

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, JULY 5, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 283.

IF WE KNEW OUR PLACES.

BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

The humblest man that lives controls
A little kingdom of his own.
The status of immortal souls,
No social laws, no rules have shown,
There is a task for each to do.
And wise men build on trust bases;
But there are those who never know
Where they can find their proper places.

When egotism and conceit
And vanity clasp hands with pride,
How dim the light which guides the feet!
How deep the gulf down which they glide!
If love and honor ruled the sphere,
This world would bloom with green oases;
And men, so often misplaced here,
Would sooner find their honored places.

Merit and modesty, like twins,
Should arm in arm together go;
Then right, instead of might that wins,
Would lead the way with torch aglow;
And standards, copied from the sky,
Would guide the feet on faithful traces,
Will gain the goal; sloth creeping nigh,
Covets in vain the lofty places.

Know this, the good time coming comes
To him who makes himself obsequious;
No clang of bells, no beat of drums,
May herald him along the way.
No loud hurrahs may rend the air,
No ringing shouts from upturned faces;
When duty calls he will be where
The brave and just find honored places.

He trusts not in his name and birth;
He leans not on his kin to rise;
Men take him at his own true worth,
And follow where his banner flies.
Grander than emperors is he
Who stands sun-crowned with Christian
graces,
Where duty points to destiny,
And crowns and thrones in heavenly places.

THE DIAMOND.

"Roxie, Roxie, child!"
A young girl disengaged herself from the
laughing group about her to reply to the lady
who called her.

"Well, auntie," she said, with a backward
toss of the softest, brightest curls, and a look
of saucy defiance out of arch, hazel-brown
eyes.

"What was that I heard you say, just now?"
Roxie colored, but looked saucy still, and
laughed.

"I don't care," she said, pouting very be-
comingly the next moment, "I do like Frank
Thorley although he is papa's clerk. I should
not have said so, only Ellen Richmond was
making fun of what she calls his assurance in
dancing with me so often to-night."

"I wouldn't dance with him again, my dear."
"Why not, pray?" Roxie exclaimed, elevat-
ing her graceful eyebrows.

"Because you are a very pretty girl, and he
is a very handsome, impressionable young man.
You may do him much harm."

"I?"
"Such flattering preference as you are evinc-
ing for young Thorley's society is enough to
turn any young man's head; and coming from a
girl in your position, to a man in his, is cal-
culated to do harm. Take my advice, Roxie; you
already see no one in the room but you. Lavish
your witticisms on some one less liable to
lose his wits in consequence of them."

Roxie turned away from her aunt a little
pettishly, and stole from under her thick lashes
a furtive glance in young Thorley's direc-
tion. He was, indeed, watching her, with his
handsome eyes; and the vain little beauty
flushed with pleasure.

It was not long before Frank Thorley asked
her to dance with him again.

"He is so handsome and graceful, and so en-
tertaining," Roxie mused during the instant's
hesitation, "I will dance with him—there!"

And away she floated in airy circles.

"It can't do any harm," she continued with
some inward misgiving, as her eyes met aunt-
le's mildly disapproving look, or beneath the
impassioned and almost too frankly admiring
glance of her companion; "of course he knows
I am particularly kind to him because he's
papa's clerk; and he can't be so ridiculous as
to fall in love with me really, and it isn't like-
ly that we shall ever be together this way
again."

Miss Roxie, however, was mistaken in her
calculations. She had indulged a momentary
whim, and had insisted upon his attending her
party.

As a consequence, somebody else invited
him, and then somebody else, and he was so
handsome and entertaining—such a graceful
addition to any circle—that before the winter
was over he had become very popular, and re-
ceived more invitations than he was able to
accept. Roxie was surprised, but scarcely
pleased, at this, and at the continuance of his
undisguised and almost romantic devotion to

herself. Roxie accepted this devotion with
occasional reluctance—occasional misgiving as
to where it was to end; but she liked it too
well to lose, and was perhaps more interested
at heart than she realized herself.

Imagine her consternation when Frank
Thorley asked her to marry him!

"I—I'm sorry, Frank," she murmured al-
most incoherently, as she dropped into a seat.
Thorley's eyes flashed momentarily.

"You've done a wicked thing, Miss Roxie
Lyle," he said. "If ever woman led man to
believe that she loved him, you did me."

Roxie stopped him there with a haughty
gesture, and an angry, "You forget yourself,
Mr. Thorley!" and she swept imperiously past
him, back to the drawing-room she had quitted
a moment before on his arm.

Mr. Vincent Lyle was at the head of one of
the oldest firms in the city. He was a man of
sterling integrity and uprightness himself, and
sternly severe upon a dereliction in another.
His clerks were all liberally paid; and a young
man who could obtain a situation, be it never
so subordinate, with Lyle & Co., was consid-
ered to have secured an uncommonly good start
in life. Dishonesty or unfaithfulness among
the clerks of the firm was rare; partly because
of the discrimination exercised in engaging
them, partly because of the severe and sum-
mary reckoning exacted from the few offend-
ers.

Mr. Vincent Lyle was not inclined, there-
fore, to deal leniently with the author of some
small but daring peculation that had been go-
ing on for some time. Woe to the guilty one when
he discovered him; and from the searching in-
vestigation he was making he was likely to de-
tect that soon. The matter worried him so long it
baffled him; and he was sitting in his luxu-
rious library at home, pondering it, when
Frank Thorley sent in a note to him.

The merchant started, as he read, mutter-
ing:
"Sharp fellow, Thorley. I wasn't deceived
in him! Show him up, John!"

Mr. Lyle shook hands with him warmly
when he came in; but Thorley seemed strangle-
ly reluctant, and not noticing the seat the mer-
chant offered him, remained standing on the
hearth opposite, his face pale and his eyes in
an unwonted glitter.

"Glad to see you, Thorley, glad to see you.
Shan't forget it if you can give me any clew
to the author of this scandalous business,"
Lyle said.

"Behold him!" Frank said, getting whiter
yet.

Mr. Lyle started.

"It was I who stole your money," Frank re-
peated, with a half desperate emphasis on the
obnoxious word in the sentence.

Mr. Lyle stared incredulously a few mo-
ments still, before he could realize the stupen-
dousness of the fact. He was terribly angry
then. The very fact that he had been so ready
to vouch for young Thorley made his unfaith-
fulness doubly culpable. He remembered sud-
denly the gay life the young man had been
leading of late, vague rumors of which had
reached his ears, and said sternly, as soon as
he could master his voice enough:

"If you come here thinking to move me to
thoughts of clemency, you will find yourself
mistaken."

"Not for myself Mr. Lyle," he said at last,
speaking with difficulty, "but for my mother's
sake I do ask your clemency; not to retain me
in your employment, but to give me a chance
to begin again somewhere else."

"And serve some one else as you have me!"
the merchant exclaimed, with ironical anger.
"It is rather late to think of your mother,
young man."

"I know it, sir. If I had suffered no other
love to enter my heart but love for her, I
should not stand here the guilty wretch I am
to-night. Yet for her sake spare me. I am
her only son—her only support. If you ex-
pose me you strike her to the heart."

Mr. Lyle made an impatient movement.

"I tell you, you should have thought of this
before. It is too late now; you have had
your chance and abused it wickedly. You
must take the consequences."

Thorley was trembling, and he could hardly
stand.

"Mr. Lyle," he said, huskily, "do you know
how old I am? I am nineteen, sir, and I never
touched a farthing that was not my own be-
fore."

"It is time to end this," Mr. Lyle said, rising
and approaching the bell.

"Wait one moment, sir," Frank Thorley
said, passing between him and the bell-pull,
and his desperate anguished look stayed Mr.

Lyle an instant. "Shall I tell you who tempted
me to do this—whose beautiful face came be-
tween me and right, and lured me on to ruin?
As you hope for mercy hereafter, sir, hear me!
Hear how I came to fail, and then refuse to be
merciful if you can."

"I am listening," said the merchant.

"There is no intoxication like the first love
of youth, sir; don't you know that? There is
no frenzy like that inspired by a woman who
makes you love her. I lived in a delirium; I
was mad on account of this woman whom I
loved, and who seemed to love me, and I in-
curred a debt for her—a debt which, in a wild
moment, a moment when I had just been
morally cast off by her—I paid with your
money."

"What was your debt?" Mr. Lyle asked,
briefly.

"It was for a ring."

"A ring with a diamond set in a cluster of
rubies?" the merchant asked, with a flash of
remembrance.

"Yes, sir," Thorley said, reluctantly.

The merchant sat down, and motioning
Thorley to a seat, remained some moments
thoughtful and with his face averted. Then,
touching the bell, he waited, while Frank
Thorley covered his face with his hands.

"Tell Miss Roxie I wish to see her here," he
said to the servant who answered his sum-
mons.

Roxie was just going out, and she came
dressed as she was for the party, fleecy white
floating about her like cloud-wreaths, her lips
red, her cheeks aglow, and her eyes sparkling.

She reddened somewhat at the sight of
Frank Thorley's ghastly face.

"Did you send for me, papa?" she asked of
her father, who sat with his face in shadow.

"For reply he reached and took her ungloved
hand in his. It was a dainty hand, slender,
small, and white, and glittering with rings.
He put his finger upon one, a small diamond
surrounded by rubies, and lifted his glance to
her.

Roxie shrank a little, and looked as though
she were going to cry.

Turning towards Frank Thorley, Mr. Lyle
said: "Upon one condition I will forgive you.
Repeat what you have just said to me, in the
presence of this misguided girl."

Poor Frank Thorley! Perhaps he thought
even exposure would be preferable to such
humiliation before her whom he loved. Per-
haps a second thought of his mother came and
nerved him. He hesitated only a moment, and
told his story with a half-desperate, half-sar-
castic eloquence that took the vivid color out
of Roxie's brilliant face, and left it white and
scared.

"Won't you forgive me, Frank?" she cried,
and clung to her father with a burst of sobs.

"Will you forgive her, Frank Thorley, or
not?" demanded Mr. Lyle.

"Heaven knows I forgive her, sir, as I hope
to be forgiven."

"Thank you, sir. I think she has wronged
you more than you wronged me, and I will
show, young man, how I can forgive, to-mor-
row."

But when the morrow came, Frank Thorley
had left London with his mother; and vain
were all Mr. Lyle's efforts to discover him.

Years passed. There came a financial crash;
and though everybody supposed Lyle & Co. to
be established on too firm a basis to be shaken,
they were not able to outlive the storm.

Scrupulously honest now as ever, Mr. Lyle
gave up everything; made no effort to save so
much as Roxie's piano from going under the
hammer.

"Never mind, papa," she said softly to him
that last night before the sale; "we have still
each other, and I am young. Perhaps I may
find some use now for those accomplishments
you have lavished upon me so freely. You
didn't think," she added, with an attempt at
gayety, "that you were putting money by when
you were spending it on me, did you?"

"Heaven knows what is to become of us!"
moaned the unhappy merchant. "To-morrow
at this time we shall have no right to the roof
that shelters our heads. But heaven bless you,
my child, for this sweet courage. It is some-
thing to have so brave a child. You have been
used to such freedom from care, though, Roxie,
I wish you had married, dear, and you would
have had a home now."

"I have got you, papa, and there's nobody I
like better."

"Nobody, Roxie?"

The soft cheeks flushed a little and the red
lips trembled.

"Don't ask me, papa. There's nobody now,"
she said, hiding her face on his shoulder.

"Was it some one who went away?"

"Yes," faintly.

"I thought so dear. It's like you women to
love the man they have wronged most."

The two hid away in the remotest corner of
the house while the auction was going on the
next day, and Roxie exerted herself unceas-
ingly to sustain her father's heavy heart. He
grew old fast in those few hours. This losing
his home seemed to hurt him cruelly.

The sale was over, and they still sat there
alone, waiting perhaps, to see if some friend
would not come to speak a word of counsel or
comfort in this trying hour.

There was a hesitating knock at the door
presently, and a gentleman came in.

Mr. Lyle, seeing that it was a stranger said:
"You are, perhaps, the new proprietor."

The stranger bowed and said: "I bought
everything in trust for a friend of Mr. Lyle's,
who requested me to say to him that his home
was as much his now as it ever was."

Mr. Lyle lifted his head and looked at the
man, and from him to Roxie, in a sort of be-
wilderedment.

"What does he mean, Roxie?"

Roxie had come forward breathless, her face
red and white in swift changes.

"Papa," she cried, running to him and sob-
bing upon his neck, "it's Frank Thorley."

"No, no, Roxie," the merchant said, incredu-
lously.

"It is Frank Thorley, sir," Frank said, now
coming nearer; "and he wishes fervently he
had come sooner. I am a rich man, Mr. Lyle,
thanks to you for giving me another chance in
life, and I have come ready to discharge my
obligations to you with my all. I have nothing
left, that is not yours also."

"Don't Frank! I was only just, scarcely
that; it seems good to see you, though, like
the face of an old friend. We haven't many
friends now, you know."

Roxie had not spoken. It seemed she could
not lift her face from her father's arm. But
when Frank asked gently:

"Have you no welcome for me, Roxie?"

"Have you forgiven me yet?" she added,
looking up suddenly.

"I have never married," he said, in a low
voice; "and you—"

"Nor I," blushing and trembling.

"Roxie!"—with sudden heat and eagerness—
"I have loved you all these years."

"And you?"

The new firm is Lyle & Thorley. Frank
would have it so.

YOUNG FOLKS' DEPARTMENT.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would
write again for your paper. As I am not a
very good composer, I thought I would tell
the young folks about my trip to Lawrence a
few years ago, with my papa and my aunt.

We stopped a while at Eudora, and then went
out to Lawrence. Papa took us to a hotel called
the Place house and we stopped there over
night and they treated us very kindly. We
have got a hotel card of theirs in the house yet.

In the morning after breakfast we took a walk
out to see the city. We first went down to the
bridge across the river and then went on some
of the most business streets, and then up the
hill to the old windmill. And after we left the
old windmill we went to the university and
there was a man that showed us many curiosi-
ties in the building; then he took us up on the
top and there we could see all over the city and
many miles around. After that we went down
to the city and papa showed us where many
men had been killed and houses burned at the
time of the Quantrel raid. My papa was in
there a few minutes after they left. It made
me sad then, and it makes me feel sad now.

My aunt and I went into some of the dry goods
houses and papa went in one of the banks to
see an old friend of his, I think his name was
Hadley, and then we started home and when I
got home I had many new things to tell mamma.

Yours truly, MABLE B. MILLIKAN.
OLATHE, Kans., June 25, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I have never written for
your paper before, but I thought I would try
for the "silver cup." I am twelve years old.

My subject is school. I would like to ask the
boys and girls that write for your paper what
they go to school for, and what school is? Is
it a place to play and idle away time, or to
study and improve the mind and manners?

Walter's dictionary defines school as "a
place of education; pupils assembled for in-
struction; a system of doctrine taught by par-
ticular teachers; a place of improvement."

I like the last definition, "a place of improve-
ment." I suppose you have read the lessons
in the fourth reader, about George Jones and
Charles Ballard. What an idle boy George
was!—a torment to his teachers, and a target
for his schoolmates; while Charles was very
much loved, and very useful because he was
industrious, and looked upon school as a place
of improvement. I am obliged to close for this
time.

Yours respectfully,
LARRY D. WICKHAM.

PRASKE CITY, Kans., June 13, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I am fourteen years old, and
that is not beyond the required age; you may
count me among the competitors for the prize.

Perhaps some of the girls who read the "Young
Folks' Column" would shudder at the sight of
a maple worm, calling it a nasty worm; while
were it not for the silk worm (a worm no
handsomer than the maple worm) there would
be no pretty bright colored ribbons, which,
doubtless, they like to wear. We are raising a
few silk worms this season. Our silk worms
that were hatched from about one-third tea-
spoonful of eggs, about the size of turnip seeds,
now fill six boxes, six feet long and three feet
wide. What with the grasshopper is shedding
the coat, with the silk worm is going through the
molt. When the silk worm spins its cocoon it
is said to wind up. Our silk worms have all
gone through the fourth or last molting, and
some of them are already donning their silken
robes. The silk worm when first hatched is
one-twelfth of an inch long, and when full
grown is one inch and a half long. The silk
worm when young crawls scarcely any, and
when grown only an inch or two at a time, un-
til it gets ready to wind up. When some of
the worms are seen wandering about, brush
must be put up at once for them to go to wind
up. It is a curious sight to see these worms
spinning the silk around themselves. With
favorable weather and plenty of mulberry
leaves it is about three weeks from the time
they are hatched until they wind up. I would
like to tell you more about them but my letter
is getting too long.

OLIVE A. REED.
EUDORA, Kans., June 21, 1877.

DEAR EDITOR:—I will try to write you an-
other letter this week if I can. Well, I must
tell you about the weather; the weather is very
changeable. Father commenced to cut wheat
last Monday and it has rained every night
since. Father has a header to cut wheat with,
and when it rains it makes it very hard pulling
on the horses; but it can go on the ground
when the other machine can. Well, it looks
very much like rain to-day. Well, I must tell
you about my old turkey geese. I have
one of my ducks from her nest, and she sat on
five eggs four weeks. He hatched out three
little ducks. Well, Mr. Editor, I would like to
go to the picnic on the Fourth, but the weather
is so changeable I will not get to go. I have
nine little ducks. Now, Mr. Editor, I will
tell you about a large rock fell on my
big toe and mashed it. Well, Mr. Editor, I
will close by saying I have the best brother
that ever lived. He does everything mother
asks him to do. He was twenty-one years old
seventeenth day of June. His name is John
S. Wilson. Yours truly,

LYDIA B. WILSON.
GREENWICH, Kans., June 28, 1877.

DEAR YOUNG FOLKS:—I have written to
the young folks twice before, I believe, and, as
I see that several other young people have
written more times than that, I thought that
I would. Perhaps some of the young folks
would like to know how I became acquainted
with the editor of the SPIRIT. Well, I will
tell you. A year ago, last spring, when my
mamma and I were on the road to the Na-
wapa met Mr. Stevens on the cars, and became ac-
quainted with him, and ever since then he has
sent me his paper. Our school will be out
next week on Friday. There has been three
months in this term of school. I go to the
high school now, and my teacher's name is Mr.
Drew. I like him very much, but I do not
know whether he will teach next term or not.
I guess I have written a long enough letter
for this time, so good-by. Yours respectfully,
A. MABEL LOOK.

WAUPUN, Wis., June 23, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I will write another letter
for the prize. I will write about being useful.

It is a good thing to be useful; we can all be
useful if we try. Little boys and girls can help
their mothers a great deal; they can bring in
the wood and chips; hunt the eggs, feed the
chickens, run on errands, take care of the
baby, bring the cows from the pasture, and
help in various other ways. Every little girl
should learn to sew, so when she tears her
dress she can mend it herself; your mother
would be glad to see you so useful, it will save
her much work; she will not think your help
little. You can be useful to one another.

When your brother has an example he cannot
do, or in reading finds a word he cannot pro-
nounce, he will be glad to have you help him;
therefore be useful and help one another.

ALICE ROSE.
BURLINGTON, Kans., June, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—Again I try to write for
your wonderful prize; but as I go to school
through the week, and attend Sunday school,
take care of my pig and chickens, look after
my little sisters, and do chores for my ma I
have not much time to think of anything to
write. We have had a great deal of rain, but
everything looks nicely. Wheat is ripe. Corn
and garden are growing. Our flowers are in
full bloom. A pair of orioles have built their
nest in a tree, near our house, and I guess the
birds have hatched. If I should be lucky
enough to get the cup, I would invite the ed-
itor and all the little folks to come and have
a great feast of bread and milk. I will let all
of them see the cup and drink out of it. I will
close my letter by saying good-by to all.

Your little friend, MARY A. WILLIAMS.
GAOVS CITY, Kans., June, 1877.

A number of young folks' letters will be
found on the 5th page.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1877.

Patrons' Department.

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- 4 Wyandotte county, Morris county, Wallace W. Daniels master, G. W. Coblin secretary, Council Grove.
- 5 McPherson county, C. Drum master, O. Haight secretary, Empire.
- 6 Sumner county, Marion Summers master, Oxford.
- 7 Saline county—no report.
- 8 Bourbon county, M. Bowers master, H. C. Phillips secretary, Ft. Scott.
- 9 Butler county, J. W. Vinton master, E. K. Powell secretary, Augusta.
- 10 Republic county, W. H. Boyes master, G. A. Hovey secretary, Belleville.
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- 14 Marion county, James W. Williams master, Wallace Yates secretary, Peabody.
- 15 Johnson county, D. D. Marquis master, N. Zimmerman secretary, Stanley.
- 16 Wabash county—no report.
- 17 Douglas county, Geo. W. Brown master, Geo. Y. Johnson secretary, Lawrence.
- 18 Neosho county, E. F. Williams master, Wm. George secretary, Erie.
- 19 Clay county, Henry Avery secretary, Wakefield.
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- 29 Jewell county, A. J. Pettigrew master, J. Mc Cormac secretary, Jewell Center.
- 30 Jefferson county, A. Griffin master, P. Cresce secretary, Oskaloosa.
- 31 Greenwood county, F. G. Allis master, A. V. Chapman secretary, Eureka.
- 32 Linn county, H. Shattuck master, D. F. Geyer secretary, Blooming Grove.
- 33 Montgomery county, C. P. Orwin master, Liberty secretary, Howard City.
- 34 Elk county, F. E. Rennie master, J. K. Hall secretary, Howard City.
- 35 Ottawa county, C. S. Wyeth master, Frank S. Emerson secretary, Minnetonka.
- 36 Labette county, John Richardson master, J. T. Lamson secretary, Labette.
- 37 Brown county, R. J. Young master, F. W. Bohl secretary, Hiram.
- 38 Smith county, W. D. Covington master, Cedarville.
- 39 Wilson county, W. S. Santa master, James C. G. Smith secretary, Fredonia.
- 40 Riley county, J. H. Barnes master, W. F. Allen secretary, Manhattan.
- 41 Nemaha county, G. W. Brown master, Seneca.
- 42 Atchison county, John Andrews master, G. M. Fuller secretary, Huron.

DEPUTIES.

Commissioned by the master Kansas State Grange, since the last session:
 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. B. Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county.
 Chas. A. Buck, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.
 James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.
 L. M. Earnest, Sedgewick, Anderson county.
 John C. Fore, Maywood, Wyandotte county.
 F. W. Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county.
 J. S. Payne, Elm Grove, Linn county.
 G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county.
 W. H. Boughton, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.
 W. R. Carr, Larned, Pawnee county.
 W. H. Pierce, Oxford, Sumner county.
 James Paulkner, Jola, Allen county.
 L. M. Hill, Hill Springs, Morris county.
 W. J. Ellis, Miami county.
 George Amy, Gladstone, Bourbon county.
 E. H. Harrison, Hiawatha, Brown county.
 D. Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.
 W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
 J. H. Chandler, Rose, Republic county.
 F. F. Williams, Erie, Neosho county.
 J. O. Vanorndal, Winfield, Cowley county.
 E. R. Powell, Augusta, Butler county.
 J. W. Bunn, J. W. Center, Rush county.
 Geo. W. Black, Olathe, Johnson county.
 W. J. Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county.
 William Pettit, Salina, Saline county.
 W. L. Moore, Frankfort, Marshall county.
 Ira S. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county.
 John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county.
 E. J. Keaton, Sedgewick, Washington county.
 C. E. Wyeth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county.
 J. K. Miller, Peace, Rice county.
 W. D. Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.
 T. O. Deuel, Fairmount, Leavenworth county.
 Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.
 R. S. Osborn, Hill City, Osborn county.
 H. E. Grady, Chanawana, 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, Oskaloosa Falls, Chase county.
 E. M. Rose, Sedan, Sedgewick county.
 C. A. Rutledge, Abilene, Dickinson county.
 J. F. Bamey, Greenfield, Elk county.
 W. W. Cone, Dover, Shawnee county.

Patrons of Husbandry.

[Most respectfully inscribed to Dakota Grange, No. 15, P. of H., by the author.]
 Now Patrons free, of each degree,
 Who fill this spacious hall,
 We'll join in joyful harmony,
 In chorus one and all;
 We'll sing of heaven's gracious plan,
 To cheer the good and brave,
 The true and honest husbandman
 Can never be a slave.
 Hurrah! Hurrah! The bravest on the sod
 Is the true and honest husbandman, the noblest work of God.

He turns his furrows deep and straight,
 His honest bread to gain,
 With heart and hand, he doth await
 The sunshine and the rain;
 In faith he scatters wide his seed,
 He deems the promise true,
 And trusts that heaven for his need,
 Will send the kindly dew.
 Hurrah! Hurrah! The bravest on the sod
 Is the true and honest husbandman, the noblest work of God.

And when the harvest crowns his pains,
 Who then so glad as he?
 As grateful thinking of his gains,
 He bends a thankful knee;
 With heart so light, his eye so bright,
 With glances kindly raise,
 O'er brothers of the mystic rite,
 The "Patrons of the Grange."
 Hurrah! Hurrah! The bravest on the sod
 Is the true and honest husbandman, the noblest work of God.

FARMINGTON, MINN. CAYENNE.

From Cowley County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I thought a few lines from this county might be of interest to you and the many readers of your valuable paper. Since your visit to our county a new life has sprung up in our order, a dozen or more have been added to our grange (Floral, No. 765), and still they come. New hope and new vigor has also sprung up in the pomona grange, and by the way let me ask you to change the name of James O. Vanorndal as master of the Cowley county grange, to William White, and that of J. O. Vanorndal to deputy. You have either killed all anti-grangers in this vicinity or they are mostly scared for not one has cheeped since you left. It may be that they have seen or learned something new in the grange business; it may be possible that the vials have fallen from their eyes and they have discovered that they are standing in their own light, and that the average Patron begins to arise up in wisdom above the anti-granger; at least we are glad to see them pulling at the latch-string and turning from the error of their ways.

The work of co-operation is living up. The little store at Floral is marching on and we hope soon to report one in operation at Winfield, also we hope to send you good news from this county in the help of the State association. Crops are flourishing; corn weedy; cause, too much rain. Harvest will begin next week; no 'hoppers to do any damage as yet; fruit plenty. Railroad prospects good; people generally in good spirits; health is good. Floral Grange had a grand harvest feast and ice cream festival last night, a full house and a general good time was had. Members from other granges helped to entertain the occasion. Come down when we confer the fourth degree; we expect to have a regular good time on that occasion.

Yours fraternally, D. Y. FLORAL, Kans., June 29, 1877.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of Alexander Grange, No. 1152, Leopold, Clay county, Kansas, June 2, 1877, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst a beloved friend and sister, Emma Appleton, a member of Alexander Grange, No. 1152, therefore be it
 Resolved, That it is with sorrow and grief we deplore the loss of her, and that we extend our heartfelt sympathies to our bereaved brother and to those who mourn a devoted friend.
 Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the *Clay County Dispatch*, the *Spirit of Kansas*, and the *Kansas Farmer*.

WM. GILES,
Mrs. A. GILES,
Committee on Resolutions.

Another Victory for the Grange.

We find the following in a Kansas exchange: "The grangers of Iowa have gained a victory in their contest with the railroad. The case of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, against the attorney-general of Iowa—being a case to test the validity of the laws passed by the Legislature for regulating rates of freight and passage, has been decided by the supreme court of the United States, against the road. The point of the decision is that the road was built under the general railroad law of the State, which, while conferring certain powers and rights on the corporation, reserved to the Legislature of the State the power to make rules and regulations for its conduct. The court remarks that the company might have demanded of the Legislature to fix permanently the limits of its interference, in which case the charter would have been a contract against future interference. And if the Legislature had refused to do so, the company might have refused to build the road. But having accepted other terms the corporation must now abide by them, and must submit to the legislative regulation."

A Patron writes to the *Canadian Granger*: "Our order continues to prosper in our division, not only in the formation of new granges (there having been three organized since our annual meeting), but in the increase of membership generally throughout the division. Nearly all the subordinate granges (some eighteen in all) hold a stock of supplies constantly on hand for the convenience of their members. Our Dominion Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Association is being worked up among the brethren of our division, and as the scheme becomes thoroughly understood it is readily appreciated, so that our members are discounting to patronize the numerous outside companies, which are represented by local agents; as fast as their old policies expire they renew in our own fraternal co-operative association, which is destined soon to become the greatest fire insurance association in the Dominion of Canada."

What has the Grange Accomplished?

The day has come when we may proudly answer this question and point to a record of actual accomplishments, which entitle us to the gratitude of all who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. The grange was organized among the hardy yeomanry of the land—men who are unaccustomed to combining—who doubted their own power and capacity; and who had always taken their opinion from some village oracle, who did not know half as much as they did, but talked glibly, while wringing the hard-earned dollars from the farmers for legal advice which he would have been much better without, or from counter-jumpers while cutting them a few yards of calico. The era was deplorable. Every department of government was full of corruptants, who were combining in rings to swindle and cheat and speculate; capital was combined against labor; great corporations and bondholders were ruling everything; public and private morals were becoming utterly corrupt; sectional hatred and animosity had made almost every neighborhood ungodly; politics had become a trade; fraud, bribery and corruption ruled our elections; laws were bought and sold, and lobby members with full pockets ruled the Legislatures; States and counties, cities and townships, were loaded down with debts, and the money built not railroads, but was divided out amongst rings; prices of everything the farmer used were enormous; patent right combinations got unlimited extensions from Congress; manufacturers leagued with middle-men, and sold all their productions at from 10 to 100 per cent. more than fair value—the rich man becoming richer, and the poor poorer; the bondholder was becoming a lord, the plowholder a pauper.

Now, what influence has the grange had in this unfortunate state of affairs? We ask a candid consideration of the following facts: The grange has encouraged social intercourse among persons of different religious and different political opinions, and brought together in friendly relations those who were estranged. The pleasant feasts together, the cheerful songs of the grange, the greetings and kindly inquiries about the family, were among the most pleasant and profitable features of the order.

2. The settlement of difficulties is one of the wonders; a few kind words has nearly always answered and made friends, where before a legitimate business transaction had resulted in a lawsuit, and the grange has resulted in the most pleasant and profitable features of the order.

3. The moral lesson taught at every meeting have had telling effects. The young have been taught to acquire habits of industry, and old strength and encouraged. Many a dram shop has been closed for want of support, and many a church has been filled by our judicious lessons.

4. The standard of political morality has been greatly raised. True patriotism is taught by the grange, and the citizen is urged to vote for no man who is not true and honest, and "that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office;" and while the grange does not meddle at all in party politics, yet all its members are certainly urged to go to all meetings of their various parties and see that none but pure and good men are nominated for any office. Hence,

5. The grange is at the bottom of the great public outcry which has gone up all over the land to bring the public thieves to justice; it has caused the searching investigations into the general business of the country, and has resulted in the unearthing of the *Credit Mobilier* frauds, the *whisky rings* and the *job* in the post-traderships, and many other rascalties; and these reforms will go on just so long as the grange retains power and efficiency.

6. The grange has brought the grange through their petitions to Congress, and through the pressure brought to bear on congressmen, has totally stopped the continual extension of patent rights on reapers, mowers, sewing machines, and many articles of universal use, out of which the owners have already made gigantic fortunes; and we must have no unjust special privileges are continued on the people in the future.

7. Through the stopping of these patent right extensions, and by direct contract with manufacturers, the grange has reduced enormously the price of reaping machines, and all kinds of agricultural implements and staple articles of merchandise generally; and let it be understood that it is our wish that the manufacturer should have a liberal profit. There ought to be no antagonism between the maker and user, but it is our desire to bring the maker and the user together and make their interests identical. It was the old system of distribution which was vicious and ruinously expensive.

8. A new direction has been given to public thought. Once the professional man, the bondholder and the capitalist were the only citizens thought worthy of government protection; now the plowholder asserts his equal right, and the law makers recognize it.

9. The grange has given to Missouri the best constitution in America, where the rights of the taxpayers and minorities are carefully guarded, corporations restricted within their legitimate bounds, education fostered, and the utmost liberty accorded to the citizens, compatible with good government.

10. It is but little known that the leaders of the grange generally, signed a memorial to Congress and personally urged the passage of the new *free trade system* for opening the mouth of the Mississippi and giving to the great West direct commerce to the world. All honor to Captain Eads for the great boon; but the grange claims also its humble share in helping all it could.

Has not the grange done something to entitle it to recognition as a great instrument for the public good? It is hoped that every weak brother who cannot see ample compensation to him in what has already been done, will stop growing that the grange has not filled his pockets with money without any effort of his own, and get out of the grange as soon as possible. We want no such drones, but men who can see what great things we have already done and what wonders we may yet do, if we are earnest workers in our great co-operative movement. These are but a few of the benefits conferred on our country by the grange, and when time and space will allow, it may be profitable to go into this subject more in detail, showing the success of local grange enterprises and new systems of co-operative associations recently organized.—*Monthly Talk*.

Travels in Canada—The Farms and the Granges.

A. B. Smedley, lecturer of the National Grange, having just returned from a two weeks' trip in Upper Canada says:

there have been three or four generations to finish and perfect the work.

I am disposed to think we do not, here in the West, always take this into account in making the comparison between our progress in agriculture and that of other sections of country. With us, one generation of workers have scarcely had time to leave their impress on our farms. But, there, the labor and accumulated wealth of several generations have left their impress. Bearing this in mind, we need not be ashamed of the progress we have made in Iowa.

I was struck at the almost entire absence of corn fields. The climate seems too cold for maturing our magnificent American cereal. But although little or no corn is produced, yet an excellent substitute is found in peas, which are raised in great abundance and fed to all kinds of stock. It is claimed that pea meal contains far more of the albumenoids or fattening properties than corn meal, and certainly our Canadian friends can show pigs, cattle and sheep that will gladly devour the grain which the "varmints" will not touch. To try the experiment he this spring sowed peas, oats and corn together. The oats and corn were eaten to the roots, while the pea vines remained untouched. With plenty of prairie grass he has not yet had time to sow corn and peas, something may be done in spite of the pests.

The order in Canada is in a healthy condition. Our friends in the Dominion are a conservative people and do not rush matters as we do here. The states, but their growth seems healthy and they are yearning to learn how to utilize the associative benefits of the organization.

We attended a large mass meeting at Port Hope, June 2d. There were from four to five thousand people on the grounds, and we might as well have been in the States. The speakers were all of the highest caliber, and the arrangement was perfect, and the occasion one long to be remembered.

At Toronto and Richmond Hill I had the pleasure of meeting Brothers Hill and Page, W. M. of the Dominion Grange. From my short intercourse with them I am sure they each of them are doing faithfully and earnestly their part in the great work before us. The fraternal spirit of this great order was illustrated during my whole visit. There was no selfishness, no jealousy, no narrowness of purpose, characterize alike the brotherhood on both sides the line. I met brothers there who seem to be eminently fitted for the work before them.

I desire to (without any disparagement to the brethren in the States) Brother John T. Gould and Jesse Trull, and their families, near Oshawa, Ontario. In the broad and generous hospitality of their beautiful homes, excellent ability in the management of the business connected with the order, faith and earnestness in the work, they are truly worthy to be called Patrons of Husbandry.

The business arm of the work is just beginning to receive the attention of our Canadian brethren. They have the same difficulties to encounter, which we have had; but they have taken the work more manfully. They promise to abolish the whole business of farm insurance, and the manufacturers seem disposed to discard their old expensive methods of business and deal directly with the farmers on satisfactory terms.

Altogether, the order in the province of Ontario is in a healthy and encouraging condition, and in all good work for the elevation of agriculture on this continent, we may safely count on the co-operation of our Canadian brethren.

The State Grange of Kansas.

A St. Louis Times correspondent writes under date of June 20th, from Kansas City, as follows:

I had a conversation to-day with Mr. A. T. Stewart, the agent of the State grange of Kansas, who attends to the filing of all orders which may be entrusted to him by the Kansas grangers. Mr. Stewart had his office at Topeka, Kansas, for some time after his appointment as State agent, but finding this city better situated for the proper conduct of the duties of his office, he removed here in September, 1876. Mr. Stewart tells me that the different granges throughout Kansas are in a flourishing condition, and that the business of his agency is larger at the present time than it was at the same time last year. I inquired of him how those who do not work manfully. They promise to abolish the whole business of farm insurance, and the manufacturers seem disposed to discard their old expensive methods of business and deal directly with the farmers on satisfactory terms.

Grange Picnic.

To the Patrons of Husbandry of Sumner and Coffey counties: Notice is hereby given, that the picnic to be held at Oxford, on July 11, 1877, has been postponed by the committee on arrangements, by consent of the worthy master of said grange, and will be held at Kreil's grove, three miles northwest of Oxford, on the 1st day of August, 1877. An invitation is extended to all, whether Patrons or not. Come and bring your baskets well filled and enjoy yourselves with us on this occasion. Bro. Stevens, State lecturer, is invited to be present and address the people. Appropriate music and other plays and amusements will be furnished.

J. D. KREIL,
Chairman Committee.

OXFORD, Kans., June 22, 1877.

The Southern Plantation says: "We make the suggestion to every master who wishes to revitalize the interest of his members, and if he will adopt it, we will guarantee his success. The plan is simple, efficacious, and costs only a little exertion. Go to see every member of your grange and get him to take a good agricultural paper. You are a subscriber of course. Take your copy with you and show it to him. Don't leave him till he has given you his subscription. At the next meeting of your grange read, or cause to be read, some article in the paper, and get up a discussion of the views which it presents. As sure as you can get your members to reading and thinking, and talking about the subjects discussed in a good agricultural paper, just so sure will you find their interest increasing."

Co-operation.

In a recent communication to the *Husbandman*, R. K. Slosson, of Verona, Illinois, says: "The board of trade in Chicago, as well as in other places, is allowed by law to burden the producer with taxes to pay middlemen, speculation, insurance, storage, handling, false weighing, etc. Its members are allowed to gamble in our grain with impunity, before it is harvested, making null and void the legitimate law of supply and demand; and often reducing the price below the cost of production, or raising it far above; thus inflicting a permanent wrong on the producer or consumer and settling a wicked example to young business men which will be likely to bear the apples of Sodom in the future. They go free, while lesser criminals pine in Joliet for years. Many other wrongs are pressing along, each can hardly be righted but through the ballot-box."

We sadly need co-operation to bring down the prices of what our needs compel us to buy, to a fair and just figure in comparison with the prices we receive for our products. It is now getting to be pretty well learned that we have been in the habit of paying from fifty to two hundred per cent. on our agricultural implements. A wholesale robbery which we "cattle" have endured with the patience of a whipped dog, giving occasionally a low growl of discontent. Our dry goods we have paid fifty to three hundred per cent.—in a word, we have been robbed in such a variety of ways that we have scarcely got above the first round of the ladder leading to a truly healthy prosperity, and never can until effective co-operation is established. Our dry goods we have paid fifty to three hundred per cent.—in a word, we have been robbed in such a variety of ways that we have scarcely got above the first round of the ladder leading to a truly healthy prosperity, and never can until effective co-operation is established. Our dry goods we have paid fifty to three hundred per cent.—in a word, we have been robbed in such a variety of ways that we have scarcely got above the first round of the ladder leading to a truly healthy prosperity, and never can until effective co-operation is established.

Another object is to market our products without the intervention of a surplus of greedy middlemen, that we may receive fair remuneration for our labor. As the case has been, though a hundred farmers lived within a small circle, yet in the matter of selling, each man has been isolated from all the rest, so that the concentrated capital of buyers, goaded by greed for gold, has not permitted the producer to have a voice in the price of his own products, but has dictated the price we must take, and this price with the producer was "Hopkins' hole"—that or nothing. They have forced the price upon us without consultation, though below the actual cost of production, and that too, without any corresponding fall in the prices of those things which necessarily compels the farmer to purchase. This one of the main spokes in the wheel which has caused the dilapidated fences and buildings; weedy farms and desolate surroundings; has placed ten thousand mortgages on the "independent farmer's" acres, and forced many a man with gray hairs to sell his land and again face the hardships of breaking in a new farm or sink helpless into the arms of pinching poverty, brought about by the accursed monopolies which rob men and women of their substance, and dwarf the minds of their children.

If ever we rise above the malarial fogs that shroud the atmosphere we breathe, it will be through our own efforts. We will not be permitted to enjoy the fruit of our own labor unless we rise in the might of our fraternal co-operation and say to our enemies, "thus far, but no farther." A hearty affiliation in the objects we seek, made operative through the mighty power of co-operation, can alone secure us the right to put a price upon our own products, and thus put another handle on the other side of the jug.

The Order in the South.

A recent number of the *Memphis Patron of Husbandry* contained the following cheering news from the grange in various Southern States:

It is gratifying to see the increased interest and activity in the order everywhere throughout the South. The leading men are actively at work, or preparing to canvass the respective States. Gen. A. J. Vaughan, the grange agent in this city and one of the pioneers of the order, is now making a vigorous canvass in North Mississippi, in which he was preceded by Capt. Darden, the master of the Mississippi State Grange. Worthy Master Haynes, of Tennessee State Grange, has just returned to learn, soon commence canvassing in this State; and we have no doubt that Worthy Master Ryland, of Louisiana, one of our most earnest and active State masters, is already out among his granges. Worthy Master Jones, of the National Grange, has just returned from Missouri, where he will fill a number of appointments with the master of the Missouri State Grange. He will also make a short stay in Kansas, after which he will enter upon a vigorous canvass in Texas—the great grange State of the South. That noble patriot, past-master T. R. Allen, of Missouri, will no doubt also engage in the work in some of the States during the summer. And the accounts from the subordinate granges indicate increased activity, and a purpose to fully sustain the efforts of these leaders during the summer campaign. We are in receipt of letters from subordinate granges in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and this State, informing us that the attendance at meetings is becoming more general, and that a more hopeful spirit, a settled determination to stand firmly by the grange, is everywhere apparent. The granges being organized in this State, and we have no doubt that many which were dormant during the winter and spring, will now revive and become more efficient than ever.

The Wytheville District Grange, Virginia, has adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we hereby reaffirm one of the fundamental principles of our order, that the grange is not a political organization.
 Resolved, That we will not countenance or support a member of the grange who is seeking, or shall seek political preferment by reason of his belonging to the order, and that any brother or pretended granger who, in any manner, violates the spirit of this resolution, should be expelled from the order.

Resolved, That we note with pleasure any encouragement given by any of the Southwest Virginia papers, and that hereafter we will give our support only to those papers that give respectful recognition to the existence of our order, and such support and encouragement as is given to other institutions of the country.

Bro. Daniel Clark, past-master of Oregon, writes, under date of May 26: "Our State grange has closed its fourth annual session. The meeting was an interesting and, I think, profitable one. Among the business done was providing for bringing our business agency as a close. Financially it was not a success, though it would have been had it not been for contracting bad debts. The co-operative plan suggested by the National Grange is generally preferred here, and it is hoped that by next fall we will be able to put a joint-stock company on the co-operative principle, into operation in this jurisdiction for the benefit of Patrons."

Kansas State News.

The Masonic fraternity at Fredonia talk of erecting a new hall some time this year.

ARCHISON claims to have as many grain elevators as any city in the Missouri Valley.

The citizens of Lyndon are going to send up a huge balloon on the 4th of July.

THE Burlingame fire company has "passed in its checks," says the *Chronicle*, and become a thing of the past.

PRESIDENT JOHN A. ANDERSON, of the Kansas Agricultural college, is rusticiating beneath Colorado skies for a few weeks.

A HURRICANE last week, says the *Brown County Herald*, blew a woman weighing two hundred and ten pounds over a fence.

ONLY fifty-three hogs died of cholera in Rice county during the year ending March 1st; 3,825 hogs were raised in the county last year.

THE number of acres in winter wheat in Rice county is 17,751; spring wheat 2,494, making a total acreage in wheat this season of 20,245.

JOHNSON county has this year 10,365 acres of winter wheat and 64,932 acres of corn. Wakarusa township in Douglas county will not be far behind those figures.

MR. COOPER, of Mulberry creek, had a mule and two cows killed by lightning during the terrific storm last Saturday night. So says the *Clay County Dispatch*.

Two propositions have been submitted to the voters of Cloud county, one to vote \$70,000 bonds to the C. B. railroad, and the other to vote \$64,000 to the J. C. & K.

A STOCK raiser of Brown county, named Henry Miesbach, sold a pig the other day that was only two months old and weighed sixty-eight and a half pounds. It was of the Poland-China breed.

THE Wichita *Eagle* of the 28th ult. says: "Last Saturday night a sudden and terrific storm swept down this valley. The wind blew frightfully and the rain came down in cascades. About an inch and three-fourths fell in twenty minutes. The standing crops sustained some damage, the corn in places being broken off and wheat laid over to the ground."

THE Topeka *Commonwealth*, of the 28th inst., says: "State Treasurer Francis is visited daily by county treasurers who make their July settlements. The following gentlemen have settled and paid the following amounts: On the 23d, R. K. Hays, Osborne county, \$1,186.17; yesterday, G. W. Young, Phillips county, \$327.91; H. A. Jenner, deputy treasurer, Wilson county, \$4,778.21; P. Himrod, Rice county, \$3,645.35."

SAYS the Chanute *Times*: "The recent fine weather has caused crops of all kinds to make a most rapid growth, and with the favorable showers combine to render the prospects for a large yield this season very flattering. Many consider that the total yield of staple crops in our State will exceed anything heretofore known, and it does seem at this time that it is quite possible that this should be the case. Farmers are extremely industrious now both in cultivating corn and harvesting other grain."

THE Emporia *Ledger* says: "Sheriff Lane and deputy came up from Burlington on Monday evening with two prisoners for the penitentiary—one of them being Hedges, the man who, a couple of weeks ago, in Coffey county, murdered his partner in business, Cook. Hedges was sentenced to twenty-one years. The other was an Irishman who robbed the railroad ticket office on Sunday night, was arrested on Monday morning, plead guilty, and the same day was on his road to the penitentiary for one year's term."

THE July quarterly meeting of the Patrons' Lyon County Co-operative Association will be held at grange hall on Saturday, July 21st, at 10 o'clock a. m. Three directors and one auditor will be elected at this meeting. A full attendance of the stockholders is desired. The regular meeting of the board of directors will occur on Monday, July 16, at 10 o'clock a. m. Parties holding trade checks are requested to return them to J. S. Craig, treasurer of the association, on or before the 10th day of July. By order of the board of directors.

THE Boston, (Mass.) *Advertiser* had these good words to say about Kansas beef: "The shipment of dressed beef from Kansas to this market is a complete success, and likely to effect a material reduction in cost to the consumer, while at the same time a more wholesome article will be furnished. The refrigerator cars used in transportation are what is known as the Tiffany patent, and they are run through from Kansas City to this market in six days. The beef is of excellent quality, and comes out of the cars in as good order as from the slaughter houses of Brighton. The firm which consigns the beef to this city have been shipping a similar article to Philadelphia, and the press of this city notices a decline of several cents a pound in the price of beef in that market as a consequence."

SAYS the Parsons *Sun*: "Of late years Kansas has been Illinois' bad boy as an agricultural State. It will do it this year. Look out upon 'waving fields of golden grain' being harvested and upon our fields of corn, and orchards loaded with luscious fruit, and fine gardens, and then compare with the following careful computation of the condition of the crops, made by the secretary of the State of Illinois: In twenty-seven counties of the State the prospect for wheat is reported 'bad'; in thirty-seven tolerable, and in but four good. Corn is reported tolerable in twenty-four counties, bad in seven, and good in but three. The fruit prospect is said to be good in but one county; tolerable in twenty-one, and 'bad' in thirty-eight. From nearly every quarter of the State come accounts of big crops, which seem to be particularly true of the wheat crop, and the fruit crop."

favorite raid, and altogether the prospect is by no means flattering. It is to be hoped that more favorable weather will improve the condition of things."

SAYS the *Commonwealth*: "E. A. Popenoe has added to the collection of money of different kinds, now in the rooms of the State Historical Society, the following pieces: A Confederate note; a one dollar bill, payable six months after the ratification of peace between the United States and the Confederate States; a ten dollar bill payable two years after that event, and one, six months after, and a fifty dollar bill payable two years after. Also a four per cent. call certificate for one hundred dollars, payable in Confederate money, issued October 1, 1864. The engraving on this is a scene on the Rappahannock river, with a camp of soldiers in view. The number on it is 26,532, showing that a large number of them were issued. Also a two dollar bank note issued by the government bank of the District of Columbia. One end of the bill—only one side of which is printed—is of a light brown color, the other green, the center being black."

SAYS the Leavenworth *Times*: "The Atchison papers give the particulars of the attempted suicide of a man named Joseph Anison, a resident of Nortonville, Kansas, a small town but a short distance from Valley Falls, which took place last Wednesday. Anison, a worthless scamp of that neighborhood, lost his wife a year or so ago, who left five children on his hands, and being too lazy to provide for them, he put them out in different farmers' hands to raise. He left the county soon after, but returned a short time ago, and attempted to gain possession of his children again. He kidnapped one of them from a man near Severance, but it was taken away from him, and he commenced legal proceedings for its recovery. The trial was set for the 27th, and the fellow becoming despondent, and afraid that he would lose his suit, went to his brother's farm, and attempted to cut his throat with a dull jack-knife. He slashed about several times, but meeting with no good result, he made for a creek, but the water was too shallow for his purpose and he ran for the barn. He tied a clothes line about his neck, which he attached to a beam, from which he jumped, and was jerked up after a fall of five feet. His brother ran to save him, and cut him down alive. On Thursday morning he was lying in a critical condition and it is thought he will die."

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. 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. 361 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 on my legs, 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 as I continued to take the Vegetine in 1872, 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. B. C. COOPER.
No. 1 Joy street, Providence, R. I.

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 Spinal Complaints, 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 cause 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. PERINE, Architect.

MR. PERINE 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.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

1,000,000 BOTTLES

CENTAUUR LINIMENTS

have been sold the last year, and not one complaint has reached us, that they have not done all that is claimed for them. Indeed, scientific skill cannot go beyond the result reached in these wonderful preparations. Added to Carbolic, Arnica, Mentha, 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 Westlake, of Marysville, O., writes: "For years my Rheumatism has been so bad that I have been unable to stir from the house. I have tried every remedy I could hear of. Finally I learned of the Centaur Liniment. The first three bottles enabled me to walk without my crutches. I am mending rapidly. I think your Liniment simply a marvel."

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

READ! READ! Rev. Geo. W. Ferris, Manokill, Schoharie county, N. Y., says:

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

It makes very little difference whether the case be "wrench," sprain, spavin, or lameness of any kind, the effects are the same. The great power of the Liniment is, however, shown in Poll-evil, Big-head, Sweeney, Spavin, Ring-bone, Galls and 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.,
48 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

CASOTRIA.

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

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

This is one of many testimonials: "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."

"B. A. EDELS, 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.

Geo. Leis & Bro's

DRUG EMPORIUM

Keep constantly on hand a full line of

PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

Paints, Oils and Varnishes, Brushes, Etc., Etc.

Sole Proprietors of

LEIS' CHEMICAL HEALING SALVE

For Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Cuts, Burns, Ulcer, etc.

Leis' Vegetable Cathartic Pills.

These Pills are unsurpassed for LIVER COMPLAINTS, SICK HEADACHE, JAUNDICE, COSTIVENESS, PAINS IN THE HEAD AND LIMBS, SOUR STOMACH, TORPID CONDITION, etc., expelling morbid matter from the system, and bringing the LIVER and secretory functions into HEALTHY ACTION. They can be taken at any time, without regard to diet or drink, as they are purely vegetable. Age will not impair them, as they are so combined as to always readily dissolve in the stomach. In small doses they are alterative and gently laxative, but in larger doses they are actively cathartic.

N. B.—These Pills are prepared especially for the bilious diseases of this climate. Observe my signature upon wrapper, without which none are genuine.

Price 25 Cents per box, or five for one dollar. For sale by all druggists.

Should you fail to find them, enclose 25 cents to the proprietor, with your name and post-office address, and they will be sent to you postpaid.

GOLDEN MACHINERY OIL

adapted to all kinds of machinery and is free from gum; its high reputation warrants us in assuring our patrons that the quality of this oil will be kept up to the highest standard. It is equal to lard oil and much cheaper.

FOR SALE ONLY BY

LEIS BROTHERS.

FITS & EPILEPSY

POSITIVELY CURED.

The worst cases of the longest standing, by using

DR. HERRARD'S CURE.

HAS CURED THOUSANDS.

and will give \$1,000 for a cure. It will

be sent by mail free to all addresses.

P. E. DIERBERG, Chemist, Office, 135 Broadway, New York.

Send for circular and booklet at once.

N. B.

PARTICULAR.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

THE ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE,

JOBBERS IN

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

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

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, opposite the Matteson House.

Chicago, Illinois.

THE QUINCY CORN PLANTER

—IS—

Acknowledged Superior to its Competitors.



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

CRANK MOTION TIP-UP,

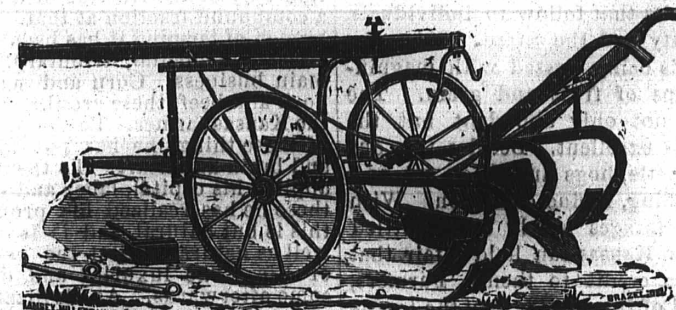
which is acknowledged the best device in use for raising it out of and forcing into the ground at will. Its perfect and accurate drop enables both dropper and driver to see the corn while dropping. Farmers call and see the Quincy before buying. If not for sale in your town write to

K. C. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT CO.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

WILDER & PALM.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.



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

THE WILDER & PALM SULKY PLOW,
Price of Steel Beam - - \$50.00 | Price of Wood Beam - - \$45.00

Agents for the Buffalo and Vibrator Threshers, Champion Reaper and Mower Buckeye and Hoosier Grain Drills, Holbrook garden Seed Sower.

STAR CORN PLANTERS,

RIDING AND WALKING PLOWS,

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

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

WILDER & PALM,

116 Massachusetts Street.

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A. L. CHARLES,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND AGENT FOR

STEVENS' PATENT EGG CASES.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Consignments Solicited.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1877.

LADY THORNE, the celebrated trotting mare, died at Trenton, New Jersey, on the 1st inst.

A MISSOURI farmer has invented a machine which comprises nine different farm implements, viz.: Seed-sower, corn planter, sulky plow, hay rake, roller, two one-horse plows, hoe, meadow splitter and corn marker.

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN, who is now visiting for a few days in St. Louis, will start soon for the Yellowstone on a tour of inspection of the military posts on the frontier. His trip will be extended to Fort Buford, the camps on Tongue river, Big Horn, Fort Ellis, National Park, Fort Shaw and Helena, Montana. The general will be accompanied by his son Thomas E. Sherman and two members of his personal staff. He will be absent until November and will study thoroughly the situation on the frontier.

MORE MENNONITES FOR KANSAS.

On Saturday last, eight hundred Mennonites landed at Philadelphia from Russia. They left their homes beyond the Black sea to escape conscription. The greater number of this eight hundred emigrants will settle in Kansas and Nebraska, where they can obtain comfortable homes for a mere nominal sum, and not only that but where they may enjoy the peace which seems indispensable to their happiness. It is stated that nearly half of the whole number recently arrived will settle in Marion and adjacent counties in this State. Nearly every family has a goodly sum of money, and will doubtless imitate the example of their brethren who preceded them, by purchasing cheap farms and going immediately to work. They are an industrious people, and will be valuable assistants in the settlement and improvement of our border counties.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

Now is the time to begin to talk about and make preparations for holding county fairs this year. No person clothed in his right mind will question the truth of the statement that these fairs are of great importance to any State, and it should be the aim and purpose of every energetic citizen to second each effort that may be made in his county towards holding an agricultural fair in September or October. The farmer, live stock breeder and horticulturist in particular, ought to display a deep interest in such an enterprise, for an exhibition showing what has been and what can be accomplished in these departments of industry never fails to give them valuable hints. To get up a successful county fair costs money, you say. To be sure, it does cost money but the cost is trifling compared with the benefits that follow to individuals, the county and the State. This year Kansas is being blessed with magnificent crops of fruit and grain. The yield is not only abundant but the quality is excellent. Besides this our horses, cattle, hogs and sheep are, as a general thing, in fine condition. With such advantages nearly every settled county in Kansas can hold a fair that will be a credit to them. Farmers, take hold of this matter; get the towns to assist if possible, but if not put it through yourselves. Let us have county fairs all over Kansas in 1877 without fail.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Ex-Gov. Charles Robinson, who has a level head on the question, writes to the *Troy Chief* concerning a bill which passed our last Legislature, entitled, "An act to regulate weights and measures, and to repeal an act entitled 'An act regulating weights and measures,' approved March 2, 1868, as follows:

I wish to correct an impression you seem to have about the bill relating to "weights and measures," passed last winter. I will not say that a "job" is impossible in its execution, but I do say that it was not intended. I have tried to get a law enacted upon the subject every year I have been in the Legislature, and introduced the bill last winter. Our State, so far as I know, is the only one that has not a law of a similar character; and experience has shown me that no law is more needed than this. Heretofore it has been impossible to prove fraud in weights and measures to the satisfaction of a court, as there was no standard. I might weigh a load of wheat on my scales, and find I had fifty bushels, but the purchaser's scales would make but forty-five bushels, and his would govern. It was good wheat, and that my scales were right, or that his were wrong, and dealers know the fact very well. Several years since, when wheat was two dollars a bushel, I sold several hundred bushels to a miller. I measured every load at the granary, and all the same. It was good wheat, and weighed over sixty pounds to the measured bushel by my scales; yet the miller made a load that measured fifty-five bushels weigh but

fifty bushels, making a loss, if my scales were right, of ten dollars on a load. But what could I do? I believe I lost enough in that one transaction to have paid for a full set of standards, but I could not prove it.

Again: I have charge of another man's farm. The owner lives East. I shipped what measured at the machine, and weighed at the railroad, one hundred and ten bushels of wheat to a miller. He made it weigh but one hundred bushels. Now, I had reported to the owner one hundred and ten bushels, machine measure, and must send him my freight vouchers for one hundred and ten bushels, and the miller's voucher for one hundred. When the owner gets all the returns and vouchers, he must have unusual confidence in my integrity or he will come to the conclusion that I either stole that ten bushels, or was in partnership with the miller. I have given my own experience, because it is more convincing, at least to myself; but I might fill your paper with similar experiences of others. Our lawyers told us that under the old law there was no remedy. It was impossible to prove fraud in weights, however much we might believe it existed.

This law was intended to be as inexpensive as possible. It makes the county clerk sealer, and the fees go towards his salary, and the law provides that all in excess of his salary shall go to the county, as his salary is in "full for all services whatsoever required by law."

No man is required, as in some States, to have his weights sealed. He is only liable when his weights do not compare to the standard. If he is certain his weights are right, he need incur no expense.

I believe this law, while it met and will meet with opposition from such dealers as are dishonest, is in the interest of all the producing classes, and all others who are honest. From my observation and experience, I have come to the conclusion that there is fraud enough practiced in weights and measures in this State, every week, to buy a complete set of standards for every county; and while such a law will not prevent all fraud of this nature, it certainly will do great good, as I believe.

The reason why some counties are opposed to this law is because it will cost them something. But it is important to the State that we have a standard.

FRUIT GROWING.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The assertion is often made by farmers that fruit growing in Kansas cannot be made profitable. That it has not been profitable in the past—that it is not profitable now—is readily conceded. Individuals may have made money in the business; but regarded as a branch of industry, and taken in its totality, in our State it has been unprofitable. But why has it been unprofitable? Not because our soil is unsuited to the cultivation of fruit; not because the climate is unsuitable; not because the borers, caterpillars, or other insects injurious to fruit, have been more destructive here than elsewhere.

These are of course are obstacles, serious obstacles, to the success of fruit growers; but they are by no means insurmountable. They are not the paramount reasons standing in the way of success. We admit fully that fruit culture in Kansas, thus far, has not been a profitable branch of industry. But admitting this, we cannot say it has been a failure, so far as profit is concerned. Fruit growing in a new country and under new conditions cannot be an exception. We have been sowing, and are sowing now, and shall continue to sow for many years to come. The harvest will be in after years. It will come as certain as effect follows cause, if we work steadily on. And that is the point, steady work, not with the hands alone, but with the brain and heart as well. There is no branch of industry which makes so large a demand upon the whole man as fruit growing. Heretofore, now even, it receives the attention only of the fraction of a man, and a compound fraction at that. For as a branch of farming it has been only collateral, incidental, tributary, not the main business. Corn and wheat and pork and beef, these are the staples of the Kansas farmer. To the production of these things he has put his hands and brain and heart. To them he has applied his capital, labor and skill. In these he has realized his profits. All this is but natural, and it is right, as well as natural. First the necessities of life. The luxuries and delicacies come afterwards. As civilization advances, as knowledge is increased, as tastes become refined, luxuries and delicacies become necessities—then comes the demand for fruit. England, the latter part of last year and the first part of this year, in nine months ending March 31, 1877, demanded and obtained from this country 6,000 tons of dried apples and 440,000 barrels of eating apples. The home market demanded and was supplied with a very much larger amount. So our fruit growers never need fear that the supply of fruit will exceed the demand.

Money, profit, is the great stimulus of all business. Show the farmers of Kansas that there is money in growing apples and other fruit, and fruit will be grown. To touch, then, upon a practical point, we say that the profits of fruit growing must be increased by a reduction of the cost of growing, preparing and marketing it. We will look upon the single item of preparation. Fruit can be dried and canned. It can be dried by a process of evaporation by the use of steam. In the peach growing regions of Delaware and New Jersey very extensive preparations are being made for the curing of peaches the coming season by this process. What hinders us from applying this process here for drying apples? Its application will involve considerable expense, larger, probably, than any one individual would like to assume. But that apples can be cured by this new process at a diminished cost of four-fifths, at least, of the old method of solar evaporation, is beyond a doubt. So

the process of canning can be greatly lessened by the use of capital, machinery and apparatus, which is beyond the means of individual enterprise. So, in this industry, as in all others, there must be association, co-operation. Are our grangers looking to this matter? Are we to have in Douglas county this fall facilities for curing apples on a large scale? Are we to have a canning establishment? We have never had a better prospect for apples, peaches, tomatoes, sweet corn, etc., than we have this season. Farmers and gardeners are raising these products, and they demand a market. Shall they have this market? If the grangers say yes, we will take all the fruit you can raise and dry it, and can it, and pay over to the producers their full share of the profit, we have little doubt but that the fruit product of our county would be increased during the next ten years ten fold, and the profits of fruit growing increased in a still greater ratio. We commend this matter to all thoughtful men, grangers or otherwise.

J. S. B.

GENERAL NEWS.

A TELEGRAM from Niagara Falls of the 2d inst. says: "Three men, Flag, Bellinger, and Pierce, were boating in the Niagara river above the falls last evening, when the boat got into the rapids. Bellinger and Pierce jumped out and attempted to swim to the shore, but were carried over the falls. Flag remained in the boat and was rescued."

SAYS a Monday's dispatch from St. Louis: "A reduction of five cents per hundred on fourth class freights to New York went into effect here to-day on all the trunk lines, and a reduction of eleven cents on all bulk meats. Live stock was also reduced five cents per hundred to New York, Buffalo and Pittsburg; the rate established being sixty cents to New York and thirty-five to Buffalo and Pittsburg."

THE following comes from Washington: "Investigation into the loss of sheep during the year shows an aggregate of nearly 3,000,000 sheep and lambs destroyed by dogs and various diseases, at an aggregate value of nearly eight million dollars. The average percentage of loss is nearly eight. The proportion is highest, respectively, in North Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, and ranges from seventeen per cent. in the former State to three and seven-tenths in Nebraska. The rate is the highest in the South, and the lowest in States having dog laws."

DODGE CITY, Kansas, says a Kansas City dispatch, has become the great prairie stock market of the world, the number of buyers from afar being unprecedentedly large this year, and giving an impetus to the cattle business that cannot but speedily show its fruits. The wonderfully rank and rich growth of grass and abundant water this season have brought the condition of the stock to the very highest standard, the ruling prices showing correspondent improvement. There are now upwards of one hundred thousand head of cattle in the immediate vicinity of Dodge City, some of the herds running high into the thousands. On Saturday sales were made of no less than twenty-five thousand head. The Texas drive to Dodge City this year will run close to two hundred thousand head.

AN Indianapolis dispatch of Monday says: "Another destructive wind storm passed over the central portion of Indiana on Saturday evening. Near Franklin, the house of Mr. Brummer was demolished, killing the entire family of five persons. The house of Geo. Fulmer was also torn to pieces, killing his entire family of six persons. Cattle, standing crops, barns, forests and orchards suffered severely. In Morgan county several houses are reported blown down. Two children have since then died. Corn waist high was utterly torn to shreds, and planted ground was carried off. The storm was from a quarter to a half mile wide. In Wayne county two persons who had taken refuge on a bridge were killed by a tree falling across their buggy. A train east bound on the Pan Handle ran through the tornado. Near Knights-town a tree fell across the forward end of the postal car, crushing it, but doing no other damage.

"Near St. Paul, Michael Meyerlist and Mrs. Bicker were killed."

A DISPATCH from New York of the 3d says: "Purser Owen, of the steamship England, and a dock clerk named Edgar P. Andrews, have been arrested for complicity in smuggling of silks and laces. Owen, in a voluntary statement, says: During four years of his connection with smugglers the silks and lace brought into port by him would amount in value to \$120,000. He got twenty per cent. commission. From the books and papers in possession of the authorities, it is estimated that in the last eight years goods of the value of \$1,000,000 have been brought to this country from England without paying duty. The arrests continue as the investigation proceeds into the smuggling of silks and laces. To-day Alvin Graff, general dock inspector, was charged with complicity in smuggling, and Thomas Grey Cooper, on the dock, was arrested. Graff is held for examination. James Towers, the carman who transported the goods to the warehouse of the Dunlap express, has also been arrested. Owens and Andrews (arrested yesterday) gave him this morning. John Scott, the leader of the smugglers in New York, it is believed has escaped."

A SPECIAL dispatch from Tamaroa, Ill., of the 2d inst. says: "One of the most terrible and heart-sickening tragedies ever recorded occurred here to-day, the particulars of which, as near as can be gathered, are as follows: Lige and Barney Dye, two rough characters from the country, came to town, and, under the influence of liquor, soon became noisy. Barney was promptly arrested by Village Marshal Corgan and fined. This, instead of quieting him, only served to make him more demonstrative. Going into a hardware store he purchased a revolver, stating he did not intend being arrested again. About 4:30 this afternoon the marshal, aided by Constable James Taylor, again attempted his arrest, when he resisted the officers, assisted by a brother-in-law named Charles Winthrop, together with his brother Henry, who declared he should not be arrested. A general melee followed, in which knives and pistols were used freely. Charles Winthrop was killed, receiving a shot in the bowels and one in the mouth, passing out at the back of the head. Henry Winthrop received a shot in the bowels and a knife wound in the back, from which the doctor says he can never recover. Marshal Corgan was slightly stabbed in the neck, and Constable Taylor was severely cut in the back in several places. The Dye boys attempted to escape, but were arrested and locked up. The coroner was notified and an inquest is being held over the body of Charles Winthrop, the result of which is conclusive. Intense excitement has reigned in this unusually quiet village, and the sad affair has cast a gloom over the entire community."

A LATE dispatch from Washington says: "Early in June the American whaling schooner Ellen Rizpah, Capt. Dunham, of Provincetown, Mass., was boarded by a Spanish cruiser while on the Keys south of Cuba, and her papers called for. The latter were produced, but not being deemed satisfactory to the commander of the cruiser, the schooner was seized and the captain arrested and placed in close confinement. At the expiration of four days a Spanish frigate arrived, and after consultation the schooner and her captain were released. The foregoing were the facts as narrated by Capt. Dunham upon his arrival at Key West, which were forthwith communicated to the government. Secretary Evarts immediately took steps to investigate the matter, and at his request Col. Frank Wicker, our collector at Key West, was directed by telegraph to dispatch the revenue steamer Crawford in search of the Ellen Rizpah, and obtain from Capt. Dunham a sworn statement of the circumstances attending the outrage alleged to have been perpetrated by the Spanish cruiser. The cutter started in search of the schooner, but did not succeed in finding her. Secretary Evarts, however, addressed a note to the Spanish government calling its attention to the facts as they had been received at the State department, which, if true, the United States could not tolerate, and would require the fullest and most ample satisfaction. The tone of the secretary of State's communication must have been regarded as an unsavory novelty at Madrid, and doubtless convinced the Spanish ministry that the day was over for gratuitous indignities to our flag, and that hereafter Spain will be held to a strict accounting for all outrages perpetrated on our citizens by its officials in Cuba or elsewhere. The reply of the Spanish government, recently received at the State department, assures Mr. Evarts that Spain will make all honorable amends for the seizure and detention of the schooner in question, and the imprisonment of Capt. Dunham just as soon as an investigation of facts can be had, and promises that it will spare no effort to prevent a repetition of similar outrages in the future. Mr. Evarts will hand in his bill of damages against Spain when he receives Capt. Dunham's sworn statement."

At last the Russian army of the Danube begins to show a disposition to accomplish something and they are making it warm for the mighty Turks along the blue Danube. Everything being in readiness early last week, and the czar having arrived, a large body of Russians pushed forward at Nicopolis and landed on the southern banks of the river almost at the very mouths of Turkish cannon. The Turks fought bravely but were unable to successfully oppose the advancing Russian hosts. On Wednesday of last week a similar movement was made at Sistova and resulted in even greater victory for the Russians. A successful crossing was not only made but immediately, upon landing on the opposite shore the Russians charged and after a short but terrible conflict captured an important position from which they could silence the Turkish guns that were making such havoc among their troops on the river. An account states that all along the fortified Danube, crossings have been made and the Turks have now in their midst a powerful Russian army. The czar witnessed the crossing at Nicopolis from an elevation in the rear. On the other side of the Black sea the Russian army is not so successful, as the following late dispatches will show: "A dispatch from Erzeroum, dated Saturday, says the siege of Kara was raised on that day, and that the Russian forces are now retreating toward the frontier. The sortie from Kara is represented as one of the most bloody, and desperate struggles of the war. The Turks fought with great gallantry,

and the damage they inflicted was immense. In the battle of Zemin, which also took place on Sunday, the Russian loss was 4,000 men. The Turks are greatly elated over their success, and represent the Russians as in a state of demoralization. Great activity is noticeable along the Danube, and another crossing is preparing near Balarla, below Rostchuk."

An official dispatch from Grand Duke Michael says: "Dervish Pasha having received considerable reinforcements from Batoum, the Russian general Okleabjis found it advisable to concentrate his forces in a more advantageous position. An official telegram estimates the Russian loss in the battle of Tshamt, on the 29th, at 250. Fazli Pasha had previously reported the Russian loss to be 2,000 killed and 6,000 wounded."

An Erzeroum dispatch of the 3d inst. says: "The Turks on Monday drove 10,000 Russians from their position at Tarakalissa."

Everything looks lovely for Russia on the Danube, but before they can begin to make it look warm for Constantinople their forces on the other side of the sea must have better luck.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets.	
ST. LOUIS, July 3, 1877.	
Flour—XX.....	\$7.90 @ 8.15
XXX.....	8.85 @ 8.90
Family.....	8.80 @ 9.00
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	1.77 @ 1.78
No. 3.....	1.70 @ 1.71
No. 4 red.....	1.55 @ 1.56
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	.45 @ .46
Oats—No. 2 mixed.....	.34 @ .35
Rye—No. 2.....	.55 @ .60
Pork.....	13.25 @ 13.50
Bulk Meats.....	5 @ 7
Bacon.....	.52 @ .51
Lard.....	.84 @ .82
Butter—creamery.....	.20 @ .25
do dairy.....	.14 @ .18
Eggs.....	.09 @ .11
CHICAGO, July 3, 1877.	
Flour.....	4.00 @ 8.50
Winter, extra.....	8.50 @ 10.50
Wheat—No. 2 spring.....	1.44 @ 1.45
No. 3.....	1.22 @ 1.23
Corn.....	.33 @ .34
Oats.....	.23 @ .24
Pork.....	12.90 @ 12.95
Bulk Meats.....	5 @ 7
Lard.....	8.62 @ 8.75
Butter—Dairy packed.....	.14 @ .20
do do grass-wind.....	.09 @ .10
KANSAS CITY, July 3, 1877.	
Wheat—No. 3, red fall.....	1.50 @
No. 4, fall.....	1.33 @
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	.34 @ .35
Oats.....	.25 @
Rye—No. 2.....	.41 @ .42

Live Stock Markets.	
ST. LOUIS, July 3, 1877.	
Cattle—Prime to choice.....	\$ 6.25 @ 6.50
Poorer grades.....	2.25 @ 6.00
Hogs.....	4.35 @ 4.55
CHICAGO, July 3, 1877.	
Cattle—Good steers.....	5.00 @ 5.75
Hogs—Packer.....	4.50 @ 4.75
KANSAS CITY, July 3, 1877.	
Cattle—Native shippers.....	4.75 @ 5.50
Native feeders.....	4.25 @ 4.60
Native stockers.....	3.25 @ 3.75
Native cows.....	2.00 @ 4.00
Texas steers, corn-fed.....	3.75 @ 4.00
do do grass-wind.....	2.75 @ 3.25
Hogs—Packer.....	4.00 @ 4.10
Stockers.....	3.25 @ 3.75

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

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: White beans \$1.25 @ 2.25, hand picked, \$2.50 @ 3.00; castor beans, 90c @ \$1.00; beeswax, 20c; butter, 12c @ 11c, common, 8 @ 10c; broom-corn, \$35 @ 65 @ ton; cheese, Kansas, 7 @ 8c, old, 4 @ 6c; eggs, 7c; hay \$7.00 @ 8.50; hides, green, per lb, 6 @ 6c, green salted, 7 @ 8c, dry flint, 14 @ 15c, dry salt, 12c, kip and calf, 10 @ 12c, dry sheepskins 25c @ \$1.00; honey, strained, 10 @ 12c; linseed oil, raw, 75c, boiled, 78c; onions, \$2.00 @ 3.00 per bush.; poultry, dressed chickens, per lb, 7 @ 8c; turkeys 8 @ 9c; potatoes, 40 @ 50c; tallow, 6 @ 6c; tobacco, extra bright, 14 @ 18c, 1st class, 6 @ 7c, 2d class, 4 @ 5c, 3d class, 3 @ 4c; wool, fine unwashed, 15 @ 18c, medium fine, 20 @ 22c, combing fine, 25 @ 27c, tub washed, 34 @ 37c; dried apples, 9 @ 6c; dried peaches, 9 @ 12c.

Wheat has declined a little since last week, but some grades are quoted the same. There seems to be a prevalent opinion that when new wheat begins to come into market in large quantities prices will decline considerably. Bids for new wheat, in August, are from 20 to 50 cents below present prices of old wheat. Little wheat is now taken to market, not more than the millers want. It is the milling demand that sustains prices at present. New wheat is beginning to arrive in St. Louis in small quantities from Southern Illinois and Kentucky, but from nowhere else. It stopped coming from Texas several weeks ago.

Oats, barley and rye are all a little lower. In our quotations of grain at Kansas City the lowest figures represent the price bid, the highest, the price asked.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: XX, \$3 sack, \$2.50; XXX, \$3.00; XXXX, \$3.75; fancy, \$4.25. Corn meal, \$5 cwt., 85c @ \$1.00. Rye flour, \$2.50 @ 3.00.

In live stock there is little change. The best grades are high and scarce; poor grades plenty and cheap. A great decline in the amount of dressed beef shipped to Europe is reported for June. Several causes have combined, it is believed, to produce this result—hot weather, high price of good beef cattle, and the shipment of beef to England from Austria in refrigerators.

Lumber is quoted as follows at Kansas City: Rough boards, 12 to 16 ft., \$18 to 19; common dressed \$20; scantling and joist, 18 feet and under, \$18; 1st, 2d and 3d class, white pine flooring, respectively, \$37.50, \$32.50 and \$35; siding, \$16 to 25; 1st clear inch, 45c; second clear inch, 35c; 3d clear inch, 30c.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1877.

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

City and Vicinity.

Mrs. Emma Macauley, wife of Frank W. Macauley, died at her residence on Rhode Island street, Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The funeral services took place on Tuesday afternoon.

THE patriotic spirit which exists among the members of the Young Men's Social Club, of this city, was demonstrated last night in the decoration and illumination of the club room windows on Massachusetts street.

MESSRS. MITCHELL & ANDERSON, of the Centennial barber shop, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Anderson retiring. James Johnson succeeds the retiring member of the firm. Mitchell & Johnson are first class barbers so say they all.

THE city is grading Adams street in front of the university grounds, and when the work is completed a solid stone wall will be built by the university along this street. Beautiful iron gates will also be put in. These improvements will add greatly to the appearance of things on the hill of knowledge.

HELP for the weak, nervous, and debilitated. Chronic and painful diseases cured without medicine. Electric belts and other appliances, all about them, and how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious. Book with full particulars, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., 292 Vine street Cincinnati, O.

MR. JOSEPH CORBIN is about the happiest man just now that we have had the pleasure of meeting for a long time. The cause of Joe's happiness is not because the Fourth passed off so pleasantly and was observed so appropriately in Lawrence. Oh! no; he scarcely noticed the patriotic demonstrations that were made. And why? Well, to sum it up briefly, he's got a visitor at his house, a nice little nine-pound girl. Mother and daughter are doing well.

A VISIT to the rural districts in the vicinity of Lawrence will well repay any of our citizens who have been housed up all the season in a hot office or store, for just at this time a beautiful sight is presented to the view; the growing corn which is of a dark healthy green, then the lighter shades of the small grain, numerous shocks of splendid wheat, etc. He who views this picture sees in it not only beauty but thousands of dollars for the hard working farmers of Douglas county.

Personal.

AMONG the visitors to the Bismarck picnic from Kansas City, yesterday, we noticed Prof. Carnes, the elocutionist.

J. T. STEVENS, editor of this paper, went to Wichita on Monday, where he was called to deliver a 4th of July oration.

MR. AND MRS. W. L. COOPER, of Kansas City, came up on Tuesday to celebrate the Fourth with their old Lawrence friends.

MR. WALTER S. LEWIS, salesman for R. D. Mason, has gone to Denver and the Rocky mountains on a six weeks' pleasure trip.

DICK MCCONNELL, of the Kansas Pacific land department at Salina, came down on Tuesday, and will visit for a few days in the city.

In Memoriam.

Died, at Topeka, Kans., on the 31st of May, T. Benton Andrews, of Vinland, Douglas county, Kansas, aged twenty-three years.

As God in wisdom has seen fit to take from our midst, in the prime of his life, our friend and brother, Benton Andrews, we, the members of Vinland Lodge, No. 7, I. O. G. T., desire to give expression to our deep sense of the loss which we and the community have sustained in the early death of one that was beloved and esteemed by all. Brother Andrews has been, since our organization, one of our most faithful and honored members; he was a consistent and upright Templar. Both in the lodge and elsewhere his influence was ever on the side of the right, and he set before all a good example of morals and integrity. Let us emulate his virtues and strive so to live that when death shall come to us it may be but the prelude to a blissful immortality beyond the grave. The lodge would also convey to the stricken mother their deep sympathy with her and her family in the trying bereavement to which they have been subjected, and they would breathe the prayer that the "God of all comfort" may comfort them in all their tribulation with that comfort wherewith his people are comforted of God.

By order of the lodge.

LIZZIE A. O'BRIEN, } Com.
I. ROS. LOVEJOY, }
WILL. RODELL, W. S.

VINLAND, Kans., June 16, 1877.

What the Bileous Require.

Since torpidity of the liver is the chief cause of its disorder, it is evident that what the bileous 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 bileous 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.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

How the Fourth was Observed in and About Lawrence.

Another fourth of July has come and gone and in its flight the time indicator of this great nation moves slowly on, leaving behind the first year in a new century since the American people dared declare themselves free and independent. How was the one hundred and first anniversary observed in and about the historic city of Lawrence? Early in the day vehicles of all descriptions began to come into the city, and by nine o'clock Massachusetts street was filled with the patriotic citizens of Douglas county. But they soon began to move out and before noon Lawrence was quiet and her streets were comparatively deserted. Let us follow the crowd and see what was done.

AT THE FAIR GROUNDS.

The Douglas County Fair Association had made every preparation on their grounds for a grand celebration, and thither a vast multitude proceeded. A stand had been erected for speakers, and at ten o'clock Rev. Dr. Marvin came forward and opened the regular exercises of the day with prayer, after which Prof. A. W. Smith read the Declaration of Independence. Rev. L. W. Spring was the orator of the day. He delivered an eloquent, patriotic oration just before noon. In the afternoon Judge S. O. Thacher, T. E. Tabor and Capt. J. G. Haskell made brief addresses. Capt. Haskell's remarks were directed to the Sunday school children. A Lawrence band furnished the music for the day.

The fair association deserve credit for their untiring efforts in preparing for this celebration.

BISMARCK.

The Kansas Pacific Railway company own a beautiful grove at Bismarck about one mile east of North Lawrence, in which they have had men working for weeks that it might be made a pleasant place for the Odd Fellows' 4th of July celebration. Just before noon a train came up from Kansas City and Wyandotte bringing about six hundred people and another from Leavenworth landed at the grove about three hundred more. This not very small congregation was swelled to about two thousand during the day from Lawrence, Douglas county, and Topeka. In the afternoon Grand Master John Charlton read the Declaration of Independence, and Grand Secretary S. F. Burdette, of Leavenworth, delivered an oration. Music, dancing, games, and a general good time was enjoyed by everybody.

Where our Educators will Spend the Summer Vacation.

Some will stay at home while others will search for cooler breezes in the East and West. Chancellor Marvin and family are going to Colorado. Prof. Bardwell has already taken his departure for the East and will spend the summer in New York and Boston. Prof. Snow is going to stay at home and collect specimens in natural history. Prof. Morrow will accompany Dr. Marvin and family to the mountains of Colorado. Prof. Schlegel is visiting with relatives in Boston. Prof. Patrick, we understand, will remain in Lawrence. Prof. Wickersham will rusticate for the summer somewhere in Kansas. Prof. Robinson will probably remain in the historic city. Prof. Williams has gone to his home in Leavenworth. We wish for each a season of unalloyed pleasure.

So many young folks' letters to compete for the prize have come in during the past week, that to publish all with this issue we are obliged to place a few on this page.

MR. EDITOR:—I wrote to you about a month ago, and as I have not seen my letter in print I will write again, although I have not much to write about; but I must write now or I will be too late to compete for the prize. Jason has grown to be quite a large duck; we think we will have to attach Ann to the name. I planted a good many flower seeds, but they did not come up very well. I had only a few varieties—balsams, xinnias, petunias, cypresses, morning glories, and a few others. We have a rose bush in the garden, and have waited three years to see the blossoms, supposing it was something very rare, and after all it was nothing but a wild rose-bush. In my last letter I said I would tell you my music teacher's name; it is Mrs. Evatt. Mamma says I have a good teacher, and if I only practice enough I can learn. My little sister and I went to Forepaugh's show. We thought it was very good, for it was the only show we ever attended. I have seen in some of the girl's letters that they think the pleasures of farm life surpasses all, but I guess they would change their mind if they had to herd cattle, milk the cows, take them to pasture, and lead the geese to water as much as I have. But I suppose we do have a little fun. I like to ride horseback. Two years ago this summer, my cousin from Lawrence was out here, staying a few days. We went every evening to the lake pasture to get the cows. Every night we took each a hoe to kill snakes with, and in less than two weeks killed eighty-seven snakes. How is this for a snake story? but it is a true one. Well, my calling me to come and set the table for dinner, so I will stop writing for this time.

Yours truly, HELEN M. BALDWIN.

WAKARUSA, Kans., June 15, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—As the other young folks are writing to you I thought that I would write. My brother takes your paper, and we like it very much. I am of the same opinion as Aunt Helen; I would like a household department where the older girls and married ladies can write and tell how they cook and wash dishes; how they make carpet; how they do their washing and ironing, and housework generally. If you print this, perhaps I will write again.

Yours respectfully, CLARA M. COLLINS.

LA CYGNE, Kans., June 15, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I was once the possessor of a pet crow which I called Jim or rather Jim Crow. He was very tame and a great pet, but he had a good many tricks. He was very fond of carrying off little things, such as keys, spoons of bread and thimbles. He used to play various tricks on the cats and hens, but the king-birds were too much for him; he would run round and round a tree to keep out of their way. But Jim had his good as well as his bad traits, for the wild crows never came around to steal our eggs; if they did he would drive them off in a hurry. But crows like everything else must die, and one morning when I went out of doors there was Jim under a tree dead. I thought at first that ma had killed him (for she always had a grudge against him since he tore off the bottom of her new wallpaper), but when I came to investigate the matter I found that he had overturned a bottle of ink and also one of mudclage and drank their contents. We gave him a christian burial and my brother carved his name on a sandstone which we put at the head of his grave.

CHARLEY ELWELL.
VINLAND, Kans., June 22, 1877.

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, at a savings 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.

"GREAT REDUCTION" in time to all Eastern points, via the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and its connections. "Only 50 hours" from the Missouri River to New York. Summer arrangement—The Kansas City and New York afternoon Express, has a through day and sleeping car from Kansas City to Toledo, via the 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 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 the Wabash Railway. 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Horticultural Department.

Exporting Orchard Fruits.

For the past twenty-five or thirty years, says an Eastern Journal, American apples have found their way to different parts of Europe, but in small quantities, and in many cases merely as presents from friends in the country. The only variety that was supposed to have the necessary keeping quality, was the Newton pippin, and as this kind was expensive, and some years also poor in quality, the shipments were limited in amount. About 1866-7, some shipments of Baldwins, Spitzenbergs and Greenings were made and arrived in good order, and each winter thereafter, up to that of 1872, shipments of those varieties were made, though to a limited extent with varying success, financially speaking. In the fall of 1873 it was found that the apple crop in Great Britain was almost a total failure, and as it happened then, the crop in this State and the West was unusually large and prices low. The dealers who ventured on shipments were well paid, and the quantity shipped that season was greater than the combined shipments of the ten years previous. From that time up to last fall the shipments were light, as the English crop yielded fairly. Last season, however, it again failed. At the same time the crop in New York and in New England was enormous and in general very good in quality, with the exception of the Newton pippin variety, which yielded abundant but indifferent fruit. One of the produce houses of New York determined to develop and systematize the business of exporting the fruit, and to that end one of the firm spent the past winter in England attending to the reception and sale of apples. The other member of the firm has attended to the selection, packing and shipping of the fruit in proper order from this side. The result is most successful, and what has been heretofore a hap-hazard speculative series of ventures is now put on a firm and solid business footing. From the middle of October up to this time almost every steamer leaving port for Liverpool or London has carried shipments varying from 500 to 3,000 barrels. The extent of the business can be judged from the fact that the sales of American apples at Liverpool alone reached over 90,000 barrels in the month of December last. The English people have received the largest quantities shipped this season very favorably, and from Liverpool the other cities of Manchester, Binghampton, Hull, Bristol, and in fact almost every town in England, has been supplied, and "American apples" have become literally as familiar there as "household words." The greater portion of the apples shipped are grown in Niagara, Orleans, Monroe and Wayne counties. They reach New York via New York Central and Erie railroads and are inspected, branded and shipped in most cases direct on the steamer from the railway depot. On the steamers they are generally carried in the steerage, and through the fall and winter, no special care of them has been found necessary. Since the late warm weather, arrangements have been made to fill the refrigerator compartments on some of the steamers, and a short time ago the first shipment in this manner was made on the Algeria, of the Cunard line, which carried 2,200 barrels.

The Canadian apple crop of 1876 was also large, and the shipment from Montreal and Quebec last fall, and from Portland, Me., this winter, were quite heavy and the quality of the fruit good. Boston was the outlet for the heavy crop of nearly all the New England States, and though the fruit was not so fine and sold in the English market at lower prices than that from New York, yet the trade through the winter was extensive. Philadelphia has also sent a considerable quantity, consisting mostly of New York State fruit stored there in the fall.

The bulk of the shipments are made to Liverpool, though London and Glasgow receive considerable fruit direct. This trade, though comparatively a new one, has developed wonderfully, and it is impossible to say what may yet be done in the way of supplying the British Empire with fruit.

In the summer of 1875 the New York firm before alluded to shipped to London 180 crates of peaches in a refrigerator, and they arrived in good order, though sixteen days on the way. There was also a large quantity shipped the same year from Philadelphia, but they did not carry well, and the venture resulted in loss. Since then, however, proper management of perishable fruit in refrigerators for long voyages has received considerable attention from parties interested, and the time may not be far distant when Delaware peaches will be as well known in London as they are in the Northern States.

Transplanting.

A practical farmer at the late meeting of the American Institute Farmers' Club remarked that transplanting is an operation of greater importance than is generally supposed. Independent of the mechanical part of the operation, the state of the soil and of the atmosphere, as well as the condition of the plant, have much to do with its success. Planting, when possible, should be done late in the day, unless in cloudy weather, and if the ground has been freshly plowed it is that much better, because the moist soil thus brought to the surface will induce the formation of root hairs immediately after which the

plant will be comparatively safe. The plants should be kept dripping wet during the process of planting, so that as each plant is put in the soil it will puddle itself by the particles of soil adhering to the wet roots, and also that the leaves of the plant, being wet, will resist better the action of the dry air. The same rules, this farmer thought, are applicable to the transplanting of all growths, whether it be shrubs, trees or vegetables. A member added that there is nothing gained by digging a small hole and crowding in the roots of a plant; one may save labor by it, but they will pay for it dearly in the end. When a plant droops from drought it should be revived by not only giving the roots water, but by sprinkling the foliage in the evening.—*New York World.*

N. Ohmer, of Dayton, Ohio, says: "Some ten years since I began to turn my attention to the cultivation of fruit, for pleasure and profit, and the then neglected quince I made a specialty, planting three-quarters of an acre, at ten feet apart each way. The fourth year after planting I sold fruit enough to pay for the trees and their cultivation, and each year since, with but one failure, I have had good crops, of course yearly increasing in quantity, and I might say also in quality. Last season disposed of my crop of about three hundred bushels, from the three-quarters of an acre, at from \$2.50 to \$3 per bushel, net."

"I was informed, when I planted my first, that ten feet each way was the proper distance to plant them. I obeyed the rule, and for the last few years the limbs have grown into one another so that it is almost impossible to get through the orchard. I have since practiced, and would unhesitatingly recommend fifteen feet as near enough to plant the quince in good soil."

"The tree is quite handsome when properly pruned, cutting out all interfering limbs within the tree, and cutting back such limbs as grow out of proportion. I spade the ground once a year, early in the spring—scatter my coal ashes, about a peck around each tree, near the trunk. As soon as the ground is spaded, I scatter from one quart to three pints of salt over the ground under each tree; then again the same amount when the quinces are about the size of a walnut, half grown. Salt is a special manure for the quince. The best investment I make is the money I pay for the salt I scatter under the trees."

In France a gentleman owned a grand country estate; surrounding his mansion were orchards containing fruit trees of all kinds that could be acclimated, about three acres in plums, which were healthy looking trees, blooming each spring, but none of the fruit coming to maturity. He became disgusted and turned the plum orchard into a chicken yard, leaving the trees for shade. To his profound astonishment, the next season the trees were fairly breaking down with ripe, full matured fruit. The poultry had accomplished what man had utterly failed in—successfully battling the curculio.

Size of a Japan Quince.

This is known as a shrub plant of floral beauty, and elegant hedges are grown from it. In rich soils, however, by itself and left untrimmed, it will, in a few years, become a broad spreading feature of beauty, twelve feet high and twenty or more feet broad, with thousands of flowers. The old scarlet variety may be planted, and two years after grafted on its various branches with other varieties, of colors from pure white to deep blood red, and form, in a few years, a gem of transcendent beauty.

B. Miller says: "A man that can raise beets in the garden can raise mangels in the field. The great point is to make the land mellow, moist and rich. A rather heavy, sandy loam, provided it can be made fine, is well suited for mangels. The lighter the soil the more manure should be used. Heavy land will need rolling to break up the lumps. I have found much advantage from soaking the seed twenty-four to forty-eight hours."

Many young fruit trees, especially pears, are burned to death during the hot season. Even when the ground is kept wet and their roots are moist enough, young and newly-set trees upon which the bark is thin and tender are cooked by the sun as by a fire, and the branches and trunks die while the roots remain alive. This may often be prevented by winding the trunks with cloths, which shuts out the sun.

M. Chatot, a Frenchman, recommends common table salt as an antidote for vine disease. He says that his vines and grapes were covered for some years with a fungus-like substance, and that last spring he sprinkled a handful of salt about the roots of each vine. The effect was marvelous, the vines grew luxuriantly and bore an abundance of grapes, entirely free from the fungus of oidium.

A new regulation in Chicago requires fruit to be sold in packages of the capacity of a barrel, bushel, or some aliquot part thereof. The packages in which shippers sent fruit to this market do not come within the meaning of the regulation, and the commission men are struggling with the problem. The boxes are all made for the season, and hold about five-sevenths of a quart.

The Household.

SOFT SOAP.—This may be made with the soap powder which you get at any grocery—directions come with it, and makes, with only the addition of water, a splendid thick, strong soap.

RASPBERRY JAM.—One quart of raspberries, one pint of currant jelly, bruised well together; set them over a slow fire, stirring till it boils; after boiling five minutes, cool and pour into glasses, as currant jelly, or into moulds.

KISSES.—Beat three fresh eggs to a stiff froth and stir in five tea-spoonfuls finest powdered sugar; flavor with lemon. Butter a pan and lay in white paper; drop the mixture on it in cakes of a tea-spoonful each. Sift over and bake in a slow oven for half an hour.

CURE FOR SPRAIN.—Take one table-spoonful of honey, the same of salt, and the white of one egg; beat all well together for at least one hour—or two would be better. Let it stand an hour. Then anoint the sprained place freely; keep well rolled up with a good bandage.

NON-POISONOUS FLY PAPER.—Powdered black-pepper is mixed with syrup to a thick paste, which is spread by means of a broad brush upon coarse blotting-paper. Common brown syrup will answer, but syrup made from sugar is preferable, as it dries quicker. For use, a piece of this is laid upon a plate and dampened with water.

GOOSEBERRY CREAM, ENGLISH STYLE.—Pick and parboil a pound of green gooseberries, drain on a hair sieve, let cool, and then press through; add fine powdered sugar and mingle with twice the quantity of sweet cream beaten very hard, and serve in a cream dish or in china cups, with a dish of lady fingers separately.

PARSLEY SAUCE.—Bruise and boil two handfuls of parsley-leaves for five minutes, in two gills of water; strain the water through a sieve and thicken with a table-spoonful of flour kneaded in butter, and salt, pepper and nutmeg; boil a minute, finish with two egg-yolks, four ounces of butter in small bits and a few drops of vinegar; mingle well and press through a napkin.

TO MAKE A BREAD BORDER.—Cut thin slices of white of stale bread in lozenges, rings or triangles; fry them in clarified butter to have them slightly brown, or in sweet oil if you desire them white; drain on a cloth; make a thick butter with a little white of egg and flour; dip slightly one side of the slices of bread in this, range these one against the other on the border of a dish; and dry with care at the entrance of the oven.

STRAWBERRY TART.—Butter and line a ten-inch-wide pastry circle with tart paste on a baking-sheet, line the paste with a buttered sheet of paper, fill with plums or cherry-pits, or dry corn, and bake as you would a pie; remove the pits and paper, baste all over with thick syrup, and dry in the oven; let cool and fill with large, red-ripe strawberries; macerate some more in a very thick syrup for two hours; strain, mark the tart over with syrup and serve.

MOSCOWIE WITH CURRANTS.—Pick and press through a fine sieve into an earthen vessel enough ripe currants to obtain a pint and a half of pulp, add twelve ounces of powdered sugar and an ounce of gelatine diluted in two gills of water; stir on ice with a wooden spoon until it thickens, add about the same quantity of whipped cream, mingle well, fill a cylindrical Bavarian mould, cover hermetically, imbed in a pail of salted ice for two hours, and serve in the ordinary way.

HOW THE FRENCH COOK PEAS.—Peas are cooked without water in French kitchens. Put the peas in a saucepan, with a good piece of butter—size according to the quantity of peas. Place two or three lettuce leaves over the top. Put on the cover, and set on the back of the range. They must cook very slowly till tender. Take out the lettuce leaves, and serve. If peas are cooked with water they must boil. Let there be only just sufficient to cook them. When tender, do not drain them, but salt, and add three or four spoonfuls of rich cream—or butter will do.

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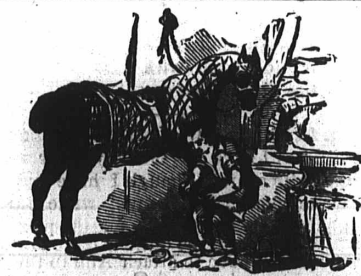
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Farm and Stock.

Raising Calves.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* says: "Like everything else pertaining to a farm, raising calves requires good judgment and experience. It is best always to leave the calf with the cow several days, until the fever is out of the bag, and the milk good for family use, and with proper management, the calf can be easily taught to drink milk when four or five days old. It is important that the calf should take its first sustenance from the cow, to enable it to discharge the fetal nutriment in its stomach and bowels, and to give it strength for its future development. If a calf is of no value to keep, or if the milk is worth more than the cost of feeding four or five weeks for the butcher, it should be killed as soon as the milk becomes good, but if it is to be raised, it should have pure milk about ten days, when a little skimmed milk may be added to the unskimmed by degrees, till it may be fed entirely on skimmed milk. It has been shown by abundant tests, that calves will thrive as well on the poorest butter-producing milk as on the best; consequently, if a farmer has any cows which give poor milk, that should be fed to calves, because it is not the cream that nourishes them so much as other properties of the milk. When four or five weeks old they may be fed on buttermilk."

"It is good management to feed calves in connection with their milk, when about ten days old, a little cooked meal. At first, take nearly a table-spoonful of Indian, oat, or barley meal, and cook it in a little water; then mix it with the milk, and increase quantity of meal as the calves grow older. Flax seed boiled to a jelly and mixed with milk, when the calves are ten days old, is good for them. It is poor policy to stint calves which are worth raising, as their future development as good cows depends in a great degree on the manner in which they are treated when calves. Let them be fed three times a day at regular hours, and as much as will satisfy them and in the end their owners will never be losers by so doing. Look at the poor, unsightly animals in the yards of farmers who half starve their calves to save a few cents, and you have ocular demonstration of what stinting calves in their feed will do."

"When calves are old enough to begin to eat hay or grass, if confined in a stable or yard, a little fine, sweet hay, or grass, should be placed within their reach. It may be tied with a cord, and suspended where they can nibble at it, and in a few weeks, when about four months old, they may be turned out to pasture, still giving them a little meal and water once a day for a week or two. They should have fresh water in their pasture, which should produce an abundance of good grass, and they will go into winter quarters in fine condition. Then let them be fed on good, fine, sweet hay, with fodder corn (sweet), and cured as soon as it begins to tassel, and a little meal of any kind, and when they are two or three years old, you will have stock that you will not be ashamed to have your neighbors see. Even the milk that such cows will give will be much more than if they were poorly fed when calves. There is no use in a farmer expecting to raise fine stock of any kind, unless he attends thoroughly to their wants through all the stages of their growth. If he grows a crop of corn, it must be fed, and the weeds exterminated, no half way work; and the same rule applies to his live stock."

An Aged Horse.

It is seldom that the horse in his domestic state lives longer than twenty-five years. At that age the teeth are pretty well worn out, his food is imperfectly masticated, the digestive functions become impaired in consequence, and complications follow, ending in death. Occasionally we hear of a horse being well preserved in his old age, but in all cases the teeth are left to the animal, enabling the food consumed to assimilate properly, thus supplying the waste in the animal economy. The last death of an aged horse it is our duty to chronicle occurred recently near Erie, Pa.—Mr. James W. Cooper's Dan, aged forty-six years. Dan was a black, bob-tailed horse, fourteen hands high, and weighed at his death one thousand pounds. He was foaled near Harrisburg, Pa., in the year 1831. His pedigree, if he ever had any, is not known. In the spring of 1840 ex-Senator Morrow B. Lowry, of Erie, purchased Dan from Mr. George Lawrence of Harrisburg, and twenty-nine years afterward presented him to Mr. Cooper, who drove him frequently to Erie, nearly four miles, and back.

Dan was honored in his old age, and carried off two premiums at the Erie fairs. The only blemish about him in his declining years was a stringhalt in his right hind leg. Dan had a comfortable box stall, ate his meals regularly, and was permitted to roam at will about the farm and barnyard. In December last he contracted a severe cold which ultimately settled on his lungs, and which, though every care was taken of him, terminated fatally, thus ending a long and useful career.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The agricultural department of Dartmouth has just sent out thirteen graduates. It is said to be in a flourishing condition. It is proposed to increase the course from three years to four.

Importance of Improvement in the Quality of Country-Made Butter.

Says the *Live-Stock Journal*: "We have frequently referred to the fact, that the market price of home-made butter is 20 to 40 per cent. lower than it ought to be, because a large portion of it is of inferior quality, from the want of care and skill in the making; while 'creamery butter,' that is in no respect superior to the best home-made product, is always in demand at high and remunerative rates, for the reason that it is known to be uniform in quality. In this view of the matter, we have urged that every farmer's wife is not only interested in the excellence of her own butter, but also in that of her neighbors; for, to increase the average price of country butter, we must increase the average quality. And this may be done in any country family, if only a little attention be given to a few simple rules. The following, from a correspondent of the *Scientific Farmer*, we commend to our readers as most valuable directions in the all-important matter of churning and working the butter:

"Churning cream to make good butter is not so simple a process as some may think. It must be churned at the proper time and at the proper temperature, and the churn must be stopped as soon as the cream is broken, but before the butter has gathered in large balls. In warm weather it is of great importance to watch the process closely, and to notice just when the change is to take place. At this time add enough cold water (not ice) to reduce the temperature of the mass to about 56 or 58 degrees, and then complete the churning, which will be as soon as the butter is in a granulated form, with particles about the size of peas. Then draw off the buttermilk and dash in cold water, repeating washing until the water drawn off appears clear. Now take out a layer of butter into the tray, and sprinkle on finely-sifted salt, at the rate of about an ounce of salt to the pound (more or less as consumers may wish). Then take out another layer of butter and salt as before. After the butter is salted, set it away for about three hours for it 'to take salt' and 'harden the grain.' Now work it a little with a wooden paddle and set it away again until the next day, when it will need but little working before preparing it for marketing. If the butter is soft and white, it is from lack of proper cooling before churning, and it may be hardened by putting in about three times the usual amount of salt and working it a little for two or three mornings."

Trim the Hoofs of Cattle.

In many instances the insensible portion of the hoofs of colts and of young horses will grow out so round and flat that fragments sometimes will be broken off. This is more particularly the case if colts are allowed to run at large occasionally on hard ground, gravelly and stony lands and hard roads; the hoofs will wear fast enough, as nature evidently intended they should. But if young horses are kept on smooth turf, their feet must be kept short by artificial means. The most convenient way to trim long hoofs is to let one person hold a block of hard wood against the hoof, or hold the hoof on the square end of the wood while an attendant cuts off small pieces with a sharp chisel and mallet. Use an inch finer chisel rather than a large one, as a two-inch chisel will require heavier blows with a mallet. A pair of sharp nippers (sometimes vulgarly called snips) may often be employed for such a purpose when a colt is so restive that a chisel and mallet cannot be used.

We have in mind a colt having unusually long hoofs, which had in his play stepped upon some hard substance and broken off the front of one part of the foot to the quick. The accident was attended with some bleeding and excessive lameness, the suffering brute being unwilling to put his foot to the ground. Ten minutes' work would have saved the animal much pain, and the owner might have had the benefit of three months' growth, instead of having it arrested for that period. But the occasional breaking off of a part of the hoof is a mere trifle when compared with other mischiefs resulting from the same cause. When the toe is too long the strain on the fetlock joint will be greatly increased, so that permanent injury to the suspensory ligament of the foot often follows. Young horses frequently have wind-galls and other evidences of sprains before they are put to work. In many instances such ailments occur where shortening of the toe has been neglected until the hoofs have grown to an unnatural length.—*Practical Farmer.*

The best time to kill a weed is as soon as it is born, before you can see it. When the seed has germinated, and is just ready to break through the ground, then the least disturbance of the soil disarranges its connections and it dies in a hot sun; but if it grows until it makes roots, if it is disturbed considerably you do not kill it; it has a hold upon the soil and it lives in spite of you.

The peasantry of Sweden and Norway, of Switzerland and Tyrol, live in great part on milk, taking from four to seven pints a day per man, while in England the average consumption is less than one-quarter of a pint per day to each inhabitant; in Wales, one-half a pint; in Scotland, three-quarters of a pint, while in Ireland it averages one pint per head per day.

Veterinary Department.

Staggers in Sheep.

This disease, otherwise known as "sturdy," "hydatids on the brain," etc., is caused by the presence of a worm, the *cenurus cerebralis*, whose history is not only an astonishing series of changes, but also interesting as showing what difficulties the investigating nature of mankind can overcome. The following account is condensed from Quatrefofas:

The *cenurus* is like a semi-transparent sack filled with liquid, and sometimes as large as an egg. Numbers of heads, like those of the tania or tape worm, are found upon its surface, and in continuity with the tissue of its envelopes. The *cenurus* is, therefore, a cystic worm. Like the other species of this order, it has no trace of reproductive organ. How, then, is it reproduced? This problem has been solved by Kuchenmeister. Led by his former experiments, he fed a dog with *cenuri*, and he soon found in its intestines taniae, which, till then, had been regarded as peculiar to the wolf. Next, when this worm was fully developed, he fed sheep with those segments whose eggs already exhibited embryos with six hooklets, and in a few days these sheep were attacked with staggers. On killing them and opening the crania, *cenuri* in various stages of development were found in their brains. In point of fact, Kuchenmeister sowed the tape worm in the dog by feeding him with *cenuri*; and the *cenuri* in the sheep by feeding them on the matured segments of the tape worm.

These experiments were not confined to the lower animals, but were made also on man. Leuckart experimented on his patients; Kuchenmeister operated on criminals; Dr. Humbert, of Geneva, voluntarily produced tape worms within himself, and the results of all these experiments were the same as those in the cases of the lower animals.

I have a horse fourteen hands high, six years old, very strong, with a good constitution. He has never had anything the matter with him until about a fortnight ago, when he had an inflammation of one of his eyes; the lids were very much swollen and almost closed. I bathed it with alum water and gave him some salts. The eye is now much stronger and the swelling has subsided; but the ball looks very cloudy, with a kind of a dark green shade in the corner. There appears to be a red spot in it, and the center is scarcely visible. Do you think it will cause blindness? Please tell me the best remedy to use.

ANSWER.—Periodic ophthalmia is a form of inflammation; it nearly always precedes cataract, either true or false. If the former, the animal eventually becomes blind after repeated attacks. If of the latter form it is very often absorbed, leaving the eye as well as ever. We are unfortunately powerless to give aid, as it is incurable, and we do not as yet understand the nature of the malady sufficiently to treat it successfully. Treatment: You might try sulphate of atropia, four grains to the ounce of distilled water, bathe twice a day as long as the inflammation lasts, always introduce some of the solution in the eye, give the horse laxative food, and follow with six drachms of aloes made into a ball. When the inflammation has subsided the cataract will show as a small white spot or speck. It requires the ophthalmoscope to make it distinct.

I have a five-year-old horse, I got him last July, worked him about two months; since then light track work. He went to his box the first of December fat and in good condition. He has had very little exercise since, except a large box. The trouble is with his urine, it is voided in very small quantities and looks like mucilage; it seems to give him pain. At times he will shake his head and switch his tail; he eats well, but will drink but little water; he will not eat any salt. He was troubled the same way last summer before I sent him to the track, but it passed off. I think I gave him some niter or saltpeter. Will you send me a prescription in the next issue and oblige a friend.

ANSWER.—From your description, though deficient, we are inclined to the belief that your horse has Bright's disease of the kidneys. It being both a functional and anatomical disorder, it is considered by many authorities incurable. You might put your horse under the following treatment: Nitrate of potash, half an ounce once a day; bicarbonate of soda, one ounce once a day. Can be given in soft feed. Give rich and nutritious food with moderate exercise. If you do not get a marked improvement in ten days get your family physician to send to us some of the urine, and have it tested for albumen, which will either confirm or set at naught our diagnosis.

Please give me through your veterinary column a recipe for a condition powder for cows. Their skin is tight on their backs, and bowels loose at times; do not give their usual quantity of milk on generous feeding; feed them with bran and corn-meal mixed, about one-fifth corn-meal and all the hay they want.

ANSWER.—The relaxed condition of the bowels is partially due to the bran, which acts mechanically upon the mucous membrane of the intestines as an

irritant. If you will change your feed to one-fifth bran and four-fifths corn-meal, with a liberal allowance of red-top clover hay, the result will be satisfactory. A very good condition powder is composed as follows: Take carbonate of iron, two; pulverized cinchona bark, one; gentian root pulverized, three parts; mix and give six drachms once a day to each animal.

I have a valuable mare who was tied too long, and getting her hind foot over the rope at the fetlock joint, strained herself somewhere between the hip and whiplike joint. I do not think that it is in either joint; probably in some muscle. She starts off quite lame, but after being driven for half a mile, loses the lameness entirely. What is the matter, and how had I best treat it? I am anxious to lose no time, as I would like to train her for the track next summer.

ANSWER.—We quite agree with you in thinking there is no trouble with the coxo-femoral joint, as the mare would not drive out of the lameness if that articulation was involved. We would recommend that you put the case in the hands of a qualified veterinarian. We can refer you to such a one, who, we feel sure, will give satisfaction. We cannot diagnose the case from your description, consequently are not able to recommend any treatment.

I have a fine setter pup, ten weeks old. Is there any way or means by which I can ward off distemper from him? I have been told that garlic root will have the desired effect. Is this so?

ANSWER.—There is no means by which you can ward it off, though you may lessen his liability to contract it by paying close attention to prophylaxis; viz., by keeping him in a good thriving condition, and away from other dogs. Garlic root has no special action in that direction.

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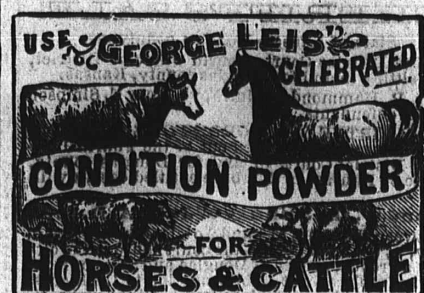
See this! Only \$1.50 capital required to start canvassing for

MARK TWAIN'S NEW

BOOKS—SEND TODAY WITH

stamp to JOHN K. HOLLOWAY, LAWYER

ELL, 120 East Eighth street, New York.



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, Fltula, Poll-Evil, Hide-Bound, Inward Strains, Scatichies, 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 25 cents to the proprietor, with your name and post-office address, and they will be sent to you postpaid.

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST

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 cent. the result would be \$10,000 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 50 years and 7 months, or during the lifetime of many a young man now 21 years of age. \$100 would of course increase to \$100,000 in the same time.

JAS. G. SANDS.

COME FARMERS,

WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING

Sand'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. I. 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, Loss of Memory, and all Disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients, but none can give the full benefit.

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

\$55 & \$75 a Week to Agents. \$10 Outfit Free.

P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

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,
son, 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 begin-
ning, all in Douglas county, Kansas, and apprais-
ed 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, 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,
and 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, Kas.
The Concord Savings Bank, plaintiff, vs. George
W. Umberger 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 the county of
Douglas, State of Kansas, in the above entitled
case, I will on

Monday, the 16th day of July, A. D. 1877.
At 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door
of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of
Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale, at public
auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in
hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever
of George W. Umberger and Russella 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 two (2) and seventy-five
hundredths (2/100 and 75/100) acres deeded to James H.
Lane, on the east side thereof, and five (5) acres
deeded to Harrison Burrows, on the west side there-
of, 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 order of sale.
Given under my hand, at my office, in the city
of Lawrence, this 14th day of June, 1877.

H. S. CLARKE,
Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.
Owen A. Bassett, 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.
H. L. Ward, plaintiff, vs. James F. Moore, de-
fendant.

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 16th 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 James F. Moore in and
to the following described premises, to wit: The west
half of the northeast quarter of section number
thirty-six (36), township number eleven (11), east
of the sixth principal meridian, containing eighty
(80) acres more or less, situated in Douglas county
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 14th day of June, 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.
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, 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 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 28th day of June, 1877.

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

NOTICE—McQuillan Green is hereby notified
against him on the first instant, by Charles Chad-
wick, a justice of the peace in and for the city of
Lawrence, county of Douglas and State of Kan-
sas, for the sum of \$37.50, in an action commenced
on that day by John T. Warne and Charles W.
Gillett; that property of the defendant has been
taken under said order, and the cause will be heard
by said justice at his office in Lawrence aforesaid,
on the 16th day of July next, at 9 o'clock in the
forenoon.
J. B. WARREN,
Plaintiff.

Dated Lawrence, June 8, 1877.

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 Law-
rence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer
for sale at public auction, to the highest and best
bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and
interest whatsoever of L. B. Elliott, M. M. Eli-
ott and D. L. Hoadley and S. M. Hoadley, and each
of them in and to the following described prem-
ises 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 28th day of June, 1877.

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

NOTICE IN CHANCERY—M. Lewis vs. Hen-
ry Shanklin, Lydia Shanklin and James E.
Terry: Notice is hereby given that under and by
virtue of a decree rendered in the above entitled
cause on the 10th day of June, 1875, I, Mark W.
Delahay, special Master in Chancery and by said
decree duly appointed and authorized to execute
o'clock p. m. of that day, at the outer door of the
court house building, in the city of Lawrence, in
the county of Douglas and State of Kansas, offer
at public sale and sell to the highest and best bid-
der, for cash in hand, the following mentioned and
described property, situated in said county of
Douglas, to wit: All that tract or parcel of land
situated in the county of Douglas, in the State of
Kansas, described as follows, to wit: Commenc-
ing on the south corner of Adams and Kentucky
streets in the city of Lawrence, thence south on
Kentucky street two hundred and ten feet, thence
west two hundred and fifty feet to Tennessee street,
thence north on Tennessee street two hundred and
ten feet to the corner of Adams street, thence east
on Adams street to the place of beginning, with
appurtenances. That upon the confirmation of sale
the purchaser will be entitled to a conveyance of
the land so sold.
MARK W. DELAHAY,
Special Master in Chancery.
THACHER & STEPHENS, Solicitors.
Dated June 5, 1877.

POULTRY JOURNAL

GIVEN AWAY!

High Class Poultry

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS,

PARTIDGE AND BUFF COCHINS,

PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

HOUDANS,

BROWN & WHITE LEGHORNS,

B. B. R. GAME,

—AND—

SILVER SEABRIGHT BANTAMS,

BRONZE TURKEYS,

ROUEN AND MUSCOVY DUCKS.

The above stock is bred true to feather, and from
the best strains in England and America. My fowls
are not bred in confined city lots as many are. I
have a large farm devoted specially to breeding
and raising fine poultry. I select the "State
dard," and strive faithfully to please my custom-
ers.
EGGS FOR HATCHING A SPECIALTY.

PURE BERKSHIRE PIGS.

I have a few fine pigs of the above breed for sale
now. Send stamp for prompt reply. Circulars,
lists of mating, and premium lists to purchasers.
Write name, P. O., County and State plainly,
and address.

D. J. WILLMER,

Baden, St. Louis County, Mo.

State in what paper you saw this advertisement.

A SLENDID OPPORTUNITY

TO WIN A FORTUNE!

Third Grand Drawing, Tuesday, July 3d.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the
Legislature of the State for Education and
Charitable purposes in 1825, with a Capital of \$1,
000,000. It has since added a reserve fund
of \$350,000. Its Grand Single Number
Drawings take place monthly. It never scales
or postpones. Look at the following scheme:

100,000 Tickets at One Dollar Each.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE, \$200,000.

1 do do 10,000.

1 do do 5,000.

2 PRIZES OF \$1,000, 2,000.

50 do 100, 5,000.

100 do 50, 5,000.

500 do 10, 5,000.

1000 do 5, 5,000.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of \$200, 1,800.

9 do do 100, 900.

9 do do 50, 450.

1687 Prizes, amounting to \$20,650.

Write for Circulars or send orders to

M. A. DAUPIN, P. O. Box 693, New Orleans, La.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING Tuesday Aug.

7th. Capital Prize \$50,000. Tickets \$2 each.

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

man Family.

Use for nasal catarrh, bronchitis, hoarseness,
colds, rheumatism, diseases of the urinary or-
gans and liver. Sure cure for piles if used in
connection with the Pile Ointment. It has been
used with success and has given entire satisfac-
tion to those that have tried it, and they are
willing to recommend it to the public. For
burns either of these remedies have no equal;
or any sore that is inflamed, or foul ulcers that
need cleansing and brought to a healthy con-
dition, then they are very easy cure. 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.

FULL pack acquaintance cards, 1 pack hdk. firta-

tion, 1 pack scroll, all sorts, for only 10 cents

and stamp. Fun Card Co., Middleboro, Mass.

5 EXTRA FINE CARDS. No two alike. 100 cards,

5000 cm. J. K. HARRIS, Middleboro, Mass.

5000 cm. J. K. HARRIS, Middleboro, Mass.

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5000 cm. J. K. HARRIS, Middleboro, Mass.

5000 cm. J. K. HARRIS, Middleboro, Mass.

PIANOS AND ORGANS!

ESTEY
ORGAN



The Estey Beats the World.
This Beautiful Instrument is too well known to
need description.

OVER 75,000

are now singing their own Praise. Why buy any
other Organ, when you can get the

ESTEY,

As Cheap as The Cheapest

It is the only Instrument containing the

BEAUTIFUL VOX HUMANA!

and the wonderful

VOX JUBILANTE!

Also the

VIOLETTA STOP,

which produces a soft delicate quality of tone here
before unknown in Reed Organs.

ARION PIANOS!

Never before has a Piano risen so rapidly in popu-
lar favor in so short a time.

The Patent Arion Piano-Fortes
have been adopted and are used exclu-
sively in the New York Conservatory
of Music.

The Celebrated

BRADBURY PIANOS,

known all over the world as strictly first-class,
and used in preference to all others by Grand Cen-
tral, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, New
York, N. Y. Simpson and James Bishops of the
Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Dan'l Curry,
Chaplain McCabe, Phillip Phillips, Wm. Morely,
Punshon and thousands of our leading men through-
out the country.

STORY & CAMP PIANO!

THESE ELEGANT

instruments are unsurpassed, and are sold at ex-
ceedingly low prices. Every instrument FULLY
WARRANTED, and sold to responsible parties
on easy time. Full description and illustrated cat-
alogues sent to any address with any information
desired.

STORY & CAMP,

914 Olive Street, St. Louis,
211 State Street, Chicago.

ELMENDARO HERD.

LEVY DUMBAULD,

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas,

—BREEDER OF—

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AND—

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Some of the most fashionable families repre-
sented in both classes of stock. Particular men-
tion 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.

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 thoroughbred jacks and jennets; also 100 high-
grade bull calves, from 10 to 14 months old; also
Berkshire hogs.
Reference—The Mastin Bank.

JAMES M. HENDRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

NOTARY PUBLIC,

—OFFICE AT—

No. 77 Massachusetts Street, up stairs.

Probate and Real Estate made a specialty. Ad-
vice given in all Probate business free.

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 fa-
vors, and soliciting a continuance of the same, we remain,
Yours truly,

GEO. INNES & CO.



POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

W. W. FLUKE,

DEALER IN

PIANOS, ORGANS,

VIOLINS, GUITARS,

ACCORDIONS & C.

A good selection of

SHEET MUSIC

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

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

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

W. W. FLUKE, Agent,

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

THE other day a teacher
in school district num-
ber 4, 589, 591, 593, 594, 595,
asked a scholar to spell mat-
rimony. "M-a-r-r-i-m-o-
n-y," said the youngster,
promptly. "Now define it,"
said the teacher.
"Well," replied the boy,
"I don't exactly know
what it means but I know
my mother's got enough
of it." I suppose that
boy thought so by there-
mark the old lady made
in church last Sunday;
she went to sleep during
the sermon and let fall her
bible, with claps on it, and the noise par-
ticularly awakening her she yelled, "What, you've broke
another jug, have you?" Now that jug might
have had in it not "red-eye" nor "bee" in your
hat," but some of that pure castor oil, or lard
oil, or fine engine oil, or whatever it is, that
Look to your interest, oh ye farmers; 13 per
cent. compound interest saved at Wooster's
drug store.

W. W. FLUKE, Agent,