "What do you mean by lounging about all day? Get to work immediately, and if you don't attend to't better than you've done so far I'll discharge you by the end of the week."

"Don't get so excited, Corday; if your man don't do his duty, why then just give him his ticket-o'-leave and be done with him. "You'll find no difficulty in getting another," said the same gen-d'arme who had already addressed the miller.

"Ah, good morning, gents!" said the miller, addressing the officers. "Pardon me for being in such an ill-humor with that lazy blockhead. If he weren't the son of a friend of mine, I'd have done with him at once."

"But what's become of Charette, who's been with you so long?" queried the gen-d'arme.

"He's gone home to take care of his sick father, and as an act of friendship I've allowed this fellow to take his place. But I'm sorry he ever entered my house."

"Well, p'raps he'll do better in future. At any rate, he don't look very ill-natured, and his face—why, it certainly looks familiar to me." Then addressing John, he said: "Say, John, haven't I seen you at the tavern near Guiret?"

"Guess you hev," replied John. "It's many a time I seen you there."

"I thought I had seen him afore. I rather think he's fond of a glass as the next one."

"You may be sure of that," said the miller.

"Come now, Corday; talking of drink reminds me that we're thirsty, and tired besides. Send your man for some wine while we rest ourselves awhile, if you don't object."

"Certainly not. Stay as long as you please," replied the miller; though secretly anxious to have them go, lest by some slip of the tongue he might get himself into trouble. "But John can't leave the mill just now, as there is some flour grinding which requires his attention; and besides he's had enough drink for to-day, if he's to be able to do any work. Let one of your men go down the street and get as much wine as you want on my account."

This proposition was readily accepted, and one of the officers went to fetch the wine.

"Meanwhile we'll go through the form of searching the house as we are in duty bound," said the officer in charge.

"Why, whom are you in search of now? You don't suppose I'd conceal any escaped convict or traitor in my house, do you?"

"Certainly not. I know you too well Corday, to think you'd be such a fool as to run such a risk in a time when hardly any man is sure of his head for a day. But, nevertheless, you know we must obey orders; and we're ordered to search every house in this place."

"Obey your orders, by all means. I've no fears that you'll find any culprit hid under my roof, at least not to my knowledge."

"This fellow's caused us a sight of trouble and annoyance, and we haven't as yet the slightest trace of him," continued the officer.

"Then he's a prize worth catching, is he?"

"Well, if we get hold of him, the job'll be worth the trouble. It's Mr. L——, of Lyons, who 'scaped while he and a crowd of others were being led to the scaffold. And he's been mighty lucky to keep out of our hands so long. Here's a description of the man."

Corday took the document and read aloud a minute description of Mr. L——. He had just finished when the wine arrived, and, to his great relief, this soon changed the subject of conversation.

All partook freely of the wine excepting John, whom the miller would not allow to partake, saying that he was drunk enough already.

The wine having disappeared, the chief of the gens-d'armes arose and said:

"Well, boys, it's time for us to be off. Good-by, Corday! Good luck to you!"

As soon as they were well out of sight, Mr. L——, coming up to the miller, embraced him, and with tearful eyes expressed his gratitude to his kind protector for having acted his part so well, and saved him from such imminent peril.

"Heaven will reward you. I never can."

Not long after this, Miriam, who had seen the officers enter and also leave the house, and who had been waiting for the result in a state of perfect torture on account of the possible ill-fate of her friend and *protege*, came into the house in great haste, her eyes beaming with joy, to learn of the happy escape of both her cousin and Mr. L—— from detection by the gens-d'armes. But the danger was by no means at an end. Great caution was still necessary; in spite of which there were two occasions on which Mr. L——, only by the greatest good fortune, escaped recognition from different parties who happened to meet him in the village.

Five weeks after this event the miller received an answer to the letter he had sent to his friend at Chalons, by which he was informed that Mme. L—— had been imprisoned ever since her husband's escape. Having received permission to visit her, he had mentioned the matter of her indebtedness to Mr. Corday, and had received from her the promise of its payment immediately after her release.

The miller determined to say nothing about the letter to Mr. L——.

Affairs remained thus for nearly a year, when the Reign of Terror came to an end, and thousands of the imprisoned French, who were daily expecting to be dragged to the guillotine, were released.

The joyful news was first brought to the village in which the miller resided by Charette, whose father having died, and he being again at liberty, determined to return to his former master in the hope of being again received into the position he had left when compelled to return home. He was, therefore, not a little disappointed when the miller told him that he could not possibly discharge John.

"Well, then, I'll return to Lyons, where I'm sure to find work, as affairs have changed there of late and business is said to be very brisk."

"Why, what has happened? inquired the miller.

Charette briefly told him of the change in the government which had occurred only a few days previous.

"You may remain, and I will double your wages. You shall have your old place, in which you have been faithful so long," said the miller, without waiting for the end of his story.

Charette was quite bewildered by this sudden change of language in the miller; but upon John's joining them, the conversation which ensued between him and the miller soon explained matters to him in a satisfactory manner.

Great was the rejoicing in the miller's house over the happy termination of affairs. But the happiest of all was Miriam; and her happiness was entirely unselfish, proceeding from the knowledge that others had been saved from ruin by her feeble efforts.

On the following day, while Mr. L—— was hastily preparing to return to Lyons, a carriage stopped at the miller's house, and before any one had time to come out of the house, Madame L—— alighted, and was received into the open arms of her husband, who rushed forward to meet her and the children that followed her.

After the first excitement of the meeting was over, Madame L—— related her sufferings, and also stated that she had immediately understood the import of the miller's letter to his friend, and conformably to her promise, had come to pay her obligations.

Mr. L——, finding himself restored to his former condition of wealth, offered one-half of all his property to his friends and protectors, the miller and his cousin Miriam.

But neither of them would consent to accept anything for their kindness.

Thereupon Mr. L—— proposed to adopt Miriam as his daughter; to which after considerable persuasion, she finally gave her consent.

For several days great festivities were held at the house of the miller in honor of the event; after which Mr. L—— and his family returned to their home in Lyons, with hearts overflowing with gratitude and joy.

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been an attentive reader of your paper for some time, and could not longer refrain from writing you a letter. I may be too old to have it classed with the little folks, but not too old to appreciate them and their letters. I have been much interested in reading Mrs. Mack's and Aunt Helen's letters, and am sorry they do not write more frequently. I would say to the young folks, I have derived much satisfaction from reading your letters, and noting with what pleasure and interest they are written; I hope you will keep up the present interest and not be discouraged even if you do not all win the prize, for you do not know how much good you are doing.

You ask in what way? Well you improve your composition and penmanship, while you gain confidence in your own abilities. Many other young folks are interested in your experiences and sketches so nicely written, and some by reading them may be prompted to try their skill at writing. As each little letter finds its way to the many homes all over the land, it may be compared to a ray of sunshine; for it reflects its light on the faces of the young folks there (and older ones too) who eagerly read the SPIRIT each week. I think the SPIRIT is rightly named, don't you? For do we not gladly welcome it even as we would a living spirit friend as it brings its sunshine to our homes?

Just think what a dark gloomy world this would be if it were deprived of all sunshine! But as it is we have a sunshiny world, sunshiny homes, and many who have sunshiny hearts, and who strew their pleasant words whereever they go, thus reflecting their light on others. Do you not feel better for being in the company of such a person? Yes, of course you do! Then let us seek the sunshine; putting it in every corner of our homes and every recess of our hearts. Let us rather be of those to reflect the sunshine than of those who dispel it. Let us feel that the world is better for our being in it even though it *should* when we are gone miss our sunshine. There, I must surely close or you will not wish to hear from me again. ONLY A FOOT LIGHT.

EUDORA, Kans., July 16, 1877.

DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS:—It has not been very long since I wrote to you, but I thought I would write again. This is Sunday afternoon; It is warm and windy to-day. We have several kinds of flowers in bloom now, they are very pretty I think, but are not as pretty as they were last summer. I can sympathize with Helen M. Baldwin, for I help milk the cows and go after them most every night from one to two and a half miles, but I go horseback and the ride is fun. If we do have to work more than those who live in the cities, I would not like to change places with them. I would like to hear from Aunt Helen and Mrs. Mack again real well. For fear my letter will be too long I close for this time. From your friend, IVA A. COLLINS.

LA CYGNE, Kans., July 15 1877.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I have not written to you yet, so I thought I would write to you. I am a little boy ten years old and I have three little sisters. I have two little calves, one cow and one pony; my pony's name is Jocky. I have twelve little chickens. Pa and I had thirty acres of wheat and fifteen acres of rye. I heard that you was a granger, but my sister Mary said that she did not like the grange, but I do; I expect to join when I am old enough. If you will come out we will go a duck hunting. I am a great boy to hunt; my pa laughs at me sometimes. I guess I will close for fear that it will crowd some little girl out. If you will print this in your paper I will write again. Truly yours,

WALTER REECE.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write and let you know that I received your letter and was very much surprised when I found it was from you, and much more surprised when I looked in the SPIRIT and saw who won the prize. I was afraid to expect it for fear I should be disappointed. I hope the little folks who wrote for the prize will not be angry because I got it. I once read that those who never expect anything, never get disappointed. I thank you thousands of times for the silver cup. You wanted to know my full name; I send it: Minerva Alice Roser. It is getting too dark to write so I will stop. I remain your little friend, ALICE.

BURLINGTON, Kans., July 15, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I send you a charade; here it is:

I am composed of eight letters.
My first is in hat, but not in cap.
My second is in juice, but not in sap.
My third is in knock, but not in rap.
My fourth is in bonnet, but not in cape.
My fifth is in monkey, but not in ape.
My sixth is in stone, but not in rock.
My seventh is in shoe, and also in sock.
My eighth is in knob, but not in lock.
My whole is a famed poet.

Respectfully, B. J. GALLAGHER.

COUNCIL GROVE, Kans., July 14, 1877.

The answer to B. J. Gallagher's enigma in last issue is "New York Tribune."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1877.

Patrons' Department.

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Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

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Lecturer—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.
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1 Shawnee county, Geo. W. Clark master, H. H. Wallace secretary, Topeka.
2 Cowley county, William White master, C. C. Coon secretary, Little Dutch.
3 Sedgwick county.
4 Davis county, J. E. Mumford master, Mrs. J. E. Reynolds secretary, Junction City.
5 Crawford county, S. J. Konkle master, A. Georgia secretary, Girard.
6 Wyandotte county.
7 Morris county, Wallace W. Daniels master, G. W. Coffin secretary, Council Grove.
McPherson county, C. Drum master, O. Haight secretary, Empire.
9 Sumner county, Marion Summers master, Oxford.
10 Saline county—no report.
11 Bourbon county, M. Bowers master, H. C. Phnice secretary, Ft. Scott.
12 Butler county, Judson Winton master, E. K. Powell secretary, Augusta.
13 Republic county, W. H. Boyes master, G. A. Hovey secretary, Bellville.
14 Franklin county, Albert Long secretary, Le Loup.
15 Reno, Kingman and Barton counties, D. C. Tunnell master, Neitherland.
16 Cherokee county, Joseph Wallace master, J. L. McDowell secretary, Columbus.
17 Marion county, James W. Williams master, Wa lace Yates secretary, Peabody.
18 Johnson county, D. D. Marquis master, N. Zimmerman secretary, Stanley.
19 Wabaunsee county—no report.
20 Douglas county, V. L. Reece master, Geo. Y. Johnson secretary, Lawrence.
21 Neosho county, E. F. Williams master, Wm. George secretary, Erie.
22 Clay county, Henry Avery secretary, Wakefield.
23 Mitchell county, Silas Fisher master, Ben F. McMilian secretary, Beloit.
24 Lyon county, W. V. Phillips master, J. W. Truitt secretary, Emporia.
25 Chase county, S. N. Wood master, T. McWorton secretary, Cottonwood.
26 Osage county. John Rehrig master, Miss Belle Besse secretary, Osage City.
27 Allen county, F. M. Powers master, J. P. Sproul secretary, Jeddo.
28 Anderson county, J. Post master, R. L. Row secretary, Welda.
29 Coffey county, D. C. Spurgeon master, Julias Noell 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. McCormic secretary, Jewell Center.
33 Jefferson county, A. A. Griffin master, P. Cresse secretary, Oskaloosa.
34 Greenwood county, F. G. Allis master, A. V. Chapman secretary, Eureka.
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, John Richardson master, J. T. Lampson secretary, Labette.
40 Brown county, R. J. Young master, F. W. Rohl 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 Nemaha county, G. W. Brown master, Seneca. Atchison county, John Andrews master, G. M. Fuller secretary, Huron.

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W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin county, Kansas.
George Y Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas county.
John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county.
J M Wandler, Junction City, Davis county.
S W Fisher, Beloit, Mitchell county.
George F Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county.
D C Spurgeon, Burlington, Coffey county.
James W Williams, Peabody, 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.
J S Payne, Elm Grove, Linn county.
G M Summerville, McPherson McPher'n county.
W H Boughton, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.
W R Carr, Larned, Pawnee county.
W H Pierce, Oxford, Sumner county.
James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county.
L M Hill, Hill Springs, Morris county.
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E Herrington, Hiawatha, Brown county.
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W H Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
J H Chandler, Rose, Woodson county.
E F Williams, Erie, Neosho county.
J O Vanorsdal, Winfield, Cowley county.
E R Powell, Augusta, Butler county.
J W Bunn, Rush Center, Rush county.
Geo W Black, Olathe, Johnson county.
W J Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county.
William Pettis, Salina, Saline county.
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Ira S Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county.
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J K Miller, Peace, Rice county.
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T C Deuel, Fairmount, Leavenworth county.
Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.
R S Osborn, Bull City, Osborn county.
J H Bradd, Prairie Grove, Republic county.
P B Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
A M Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.
W H Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.
Martin Nichols, Labette City, Labette county.
W S Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.
S N Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.
R M Ross, Sedan, Chautauqua county.
G A Rutlidge, Abiline, Dickinson county.
J F Ramey, Greenfield, Elk county.
W W Cone, Dover, Shawnee county.

From Doniphan County.

Doniphan County Grange, in session assembled, have made arrangements for a grand harvest home, to be held at Troy, Wednesday, August 22, 1877. Arrangements have already been made and money raised for band, ice. seats, etc., etc.; in short everything required to make it one of the most enjoyable occasions of the season. It was a unanimously conceded fact that we had the largest crowd, least drinking and roughness, and more pure and genuine enjoyment last year at our harvest home, that Doniphan county ever saw. But from the present outlook this year we will even surpass ourselves. We are so large hearted and entirely unselfish that on this occasion we open wide our gates and say, "Come one, come all;" come with your baskets full of good things and your hearts full of joy; leave dull care behind, and a general good time will be the inevitable result. Arrangements will be made for excursion rates on railroads, and good speakers, and vocal and instrumental as well as band music. Further particulars next week.

By order of executive committee.

From Chase County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Our crop prospects are not as encouraging as they were in the early part of the summer. Winter wheat is almost a failure in Chase and adjoining counties, and I think, throughout nearly the entire State, caused from rust. Early-sown spring wheat, especially that on new land, is rather an unusually good crop, but that sown on old land, and a little late, is hardly worth harvesting. The corn crop in many localities is very promising. We are having fine growing showers, which are pushing the corn forward, and some fields are white with the tassels. Oats are the best we have raised for several years. Potatoes are good, and our gardens are promising. Taking all in all, the farmers may consider themselves well braced up for the next year.

Yours fraternally, WM. JEFFREY.

ELMDALE, Kans., July 20, 1877.

Letter from Alonzo Sessions.

In former letters the importance of reading and thinking has been urged as necessary to make an independent man, and a good farmer. But that alone is not all that a farmer should aspire to. Every farmer should be a good, intelligent, useful citizen, and a good business man. So long as farmers, as a class, can be made the dupes and victims of every bummer and sharper that travels the country for that purpose; so long as lawyers from the villages and cities with half the intelligence and information that every farmer should possess, are allowed to teach them their politics, and keep them so evenly divided that they are shorn of their influence and power, and submit to be continually cheated and plundered, either without knowing it, or without knowing how to protect themselves; so long will they continue to be contemptuously sneered at as only farmers—nothing more—and the wiley tricksters who flatter them do it to deceive, and cheat, while they despise them. Why do the men who labor to improve the country, to provide for the wants of all, and produce wealth—the men, in the absence of whom other classes could not prosper or even live, consent to be only "hewers of wood and drawers of water?" Why do they not realize their duties, rights, importance and power? Why do they consent to work, to slave, and drudge for a mere subsistence, and allow other classes to thrive and prosper on the profits of their toil, or by speculating upon their products, or their necessities? Why do they allow others to represent their interests, and to make laws for them,—or more frequently to plunder them,—and submit to be cheated and plundered from day to day, and from year to year, when they have the power in their own hands, if they know, and have the ability and inclination to use it?

Is it not the bad habit of indifferent thoughtlessness, often useless toil, or drudgery, and the thought of nothing else, that keeps us in this hopeless, helpless condition?

Would we remain so if every man that cultivates the soil, or cares for flocks and herds, would acquire the *good* habit of doing his own reading, and his own thinking? What I desire is to see the farmer in a condition to make the best possible use of his labor and his means on his farm To make the best possible disposition of his surplus products; to purchase those articles that he needs and that his farm does not supply, with discretion and prudence, and with the ability and caution of a good business man; to perform all the duties of a man and a citizen with promptness, intelligence and wisdom, in short, to be thoroughly educated in all that he needs to know; to get his own information; to rely upon himself; to depend upon his own knowledge, and rely upon his own judgment.

If we ever do this, I submit whether we must not abandon the bad habit of allowing others to do the reading and that we should do for ourselves.

If I had reason to suppose or hope that what I write would reach those who should read and ponder what is said, there would be a strong motive to say more on this subject; but, doubting, I cast my mite into the air, only hoping that it may make a lodgment somewhere, if there is any place where it may be made useful.

When we compare the past with the present, we find firmer ground for hope. Work has made changes in the past.—it will make changes in the future. Let us work on, and all work together.—*Grange Visitor.*

The master of the Missouri State Grange has made the following decisions: "Under the present law, two degrees can be conferred at the same meeting on the same candidate, and one degree can be conferred on one, and another degree on another candidate or class." "Any business can be transacted at a special meeting for which such special meeting was called, and none other. A called meeting is a special meeting, and can be called at any time and on any day that an emergency may arrive making it necessary. Reasonable notices must be given for special meetings." "Members admitted at less than the constitutional fees are legal members. The grange admitting them (and not the member) made the mistake. It was a violation of the constitution."

There are eight granges in Northampton County, N. C., all alive and in good working order. The order has greatly benefited not only its members, but outsiders, by reducing the cost of family supplies and seriously affecting the high tariff heretofore charged by transportation companies. Through the grange they have made a saving of a little over sixty-five per cent. in the item of freight upon cotton, and from sixty to seventy-five per cent. upon other articles.

James P. Machen, Esq., of Fairfax county, has recently been appointed agent of the Alexandria (Va.) agency.

Experiences as Co-operators.

As the anniversary of Joe becoming a co-operator and teetotaler was fast approaching, he felt desirous of commemorating what had been to him two of the most important acts of his life, in a suitable manner. So, with the full concurrence of his wife, he resolved upon inviting their old friends, Frank and Mary, with a few others, to meet them at a private *soiree.*

Joe intimated to each, as he invited them, that he hoped they would come prepared to give expression to their individual experience as co-operators. Therefore, on the evening appointed, all came with the full purpose of enjoying themselves, and of doing what they could for mutual pleasure and improvement. The convenient arrangements and kind hospitality of the host and hostess, were duly applauded; jokes and compliments flew about freely, and all declared that they really never did so heartily enjoy themselves before.

So now for each one's case as related by him or herself. Our worthy host and old friend Joe was the first to rise, and in doing so said: *My Dear Friends:*—I have been so delighted to be able to entertain you, and to be honored by you, as I have been by your entering so heartily into the entertainment of this evening, that it has filled me with brilliant thoughts and sentiments, and I was going to say something eloquent, but I feel that rising to my feet has given wings to all my grand ideas; so you will have to be content with a few plain words, if I can but manage to get them out. Well, you all know that just twelve months since, through the influence of my wife—God bless her!—and Mary, and Frank, her husband—honor to them—I was induced to do what if I had but done twenty years ago I should have been a gentleman just now—and that was to become a co-operator and a teetotaler. It has been a prosperous twelve months with us; and during that time we have found what willing hands and determined minds can accomplish. The younger members of our numerous family are fast getting out of the way—that is, they can most of them wait on themselves, or on one another. The elder children are each of them bringing something in. Several of them have got their wages raised; for, with having more comfort at home, they are as merry as larks, and nimble as squirrels, and are doing more work and getting more wages. My former cruelty and neglect had forced my dear wife to the study and practice of extreme economy so that when she got the whole of my wages, and an increase in the children's, we were soon able to carry a nest-egg into the society; for we all pulled together, as forewarned by Frank, and that soon made the nest fuller; month by month it grew; each quarter dividends and interest swelled it considerably; and now, thank God and the co-operative society, the family purse contains fifty-two sovereigns—yes, golden sovereigns, as Mary truly called them.

C. D., on being called, said: I can not say that we make as much out of the society as our friend A. B. does; but I have reason to be thankful for the bit we make. Our children are all girls, and we send them to Sunday school, and God knows, I often look at the Sunday scholars, and think, when I see so much loveliness and beauty, what a happy place heaven must be, where all are sinless, and perfected in beauty and holiness. We let our dividends run on each year till Whitsuntide, and then we always have enough to clothe the girls with; and when I see my girls looking happy and as lovely as anybody's else, I cannot help shedding tears of joy, and blessing co-operation.

E. F., when called, appeared to rise with hesitation; but once on his feet, he came out boldly and said: I joined the society without thinking much about it, and went to the stores by fits and starts; but I didn't like that sort of carrying on, for I shamed when the shopkeeper we had been used to going to said, "What, come again Ned?" for I knew what he meant, although he said no more. So I tried to get the wife to go to the store; but she was like as if she didn't take to it right, and would hardly ever go, or the children either, for they never gave the children sweets, as some shopkeepers do; so we made it up to draw out. Then I got the pass-book and looked at it, and although we had only been in rather over a year, and I had only paid my first shilling, there was £2. 5s. entered to our credit for dividends on purchases, and interest on the very dividends. I began now to think we had done wrong in resolving so hastily, and I said to the wife, They will never give us all that money; for all we ever before had, at other places, has been but a few sweets for the children, and sometimes a plum-cake or a mold candle or two at Christmas; how can they, I said, have made so much money for us when we have been so very irregular in our purchases at the stores? There must be some mistake. Perhaps they have just put it down in the book to draw us on a little longer. But we finally agreed that as we had said we would draw out, we would do so, and I gave notice for a total withdrawal; and the very day after the committee had met, I went to the secretary and told him I wanted the bit of money out that I had given notice for. He asked for my book, and looked at it, and then copied the amount into the withdrawal book, and asked me to sign my name to it. But as I was afraid he was going to trick me, I told him I would not sign until he gave me the money. He looked at me, and perhaps he thought I was a queer one, for I did feel peevish just then, as I could hardly believe that I could get the money. Then the secretary said: "I suppose you know that we deduct two shillings when a person who has participated in the profits makes a total withdrawal?" I said I did not know for I had not read the rules. So he opened my book, and showed me the rule for the deduction. Then I said as it was the rule, he would be like to take the two shillings. He then took £2. 3s. out of the safe, and laid it on the desk until I signed the book, as I did at last. And when he let me gather up the money and count it, and put it in my own pocket—although I felt a bit sore about the two shillings—I could not help feeling also, that co-operation was, after all, a real benefit, such as I had never known before. And as I went home I pondered it well over, and calculated that had we but been regular in our custom at the store, the sum withdrawn might as well have been £5 at least. When I got home, and gave the money to the wife, she could hardly believe her own eyes, and she was so overjoyed that she scarcely knew what she was doing for many an hour; for the frost was on, and then, as you know, masons cannot work, so our funds had got very low. But as soon as we could for shame to do it, we entered again; and besides that, we are making up for our former neglect and mistrust, by sticking well to the society, and by bringing as many new members as we can.

Widow G. said: You may be sure I'm thankful to say a word in favor of the society, for when my poor husband was living we contrived to save a few pounds, and put it to the dividends, and he signed what they call a nomination book—some of them call it "making their will"—and it only cost him threepence, but it was worth pounds to me, for if I had but once spoken to a lawyer, he would have charged me above ten times as much. And besides, as my husband had made his shares over to me, nobody else could touch them; and I had neither legacy duty to pay, nor to be at the expense or bother of taking out letters of administration. And while health lasts, I will keep adding a shilling to what there is; and should my health so fail that I cannot attend to my nursing, well then I have only to let the committee know, and I can get a pound as I want it. But co-operation has enabled me to do good to one near and dear to me, as I have bought a sewing machine for my daughter, and she gets work for it from the drapery department, and is able to support herself in comfort and respectability. So, as I said at first, I'm thankful that co-operation was ever found out, and I often wonder how it is that so many, who need it most, are so bitter against it; but when I see them creeping into a shop with a memorandum book in their hand, it makes me think that I could easily guess.

Our esteemed friend Frank rose next, and began by saying: *Brother and Sister Co-operatore:*—My heart swells with emotion as I look at you, and it makes me wish for the tongue of a seraph, that I might do justice to the great and noble cause which is so quietly, yet so effectually, working the greatest, the most beneficial and the most peaceful revolution ever known; but looked for by faith, by all who believe that every man shall yet, as sure as God is true, "dwell in peace under His vine and His fig-tree." I can think of nothing short of co-operation, in its true and full sense, that can cause these *promises* to become historical *facts.* Before I procsed further, permit me to congratulate Joe, and also to express my heartfelt delight at seeing and hearing of his success, which is far greater than I anticipated; but it is a double one. Well, you all know that it was co-operation that took the giddiness out of me, and made a reflecting man of me. I have well read, and found of much service, that invaluable and indispensable friend-in-need to all in search of co-operative information, the *Co-operative News.* The society has been very prosperous, considering the enemies without and the ignorance, selfishness, and suspicion manifested within. These are rocks on which we must fix buoys to warn the unwary, as much evil has arisen from these causes, and also from our former disregard of the rule providing for the education of members. Consequently our members—and, I shame to say, many of our committee-men, too—have been in ignorance of the true principles and objects of co-operation, and hav at times displayed great meanness, and lack of business tact and knowledge, and have treated good and honest employes of the society with harshness and injustice. However, societies which have been true to their principles, and which have voted to education a full share of clear profits, have given better dividends, and in every way been more successful—ours amongst the number; for I have been delighted with the rapid increase of members, and in witnessing the impetus given to our business since the society began to take the *Co-operative News* regularly for each of our members, and since we had lectures to rouse the people, and show them what they can do for themselves, if united; and at the meetings, as you know, we gave them tracts to read at home, and to distribute amongst their neighbors; and I believe we gain more from this outlay than any other, for there is an irresistible magic in the human voice, and printer's ink well applied.

Our worthy secretary was called on to wind up, and replied: I regard co-operation as the most comprehensive scheme of benevolence ever attempted, and one that rests on a true basis—that of *self help* and *mutual help.* For true charity teaches the needy how to help themselves; while false and degenerating charity gives temporary aid, but leaves the recipient helpless as regards the future. When I was young I gave all I could afford, often depriving myself to give to others. If a person met me at dusk, begging a copper to get lodgings with, I gave him one, if I had it. If I knew of a child who could not get to Sunday school for want of shoes, I helped to get him some. If I heard of one who was sick, and in need of extra comforts, I would, with the aid of others, endeavor to supply them. For I reasoned thus with myself: How can I say in my heart that I love my neighbor as myself, if I see him in want and help him not? But now, instead of helping others, I try to put them in the way to help themselves and do what I can for them, in proportion to what they honestly do for themselves; and as a student of nature and revelation, I have come to the conviction that such is the way of Providence. By improving my own means (and co-operation helps me in that), I mend my position in society, and quality myself for greater usefulness; and I pray that I may ever have the will, as well as the power, to do good. Co-operation helps the rich and poor alike, in proportion as each devotes himself and his capital to its advancement. Had it not been for the timely intervention of co-operation, the gulf between rich and poor would have become an unfathomable abyss. Now, we are slowly and effectually filling up the gulf. Capital and labor, in some instances, are working in harmony; may there soon be many such instances. As your secretary, I have had plenty of work, but I have had much more heartfelt pleasure as witness of so many happy changes for the better, in the circumstances of the industrial classes. Many are now well-to-do, who could only raise their admission fee by bringing in checks for sale. These have been self-denying at first, not daring to look at any luxuries. As they have gradually but surely rubbed off their old scores by weekly payments, their purchases have increased their countenances have brightened, their spirits have become more elastic, their children have been better fed and better clad, their homes have been more conveniently furnished; and now they stand erect like men and women, and not like down-trodden slaves. They have a respectable appearance, when on the public promenade, or in the public hall, or in a place of worship. Co-operation completely supercedes savings banks and money clubs; it makes its members independent, for those who contemplate nothing more from it, it will enable them to purchase annuities, affect assurances, pay into societies for allowances in sickness, to obtain their own houses by joining co-operation building societies.

NELSON BOOTH.

Reducing Expenses.

The man who, in some fine financial frenzy, should resolve to repair a somewhat reduced income by taking food but once a week, would not impress the world as a financier of the first brilliancy. But many persons claim that the application of some such financial policy to the grange would be the highest prudence and wisdom. If the income of a grange only equals or falls below its expenses, then the expense must be immediately reduced; and to some persons the speediest and surest way of reducing expenses is the best. This is often found to be a temporary suspension of grange meetings. A number of subordinate granges have tried to refill their depleted treasuries by giving up their sessions; and now we learn that a State grange, that of Tennessee, proposes to try the same remedy.

There are only two objections to bringing the expenses of a grange within its income by dispensing with its meetings. The first is that the meetings of a grange are its chief means and opportunity for usefulness, and a grange that holds no meetings is little better than no grange at all. The second is that, by dispensing with its meetings, a grange reduces its income as well as its expenses. The Tennessee State Grange, for example, cannot give up one of its sessions without leaving many of its duties unattended to. The order is not so strong and perfect in its organization and workings, either in Tennessee or other States, that a meeting of the State grange can be omitted without injury. Once a year is none too often for the State granges to meet in any event, but especially while the order is in its present incomplete and undeveloped condition. There are business arrangements to make or extend, rules for the government of the organization to be adopted or revised, and various other work to perform, that the order may be rendered thoroughly competent to accomplish the purposes for which it was founded. Much of this work has to be done by the State granges,—not by the master or the executive committee, but by the granges themselves, in active session. If the State granges put off their sessions, their share of the work goes undone. This tends to discourage the subordinate and pomona granges, and they finally dispense with some of their meetings and neglect some portions of their work. The result is a general retrograde of the order.

Such is the certain effect of any effort to cut down the expenses of a grange by dispensing with its meetings, as regards the accomplishment of the aims of the order. Now, what is the effect of such a course as regards the immediate object of it,—a reduction of the expenses? Most certainly, as we have said, it causes a reduction of income as well as of expenses, and leaves a grange in the end less able to pay the costs of its meetings than it was before. If the present condition of the Tennessee State Grange treasury will not warrant a session of that body this year, and if no session is held, the chances are that it will not be in as good a condition next year as it is now. It will, indeed, contain the dues and fees of two years instead of one; but, probably, it will also show next year a decided falling off in the fees and dues. A good hearty meeting of the State grange encourages and cheers the subordinate granges; but give up one regular meeting of a State grange in a State where the order is not especially prosperous—and it is pretty certain that the order is not especially prosperous in a State whose State grange has not income enough to meet the expenses of a yearly session,—and the subordinate granges will at once fall into a deeper lethargy and stupor, and the number of paying granges will be at once largely reduced. A State grange that has given up its regular meeting because of its empty treasury, may collect enough funds before another year has passed and the time for another meeting arrived, to pay the cost of the meeting; but after that, the chances are that it will require at least three years to collect a like amount again, and that a postponement for one year will be followed by a postponement for two, and so on. Of course if a grange has no funds and can get no funds, there is nothing left it but to put up its shutters and lock the doors; but, if it can by any fair means meet the expenses of its regular session—and the cases are very rare where it cannot—it is more likely to recuperate its finances by holding the regular session at the usual time than by postponing it.

No method of cutting down expenses should be adopted which is likely to impair the interest of members in the order and make them less likely to meet their obligations to it. The adoption of such a method is as poor a policy as the economy which keeps granges from doing things that would certainly increase the interest of members, and make them pay their dues more promptly. The effort to cut down the expenses of a State grange, by postponing its sessions or by lessening their number, is, therefore, about on an equality with the endeavor of many State granges to keep down their expenses by keeping the subordinate granges in ignorance. It sometimes seems as if the so-called economical tendency of the order would be the ruin of it. Many Patrons look upon a dollar spent, no matter how, as a dollar wasted. And the worst of it is, that when the order is made merely a buying and selling machine, as it is in some localities, it encourages and strengthens this parsimonious view. The necessity is therefore great that all Patrons who understand that the order cannot be run without funds, and that the funds to be of any service must be consumed not hoarded, should speak out promptly and boldly, and not allow the pinching, grinding, saving members to sacrifice the organization to their ruinous notions of economy.

The foregoing article from that excellent Patrons' paper, the *Grange Bulletin,* hits the mark exactly. Discontinue the grange meetings and you remove from the order its working foundation—its very life.

Suggestions for Reviving the Interest in our Grange Meetings.

Bro. E. W. Page, of Illinois, writes as follows: "The first thing I would recommend would be promptness in attendance. Let there be a fixed time, and when that time arrives the grange should be opened and business commenced. If there are not enough members present to open in regular order, it would be but justice to the few earnest workers who do come, that the by-laws be so amended that if only three or four are present they may constitute a quorum for transacting business. It would act as a stimulus to those interested in the business before the grange.

"And then I would also recommend that business be done with dispatch, not in a hurry as if it was the desire to rush the work through without proper deliberation, but in a stirring business-like manner, that the interest in the subject may not flag, or as is sometimes the case be entirely lost. There is scarcely anything so tiresome as to be in a business meeting and have some member introduce the business, then all sit and twirl their thumbs and wait for some one to say something. Let it be a part of the lecturer's duty or that of some other officer, to act as a kind of State's attorney in moving the work along. Liveliness in any kind of business is sure to hold the interest and attention.

"Again, I think the time of meetings should be regulated so that if not half at least one-third of them should be held in the afternoon. There are a great many of the lady members who cannot attend the evening meetings, as their domestic duties necessarily keep them at home at that time; but who would gladly meet with us in the afternoon, and assist us in making both the business and social features of our meetings interesting.

"Another means of gaining attendance would be the reading of a paper edited and contributed to by the members, once a month or once in two months. There is not a grange in the country but what has talent enough to support a paper, and furnish some interesting essays besides. Select readings from some periodical would often prove a source of pleasure and improvement, and debates are always interesting. Assistance rendered to each other pecuniarily, advisary and socially, are great levers by which men and women are raised and enabled to stand on the same plane, and when once placed there they form so strong an adhesive force, that the meetings of brethren and sisters would become meetings of pleasure and social interchange of thought rather than business and duty."

Bro. Stephen L. Montgomery, secretary of grange No. 97, Hancock county (Ky.), communicates the following in reference to his grange: "Our grange is growing in prosperity. At one time last winter we were at a low ebb, but we did not despair. One brave and persevering effort rallied our strength and was fruitful in good results. The lukewarm have become zealous workers, and our prospects were never brighter—all is life and energy."

Kansas State News.

WICHITA has a beautiful new bank building.

JOHNSON county has 10,365 acres of wheat and 64,362 of corn.

THE merchants of Ottawa close their stores for the day at dark.

THE *Register* says the potato crop of Lincoln county will be enormous.

A SEVERE hail and rain storm passed over portions of Greenwood county last Sunday and Monday.

A RENO county farmer, named Austin Martin, was struck by lightning on the 17th inst. and instantly killed.

ROBERT BUSH, nine years old, was killed by lightning at Benton, Butler county, on the 18th inst.—the ninth since the 1st inst.

THE *Independent* says McPherson county wheat ripened so fast the farmer had to harvest night and Sundays in order to save it.

A SON of G. M. Barnes, the well known auctioneer of Leavenworth, aged eighteen, was drowned Thursday afternoon while bathing.

A MRS. SCHNIDLING and a small child, of Pleasant Ridge, were seriously wounded by the accidental discharge of a gun on Wednesday of last week.

A GRAND harvest home barbecue will be held at Silver Lake, Shawnee county, on the 27th inst. Farmers from all parts of the county will be in attendance.

WM. EDWARDS has been fined $500 and costs for the seduction of Nancy Hasdsha on the promise of marriage, and to stand committed till paid. This in Wyandotte, and from the *Gazette*.

THE *Mining Echo* says it is rumored that the Gulf road contemplates taking up its track between Neutral and Baxter, and relaying it on a new grade to Short Creek. It's just six miles to each place from Neutral.

SAYS the Leavenworth *Times*: "G. W. and H. M Griffith, two Englishmen, have started from Denver on a voyage down the Platte and Missouri rivers to St. Louis. It is a trip that has never been accomplished by white men."

THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders and directors of the Jefferson County Co-operative Association held at the court house, in Oskaloosa, on Monday, July 30, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. A. MCLOUTH, Sec'y.

THE Atchison *Champion* says: "Mrs. Senator Ingalls is convalescing, and her speedy recovery is now confidently expected. Her sickness has been long and painful and many friends will rejoice to know that she will, in all probability, soon be restored to health."

A FEW days ago at Farmington, on the C. B. U. P. R. R., a little boy six years old was playing on some cars standing on the side track; he loosed the brake on one of them and it started he attempted to get off by climbing down the end; he fell and the car passed over him killing him instantly.

LAST Saturday, according to the Wichita *Eagle*, was really the opening day of the wheat trade. Forty or fifty wagon loads were offered, most of it No. 3. Some went as low as rejected. The most of the wheat would have graded No. 2 had it gone through the sweat. The price was 70, 80 and 90 cents per bushel.

SAYS the Wichita *Eagle:* "Mr. Pink Fouts shipped, on Monday last, fifteen thousand pounds of wool, making two full car loads. It was the biggest shipment of wool ever made, probably, from Southern Kansas, certainly the largest ever shipped from this portion of the State. The wool was first-class, from graded sheep."

AN intelligent farmer says: "Plow your ground for wheat as soon after the present crop is removed as possible. This will kill all the weeds and leave the ground mellow and in good condition for the drill. Begin early in September, after the ground is prepared by the harrow, and drill your wheat east and west. This process is warranted to secure a good crop."

SAYS the Valley Falls *New Era:* "The engineers of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. began last Wednesday to arrange for the erection of the new elevator at Valley Falls. The stock yard is removed from the southward of the depot and a side track is provided for it. A side track is to be put down for the accommodation of the elevator, which is to be built on the old site of the stock yard."

ACCORDING to the *Times* Eldorado is wild about the reported discovery of oil five miles from town. It is said to have been found in large quantities. "It covers the water, it oozes from the rocks, it saturates the ground, it burns like kerosene, tastes like coal oil," is what the head lines say. What with the railroad about finished from Florence, and the oil, the Eldorado folks seem to be about crazy.

SAYS the Oskaloosa *Sickle and Sheaf:* "During the thunder-storm last Sabbath evening as a man by the name of Miller, who lives not far from Perry, was with his wife and child on their way home from church, they were struck by lightning. The bolt struck the tip of the umbrella, severely injuring Miller and his wife and killed the child. After doing its deadly work the lightning tore a large hole in the earth."

VERRAS NICHOLAS SMITH, once of Lawrence, Kansas, but now the husband of Ida Greeley, is spending the summer at the old Chappaqua farm, in Westchester county, New York, where Horace used to raise turnips at a dollar apiece, and fell trees of Saturdays. Their first born child was baptized at the Greeley mansion a few days ago. Being a boy, it was called Horace Greeley, and the service was performed by a Roman priest.

THE remainder of the tribe of Yuba Indians *en route* from their former homes in Nevada, to the reservation put aside for them in the Indian Territory, went into camp near Columbus, Cherokee county, Sunday of last week. Their reservation is in the northern part of the Indian Territory, close to the Kansas line. The Indians seem to be contented, and no trouble is feared by the settlers in Southern Kansas on account of their proximity.

THE Garnett *Plaindealer* says: "Mr. L. H. Church, son-in-law of Col. Hayden, of this city, was instantly killed, at Wellsville, Mo., last Sunday morning, by falling between the cars of a moving freight train, along the top of which he was walking. Mr. Church had been railroading for years, having left the employ of the L., L. & G. road a few months since to accept a position as conductor on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern railroad, which place he was filling at the time of his death."

SAYS the Troy *Chief:* "There was an attempt at murder, last Friday night, at Geary City, between 12 and 1 o'clock. Two men, with faces concealed, entered the post-office and attacked Mrs. Roundy, the postmistress, and her son, aged about twelve years, with clubs, while they were asleep, there being no one in the house, except a little girl about seven years old, that Mrs. Roundy is raising, who awoke, and began to scream as she ran into the next room, probably frightening the would-be murderers away."

AS an evidence of what a woolen mill does for a new country, we note the fact that a Swede last Monday received $1,049.00 for the wool delivered at the Blue Rapids mill that day. This is only one of a multitude of similar items. The increased price of wool is quite satisfactory to sheep raisers, of whom there would be a largely increased number if they could procure flocks of those fifteen cent sheep that are dying off in California for want of feed. Everybody engaged in sheep raising in this section is satisfied with the experiment. So says the Blue Rapids *Times*.

THE jewelry store of E. E. Bacon, says the Burlington *Independent*, was burglarized last Sunday night, and goods to the amount of $1,600, including twenty-eight watches stolen. The same night the store of Walking & Bros. was robbed. The *Patriot* says of the last robbery: The positive facts as we learn them are these: A light was seen in Walking's late Sunday night or early Monday morning by several parties; the officers say the shelves had the appearance of being stripped of goods; Mr. O. W. stated to Marshal Sheator that their store had been robbed; no efforts have been made to discover the burglar; and there the matter rests, the officers thinking it unnecessary to carry their investigations any further.

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GRAIN, STORAGE

—AND—

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OF THE

CENTAUR

LINIMENTS

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

Mr. Josiah Westake, of Marysville, O., writes:

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

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

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

READ! READ!

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

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

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

Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co.,

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

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

This is one of many testimonials:

"CORNWALL, Lebanon Co., Pa., March 17, 1874.

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

"R. A. ENDERS, M. D."

Mothers who try Castoria will find that they can sleep nights and that their babies will be healthy.

J. B. ROSE & Co., New York.

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PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

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Leis' Vegetable Cathartic Pills.

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N. B.—These Pills are prepared especially for the billious diseases of this climate.

☞Observe my signature upon wrapper, without which none are genuine.

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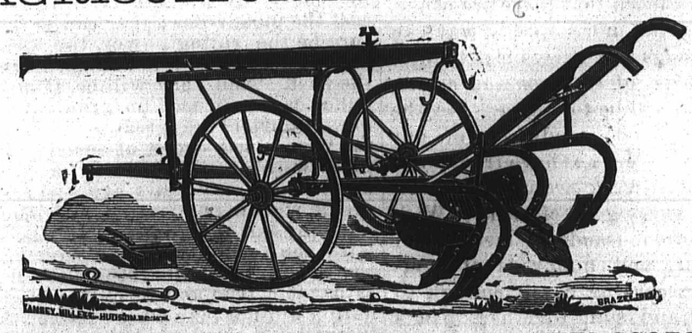

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1877.

FARMERS' RALLY.

Hon. John T. Jones, master of the National Grange, P. of H., will address the Patrons and farmers of Kansas, at the following places. He asks all farmers, whether members of the order or not, to come and hear him. Great Bend, Wednesday, August 1st, 1877; Peabody, Thursday, 2d; Emporia, Friday, 3d; Topeka, Saturday, 4th; Lawrence, Monday, 6th; Olathe, Tuesday, 7th; Paola, Wednesday, 8th; Garnett, Thursday, 9th; Humboldt, Friday, 10th Fort Scott, Saturday, 11th; Parsons, Monday, 13th. All of the above meetings at one p. m. WM. SIMS.

Master Kansas State Grange.

P. S.—All papers friendly to our order, please copy. W. S.

THE STRIKE.

The startling events of the past week in various Eastern railroad centers have thrown the whole country into a state of anxious excitement, such as has not been witnessed since the rebellion of 1860. We have seen what desperate measures the poor, hard handed laborer will resort to when driven to the wall by poverty, want and oppression; how, when placed in this position, they will mass together, and as a picture of their condition is presented, grow reckless and hesitate not to commit crime; the consequence of their actions under such a spur being not for one moment taken into consideration. While we deprecate the terribly disastrous results that have been experienced in a number of our large cities during the past few days in consequence of the railroad employes, strike that was begun early last week and spread with such fearful rapidity, while we, with all good citizens of this free America most positively declare against the riotous actions, and other violent and criminal proceedings resorted to by the strikers, we still entertain sympathy for them inasmuch as they have been rendering valuable services and receiving therefor no adequate remuneration—not enough to supply themselves and their families with the actual necessaries of life. It was because they could not live decently on the wages which they were receiving that the strike was made. They had a perfect right to strike if the pay which they were receiving from the great moneyed corporations was not satisfactory, but at the same time they had no right to band together and compel by force their co-laborers who were disposed to work even at reduced prices to vacate their positions and join them. But when human life was taken and property destroyed by them they were mad, wild; it was then that the bounds of reason were overstepped and it is for this that they must suffer.

The sooner the working people in this country learn that there are other, safer, surer and more speedy ways to redress wrongs and grievances than to resort to acts of violence and crime, the better it will be for them. In the present financial condition of our country, such scenes as have transpired during the last week are actually to be dreaded by every good citizen. With hundreds of thousands of men out of employment, and hundreds of thousands more earning barely enough to keep body and soul together, banks breaking all over the country, values of all kinds of property vastly depreciated, men are becoming desperate. And when anything comes up that has the least appearance of a war between capital and labor, the vast army of unemployed, and poorly paid are very apt, especially in the large cities, to band together and commit fearful crimes; and when once started on a large scale it will spread like a mighty contagion, and the government itself may fall in the struggle. Hence it seems to us of the utmost importance that organized capital should hesitate, and even take a step backward, before they bring despair upon the working people in our land. Let all the people, rich and poor, obey the laws of humanity as well as the laws of the land; then will peace and prosperity be ours to enjoy and to bequeath to our children.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—This strike of the workingmen on the different lines of railroad east and west is a very sad affair. It shows not only a dense ignorance of these strikers, as to the proper methods of securing their rights, but it discloses also a bad temper, a defiance of law, and a narrow, clannish spirit.

That the laborer on the railroad, as well as the laborer in other fields of industry, has just cause of complaint there can be no doubt, but the redress of his grievances is not to be brought about by strikes. The wanton destruction of property, the firing of workshops, the burning of cars and pillaging of their contents, is not very well calculated to gain the sympathy and good will even of the mass of laborers themselves.

But from this deplorable outbreak there may be expected some good results. It will at least set the employer and capitalist to thinking. It will lead them to see that this conflict between labor and capital is indeed a conflict—a stern reality—putting in jeopardy their own interest and the peace and welfare of society. It will open the eyes of the capitalist to the fact that labor is a very important factor in the creation of wealth; that labor is just as necessary to a nation's prosperity as is capital.

Hitherto capital in this country has waxed fat and kicked. It has said in its power and in its pride, "I am the State. By the grace of God I rule. Labor shall be my slave. I will dictate the terms of service. I will say to the workingman what he shall receive at my hands for his labor." This, at least, within the last twenty-five or thirty years, has been the tone which capital has used. It has been the spirit which it has manifested.

But such a tone and spirit is all wrong. It is suicidal. It is putting asunder what God has joined together. It is taking the rivet out of the pair of shears and trying to cut with one blade. Labor and capital are one. They cannot be disjoined. Neither can stand alone. They must live together and work together.

Now, in this strike labor has made known its power. It has said with strong emphasis, I can destroy as well as create. It has said to the capitalist, if you will not admit me into your firm with equal rights, if you will not take me into partnership, then I will just burst you up. Now, labor has this power. It has exercised it wantonly, wickedly, we all admit. It is a rebellion that must and will be put down by the strong arm of government. This outbreak of the workingmen on the railroads is a sign of great significance. It means vastly more than the strike of a few disaffected men, clamoring for higher wages. It means more than a mob of lawless tramps, roughs, communists and desperadoes bent on plunder and mischief.

It means discontent, dislocation of interests, competition in trade, antagonism in business, the depression of the laboring classes, a conflict in the whole mechanism of society.

The laboring classes universally feel that they have not an equal share in the distribution of the good things of this life. They know that productive labor is the procuring cause of the wealth, the luxury, the elegant leisure, the means of culture, the pleasant homes which the so-called prosperous classes enjoy. They know that they have labored and that other men have entered into their labor; who have cunningly appropriated a large share of what really and rightfully belonged to them. Knowing this, is it strange that there should be discontent, unrest, a searching inquiry as to why things are so, and whether a better state of things cannot be brought about?

This unrest will remain. This inquiry will go on. The working men in society are a majority. They can cast the most votes; they can in the future be the ruling power, the same as capital has been the ruling power in the past. And they will be, if any reliance can be placed on prophetic vision. Fourier, the great discoverer of the "combined order of society" foretold with almost historic accuracy, more than thirty years ago, the results of the workings of capital and labor in their present antagonisms. He declared with the certainty of one who knew, that, if a peaceful reconciliation, or rather if a true and scientific co-ordination did not take place between these interests, there would be a collision which would test the strength, the endurance and the final supremacy of man over money, of labor over capital.

We shall wait with no small degree of interest for the answer which capital will give to this recent and terrible outbreak. We are curious to know what attitude it will assume, whether conciliation and compromise, or of declared belligerancy. J. S. B.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

We devote the greater portion of this page this week to giving the most important telegrams, concerning the great strike, that have been sent since the 16th inst.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—About forty firemen and brakemen of freight trains on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in this city refused to work this morning, on account of a reduction in their wages, which went into effect to-day. The strikers assembled at Camden Junction, about three miles from this city, and stopped a freight train, persuading the fireman to leave, and refusing to allow another to take his place. It is also said that a train from Locust Point was stopped at Riverside station, within the city limits, and a newly-employed fireman taken from the engine and severely beaten. The company, learning that there would probably be difficulty with a few strikers, made preparations for the emergency. A force of about forty policemen was sent to Camden Junction, dispersed the strikers, and no further difficulty has occurred. The disaffection is said to be confined entirely to the firemen and brakemen of freight trains at Baltimore.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., July 16.—The firemen of all the freight trains at this place, twenty-five or thirty in number, struck work this evening and left their trains. The company put new men on their engines at once, but the strikers interfered to prevent them from starting the trains. A large mob assembled at the depot, and a riot at one time was imminent. Col. A. T. Shutt, the mayor of the town, with all the police at his command, arrested the ringleaders of the strike and attempted to protect the new men in the discharge of their duties, but the strikers were reinforced by a large body of citizens, swelling the crowd till it reached the proportions of a large mob. With the assistance of this mob the strikers succeeded in rescuing their comrades.

The new firemen are now completely intimidated, and there is no prospect at present of any freight trains being able to pass this point to-night.

The strikers have done no damage to property, and passenger trains are permitted to pass uninterrupted.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—The situation along the line of the B. & O. R. R., from Baltimore to Grafton, remains unchanged. Business is at a stand-still. No passenger trains thus far have been interfered with, as long as they carry U. S. mails. The strikers command the field at Martinsburg, Keyser and Grafton. Gov. Matthews, of West Virginia, has telegraphed the secretary of war, asking for U. S. troops to quiet riots on the B. & O. R. R. At a conference between the president and secretary, it was decided that the information contained in the governor's telegram, was not of a sufficient or definite character to warrant affirmative action, and the governor has been telegraphed for details. Before this has been received, no definite action will be taken.

MARTINSBURG, July 19.—The United States troops arrived this morning. The president's proclamation was read to the strikers. They are notified to disperse by 12 o'clock, and the indications are that they will do so without further trouble. The freight trains, it is now understood, will be started at noon.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—Governor Matthews, of West Virginia, has ordered one hundred more militia from Morefield, and they are on their way to Martinsburg.

MARTINSBURG, July 19.—An attempt has just been unsuccessfully made to start a coal train east, but the strikers, numbering two hundred, surrounded the locomotive and induced the fireman and engineer to leave the engine.

WHEELING W. Va., July 19.—Everything is quiet in this city. No freight trains are moving, but passenger trains go as usual. The trouble at Grafton and Keyser continues, and United States troops will have to be sent to these points. About three hundred troops have arrived at Martinsburg. The strikers are embittered at their presence and threaten to hold, and bloodshed is anticipated. This afternoon the strikers are receiving reinforcements from the Chesapeake and Ohio canal men, and others affected by the disturbances with the railroad company. Advices from Martinsburg say that the sheriff, with a company of militia has just started to make the arrest of the ringleaders.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 19.—Eighteen trains are now in the Pennsylvania Railroad company's yards, ready to go out, but without crews to run them. The engineers are in readiness, but up to this time the railroad officials have not been able to get men to take the striker's places.

The new order, requiring a double train, provided with two engines and consisting of thirty-six cars, to be taken out with one crew, went into effect this morning. The strikers claim that by this order two ordinary trains are taken out to Altoona, a distance of 116 miles, instead of to Derry, which is 48 miles. Formerly a trip to Derry was considered a good day's work, while now a trip to Altoona is considered a day's work. This, they say, would require one crew to do the work of two, and would enable the company to discharge one-half their number. It is said the strike was not pre-arranged, but was inaugurated by conductor Hyan's crew, who sent word to the dispatcher that they would not take out their train. The dispatcher then asked two yard crews to take it, and they, it is said, refused, and were discharged. Subsequently Conductor Gordon ordered two men to take out an engine, but the strikers cut it loose from the train. Gordon then made another attempt, but the men on the train were stoned away and compelled to desert the engine.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., July 19.—The troops' train arrived at 6:30 this morning and bivouacked in the round-house. Most of the strikers are outside the western limits of the city. At noon a proclamation of President Hayes, commanding them to disperse, will be issued.

PITTSBURG, July 20.—Gov. Hartranft has issued a proclamation admonishing all good citizens and persons within the jurisdiction of the commonwealth against aiding or abetting unlawful proceedings, and commanding all persons engaged in riotous proceedings to disperse, or the military will be used to enforce obedience to the law. This is now being printed in the form of handbills, and will be distributed among the strikers and posted along the line of the road.

COLUMBUS, O., July 20.—The blockade of trains at Newark continues. No freight trains have been permitted to go out so far. A man from the country who attempted to fire on an engine thirty-six miles out was thrown head foremost from the camel-back engine. This is the only instance of violence reported. Several trains attempted to get out, but were stopped. It is reported that torpedoes have been put on the track at some points. The strikers say they will not stop the passenger or mail trains. The master mechanic addressed the strikers this morning, and asked if they would go on the trains. Their reply was, "If you concede our terms." The sheriff read the riot act this morning, but it had no effect on the strikers. Conductors and engineers refuse to join the strikers, but give them sympathy.

PITTSBURG, July 20.—The strikers are hourly increasing in strength. As trains come in they are met, and the crews, after taking their trains to the yards, join the strikers. There are here to-day, at the lowest estimate, 900 loaded cars lying on the track near the Union depot, while those *en route* will swell the total up to 1,000 loaded cars. This number constantly increases, and the maze of tracks will soon be all occupied by inert masses of rolling stock laden with goods for all points east and west.

PITTSBURG, July 20.—An immense crowd assembled at the outer depot at twenty-eighth street, but up to twelve o'clock nothing of moment has occurred. The strikers had a meeting at twelve o'clock, when one of their number mounted a box and read the following dispatch, signed by P. J. Donehue, which was received with the wildest cheering:

"HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., July 20.—The firemen and brakemen on the Erie railroad quit work this morning."

The arrival of the military seemed to increase the crowd. On the engine were General Pearson, Sheriff Fife and Superintendent Pitcairn. The sheriff immediately mounted the tender and read the governor's proclamation, amid the hoots and cries of the spectators. He commanded peace and quiet, and announced then that the law would be enforced, cost what it may. The crowd jeered at him, and when he descended, General Pearson got on the tender and addressed the crowd. While speaking he was interrupted with cries, "Who are you?" "Give us a rest," etc.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—As the sixth regiment, Col. Clarence Pitus, was marching from its armory along Baltimore street to Camden Station, to proceed to Cumberland, the regiment was stoned and fired into by a crowd on the street. The regiment fired into the crowd, and a number were killed and wounded. The dead bodies were taken to the middle district station, and a number of the wounded, six or seven, to the various drug stores. At this hour (10 p m.) the excitement attending the terrible shooting by the sixth regiment is still fierce, and the crowd on Baltimore street for several squares from South street, each way, is on the increase, rendering the sidewalks almost impassible. In front of the middle police station, on North street, opposite the hall where most of the dead and wounded have been taken, the way is packed with an excited crowd eager to learn the names. In this station there are now lying eight dead bodies and two wounded men.

PITTSBURG, July 21.—At twenty minutes to four o'clock the Philadelphia troops left the Union depot for the scene of the disturbance at the Twenty-eighth street crossing, marching out along the track, preceded by the sheriff and his posse. Expecting to fail in his effort to disperse the strikers, the sheriff would endeavor to make arrests and call on the militia for aid. This was understood to be the plan of action determined on, and a conflict was expected. They arrived at Twenty-eighth street shortly before five o'clock. The railroad tracks at that point being completely blocked with strikers, the Black Hussars of Philadelphia were ordered to clear the crossing, but not being able to do so, another company was ordered to their assistance. The military advanced with fixed bayonets, and were met with showers of stones and missiles from the crowd. They opened fire indiscriminately in rapid succession, the crowd retreating towards East Liberty.

The seventh division of the State militia, from Meadville, Titusville, Oil City and other points in the northwestern part of the State, are expected hourly at the Alleghany depot, and a large force of armed men are laying in wait for them, and have a portion of Knapp's battery, which they captured early in the evening, planted to command their approach. There will in all probability be terrible bloodshed. They are due at ten o'clock. Sheriff Fife's dead body has just been brought from the outer depot. Maj. Gen. Pearson is badly wounded.

A number of citizens went to the Philadelphia soldiers, who are intrenched in the Philadelphia road round house, to-night, and begged them to leave the city, as a general massacre is feared. They were unable to do so on account of the mob surrounding them. Three of the soldiers who slipped out singly were shot and instantly killed. Two citizens were shot down on Liberty street a short time ago.

PITTSBURG, July 21, 5:10 p. m.—The military being ordered to clear the crossing at Twenty-eighth street, the crowd attacked them with stones; the military fired a volley, when the crowd returned the fire from revolvers. Four were killed outright, and a number were wounded, First Sergeant M. E. Kane, of the Philadelphia Legion, dangerously.

About midnight the crowd concentrated in Howard street, near Lombard street, and the police charged. A general skirmish followed, a number of shots being fired, but the police clubs prevailed and forty more prisoners were taken, making about one hundred in all.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock a large crowd of rioters collected on Carey street, near the workshop of the company. They were chased by 100 police and dispersed.

PITTSBURG, July 22, 2 a. m.—It is difficult to get any reliable facts. At this hour the entire eastern end of the city is at the mercy of the mob, which is hourly increasing. Anarchy and violence has taken possession of the city, and mob law reigns supreme. The Pennsylvania track for a distance of a quarter of a mile west from the outer depot is a sheet of flames. The mob began to push burning cars towards the round-house some time ago, their intention being to destroy the extensive shops of the company and the Union depot buildings.

The losses of yesterday afternoon show a total of twenty killed and twenty-nine wounded. The hillside was dotted with the dead any dying.

At Pittsburg on Saturday, Sunday and Monday the strikers and mob had entire control of everything. They burned buildings and cars for a distance of three miles along the railroad. The sight of the flames seemed to craze the rioters, and they rushed wildly about with torches in their hands, applying fire to railroad property indiscriminately. The military, who had taken refuge in a round-house, were burned out, followed by a mob of 1,000 armed men and chased out of the city. Many of the soldiers were killed and wounded.

At Philadelphia, on the 22d inst., the strikers set fire to an oil train. This was the beginning of trouble in that city.

A telegram from Pittsburg of the 23d says: "The loss here during the past twenty-four hours can only be estimated. On the Pennsylvania railroad, from Union depot to East Liberty, the numerous tracks were filled with loaded cars. These were burned from 33d to 14th streets, a distance of twenty blocks. It is estimated that 2,000 cars loaded with oil, coal, and all kinds of merchandise, were totally destroyed. All these, together with locomotives, buildings and other property destroyed, swell the railroad company's loss to an aggregate amount variously estimated at from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000."

At Reading, Pa., the strikers began their operations at midnight on Sunday. They tore up tracks and burned the Lebanon Valley bridge, with a number of freight cars.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Orders have been received from the War Department directing Gen. Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to send all the troops from that place to St. Louis for the protection of public property there, and to go to that city himself if he deems it necessary. Gen. Ruger, commander of the Department of the South, has been ordered to send three companies of infantry to Louisville, and Jeffersonville, Ind. The six companies of the twenty-second infantry *en route* from the Sioux country to the Department of the Lakes have been ordered to stop at Chicago, and are now at or near that city.

On Tuesday the strikers were still in force at St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Albany, New York, Reading, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Zanesville, O., Chicago, Erie, Pa., Baltimore, Scranton, Pa., Kansas, City Mo., Louisville Ky., and numerous other smaller cities throughout the country. But the telegrams from these points report no considerable destruction of property on that day, except at Louisville, Ky. In this latter named city the mob attacked a freight depot, smashing windows and doors, wrecking cars, and stoning the residences of prominent citizens. The police fired into the crowd and dispersed it.

A strike of railroad employes occurred at Kansas City, on Tuesday at noon. Soon after noon a crowd of about 200 was collected at the depot, which marched to all the railroad shops in the city and compelled the workmen to cease work. They also visited the packing houses, the elevators, different buildings being erected, and all places where labor was being performed, and compelled a complete cessation of manual labor all over the city. The civil authorities throughout the country have in no instance during the strike neglected to perform their duty promptly. All the troops that could be spared have been sent to the cities where they were needed most. At present it is impossible to tell how or when this terrible uprising of the laboring men will end.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1877.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, first insertion, one inch $1.00
Each subsequent " " " .50

The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

City and Vicinity.

PROF. SNOW and party, of this city, who are collecting specimens in natural history in the western part of the State, were in camp at Buffalo Station on Tuesday last.

THERE will be a grange picnic at Sigel on the first Saturday in August. Several granges will participate. Mr. J. T. Stevens, of the SPIRIT, has been invited to speak on that occasion. Everybody is invited to attend.

OUR farmers and stock dealers should remember that the Burdick sale of cattle takes place at the fair grounds near this city on the 1st day of August. The terms of the sale will be cash, or ninety days time on bankable paper, drawing 12 per cent. interest.

PATRONS, please notice the appointment of John T. Jones, National master, on editorial page, for Monday, 6th of August. Full particulars will be given by posters as soon as information is received.

GEO. Y. JOHNSON,
County Deputy.

RELIABLE help for weak and nervous sufferers, chronic, painful and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's electric belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and journal, with particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

ALPHA, in the beginning (God, etc.) hens hatched chickens, but your correspondent Alpha is mistaken about that rooster. Why bless his dear little soul, I have had Alph roosting around on my egg cases for some time and that is where the chick came from.

OMEGA.

VINLAND, Kans., July 20, 1877.

HON. JOHN T. JONES, master of the National Grange, will be in Lawrence on Monday, the 6th day of August. He comes here for the purpose of delivering an address to the Patrons of Husbandry and farmers generally of Douglas and adjoining counties. Let every one make arrangements to meet him here on that day. Further notice of the meeting will be made in our next issue.

Boot and Shoe Slaughter.

The Burt store stock of boots and shoes are for sale at sacrifice prices. It is the best opportunity to buy fine goods at a low price that has ever offered itself in Lawrence. The stock is select, comprised of Gray Bros.'s, Burt & Walker's boots and shoes, the best brands of boots and shoes in the country. This stock will be sold at the Burt shoe store for a few days. Call soon, as they will soon be sold at the prices at which they are being sold.

J. H. SHIMMONS, Agent.

THE Douglas County Fair Association have had a large force of hands working on the race track during the past week, putting it in order for the following races, to be held August 1st and 2d, on the occasion of the Burdick stock sale:

First Day's Races.—Three-year-old, half-mile heat, best two in three; go as they please. Race nearest three minutes and fifty seconds.

Second Day's Races.—Free to all race. A new and novel race.

A BAY horse attached to a wagon, and belonging to the Bangs Brothers, ran away on Monday afternoon, and, turning into Massachusetts street from Henry street, collided with a carriage belonging to a Mr Baldwin. The wagon was overturned, and Al. Bangs, who was driving the runaway animal, was thrown violently to the ground, receiving a severe though not dangerous cut on the head. The occupants of Mr. Baldwin's carriage were not injured, though the vehicle itself was badly damaged.

A Few of the Many Articles for Sale at the Old Curiosity Shop of Jerry Glathart.

Fine and plain cooking stoves, tinware and queensware in all their branches; fine buggy harness, $12.50 to $20; base viol, violins, watches, pistols, guns, revolving hay rake, corn planter; mare pony, $28; 100 sheep; Florence sewing machines, warranted in perfect order, $20, cost $75; Wheeler and Wilson machine, $20, warranted as good as new, cost $90; other sewing machines, from $5 to $20; one Singer, $20; shoes and hats at thirty cents on the dollar; saloon beer cooler, sitz, plunge and sponge baths. Call and see the great variety of goods we have for sale at bargains. We have the champion sewing machine repairer and adjuster of the State. He has repaired over nine hundred machines in the county and vicinity, all of which have given satisfaction. Our friends in the country having sewing machines out of order will save money by bringing them to our store to be repaired. Don't fail to read my advertisement of boots and shoes at the Burt shoe store.

J. H. SHIMMONS.

Merchant Tailor.

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

Douglas County Horticultural Society.

The monthly meeting of this society was held at the grove of T. M. Pearson, of Kanwaka, on Saturday, July 21, 1877.

President J. C. Vincent took the chair at appointed time and called the meeting to order. Minutes of the previous meeting were read by the secretary, and no objections being made, were declared approved by the president.

ORCHARDS

Mr. Sedgwick—Out of one hundred Kansas Keeper apple trees, planted eight years ago, I have only eight trees left me and they are sound, healthy trees, having escaped the attacks of blight. When these trees were three years old I transplanted them which, in my opinion, has been the reason they did not blight. This blight first appeared upon the Wakefield farm, joining the farm now owned by J. M. Douglass on the west, about ten years ago and has spread in all directions.

Mr. Coleman—I have the Kansas Keeper grafted into the limbs of other varieties which have not blighted, and it may be that in so grafting we can propagate and continue this valuable variety in our orchards.

Mr. Johnson—I transplanted this variety into my orchard at one-year-old from the graft eight years ago, and have not lost any of them by the blight, while the American Summer Pearmain has been nearly ruined, and even the Rawles Genet and Fall Winesap by their side have suffered. It is a valuable variety for market, and hope that we may be able to save it. I found it in Mr. Campbell's orchard at Big Springs by the name of Johnson's Best.

Mr. Pearson—My trees are all gone.

Mr. Sedgwick—Mr. John Kelly has lost nearly all of his young trees of this variety. His old trees are still alive and bearing, as are also Mr. Winter's, and his Missouri Pippins are not bearing a crop.

Mr. Deming—The Kansas Keeper and Red Winter Pearmain were such fine trees while young that I planted quite largely of each, and now most of each variety are dead. I am satisfied that my soil is not the right kind. The Kansas Keeper succeeds at Twin Mound, producing fine fruit and an abundance of it.

Mr. Coleman—I have had about the same result as Mr. Deming. The success of any variety in a single locality is not safe, as a guide in general planting. We fail in not more definitely setting forth the character of soil, culture, etc. I found this variety succeeding in Jefferson county and along the Sante Fe ridge.

Mr. Pearson—Has the blight visited the localities where the Kansas Keeper has been found in successful culture?

Mr. Deming—There has been no blight that I am aware of in the orchards around Twin Mound. Distance of the trees may have some effect. Mr. Smith's trees at Twin Mound are about forty feet apart, as are the trees on the Stauffer farm; here the first Grimes' Golden Pippins were planted in this county.

President—Location and soil has an effect, and is an important point to be considered in the planting of varieties. Upon our secretary's grounds you will find the Red Winter Pearmain badly blighted upon the black, loamy soil, while those upon a thin, clayey soil are not injured. I have some faith of success with the Kansas Keeper, if worked upon the limbs of other varieties. Root-grafted trees have failed with me, where the limb-grafted ones have not.

The secretary called the attention of the society to specimens of the Indiana Red Stripe, and said that he considered it a valuable substitute for some of the other early varieties. It is not subject to the scab, so common to the Early Harvest and Carolina Red June in some localities. It commences to ripen by July 1st and continues ripening upon the tree until the middle of September, and the fruit increases in size as the season advances, the last ones becoming the finest of the crop. It was fine flavored and valuable for shipping, as it would keep sound for several weeks after dropping from the tree. He could now speak of the merits of fruit without any fear of being charged with having an axe to grind, as he was no longer a nurseryman and had no trees to sell.

Mr. Chas. Brown—I cannot agree with Mr. Deming's theory, that close planting is the cause of the scab upon my grounds; the scab is the most prevalent upon the fruit trees the most exposed

Mr. Messenger showed Early Harvest apples grown in a dense shelter, which were without a spot or scab; also specimens grown in open places ruined by it.

Mr. Pearson believed that more room should be given to trees than is the custom. Thirty feet is none too much.

Mr Carruth—Is not this scab a species of low order of vegetation?

Secretary—It is undoubtedly a fungus which develops by the assistance of moisture and hot suns, and becomes most injurious during seasons of heavy rainfalls. This fungus certainly has not the power of developing itself upon all varieties of apples even though the climatic conditions are similar.

The president appointed Messrs. G. C. Brackett, E. A. Coleman and A. G. Griesa, a committee to examine the fruit grounds of Mr. Pearson and report the condition during the afternoon session.

The meeting adjourned to dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The exercises opened with vocal music.

The committee on Entomology reported that the numbers of such insects as heretofore had worked serious injury to the trees and fruit had from some cause become thinned out, and consequently the damage was not so great as in some of the previous years. Specimens of the gooseberry worm in the winged state which he captured at Abilene, were exhibited by Mr. Brackett.

Mr. Deming reported a great number of the codling moth in the apples in and around Lawrence, and said something must be done to check their increase or we all must eat wormy fruit if any.

[The committee on Meteorology, Joseph Savage, gave a very interesting report which will appear in our next issue.—ED.]

Mr. Sedgwick said he had nothing new or favorable to report on vineyards. While there was a good supply of fruit on the vines, there was also a good sign of rot. But he did not intend to say much about vineyards to-day, for he wanted to talk a little about other fruits, or fruits in general. With him the strawberry had been a specialty of late. I have heard very much all the spring and summer about the strawberries and strawberry grounds of our secretary, Mr. Brackett, and always heard good and favorable reports; in fact, I heard so much that I had a desire to see them. So, a short time ago, I went over to Mr. Brackett's for the express purpose of seeing them. Now, I am a little mistaken when I say that I went for the express purpose, for I went for the double purpose of seeing and tasting them. I found them in a very good state of cultivation and the vines well laden with fruit. I had to say, as the Queen of Sheba said when she visited Solomon, although she had heard much of his wisdom and wealth, yet she said the one-half had not been told. And it was so with the strawberries—the one-half had not been told. Now, I have seen some pretty tall strawberries in my day—some that were pretty well up—but I think I never saw any that excelled them. I think I saw strawberries that day that were two feet and a half or three feet high. [Laughter.] Now, gentlemen, what I am saying is true, but you must understand that I am speaking of strawberries and not the vines, and when I speak of the height I mean when they were on the table. But when I came to taste! Then seeing was nothing; but tasting was a reality. I ate some at the grounds where they grew, and found them good, and thought they could not be excelled, but when I came to eat them at the table I found they far excelled these at the grounds. But those at the table were sugar-coated and cream-flavored, which fact gave them some advantage over those in the field.

I looked through the cherry orchard; found it in good condition and well fruited, and the apple orchard the same; in fact, everything about the place seemed to have an air of neatness and industry, and when I say everything, that includes indoors as well as out.

The president appointed G. Y. Johnson, H. S. Fillmore and A. G. Griesa, a committee to report on fruits exhibited during the meeting.

The committe on Vegetable Gardening exhibited a fine cluster of the potato onion, Early Wakefield cabbage, Early Rose potatoes, and spoke of the merits of each class as compared to other varieties.

Your committee on Table Fruit report—The seedling peach exhibited by the secretary, grown in Franklin county, was a cling stone, juicy and fine flavor and large for an early peach—full as large as Hale's; ripe specimens received as early as July 1st. Apricots from the grounds of J. G. Sands, were entirely free from insect ravages. Fine specimens of Red Astrachan and Early Harvest from Charles Brown and A. Messenger were also found upon the table. Mr. Deming exhibited Red Astrachan and an unknown apple, some call the Red June. Griesa Brothers exhibited Duchess of Oldenburg. From Brackett's, Indiana Red Stripe. Blackberries were exhibited by Lola Bell and T. E Tabor. Pearson showed Red Astrachan and Early Harvest. Very fine boquets were on the table; names of donors not given. Henry Manwarring exhibited a fine head of Jersey Wakefield cabbage, potato onions and Early Rose potatoes. All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. Y. JOHNSON,
A. C. GRIESA,
H. S. FILLMORE, } Com.

Committee to report on grounds of the proprietor, T. M. Pearson, made the following statement: Your committee find the orchard, etc., of our host in most excellent condition, considering the severe ordeal through which they have passed during the past few years; the blight has been quite severe with some varieties; as a whole the orchards are heavily loaded with excellent fruit, and most varieties are effected, to some extent, with the scab, we notice only the Red Astrachan, Lowell and Romanstem, exempt. The soil is of the variety commonly known as the mulatto, and shades of it; distance of trees, thirty feet.

The secretary reminded the society of its proposition to ornament the university grounds, and suggested that a committee be appointed to report a plan for work.

Mr Johnson moved that a committee be appointed, and be instructed to make a selection of grounds, and propose a plan of work, at the next meeting, to be held at Mrs. Bell's residence, near the State university.

On motion, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Pearson for the kind generous hospitality extended to the society during the meeting.

Adjourned until the third Saturday in August.

G. C. BRACKETT, Sec'y.

What the Bilious Require.

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

For the Black Hills

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

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

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

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

Repair Shop.

J. B. Grow would respectfully inform the public that he has opened a shop on Vermont street (first shop north of court house), at the old Dix stand. All kinds of wagon repairing promptly attended to. Will do any kind of wood repairing. Prices according to the times. Give me a call. J. B. GROW.

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

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

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

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

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

JULY BARGAINS!

WE WANT TO SELL

ALL OUR SUMMER GOODS

TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL PURCHASES.

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS

WE WILL OFFER BIG BARGAINS.

PLOW SHOES, PLOW PACKS AND BROGANS.

Serge Shoes for Ladies and Misses Cheaper than Ever.

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

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

CITY SHOE STORE,
H. C. RAUGH & CO.

BURT SHOE STORE!

WEST SIDE, 117 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

LADIES' AND GENTS' FINE WEAR,

SUBSTANTIAL KIP AND CALF GOODS.

We Make Farmers' Wear a Specialty.

☞PRICE OUR GOODS BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.

E. PARKER.

GREAT BARGAINS
—IN—
BOOTS AND SHOES DAMAGED BY WATER!

THE ENTIRE STOCK

MUST BE CLOSED OUT IN 30 DAYS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SAVE MONEY.

Ladies' fine shoes from	$1 50	to	$2 50
Ladies' fine slips from	75	"	1 25
Ladies' fine Newport ties from	1 00	"	1 60
Men's calf boots from	2 75	"	4 50
Men's kip boots from	2 25	"	3 50
Men's plow shoes from	50	"	2 00
Ladies' calf shoes from	1 00	"	2 00

All goods at a like sacrifice. Remember the place,

W. H. OLIVER & CO.,
NO. 127 MASS. ST., LAWRENCE, KANSAS, OPPOSITE McCURDY BROS.

GREAT SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AT THE—

FAIR GROUND, NEAR LAWRENCE!

THE SALE WILL BE HELD

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

The Entire Herd, Formerly Owned by

D. B. BURDICK, OF OSAGE COUNTY,

Will be Offered. This Herd Comprises some of

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

At the Head of the Herd Stands

LONE ELM PRINCE & KANSAS BOY.

Among the Cows

MEADOW-LARK IS UNEQUALED.

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

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR STOCK MEN

To supply themselves with choice animals at reasonable prices.

JAS. REYNOLDS & CO.,

LIVE STOCK

COMMISSION MERCHANTS!

Kansas Stock Yards, - Kansas City, Mo.

ALSO HANDLE GRAIN AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

W. A. ROGERS. H. D. ROGERS.

ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Horticultural Department.

Setting Strawberry Plants Late.

Although some kinds do not require the same length of time to perfect their germs as others, still it is best to give them all sufficient time, and by setting early you will be the gainer.

The best results have been from setting plants in July and August; although fine crops have been raised by setting as late as the first of October, I should never advise such a course, or pursue it, except as a matter of compulsion.

I have often heard this complaint: "I have set my plants out too early; they have got their growth and are failing." Indifferent varieties may do so, but first-class plants never, unless material is wanting in the ground to support them; in this case, all are liable to such trouble, it being unreasonable to suppose that strength can be sustained without sufficient nourishment. Again, you will find plants, under favorable circumstances, to have made a superb growth, sometimes in an old bed, the result of stimulating; but when the time arrives for preparing their germs in the fall, will present the appearance of premature old age, either from exhausted ground, or from the fact of the necessary material to support it never having been applied; and here let me caution all cultivators against the excessive use of all stimulating matter, such as contains a great amount of ammonia, or nitrogen in its various combinations. Among these as prominent, are guano, bone dust, some of those termed phosphates, hen manure, night soil, poudrette, urine, and all of this character, although very useful in their proper place, are detrimental when out of it, and may even become deleterious, when used to excess. They may be found very useful in heavy compact soils, cold and slow in action, and especially those well impregnated with carbon in any form, such as black muck or peat, or old manure, that may have lost a great proportion of its stimulating property as is often the case with those not composted when used to any extent in the last mentioned soils, may be accompanied by stimulants, and great advantages derived from their action. It is well, in any event, before using freely, to be sure you have sufficient carbon in some form, in the soil, to keep pace with the growth of plant produced by the former. The invariable effect of excess of stimulants (when the plant is able to endure them) is foliage without fruit, or in such proportion, as fruit producing material may accompany it.

When setting plants in summer, there is more or less danger of continued dry weather; and as we are unable to determine when it may come upon us, it is best to prepare for such an emergency. by setting the plants as early as may be consistent with the strength of the new runners. In well prepared ground, with vigorous plants, the setting of the new bed may commence early in July, and continue until the first of September; if the weather will allow, it may be necessary to continue until cold weather sets in; but I should prefer to finish invariably by the first of September, if a large crop was the intention at the start. In case of failure of the plants by protracted drouth, you may have an opportunity to reset in time for a good crop. With failure from this cause, in late setting you are helpless. When setting in dry weather I prefer the plants with the earth around them, if the soil from which they are taken be loose and mellow, if not, there is no alternative but to wait for wet weather, and set them out without the earth.—*Durand's Strawberry Culture.*

Preserving Fruit.

As is the usual custom at this season our fruit growers are giving their brethren throughout the country the benefit of their experience in preserving fruit. We find in an exchange the following from a Wisconsin horticulturist:

We propose to offer a few timely and well-demonstrated principles to guide in the picking, preserving and packing of fruits (and they apply equally to vegetables) premising that while directions for selecting and growing flowers, fruits and vegetables must necessarily be limited to a comparatively small area, embracing well-known climatic conditions of a similar character. In this department we need only a knowledge of well-established scientific principles to guide the gatherer of fruits in the safe-keeping, even of what has been generally termed "perishable fruits."

First Principle.—The natural agencies or forces, which grow and perfect fruits, will, when the fruit is perfected, become the active agents inducing their decay and destruction.

Light, air, heat and moisture are essentials of growth, and the most complete exclusion of these agents forms the best condition of preservation. We do not believe that a decaying member affects an adjacent member, only through decaying conditions existing in that adjacent member, or by its effect on the existing faulty condition. If a barrel of apples should by accident contain one decaying member, and the remainder were perfectly sound, and the barrel in a proper place and in proper conditions, the decay could not be communicated to other members. This leads us to the

Second Principle.—None but perfect individuals should be gathered for preservation.

There is great variation in the keeping qualities of different species, and in different varieties of a given species; so much so that some varieties of apples, like the russet, will keep quite well under very unscientific conditions, but the quality will suffer ruinously, and a bruise on any fruit or vegetable is its death warrant. Fruit gathered before it is ripe or perfected in growth will be deficient in flavor, and will shrivel; and if gathering is delayed until decay begins, it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to arrest it.

Grapes gathered with care, when dry, by cutting the bunches and handling without rubbing off the bloom and laid in small boxes, will keep through the winter in any room or cellar which is dark, and which is not often opened to the outer air. Some grapes keep full as well as apples. No sawdust, oats, or any other filling, is necessary to keep the grapes; they do no good, and are very likely to communicate their flavor to the grapes. Only clean wheat bran is to be tolerated in contact with this or any other fruit, if something is deemed necessary.

Many fruits and vegetables undergo a sweating process soon after gathering, and it should be allowed to complete itself and a dry condition ensue before putting in winter quarters, unless they admit of thorough ventilation.

The Currant.

The currant is indeed a domestic fruit. Not only are its sub-acid berries most agreeable to the palate, and beautiful, but when made into a jelly, may be almost considered a necessity to the prudent housewife. Let the jelly be once used with mutton, and we think the combination will bring such gastronomic pleasure, that it will be found little trouble to remember the planting of a few bushes this autumn, or in the early spring. Mutton and jelly go together as naturally as cranberries do with turkey, or mint sauce with lamb. Then, the agreeable acid of currant jelly is found useful in the preparation of various pastry delicacies which the good wife takes so much pleasure in placing before the honored guests.

The currant is easily grown, but it is a mistake to think that care is not needed. You can hardly apply too much manure to your currant bushes for profit. The more they get, the larger the crop, and what pleasanter sight is there than the currant bush, bare of leaves, but hanging red with large bunches of the berries—large, yes; we have seen currant globes which would measure one and a fourth inches in circumference. The Cherry or Versailles variety, may give you this occasional size of berry, when well tended. In our garden we know that the bushes labelled Versailles average a larger bunch than the Cherry, and we think a slightly less acid. Another secret of currant growing is to use the knife freely but judiciously. Always cut away the canes which show marks of age, and let the younger growth take their place. We know that this is good practice, and insures permanency to the crop. As for insects, we do not fear them. Hellebore is a perfect remedy for the currant worm, and is easily and cheaply applied. The currant borer is somewhat more difficult to manage, but a little attention to his destruction has always with us kept him within bounds.

It is a pity that any garden is without this easily raised, and most healthy fruit.—*Scientific American.*

Circulation of Sap.

A correspondent of the *Maine Farmer* relates the following facts from his experience in felling trees:

About the middle of March I cut a yellow birch about a foot in diameter, and trimmed out the trunk and left it lying with the top about five feet higher than the other end. The sap at once started for the top of the stump and for two months was running down the sides of it at the rate of not less than three pails full in a day, probably much more. The butt end of the log looked moist for a few weeks but I never saw one drop of sap run on it, and where I cut the large limb off it was the same. Thinking this might come from roots which reached into higher ground, I looked at the stumps of some birch trees which I cut on a level meadow about the same time and found them in the same condition.

From this might arise many questions. Why did not the sap flow from the end of the log as well as from the stump—especially, if the sap is stored up in the tree at all times? It is evident that those roots have supplies and the stump discharged more sap than the bulk of the whole tree. Now have they furnished more than they would if the tree had stood, or do the leaves take up and evaporate such large quantities ordinarily?

I wish to mention another thing I have noticed lately. The second day of May I plowed a piece in an old pasture that had scattering small pines upon it from one to ten feet high. Some of these I cut off and some were pulled out by the roots. In about five weeks I noticed that those which were pulled up with the roots were faded as much as those which were cut last fall; while those which were cut off were, in color, nearly as green as the growing trees. They were all piled together and equally exposed to the weather. If the difference had been the other way it would not have seemed so strange.

The Household.

MR. EDITOR:—I am glad you are going to have a household department in your paper, so I thought I would write a few lines. I will send my cake receipt; it is very good; we call it "Clara's Cake." It is as follows: 4 eggs, 8 table-spoonfuls of sugar, piece of butter size of an egg, a half tea-spoonful soda, flour to roll out, cut in cakes and bake in a quick oven.

Will some one please tell me how to make a pretty hanging-basket, and oblige a constant reader of your valuable paper? CLARA COLLINS.

LA CYGNE, Kans., July 19, 1877.

TO KILL EARTH-WORMS ON WALKS, ETC.—Sprinkle grass plats, walks, garden beds, etc., with clear lime water, in damp weather, when the worms are near the surface. It helps rather than hurts the vegetation.

TO SHARPEN SCISSORS.—Take a coarse sewing needle and hold it firmly between the thumb and fore-finger of the left hand; then take the scissors in your right hand, and cut them smoothly and quickly from handle to point. The dullest scissors can soon be sharpened in this way.

FRIED CELERY.—Having cut the celery into lengths of three or four inches, boil in salted water, and when sufficiently tender, draw off the water. Make a batter in the proportion of two eggs to a cupful of milk. Put into the batter enough bread or cracker crumbs to give it consistence, and mix well together. Roll the pieces of celery in the batter and fry them to a light brown in hot lard. Celery is very nice when cooked as asparagus, boiled tender and served with a white sauce.

THE JAPANESE METHOD OF COOKING RICE.—Pour on just enough water to prevent the rice from burning at the bottom of the pot, which has a close-fitting cover, and with a moderate fire, the rice is steamed rather than boiled until it is nearly done; then the cover is taken off, the surplus steam and moisture allowed to escape, and the rice turns out a mass of snow-white kernels, each separate from the other, and as much superior to the usual soggy mass we usually get in the United States as a fine mealy potato is superior to the water-soaked article.

ANCIENT ORNAMENTS OF CYPRIOT LADIES.—They had delicious ideas of taste and beauty, those Cypriot ladies of the olden time. We have never seen more beautiful jewelry than they wore. Their ear-rings were of a thousand forms.

They wore necklaces in many shapes, and some of the ladies of ancient Kurium, when they wished to pay vows to the temple, by good luck gave their necklaces. We say by good luck, for thus it happens that we have become heirs to them, and know that they wore necklaces of fine gold beads, of beads and agate, of alternate beads and drops of gold, of enamel, of heavy links of gold, and of agates cut in long shapes mounted with gold caps finely ornamented, and having agate pendants with gold setting. The children of those days seem to have worn little bracelets of delicate chain-work, with a round gold button at the clasp. There are several of them here.

Objects in enamel are numerous, and cloisonne enamel was one of their favorite styles of ornamenting jewelry. There is a pair of heavy gold bracelets on which the gold bands forming the cloisons remain, but from which the enamel has disappeared. In fact, the enamel has mostly vanished from all the specimens of cloisonne work, but in a few it remains in a disintegrated condition, while in one of the gold necklaces from which the enamel has nearly vanished one little fragment remains, giving the clear translucent glint of a vitrified substance, and showing that the entire necklace must have shone once with the luster of emeralds. A large pendant, set with an eye-like agate, is a splendid specimen. * * * And there are some things here in silver which, were they perfect, would ravish the eyes of our lady readers, and over which some of them who love old art will bend in delighted rapture. These are silver belts worn by the ladies of Cyprus in the ancient years. Within the past year or two a fashion has prevailed among ladies in America of wearing broad metallic belts of silver or other metal. Could an American lady possess one of these belts of Cypriot make in its original freshness, or its *fac-simile*, she would be very happy. Delicately engraved in patterns, inlaid or overlaid with gold, they are exceedingly beautiful. From a brief examination of some of these, we are struck with the idea that when they were made silver was more precious than gold, and that the gold which shines out of them was used for color to set off the beautiful patterns in silver. Do not imagine, dear madam, from our account that you will see a shining silver belt, the zone of an ancient Venus, when you visit the museum. But you will see rows of rough, dark, ashy-looking fragments, the glow of ancient splendor showing through the decay. The slender form of beauty, once surrounded by this belt of rare and delicate workmanship, which retains to-day the contour of the form it encircled, is dust of the old island of Cyprus, and the metal zone is almost dust as well.—*Cor. Harper's Magazine.*

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.

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

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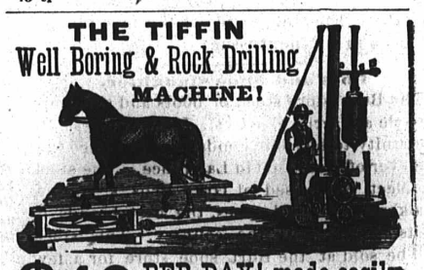

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Farm and Stock.

Broom-Corn.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In your paper of May the 17th you have an article from the *Nebraska Farmer*, "How to Grow Broom-corn," that is calculated to mislead; and although I do not presume that I know it all will attempt to correct, at least to some extent, this *Nebraska Farmer's* article. Shall not differ as to planting and cultivating but in cutting and curing shall.

He says: "When it begins to shoot out in head go over it and bend down all that is fairly out to keep from getting worked. This operation will have to be performed several times." I should think so by the time he goes over and breaks down ten, fifteen or twenty acres. If, when it begins to head, it is broken down it stops shooting, and when cut makes rather an inferior brush. Some may get worked but the amount will not be large to the whole, and in the hands of a good workman will not be a very great detriment. Cutting should commence when bloom commences to fall, but before cutting it should be tabled by breaking two rows at a time diagonally across each other about two to three feet high. The cutters then go along with a good sharp pocket-knife in right hand, facing the brush, and with the right forefinger clasped over the stalk, about four inches from the formation of the brush, and the thumb under, the knife held by the remaining fingers and the base of the thumb, with the left hand at the same time hold of the brush; when so held the blade will nearly always come off when cut and require no more trouble. When a handful is cut it should be laid on the table, so called by the breaking of the row, as before stated.

When a load is cut and tabled it should be taken in at once, the seed formation taken off by a sharp knife and at once put under shed to dry. Tiers and scaffolding should be so managed that the layers should have plenty of room to dry soon. In a good shed the newly scraped brush will dry in four days of good weather, so it may be shifted and laid thicker, but care should be taken that it does not heat, become damp or mold.

Kansas has a fine soil and the climate seems to suit the crop both in growing and drying. In curing the great dissideratum is to get the brush well cured and cured green. After it is well scaffle-dried it should be bulked nicely to sweat; it is then ready to bail. Sun, rain and dew should be kept off if possible after it is once cut. Broom-corn is a paying crop when properly handled from first to last, and when, too, it has a fair chance in the market, which, like many other farm products, it has not.

When Patrons once can so arrange that they can ship direct to Europe they can then expect about $200 per ton for broom-corn raised in Kansas, but on the present commission system they need not expect to do much better than they are now.

I would be thankful indeed if some of your correspondents would give us the best and cheapest plan for bailing broom-corn, and what the cost of getting a good bailer up.

Yours truly, A. VARNER.
WONICON, Kans., July 21, 1877.

Fall Manuring and Plowing.

A farmer who enjoys and probably deserves the credit of making more money at the business than almost any other one in the town where he lives, said to us the other day that he believed that two loads of manure plowed or harrowed in in the fall is worth as much as three loads plowed in in the spring. He has been experimenting on the subject for twenty years, and knows what he is talking about. The practice which he believes is the best he follows, and it is this: The manure which is made by his stock in the winter he leaves in his barn cellar all summer. It is not left in heaps, but is spread around over the cellar, and occasionally during the summer there is carted upon it a layer of loam or muck. It is then plowed as one would plow a field. In this way the manure becomes pulverized, and whatever additions are made to it by adding loam and litter, are thoroughly incorporated with it during the summer, and in the fall it is nearly as fine as ashes. The ground which it is intended to plant and sow the next spring, is plowed and the manure carted upon it and thoroughly harrowed in. Then in the spring a cultivator harrow is run over the land, making it mellow, and the seed is put in. All the manure drawn out in the spring is what is sometimes put in the hill.

Land prepared in this way, our friend claims, will yield twenty-five per cent. more corn than that which is plowed and dressed with the same amount of manure in the spring. There are other reasons why he favors fall plowing. It gives him two or three weeks' start in the spring, and enables him to get his crop in much earlier than he could if he had his plowing to do and manure to haul after the snow leaves. He raises wheat, and always has a good crop, mainly, as he believes, because he sows it nearly as soon as the snow is gone. Again, he says, the only way to beat witchgrass, with which his farm is well supplied, is to plow it in the fall. He showed us two sections of the same field, one of which was plowed last fall and the other in the spring. Corn had just been taken from both, and both had been treated alike during the summer. On the piece plowed last fall there was little witchgrass to be seen; but on the other there was excellent feed. The experience of such a man as this is worth very much, and it is doubly valuable when it is founded on established and acknowledged principles. We all know that the finer manure is pulverized the more readily it is appropriated by crops and the more valuable it is; and fine manure cannot, by any process, be got out of a new made heap in the spring.

But when left in a barn cellar until fall, it is easily reduced to a very fine state. A few hours' work with the manure fork and plow does the business. Then the extra cultivation which the fall plowing gives land—for land plowed in the fall is harrowed at least once more than the plowed in the spring—adds much to the crop. The suggestion that fall plowing gives a man an early start in the spring, will be appreciated by all thrifty farmers who wish to keep ahead of their work and do not like to be driven by it. As a rule, farmers are less hurried late in the fall than early in the spring, and to bring over a part of the summer's work to fall is a good idea, especially if it can be done with the profit this man claims. As to the witchgrass, there is good hard sense in the theory that roots which are plowed up and left upon or very near the surface in the fall will freeze to death before spring, and that those which are left by the plow eight or ten inches under ground, though retaining their vitality, will not reach daylight until the hoed crops cover the ground, and will help check and choke out the weeds; while roots brought to the surface and set out in the spring start right along; and stealing the manure which belongs to the crops to make a vigorous growth before the crops get a start. —*Mirror and Farmer.*

Kentucky Horse Sales.

The annual sales from the Kentucky breeding establishments took place the last of June. We gather from the *Live Stock Record* the following results:

June 22 G. A. Bowyer offered at Lexington a lot of trotting stock, and after selling six head at prices deemed unsatisfactory, withdrew the balance. The six head included two stallions, two geldings, and two fillies, and averaged $101.67 per head.

June 26 A. Keene Richards sold twenty-three head of thoroughbreds from yearlings to four-year-olds and brood mares—twenty-three head averaging $163.26 per head.

John M. Clay sold on the same day three thoroughbred yearlings averaging $446.66.

Warren Villey also sold seven head of thoroughbreds at an average of $313.57.

June 27 the annual sale of the Woodburn farm, A. J. Alexander, took place. The offerings were smaller than usual. Twenty-eight head were sold, sixteen colts averaging $710, and twelve fillies averaging $342. The highest price realized was for a bay colt by Lexington dam Coral, which brought $3,100, the purchaser afterward being offered $7,000 by Mr. D. D. Withers, of New York, who arrived too late to bid on him.

June 28 the sale of the Preakness yearlings of M. H. Sanford, North Elkton Stud farm, took place, seventeen colts averaging $575.60 and sixteen fillies averaging $398.43.

First Relation of Dam with Sire.

I am aware that the great majority of stock breeders do not admit of the principle that the after pregnancy of the dam will follow her first produce in looks. My attention several years ago was called to an old brood mare, of what breeding I cannot recall, but with at least two-thirds thoroughbred blood coursing in her veins, who got a "chance colt," as her first colt, by a jack. Her owner, recognizing this principle mentioned above, selected the finest, most perfect and proved stallion to breed to he could find, and anxiously awaiting the expected foal's advent, which when it did come, presented a decidedly mulish appearance, especially about the head. When I saw the mare she was suckling her sixth colt. Her five colts were all from different stallions, yet in each case there was the mulish appearance about each foal, but growing less and less from the second down to the sixth one. As all the six were on the same plantation I satisfied my curiosity by a thorough examination of each and all.—*Am. Stock Journal.*

The Plano Breeding Association, located at Plano, Kendall county, Ill., for some years past have done much to improve the stock of that county. They have now in their breeding stables two fine Clydesdale stallions, a bright bay, Malcom and a brown, Scottish Chief; both of these horses are very popular. A French draft, or all-work horse, a beautiful black of 1400 pounds. Two fine trotters, Brown Dick and Panic. The latter of which has got some of the best carriage teams in the country. Revenge, a thoroughbred now twenty-one years old, the last colt of the celebrated race-horse Fashion, by Monarch, is included in the stud.

It is estimated by practical men that one bushel of corn judiciously fed will produce four pounds of butter, twelve pounds of pork, or 8 pounds of cheese.

Veterinary Department.

I have a colt ten days old, large and fine looking, that does not appear to be able to extend his fore legs, but walks on them bent at the knee. At first he walked upon the points of his hoofs, but at present he has them pretty flat upon the ground. His gait resembles very much that of a boy on stilts; in fact, it is a very singular gait, taken altogether. From behind his fore feet appear to be placed in walking one before the other, like a bow-legged man, while his hind legs are wabbling from side to side. I am told that he will outgrow it, but as I know no better authority than you, I have determined to get your opinion, if you can judge of his condition from my description. His fore legs are perfectly flexible, but do not seem to possess the power of complete extension. I have tried with the hand to extend them, but could not succeed without using greater force than I cared to employ. 2. I have a filly, two years old, that has an opaque spot on the cornea, the result of acute conjunctivitis. The inflammation having been removed, can I do anything to promote the absorption of this opacity? I think the inflammation was the result of an accidental blow. The eye itself, as seen through the clear cornea, appears to be perfect in its integrity.

ANSWER.—We fancy from your description there is some deficiency in the structure of the bones as that peculiarity is often characteristic of a disease that is not uncommon in young colts where the mother has been hard worked and badly fed up to or near the time of parturition; it is due to a want of the proper bone forming material (the phosphates) in the blood of the mother which is the pabulum from which the tissues of the foal draw their nourishment. *Treatment:* The colt being so young, it is difficult to use the proper remedies directly; we will endeavor to do it through the mother by allowing plenty of rich food, selecting that which is known to contain the largest percentage of the phosphate of lime; it will be well to give her one drachm of phosphate of lime twice a day; the colt will get a share of it through the medium of the milk. The probability is he will outgrow the trouble. 2. If, as you suppose, the opacity involves the cornea alone, the probability is that it will be absorbed. Treatment is not available, but if it should prove to be cuticular (which we very much fear is the case) it is the beginning of a cataract and is incurable. You will have to take the chances.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

I have a horse, six years old, that while driving yesterday began swelling very suddenly, and continued to do so until he was puffed up to an enormous size over the entire body and legs. When he was tapped with the hand the sound was clear and distinct. His eyes were closed with the swelling, and he moved with the greatest reluctance. He was quite warm and sweating profusely from a moderately quick drive when I first observed the peculiar symptom; but I have often driven over the same road without any inconvenience. He ran away the day before, but only ran a little way, and was not anything the worse for it. Will you please prescribe, as I am afraid I will lose him, and cannot find any one who knows anything about the case.

ANSWER.—Yours is not a serious case, and will, with a little care and nursing, recover, and be none the worse for it. The swelling is due to an extravization of atmospheric air into the subcutaneous tissues. When he ran away he injured himself to the extent of having the skin punctured, and while the tissues were in a relaxed condition the opening dilated, the air rushed in and pervaded the whole surface of the body. If you will go over the animal's body, making a close examination, you will certainly find an opening somewhere. *Treatment:* First close the opening by a suture, then if the swelling should interfere with respiration, or prevent the animal from eating, you may puncture the skin about the face with a small pointed penknife or lancet, or with the hands carefully press the air toward the opening, and by that means considerable of it will escape; but if it should not inconvenience him you may leave it alone, and attend to the animal's general condition. Give him laxative food—grass is preferable; if he should be constipated, give injections of soap and water. Get carbonate of ammonia, gum camphoræ and aquas, extract of belladonna, of each one ounce; gentian root, pulverized, sufficient to make all into eight balls; give one night and morning, and in the middle of the day you might allow him three ounces of proof spirits in his water. Continue the treatment until the swelling has subsided; the air will be gradually absorbed.

I have a horse, four years old, that keeps throwing or tossing his head when being driven. He champs the bit and froths at the mouth a good deal. Can anything be done to prevent it?

ANSWER.—The trouble is due to restlessness, either from being too high checked, wearing a sharp bit or being kept away from another horse or from a place that he has been accustomed to. You can prevent the tossing of the head by driving with a standing martingale. The champing of the bit and salivating he will get over as he becomes more used to surrounding circumstances.

VEGETINE
IS MY FAMILY
MEDICINE;
I WISH NO OTHER.

PROVIDENCE, April 7, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir:—When I was about 8 years of age a humor broke out upon me, which my mother tried to cure by giving me herb teas and all other such remedies as she knew of, but it continued to grow worse, until finally she consulted a physician and he said I had the salt rheum, and doctored me for that complaint. He relieved me some, but said I could not be permanently cured as the disease originated in the blood. I remained a great sufferer for several years, until I heard of and consulted a physician, who said I had the scrofulous humor and if I would allow him to doctor me he would cure me. I did so, and he commenced healing up my sores and succeeded in effecting an external cure, but in a short time the disease appeared again in a worse form than ever, as cancerous humor upon my lungs, throat and head. I suffered the most terrible pain, and there seemed to be no remedy, and my friends thought I must soon die, when my attention was called, while reading a newspaper, to a VEGETINE testimonial of Mrs. Waterhouse, No. 364 Athens street, South Boston, and I, formerly residing in South Boston and being personally acquainted with her and knowing her former feeble health, concluded I would try the Vegetine. After I had taken a few bottles it seemed to force the sores out of my system. I had running sores in my ears which for a time were very painful, but I continued to take the Vegetine until I had taken about 25 bottles, my health improving all the time from the commencement of the first bottle, and the sores to heal. I commenced taking the Vegetine in 872, and continued its constant use for six months. At the present time my health is better than it ever has been since I was a child. The Vegetine is what helped me, and I most cordially recommend it to all sufferers, especially my friends. I had been a sufferer for over 30 years, and until I used the Vegetine, I found no remedy; now I use it as my family medicine, and wish no other.

Mrs. R. C COOPER.
No. 1 Joy street, Providence, R. I.

VEGETINE.

The range of disorders which yield to the influence of this medicine, and the number of defined diseases which it never fails to cure, are greater than any other single medicine has hitherto been even recommended for by any other than the proprietors of some quack nostrum. These diseases are Scrofula and all eruptive diseases and Tumors, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia and Special Complaints and all inflammatory symptoms; Ulcers, all Syphilitic diseases, Kidney and bladder diseases, Dropsy, the whole train of painful disorders which so generally afflict American women, and which carry annually thousands of them to premature graves; Dyspepsia, that universal curse of American manhood, Heartburn, Piles, Constipation, Nervousness, inability to sleep, and impure blood.

This is a formidable list of human ailments for any single medicine to successfully attack, and it is not probable that any one article before the public has the power to cure the quarter of them except Vegetine. It lays the axe at the root of the tree of disease by first eliminating every impurity from the blood, promoting the secretions, opening the pores—the great escape valves of the system—invigorating the liver to its full and natural action, cleansing the stomach and strengthening digestion. This much accomplished, the speedy and the permanent cure of not only the diseases we have enumerated, but likewise the whole train of chronic and constitutional disorders, is certain to follow. This is precisely what Vegetine does, and it does it so quickly and so easily that it is an accomplished fact almost before the patient is aware of it himself.

BEST REMEDY IN THE LAND.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y, Sept. 23, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I desire to state to you that I was afflicted with a breaking out of blotches and pimples on my face and neck for several years. I have tried many remedies, but none cured the humor on my face and neck. After using two or three bottles of your Vegetine the humor was entirely cured. I do certainly believe it is the best medicine for all impurities of the blood that there is in the land and should highly recommend it to the afflicted public. Truly yours,

P. PERRINE, Architect.

Mr. Perrine is a well-known architect and builder at Little Falls, N. Y., having lived there and in the vicinity for the last thirty-three years.

VEGETINE.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.

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Dr. 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, whose has spent much time and money searching out roots and herbs for the benefit of our domestic animals. Every farmer, stock raiser and drover should use them. It produces a fine, glossy coat and frees the skin from all dandruff, and leaves your animals in fine spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction.

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

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Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods.

No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

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

SCHENCK'S
SEA WEED TONIC

During the summer months the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy. In order to keep a natural healthful activity of the system we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body.

For Dyspepsia it is Invaluable.

Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies.

WE CIGARS Want SALESMEN on a regular salary of a month and expenses, to sell our To DEALERS. Samples FREE. Send 3c stamp to insure answer. S. FOSTER & CO. Cincinnati, O. **$85**

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

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

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

Also an excellent remedy for chicken cholera among fowls.

N. B.—Beware of Counterfeiters.—To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine. Should you fail to find them, inclose 2 cents to the proprietor, with your name and post-office address, and they will be sent to you postpaid.

Geo Leis.

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST
—AND—
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

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

CAPITAL STOCK, $100,000.

LAWRENCE
SAVINGS BANK.

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

General Banking & Savings Institution.

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

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

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

EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

At 6 per cent. $1,000 will grow to $8,000 in 35 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per per cent. the result would be $16,000 in 35 years 4 months, 16 days; or at 10 per cent. $32,000 in 35 years, 6 months, 5 days; at 12 per cent. $1,000 will grow to $1,000,000 in 59 years and 7 months, or during the lifetime of many a young man now 21 years of age. $100 would of course increase to $100,000 in the same time.

JAS. G. SANDS.
COME FARMERS,

WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING
Sands's Genuine all Wool
HORSE COLLARS.

All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented.

BIG STOCK OF
SADDLES & HARNESS
—FOR—
SPRING TRADE

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

S. L. CLARK,
Commission Merch'nt

For the sale of
GRAIN, HAY
—AND—
PRODUCE GENERALLY.

1192 Union Ave., . . Kansas City, Mo.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

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

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

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. $ 0 Outfit Free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, July 25, 1877.

Flour—XX	$6.75 @	7.00
XXX	7.20 @	7.40
Family	7.50 @	8.50
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.30 @	1.35
No. 3	1.25½@	1.26
No. 4 red	1.20 @	1.21
Corn—No. 2 mixed	45½@	46½
Oats—No. 2 mixed	26 @	27
Rye—No. 2	58 @	62
Pork	13.40 @	13.45
Bulk Meats	5 @	7
Bacon	5½@	8½
Lard	8½@	8½
Butter—creamery	20 @	25
dairy	14 @	18
country	9 @	11
Eggs	7½@	9

CHICAGO, July 25, 1877.

Flour	4.00 @	8.00
Winter, extra	8.50 @	9.50
Wheat—No. 2 spring	1.29 @	1.30
No. 3	1.18 @	1.20
Corn	46 @	47½
Oats	28 @	28½
Pork	13.10 @	13.15
Bulk Meats	5 @	7
Lard	8.75 @	8.80
Butter—Dairy packed	14 @	20

KANSAS CITY, July 25, 1877.

Wheat—No. 2, fall	1.35 @	1.50
No. 3, red fall	1.18½@	1.19
No. 4, fall	1.07 @	1.07
Corn—No. 2 mixed	34½@	35½
Oats	22 @	23
Rye—No. 2	42½@	44

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, July 25, 1877.

Cattle—Prime to choice	$ 6.25@	6.50
Poorer grades	2.25@	6.00
Hogs	4.60@	4.90

CHICAGO, July 25, 1877.

Cattle—Good steers	4.70@	5.25
Hogs—Packers	4.80@	5.10

KANSAS CITY, July 25, 1877.

Cattle—Native shippers	5.50@	5.80
Native feeders	4.00@	4.40
Native stockers	3.50@	4.00
Native cows	2.00@	3 50
Texas steers, corn-fed	3 75@	4.50
do do grass wint.	2 75@	3.00
Hogs—Packers	4.20@	4.30
Stockers	3.25@	3 75

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

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

John W. Fry, Minerva J. Snodgrass, William H. Fry and Matilda Fry will take notice that they have been sued by Sarah A. Chamberlain, Ann F. Balser and Luther P. Fry, Medora F. Fry, Alice E. Fry, Florence A. Fry, Maggie B. Fry, heirs of James R. Fry, deceased, Ann Maria Fry, Thomas Fry, William Fry and Alonzo Fry, minors by John Snider, their next friend; said plaintiffs filed their petition against said defendants in the District Court of Douglas county, State of Kansas, July 23, 1877, and say that they and the defendants are each heirs at large of one William Fry, deceased; that at the time of his death he was the owner in fee simple of the following described real estate, to wit: East half of section number thirteen (13) and the undivided one-half of the west half of the southwest quarter of section number twelve ( ), all in township number twelve (12), of range number seventeen (17); also a part of fractional section twenty-five (25), in township number eleven (11), of range number seventeen (17), as described in a deed given by John Shannon to William Fry and dated February, 1860; all of said land is situated in Douglas county, Kansas. That said William Fry made a will bequeathing all of said real estate to the said plaintiffs, S. A. Chamberlain, Ann F. Balser and to the ancestors of the balance of the said plaintiffs and said defendants. Plaintiffs further say that William F. Fry was indebted to said testator, William Fry, in the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars; James R. Fry was indebted to him in the sum of four hundred dollars; Benjamin T. Fry was indebted to him in the sum of one hundred dollars, and Sarah A. Chamberlain was indebted to him in the sum of two hundred dollars, and each one of said legatee's indebtedness to said testator was to be taken as a part of its legacy. Said plaintiffs pray that said real estate be sold and the proceeds thereof added to the indebtedness of said legatees and the amount divided as follows: One-fifth to S. A. Chamberlain, one-fifth to Ann F. Balser, one-fifth to the plaintiffs, Luther P. Fry, Medora F. Fry, Alice E Fry, Florence A. Fry and Maggie B. Fry, and one-fifth to Ann Maria Fry, Thomas Fry, William Fry and Alonzo Fry, heirs of William F. Fry, and one-fifth to the defendants, John W. Fry, Minerva J. Snodgrass, William H. Fry and Matilda Fry; each legatee's indebtedness is to be taken as a part of his share of the estate. The defendants must answer said petition on or before the 7th day of September, 1877, or a judgment will be taken against them as prayed for in said petition.

JAMES M. HENDRY,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

NOTICE.—Samuel G. Hull, of the Territory of Idaho, will take notice that he has been sued by Samuel A. Riggs and William W. Nevison late partners under name of Riggs & Nevison, of the county of Douglas and State of Kansas, and that they did on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1877, file their petition, in the District Court, within and for the county of Douglas and State of Kansas, against the said Samuel G. Hull defendant, setting forth that said Samuel G. Hull is indebted to them in the sum of $400 with interest thereon from July 22, 1877, for services before that time rendered by them, as attorneys, for said Samuel G. Hull at his request, in the said District court, in and for said county of Douglas, and asking a judgment in their favor against said defendant for said sum of $400 and interest thereon from July 22 1874; that they have caused an order of attachment to be issued in said action by the clerk of said court, against the property of said defendant, in said county and that he sheriff of said county, by virtue of said order of attachment, has attached the following described lands and tenements situated in said county of Douglas, to wit: The north half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine, in township thirteen, in range twenty, as the property of the said defendant; that he must answer the said petition on or before the 27th day of August, A. D. 1877, or the said petition will be taken as true and judgment will be rendered by the said District Court in favor of the plaintiffs, Riggs and Nevison, against the said defendant for the sum of $400 and interest thereon from the 22d day of July, A. D. 1874, and will order and adjudge that the above described lands and tenements be sold by the sheriff of said county and the money arising therefrom be paid to said plaintiffs to satisfy the said judgment and costs.

SAMUEL A. RIGGS,
WILLIAM W. NEVISON,
P. P.

LAWRENCE, Kans., July, 1877.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

Samuel A. Jenkins vs. Nancy R. Simmons et al.

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

Monday, the 27th day of August, 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 and 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 Nancy R. Simmons and M. E. Foote, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Lots number seventy-four (74), seventy-six (76), eighty-two (82) and eighty-four (84), on Pennsylvania street; also lots number sixty-nine (69) and seventy-one (71), on Delaware street, all in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas and State of Kansas, and appurtenances. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this 26th day of July, 1877.

H. S. CLARKE,
Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.
Barker & Allen, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

D. W. Clapp vs. John Speer et al.

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

Monday, the 20th day of August, A. D. 1877,

Between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, and 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 John Speer, William Speer, Mary E. Neff, Eva Speer, Hardin Speer (minor), Rosa Speer (minor), legal heirs and representatives of Elizabeth Speer, deceased, and the North Lawrence and Railroad Building and Saving Association, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: The south half of the southeast quarter of section number twenty-nine (29), township number thirteen (13), range number twenty (0), east of the sixth principal meridian, containing eighty (80) acres more or less, situated in Douglas county and State of Kansas; and to be sold without appraisement. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this the 19th day of July, 1877.

H. S. CLARKE,
Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.
R. J. Borgholthaus, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas.

Asa W. Keeney, plaintiff, vs. Augusta W. Lescher et al., defendants.

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

Monday, the 30th day of July, A. D. 1877,

Between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas and 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 Augusta W. Lescher, Theodore H Lescher, Moritz Mack, the Lawrence Savings Bank, and William A. Simpson and J. J. Crippin, partners doing business as the Simpson Bank and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Lot one hundred and sixteen (116) on Rhode Island street, in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county and State of Kansas, with the brick and stone planing mill situated thereon, and the steam engine and boiler belonging thereto. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this 28th day of June, 1877.

H. S. CLARKE,
Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.
Jos. E. Riggs, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas.

N. J. Buchanan, plaintiff, vs. L. B. Elliott et al., defendants.

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

Monday, the 30th day of July, 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 L. B. Elliott, M. A. Elliott, D. L. Hoadley and S. M. Hoadley, and each of them in and to the following described premises to wit: Lot number one hundred and seventy (170), on Vermont street, in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas and State of Kansas. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this, the 18th day of June, 1877.

H. S. CLARKE,
Sheriff Douglas county, Kansas.
Hampton & Borgholthaus, Att'ys for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

E. P. Hammond vs. H. W. Hatch et al.

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

Monday, the 13th day of August, A. D. 1877,

Between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, in said county, offer for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of H. W. Hatch, S. N. Simpson and R. W. Taylor and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Lots eleven (1), twelve (12), twenty-three (23) and twenty-four (24), in block number sixteen (16), in Babcock's enlarged addition to the city of Lawrence, in the county of Douglas and State of Kansas, and appraised at two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said execution.

Given under my hand at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this 12th day of July, A. D. 1877.

H. S. CLARKE,
Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.
James M. Hendry, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas.

Ella Buchanan, plaintiff, vs. Andrew Carnes et al., defendants.

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

Monday, the 30th day of July, A. D. 1877,

Between the hours of 1 and 2 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 Andrew Carnes and Hallie Carnes, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Lots number twenty-one (21) and twenty-three (23) on New York street, in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas and State of Kansas. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this the 28th day of June, 1877.

H. S. CLARKE,
Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.
Hampton & Borgholthaus, Att'ys for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

Nathaniel Myrick vs. James W. Evans et al.

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

Monday, the 13th day of August, 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 and 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 James W Evans and Mary Evans, his wife, Ridenour & Baker, McCord, Nave & Co., R. L. Billingsley & Co., Campbell & Holmes, the State Bank, and Schmucker & McConnell, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: The south half of lot number eighty-five (85) on Massachusetts street, in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas and State of Kansas, and without appraisement. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this 12th day of July, 1877.

H. S. CLARKE,
Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.
S. O. Thacher, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas.

E. P. Hammond, plaintiff, vs. Mary F. Simpson et al. defendants.

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

Monday, the 30th day of July, A. D. 1877,

Between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas and 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 Mary F. Simpson, and Mary F. Simpson as administratrix of H. M. Simpson, deceased, S. N. Simpson, W. H. Simpson, Mary L. Simpson and Helen L. Simpson, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of section number eight (8), in township number twelve (12), of range number twenty (20), in Douglas county, State of Kansas, thence east fifty-two (52) rods, thence north one hundred and five and three sevenths (105 3-7) rods, thence east twenty-eight (28) rods, thence north fifty-four and four-sevenths (54 4-7) rods, thence west eighty (80) rods, thence south one hundred and sixty (160) rods to the place of beginning, all in Douglas county, Kansas, and appraised at nine hundred ($900) dollars. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this 28th day of June, 1877.

H. S. CLARKE,
Sheriff Douglas county, Kansas.
James M. Hendry, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kas.

The Concord Savings Bank, plaintiff, vs. George W. Umberger et al., defendants.

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

Monday, the 20th day of August, A. D. 1877,

At 2 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 George W. Umberger and Rusaltha O. Umberger, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: The east half of section fifteen (15), in township thirteen (13) of range eighteen (18), less twenty-two and seventy-five hundredths (22 75-100) acres deeded to James H. Lane, on the east side thereof, and five (5) acres deeded to Harrison Burrow, on the west side thereof, in Douglas county and State of Kansas; and appraised at ten thousand two hundred and fifty ($10,250.00) dollars. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said alias order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this the 19th day of July, 1877.

H. S CLARKE,
Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.
Owen A. Bassett, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Notice of Final Settlement.

All creditors and others interested in the estate of Zara H. Coston, deceased, are hereby notified that the undersigned executor of said estate intends to make final settlement of said estate, in the Probate Court of the county of Douglas, in the State of Kansas, on Friday, the 17th day of August, A. D. 1877, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

W. K. MARSHALL,
Executor of the estate of Zara H. Coston, deceased.

A GREAT OFFER!! We will during these Hard Times dispose of one hundred PIANOS and ORGANS, new and second-hand of first-class makers including WATERS' at lower prices for cash or Installments or to let until paid for than ever before offered. WATERS' GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS AND ORGANS (INCLUDING THEIR NEW SOUVENIR AND BOUDOIR) are the BEST MADE. Seven Octave Pianos $150; Seven and a third do $160 not used a year. Two-stop Organs $50; four stops $58; seven stops $68; eight stops $75; ten stops $88; twelve stops $100 cash, not used a year, in perfect order and warranted. LOCAL and TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, etc. Sheet music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th St., Union Square, N. Y.

"GREAT REDUCTION" in time to all Eastern points, *via* the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and its connections. "*Only 47 hours*" from the *Missouri River* to *New York. Summer arrangement*—The Kansas City and New York afternoon Express, has a *through day and sleeping car* from Kansas City to Toledo, *via* the Wabash Railway. Only one change of cars to Indianapolis and Cincinnati, with direct connection for Louisville, Columbus and Pittsburgh. Also a through day coach and Pullman Sleeping car from Kansas City to Chicago, *via* Quincy and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., without change, connecting with fast trains from Chicago, arriving at New York at 7 p. m. next evening. Passengers *via* Wabash line can change cars in Union Depot, Toledo, at 10 p. m. and arrive Buffalo 5:00, and Niagara Falls at 8 a. m. next morning, (*Tick-ts good via the Falls,*) and arrive New York at 7:00 p. m. and Boston 8:40 p. m. same evening; or, if preferred can remain at the Falls until 1:30 p. m., and arrive New York 6:45 a. m. and Boston at 10:00 a. m. following morning, *same as other lines.*

T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T. A.,
G. N. CLAYTON, Hannibal, Mo.
Western Pass. Ag't, Kansas City.

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 burns either of these remedies have no equal; or any sore that is inflamed, or foul ulcers that need cleansing and brought to a healthy 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 if used as directed, by reasonable people.

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

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

Have for sale draft stallions, harness stallions and thorough-bred jacks and jennets; also 100 high-grade bull calves, from 10 to 14 months old; also Berkshire hogs.

REFERENCE—The Mastin Bank.

LADIES Elegant Imitation Rose Coral Set, Breastpin and Pendant Drops, Sent Postpaid to any reader of this Paper for 25 cents. Three Sets for 50 cents. In Currency or Stamps.
L. A. THOMSON.
Clinton Place, New York.

SPRING TRADE!

Attention, Dry Goods and Carpet Buyers.

GEO. INNES & CO.,

Call your Especial Attention to their

IMMENSE STOCK OF SPRING GOODS

Now being Received, Comprising

THE NEWEST STYLES

AND THE

MOST RELIABLE GOODS

KNOWN IN OUR TRADE.

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

CALL AND SEE US.

With an Efficient Corps of Salesmen and a

SUPERIOR STOCK OF GOODS,

PURCHASED OF MANUFACTURERS DIRECT,

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

Yours truly,

GEO. INNES & CO.

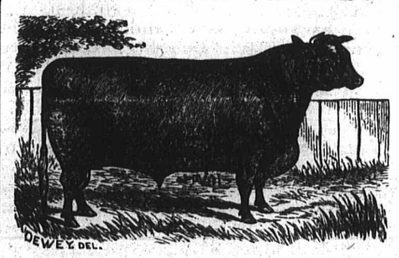
J.B. SHOUGH E.M. HEWINS EL TITUS

SHOUGH HEWINS & TITUS

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

EXCHANGE BUILDING, KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

ELMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD,

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas,

—BREEDER OF—

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AND—

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE,

17,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.

POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

PURE BLOOD.

THE BEST ANYWHERE IN THE WEST.

300 Pigs now to select from.

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