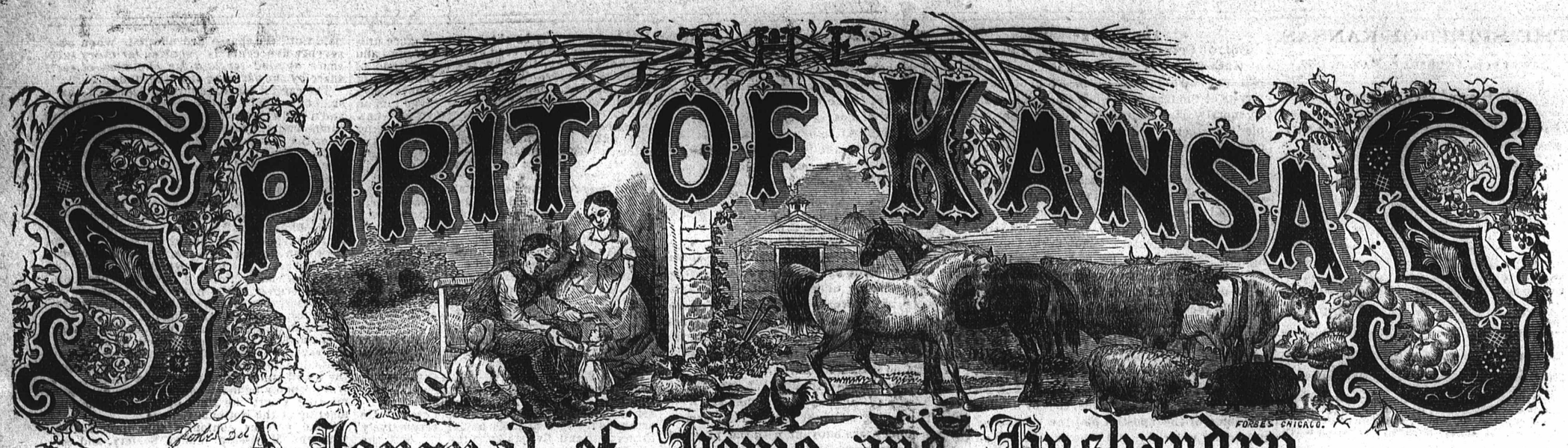
THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS



A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. VI.---NO. 22. LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, MAY 31, 1877. WHOLE NO. 278.

THE OLD PLACE.

BY CALEB DUNN.

The June flowers smile in the meadows,
On the tree and on the vine,
And the summer is gathering the juices
That make the autumn wine.

We're away from the sultry city,
Away from its dust and heat,
Away from the many noises—
The voices of the street.

We've exchanged the shout of the vender,
Whose pack is all his store,
For the bobolink's song, and the music
Of ripples along the shore;

For the music of bird and cricket,
For the laughter of the rills,
For the sound of insect voices
That melodise the hills.

We've exchanged the city's towers
For the plumes of hemlock trees,
For the crests of the great elms swaying,
In th' embrace of the fragrant breeze.

We are here at the good old homestead,
Where we spent our early days,
Where we dropped in the earth's soft bosom
The germs of the harvest maize;

Where we shelled the corn in the autumn,
And attended the apple-bees,
And gathered the chestnuts falling
From old familiar trees.

The years have swiftly vanished,
And many a change has come
To this shrine of ours by the woodland—
This memory-hallowed home;

And though we dwell in the city,
'Mid its grandeur and its strife,
We cannot forget the old homestead,
The scene of our early life.

DUTY TO THE LAST.

BY RUFUS HALE.

"Always do your duty, Tom—no matter how perilous or irksome it may be, and, as a general thing, you'll come out all right and shipshape in the end."

Such was the parting advice of an old sailor to Thomas Brown, a boy of sixteen, who was about sailing away aboard the ship *Dolphin*, bound from New York to the East Indies.

Tom was deeply impressed by the words of his adviser. He bore them in mind, and, after the vessel sailed, was so prompt and cheerful in obeying orders, that he become a favorite both with the foremast hands and the officers.

Sometimes the lad, set to scouring the decks, polishing the ringbolts, or hoisting heavy casks out of the hold, would feel as if ready to drop with fatigue; but not a murmur would escape his lips. He was resolved to do his duty bravely, even though it should kill him.

Fortunately, it had a good effect upon him, enlarging his lungs and chest, making him broad in the shoulders, and strong and muscular in the arms. Slender, and rather delicate when he sailed, he was fast becoming "all right and shipshape," as his friend, the old sailor, had expressed it.

One day, the vessel lay becalmed in the Indian ocean. The sun, partially veiled by a thin mist, looked like a red-hot copper ball. The air was stifling; the men breathed with difficulty. Suddenly the barometer began to fall with alarming rapidity. In the distance a hollow, humming noise was heard. Far away to windward was seen a long, broad patch of white water. A flock of sea birds, with unearthly screams, flew over the ship. They were frightened; they knew what was coming!

"Hands by the halliards! In with royals and to'-gallant sails! Stand by to clew up the fore and mizzen topsails and double reef the main!" screamed the captain, in a voice that made every man jump.

Ere the tars could obey, the storm, hissing, roaring and howling, driving the seas in great, white walls of foaming water and spray before it, came sweeping along with terrific velocity, not a mile to windward.

The active sailors clewed up and down, as fast as they could; then aloft they went and laid out on the yards.

Scarcely were the fore and mizzen topsails rolled up, when, with tremendous fury, the gale struck the ship.

Down she went, almost on her beam ends, tearing through the water, in which she was engulfed to her waist. The canvass was jerked from under the men like a flash. Whipping about a moment, with the din of thunder, it was torn from the jackstays and sent whirling in shreds straight up into the black rack of the tempest.

Meanwhile ropes and sheets were slatting about all over the ship. The whistling shrouds bellied far inward; the cracking masts bent over like whalebones; the huge anchors quivered and reeled on the cat-heads.

Tom Brown, with another lad, was at the wheel, assisted by the second mate. The wheel was now like a living monster. It struggled to free itself from the grasp of the three sailors, who held and controlled it with difficulty.

Suddenly a snapping sound, louder than the other noises, was heard aloft. The weather main-to'-gallant sail-sheet had parted. The sail, flapping about, threatened to carry away the mast.

"Up there you go, Bill!" cried the captain to the lad next to Brown, "and cut that sail clear of the jackstays!"

Bill turned pale and trembled, but did not move from the wheel.

"Oh, captain, nobody could go up there and live!" he gasped. "Don't make me go, sir!"

In fact, the task of cutting clear that slatting sail, with the mast reeling and jerking, threatening to give way every moment, must prove a perilous undertaking. A strong man could hardly keep himself from being thrown from the lofty spar, much less a boy.

"I tell you to go!" repeated the captain.

"I can't! I can't!" cried Bill, as white as a sheet. "Anything else I'll do, captain, but don't send me to my death!"

There was no time to lose. The skipper, glaring angrily at the speaker an instant, looked at Tom Brown.

"Go up there, Tom, and cut the sail clear."

Tom also turned pale, but his eyes flashed, and his clear, ringing voice was heard:

"Aye, aye, sir."

Up the main shrouds he went—up higher and higher, determined to do his duty even to the death.

With difficulty he held to the shrouds. Several times his feet were jerked from under him, but he drew them back and kept bravely on.

He reached the top-gallant mast. The ship made a terrific plunge. Then she came up with a tremendous jerk.

The boy's feet again flew from under him. He was flung from the shrouds, but he just saved himself from falling by clutching the top-gallant halliards.

He threw himself back into the shrouds. He gained the top-gallant yard, and "laying" (going) out on the foot-rope, he clutched the yard with one hand, and with the other seizing the sheath-knife in his belt, he endeavored to cut the sail clear.

Wilder and more violently slatted the canvass every moment. Several times it struck him with tremendous force, when he only saved himself by clinging under it, with both arms, to the yard. The instant it flew back, affording him a chance to work with his knife, he was busy cutting at the strands. He had almost cleared the sail from the spar, when the ship plunged again, coming up the next moment with a jerk that made everything reel.

A crack like the report of a musket was heard, and away went the top and top-gallant mast by the board, as the stays parted. Tom, when he felt the mast going, had thrown himself inboard, clutching two ratlines. By these he hung, falling, with the spar, into the sea. As yet uninjured, with the exception of a few slight bruises, the boy threw both arms round the spar, clinging firmly to it.

The ship dashing on, was soon lost to his view in the dark rack, the mist and the spray of the storm. No boat could be lowered for him in such a gale. There he was, all alone, adrift on the stormy ocean.

The mad wind howled and shrieked in his ears, the seas and the sprays flew around him, almost blinding and choking him. But he held to the spar until he felt his strength leaving him, when he lashed himself to the timber with some of the trailing ropes near him.

Hours passed. Night came, with the tempest still raging. Through all the darkness and the storm the boy, now nearly senseless, was carried on, fast to that spar.

By dawn the violence of the gale had abated. The sky was clear, the tints of the rising sun were on the eastern wave.

Feebly Tom raised himself on the floating mast. Thank God! there was a sail, like a slender, white column, in the distance.

Was it his own vessel? He hoped so.

Up went his kerchief, waved about his head as a signal. The craft drew nearer, when he perceived that it was not the *Dolphin*. Soon he was seen. The ship stood towards him, a boat was lowerd, he was picked up and taken aboard. The hardships he had undergone had proven too much for him. He had kept up until the boat was near him; then he had fallen prone upon the mast, insensible. When he opened his eyes, he found himself in a snug berth, with an old man sitting near, by his side a lovely girl of thirteen.

"He has come to. O, papa, I am so glad!" cried the girl, clapping her hands.

Tom's story was soon told. He then learned that he was aboard the ship *Trumpet*, bound home from Calcutta to New York.

That same day the after part of the *Dolphin's* hull was discovered, bearing her name, proving that she had been lost not long after the boy fell overboard.

The crew who were in her when she was wrecked were never heard of. All had perished after she went to pieces. Had Tom been aboard of her then, he, too, would have found a watery grave. His courage in obeying orders—in mounting that perilous mast, to do his duty—had been his salvation. To use the homely words of his sailor adviser, he had "come out all right and shipshape in the end."

Not only had his life thus been saved, but a piece of rare, good fortune followed. The old man and little girl, who sat near him when he recovered his senses, were a wealthy oil merchant and his daughter. When the vessel arrived home the child coaxed her father to take the lad in his employ.

In due time, by constant attention to his duties, he became head clerk, saved money, and was finally made a partner in the firm of his benefactor. Soon after he married the merchant's daughter, who, on the night before their wedding, blushingly confessed to him that she had loved him ever since that memorable day when, picked up from the dritting spar, he was brought senseless aboard the ship *Trumpet*.

How Far a Greenback Will Go.

Mr. Brown kept boarders. Around his table sat Mr. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Andrews, the village milliner; Mr. Black, the baker: Mr. Jordan, a carpenter, and Mr. Hadley, a flour, feed, and lumber merchant.

Mr. Brown took out of his pocket-book a ten dollar note, and handed it to Mrs. Brown, saying:

"Here, my dear, are the ten dollars toward the twenty I promised you."

Mrs. Brown handed it to Mrs. Andrews, the milliner, saying:

"That pays for my new bonnet."

"Mrs. Andrews said to Mr. Jordan, as she handed him the note:

"That will pay for your work on my counter."

Mr. Jordan handed it to Mr. Hadley, the flour, feed, and lumber merchant, requesting his lumber bill.

Mr. Hadley gave the note back to Mr. Brown, saying:

"That pays ten dollars on board."

Mr. Brown passed it to his wife, with the remark that that paid her twenty dollars he had promised. She in turn paid it to Mr. Black to settle her bread and pastry account, who handed it to Mr. Hadley, wishing credit for the amount on his flour bill, he again returning it to Mr. Brown, with the remark that it settled for that month's board. Whereupon Mr. Brown put it back into his pocket book, exclaiming that he "never thought a ten dollar bill would go so far."

Thus a ten dollar greenback was made to pay ninety dollars indebtedness inside of five minutes. Who says greenbacks are worthless?

Farmer Smith's Wild Goslings.

The old saying may be true that "a wild goose never laid a tame egg." But something in the taming line may be done with the gosling out of the wild egg. One specimen result is given here, showing both the force of training and domestic habit, and the curious power of instinct. The St. Louis *Republican* relates the story on the authority of Mr. W. R. Smith, a farmer near Morley, Scott county, Mo.:

About a year ago, Mr. Smith captured two young wild geese, and raised them with the balance of his domestic goslings. The wild ones became quite tame, and took kindly to the changes of civilized life. They adapted their habits to the ordinary delights of the barnyard, and swam in the pond with the tame geese, without showing a disposition to go on a wild goose chase. At length, about the 4th of November, the weather began to change, and after being domesticated some eight months, the wild fellows, prompted by an instinct to seek a more sunny clime on the approach of winter, spread their wings to the breeze and started on a migratory tour, flying southward. Their departure was natural and to be expected. After an absence of two months, early in January, great was Mr. Smith's surprise to find, on getting up one morning, that the two wild geese had returned to their old haunts on his farm. They not only returned, but eleven more wild geese came with them as visitors, which they piloted safely from some Southern bayou. The new comers made themselves at home and were fed and fondled by the children. They come up to the mill at feeding time to get their rations, and gabble all together, and put on all the airs of civilized geese who have had a good moral training.

How They Beguiled Her Into Showing Her Feet.

"The Tottering Lily," the wife of the Chinese Embassador in London, has been visited by several ladies, who describe her as a gentle looking creature, with almond shaped eyes and jetty hair, held out in a stiff tail over a tortoise-shell pin behind. Her attire, a loose, many-colored jacket, with large sleeves, surmounting a skirt or trousers worked in gold. A pardonable ruse was perpetrated to obtain what was most coveted, viz., a view of her feet. The conversation was, by means of the interpreter brought round to the subject. An American lady present, celebrated for beautiful feet, exhibited one of hers to the "Lily." "Immensely huge," was the remark; and the explanation that they were useful to walk on was not accepted as a valid reason for their dimensions. Again another lady showed a tiny boot with more effect; and the "Lily," not to be pleased by European models of perfection, which have no doubt turned many heads in this country, was challenged to show what she considered the soul of excellence. Coyly, for the Chinese have a genuine horror of a profane eye in such matters, her excellency exhibited what she was pleased to call her foot. Small it was—just the size of a lady's doubled fist, and much the same shape apparently, swathed in bands of blue silk.

A Foe of Her Sex.

A Massachusetts woman, it is said, has lately patented a self-fastening button, which needs no button-hole, which holds as fast as the most desperate person can desire, and which can yet be unfastened by a simple touch. The time will come when that unhappy, too ingenious woman will be denounced as one of the worst foes of her sex who has ever existed. Nothing is a greater provocative to connubial ideas in the mind of a forlorn bachelor than the difficulties which he has with his apparel on the subject of buttons. How these useful fastenings leave his wristbands, and collars, and vest, and pantaloons, every man who has been single can sadly tell, and how he himself has made absurd attempts to repair the damage by sewing on buttons himself, he would be ashamed to tell. Despair at inability to conquer this annoyance of single life has made many a man double, reduced the wild bachelor to the discipline of a home, taught him his duties as a citizen, and made him in time respected as a husband and father. And this Massachusetts woman, who undertakes to emancipate the male sex from the social influence of buttons, will become in after years a scorn and by-word to her sex, especially among single sisters.

The Moon's Speed.

It may not be known to the world in general that the moon's speed is increasing. Astronomers call the phenomenon secular acceleration, and the fact has been considered an established one every since astronomy took rank as a science. Ancient observers, like Ptolemy, fixed the acceleration at ten seconds in a century, and the estimate was considered accurate by succeeding observers. Modern astronomers have found reasons for doubting the accepted estimate, and Professor Newcomb has made elaborate researches into the matter. He communicated the result of his labors at the recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, and proves by his data that the rate of increase is only six seconds a century. As this is but six one-hundredths of a second in a year, we need not borrow uneasiness through fear of any disastrous results during the life-time of the present inhabitants of the globe. It is pleasant to think that our astronomers take such watchful care of the movements of the moon, and while we look with admiration upon the wonderful delicacy of their observations and the marvellous nicety of their mathematical calculations, we are willing to let them take care of our puzzling satelite as long as its speed increases only about one second in sixteen years.

Looking for a Reward.

A few mornings ago a well-dressed old man entered the Central Station at New Orleans and asked to see a detective. One of the gentry was pointed out, and drawing him to one side, the visitor whispered:

"I want you to catch a bulldozer for me and keep him until Congress meets."

"A bulldozer!" echoed the detective.

"What do you want a bulldozer for?"

"Hush whispered the old man, and then, drawing a newspaper from his pocket, he pointed to a marked paragraph, and the detective read:

"When Congress meets Jim Blaine will find a genuine bulldozer harder to find than a case of sunstroke in January."

"Well what of it?" asked the detective, as he handed back the paper.

"Don't you see," said the old man, with a smile, "if you and I get a bulldozer now and keep him till Congress meets Jim Blaine will pay us $1,000 for him, because Jim, you know, ain't nowhere unless he has a bulldozer to blow about."

The detective promised to think about it, and the old man is to call again.

Mrs. Siddons once described with no small humor to Campbell the scene of her probation on the Edinburgh boards. The grave attention of the Scotchmen, and their canny reservation of praise till they were sure it was deserved, she said, had well-nigh worn out her patience. She had been used to speak to animated clay, but she now felt as if she had been speaking to stone. Successive flashes of her eloquence, that had always been sure to electrify the South, fell in vain on these Northern flints. At last she said she had worked up her powers to the utmost emphatic possible utterance of one passage, having previously vowed in her heart that if this could not touch the Scotch she would never again cross the Tweed. When it was finished she paused and looked at the audience. The silence was broken by a single voice exclaiming, "That's no bad!"

"What fruit do you eat?" asked a dyspeptic of a stout friend, "you are so strong and healthy?" "The fruit of industry," was the reply." there's no indigestion about that."

There are—it is stated by the English papers—3,000 miles of paved streets in London.

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I have not written for your paper for a long time for I see the "Young Folks' Column" well filled every week and some letters standing over, so that leaves no space for mine, but as it is my duty to write here I come. May be some of the boys and girls that write for the SPIRIT would like to know how the crops look in this part of the county, so I will tell them. Wheat and rye is looking beautiful; there is not much corn up but an abundance planted; oats are good, the prospect for fruit is good. The last frost we had somewhat injured the cherries. We have twenty-five acres of the nicest wheat in Douglas county; five acres of the best clover that ever grew in Kansas; our oats are good; our barley beautiful. A part of our corn is up and looks healthy; our young orchard is doing well, a part of the apple and cherry trees will bear fruit this year. My sister Rosa and me, planted twenty young elms in our yard, and the young trees are doing nicely. I will send you a riddle:

Good riddles all, who to puzzle delight
An answer to me can you say,
I am ne'er seen at night, although I confess
I stand forth in the middle of day;
An enigma without me would never be made,
Though skillful the person who tried,
The bridesmaid I attend when she goes to church,
But never can be found with the bride.

Respectfully yours,
JUSTIN J. CHEVALIER.

LAWRENCE, Kans., May, 1877.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I promised to write you another letter. I could not attend Sabbath school to-day on account of its raining. We have a good superintendent, his name is Mr. Stewart. My teacher's name is Mrs. Stewart; I like her very much. It is a Union Sabbath school. Our attendance last month was eighty-five. Friday ended one month and one week of our day school; we had a little entertainment in the afternoon; the visitors present were Mrs. Havens, Misses' Lizza and Nellie Baker, Annie Lewis, Maggie Rhinert and my sister Dora. We had a few declamations. Our teacher read a piece to us. The subject of my declamation was "The Pass of Death." The exercises passed off very pleasantly.

I like to read the "Young Folks' Column;" I am always glad when the day for the SPIRIT comes. I am, dear editor, respectfully,

LAURA MEADOR.

PRAIRIE CITY, Kans., May, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have never written for your paper before, I thought I would write you a few lines. I am twelve years old. My brother takes your paper. I go to school and study reading, spelling, grammar, geography, and arithmetic. Mother and father are grangers. I like to read your paper very much. I have three brothers that attend the Sabbath school. I should like to go, but it is too far for me to walk. I will send you an enigma:

I am composed of fifteen letters:
My 10, 5, 15, 13, is a noun.
My 7, 11, 6, 4, is the past tense of a verb.
My 3, 15, 11, is part of the body.
My 9, 11, 15, 5, 2, is a girl's name.
My 14, 8, 1, is verb.
My 13, 8, 12, 1, 2, 5, is a girl's name.
My whole is the name of a newspaper printed in Kansas.

If you will print this for your little friend, maybe I will write again. Yours truly,

ELLA NOELL.

BURLINGTON, Kans., May 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write to you. I wrote to you and told you about my cistern a foot and a half deep, and when I walled it up it was not but about a foot deep; and then I dug me a well, and when I was digging it the water run in so fast that I had to quit, and I got a lot of lye cans, and dipped the water out and dug it deeper, and I put the water back in, and I had a little iron wheel, and a nice little black rope, and I made a cover and put on it, and I fixed the wheel up and I got a bottle for the bucket. I took a drink out of it. Good-by. HENRY E. MEADOR.

PRAIRIE CITY, Kans., May 26, 1877.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I am a little boy, eleven years old next July. My pa and ma are grangers. I wish I was old enough and I would be one too. I go to school. I like my teacher very much. His name is Mr. Cook. We are not much afraid of grasshoppers. We are going to plant our corn as soon as it gets dry enough. We have potatoes, cabbage and lettuce up. If you put this in your paper I will write again. Pa takes your paper. FREDDY PAPPY.

CIRCLEVILLE, Kans., May 14, 1877.

The answer to Frank Warner's charade in last issue is "Guyot."

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

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1877.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATION'L GRANGE.

Master—John T. Jones, Helena, Arkansas.
Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Alonzo Golder, Rock Falls, Illinois.
D. Wyatt Aiken, Cokesbury, S. C.
E. R. Shankland, Dubuque, Iowa.
W. H. Chambers, Oswichee, Alabama
Dudley T. Chase, Claremont, N. H.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Overseer—J. F. Willits, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.
Lecturer—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.
Steward—W. D. Rippey, Severance, Donipan county.
Assistant Steward—S. W. Fisher, Mitchell county.
Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
Chaplain—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
Gate-Keeper—Geo. Amey, Bourbon county.
Pomona—Mrs. H. M. Barnes, Manhattan Riley county.
Ceres—Mrs. H. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Flora—Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. Amanda Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.
State Agent—A. T. Stewart, Kansas City, Kans.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

M. E. Hudson, chairman, Mapleton, Bourbon county.
Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.
W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.

STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

President—M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon county.
Secretary—A. T. Stewart, Kansas City, Kans.
Treasurer—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.

POMONA GRANGES.

1 Shawnee county, Geo. W. Clark master, H. H. Wallace secretary, Topeka.
2 Cowley county, J. O. Vanarsdal master, C. C. Coon secretary, Little Dutch.
3 Sedgwick county.
4 Davis county, J. E. Mumford master, Mrs. J. E. Reynolds secretary, Junction City.
5 Crawford county, S. J. Konkle master, A. Georgia secretary, Girard.
6 Wyandotte county.
7 Morris county, Wallace W. Daniels master, G. W. Coffin secretary, Council Grove.
McPherson county, C. Drum master, O. Haight secretary, Empire.
9 Sumner county, Marion Summers master, Oxford.
10 Saline county—no report.
11 Bourbon county, M. Bowers master, H. C. Phnice secretary, Ft. Scott.
12 Butler county, Judson Winton master, E. K. Powell secretary, Augusta.
13 Republic county, W. H. Boyes master, G. A. Hovey secretary, Bellville.
14 Franklin county, Albert Long secretary, Le Loup.
15 Reno, Kingman and Barton counties, D. C. Tunnell master, Neitherland.
16 Cherokee county, Joseph Wallace master, J. L. McDowell secretary, Columbus.
17 Marion county, James W. Williams master, Wallace Yates secretary, Peabody.
18 Johnson county, D. D. Marquis master, N. Zimmerman secretary, Stanley.
19 Wabaunsee county—no report.
20 Douglas county, V. L. Reece master, Geo. Y. Johnson secretary, Lawrence.
21 Neosho county, E. F. Williams master, Wm. George secretary, Erie.
22 Clay county, Henry Avery secretary, Wakefield.
23 Mitchell county, Silas Fisher master, Ben F. McMillan secretary, Beloit.
24 Lyon county, W. V. Phillips master, J. W. Truitt secretary, Emporia.
25 Chase county, S. N. Wood master, T. M. Worton secretary, Cottonwood.
26 Osage county. John Rehrig master, Miss Belle Besse secretary, Osage City.
27 Allen county, F. M. Powers master, J. P. Sproul secretary, Jeddo.
28 Anderson county, J. Post master, R. L. Row secretary, Welda.
29 Coffey county, D. C. Spurgeon master, Julias Noell secretary, Burlington.
30 Doniphan county, W. D. Rippey master, S. W. Hinkley secretary, Severance.
31 Washington county, Mr. Barrett master, S. H. Maunder secretary, Washington.
32 Jewell county, A. J. Pettegrew master, J. Mc Cormic secretary, Jewell Center.
33 Jefferson county, A. A. Griffin master, P. Cresse secretary, Oskaloosa.
34 Greenwood county, F. G. Allis master, A. V. Chapman secretary, Eureka.
35 Linn county, W. H. Shattock master, D. F. Geyer secretary, Blooming Grove.
36 Montgomery county, C. P. Orwin master, Liberty. Secretary not reported.
37 Elk county, J. F. Rannie master, J. K. Hall secretary, Howard City.
38 Ottawa county, C. S. Wyeth master, Frank S. Emerson secretary, Minneapolis.
39 Labette county, John Richardson master, J. T. Lampson secretary, Labette.
40 Brown county, R. J. Young master, F. W. Rohl secretary, Hiawatha.
41 Smith county, W. D. Covington master, Cedarville.
42 Wilson county, W. S. Sanla master, James C. G. Smith secretary, Fredonia.
43 Riley county, J. H. Barnes master, W. F. Allen secretary, Manhattan.
44 Nemaha county, G. W. Brown master, Seneca. Atchison county, John Andrews master, G. M. Fuller secretary, Huron.

DEPUTIES

Commissioned by Wm. Sims, 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.
S D Underwood, Junction City, Davis county.
S W Fisher, Beloit, Mitchell county.
George F Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county.
D C Spurgeon, Burlington, Coffey county.
James W Williams, Peabody, Marion county.
R T Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county.
C S Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county.
Chas A Buck, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.
James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.
L M Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county.
John C Fore, Maywood, Wyandotte county.
F W Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county.
J S Payne, Elm Grove, Linn county.
G M Summerville, McPherson McPher'n county.
W H Boughton, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.
W R Carr, Larned, Pawnee county.
W H Pierce, Oxford, Sumner county.
James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county.
L M Hill, Hill Springs, Morris county.
W J Ellis, Miami county.
George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county.
E Herrington, Hiawatha, Brown county.
W D Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.
W H Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
J H Chandler, Rose, Woodson county.
E F Williams, Erie, Neosho county.
W L Moore, Frankfort, Marshall county.
Ira S Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county.
John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county.
E J Nason, Washington, Washington county.
C S Wyeth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county.
J K Miller, Peace, Rice county.
H M Cake, Gardner, Johnson county.
W D Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.
T C Deuel, Fairmount, Leavenworth county.
Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.
R S Osborn, Bull City, Osborn county.
J H Bradd, Prairie Grove, Republic county.
P B Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
A N Case, Honeck, Saline 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.
W H Litson, Benton, Butler county.
S N Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.
R M Ross, Sedan, Chautauqua county.
G A Rutlidge, Abiline, Dickinson county.
J F Ramey, Greenfield, Elk county.
W W Cone, Dover, Shawnee county.

The Grange.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—That the order of Patrons of Husbandry was and is still destined as an educator and aid in the advancement of the interests of the farmer and laboring man, socially, morally and financially when the principles are adhered to and faithfully carried out none need attempt to deny. True, men often rush pell-mell, headlong into associations religiously, morally and financially, and because their excited anticipations are not realized as fully and as soon as anticipated, they begin to look back and long again for their old associations and avocations "the flesh pots of Egypt." Peter, after he had received time and time again the instructions of the Messiah in regard to the kingdom that was to be established in the last days after he had declared his determination of faithfulness, denied the master even with an oath. But worse still, Judas for fifteen dollars betrayed the king of the Jews into the hands of Christ's most cruel enemies, and after the Messiah's death, they returned to their old avocations, that of fishing. Had some of the apostles had the promise of an earthly notoriety and renown, the one on the right hand and the other on the left, when as they supposed Christ would be seated on a temporial throne, in the great city of Jerusalem, all would have been well. But we might enumerate man's instability and unfaithfulness almost without end, and yet the world moves and man's progress in science, arts, refinement, association and co-operation still is onward. Christ is now universally admitted a better king then in the days of Pilate and Cæsar. Peter, James, John and Paul are now considered better apostles than when with "the Man of Sorrows." Franklin is now considered a better philosopher than when he was spending time playing with electricity. Fulton is not now considered a fool for attempting to propel a boat up the Hudson by steam. Washington is now a better general than when attempting to drive king George's soldiers off American soil, and the world to-day would be rude indeed was it not for the christianity and the church, established by Christ and his holy apostles. The dark corners of the earth is where the church of Christ is not known and its holy mandates unheeded.

The grange or any other human organization can not compare with the church in ameliorating the unhappy condition of the human family. But that the order of Patrons of Husbandry is destined to aid and conduce to the interests of the farmer and laboring man, when the principles are fully carried out, all admit but the unfaithful and such that are "so blind that they will not see." The church and all human institutions have always had their bitter opposition and always will, till man universally admits the rights of his fellows to life, liberty and equal right in the pursuit of happiness. To a fair compensation for honest labor—"As fraud striketh between the stones so striketh fraud between buying and selling," is as true to-day as it was in the time of Solomon. And if the producers to-day honestly and fairly seek to at least reduce that fraud who has a better right than the producers themselves. Who fought the battles of Independence, almost without compensation? And who the battles of 1812, and of 1846? And who subdued the most determined rebellion the world ever knew? And who quietly returned home, of those left after the slaughter, to peaceably enjoy the blessings of all those hard fought wars? We freely affirm the honest, toiling millions, and we think we know, too, what we are talking about.

A united effort, guided by a few plain principles of military tactics and discipline, and although at a heavy cost, has made us as a nation the admiration and the asylum of the world. And while the broad and productive fields of America still bountifully teem with the products of earth, those products usually, as well in the past as present, fill the coffers of those who do not "live by the sweat of the brow," and "bear the burden and heat of the day." Is there no remedy? "Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no physician there?" We think there is, and that remedy is in a united effort of the producers, and "a strong pull, and a long pull and a pull altogether."

Co-operation of small particles of rain of mere vapor will revive the parched fields. Co-operation makes the resistless flood, too, carrying all before it, but the fields are left the worse. But the faithful showers, silently, almost, but at the proper time and season, "make the full grown ear." An earnest and faithful perseverance of the brotherhood of Patrons will eventually bring success, just so sure as "truth is mighty and will prevail." A. VARNER.

CEDAR POINT, Kans., May 26, 1877.

Letter from a New York Patron.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I am in receipt of the SPIRIT OF KANSAS of May 10th, in which is copied a part of an anniversary address of mine to our grange. I thank you for the paper, and for the compliment you pay me in reprinting the speech. I did not myself estimate the thing highly, and was only induced by friends who heard it to give it to the press. Am glad if it shall prove in any wise serviceable to the good cause. It was written with special reference to a goodly number of farmers who we desire to enlist with us, but who still stand back.

The grange is a farmers' organization of large capacity for usefulness, but is not a machine that will run of itself. It will be just what we succeed in making it. It may be that as a class we are not capable of organized effort in our own behalf. It may be that eternal isolation and continued subjection to the leadership of others is the destiny of the American farmer. We have hoped and do yet hope otherwise. But if the great body of farmers shall continue to stand aloof, or if there shall be proved incapacity or lack of fellowship on the part of those already enlisted, or if it shall become apparent that causes of grievance can not be removed by the methods of the grange, our hopes will be disappointed. And it would be a depressing reflection to the thoughtful mind to know that hereafter as heretofore the six millions of American farmers are to be of little account in the world's affairs, save to do their share of honest work, pay more than their just proportion of taxes, and contribute in a thousand ways to the support of the special classes who seek to clutch our toilsome earnings. Fraternally yours,

W. B. PRATT.

PRATTSBURG, N. Y., May 21, 1877.

From Coffey County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Coffey county co-operative store is doing finely since you were here. We are working under a similar plan to the Rochdale, and it works finely here. We have moved our store to a room near our grange hall, which is a much better locality than the old one. Our pomona grange is doing well; we initiated several members Saturday.

The grange in this county that was taking *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly* when you were here is working all right now. The farmers in this county are buoyant with the prospect of a heavy corn crop this season. The young grasshoppers are thick on the ground and still hatching.

Well, Mr. Editor, we notice in the SPIRIT the account of some big days work in planting corn. Well, hold your breath now a moment and I will tell you what a granger did. Bro. H. T. Short, of Avondale Grange, did, on the 5th day of May, plant twenty-six acres of corn with one planter, and only changed horses at noon; the rows are just three feet ten inches wide, dropped to plow both ways, with the Star planter; he says next year he intends to plant thirty acres. Fraternally yours,

D. C. SPURGEON, County Deputy.

LEROY, Kans., May 21, 1877.

Corn Culture.

The following is an abstract of a paper read by Prof. E. M. Shelton, before Manhattan, (Kans.) Grange, April 28, 1877:

Directly and indirectly Indian corn exerts a mighty influence upon the agriculture of America. Its value is not to be judged solely by the one and a quarter billion bushels—worth half as many dollars—annually raised in the United States, nor by the countless herds of cattle and swine dependent upon it. Corn alone, of all generally grown farm crops of America, by its habit, admits of the thorough cultivation of the soil during the period of its growth. It is the positive duty of every farmer to make the most of every crop grown, and he who cultivates corn without reference to succeeding crops, fails to obtain an important benefit to be derived from its growth. It can rarely be said of any crop good or bad that it is the result of treatment the land has received during its growth, but more usually the crop is influenced very largely by the two or even three crops that had gone before it.

In the rotation corn is a cleansing crop. It ought to be to the Western farmer what the summer fallow is to his New England brother, or turnips to the English farmer, a crop upon which much labor and skill may be profitably expended in ridding the land of weeds and putting it in condition for the succeeding small grains. To the corn land the manure of the season should be applied; and to the corn plant, regular and careful cultivation. When thus treated, corn is not an exhausting crop upon the land, but the reverse. One of the most promising crops of corn that I have ever seen, I saw in Illinois last summer; and it was the twenty-fifth corn crop that had been grown successively upon the same land. Again, corn is a "coarse grain," and usually it is the most profitably disposed of when fed upon the farm; thus it furnishes the manure which enables us to farm to advantage the small grains.

There is a notion widely prevalent that corn is a crop requiring little skill and judgment in its management; and indeed upon the new lands of the West surprising crops are often produced, during favorable seasons, with the most careless cultivation. But in truth there is no crop grown by the American farmer that demands and will pay for thorough tillage like the corn crop. This is abundantly proved by the fact that in many of the Eastern States the cultivation of corn has become one of the "lost arts." Slovenly farming has done this. Again, in our own State where from the presence of drought or locusts the crop has been a general failure, a few farmers have yet grown good crops. Good farming has done this. We should hold in mind continually this fact, that where we manure liberally, where we plow and cultivate thoroughly, keeping the land entirely free from weeds, we not only ensure a good crop of corn, but we are also making certain paying crops of the wheat, barley and oats that succeed the corn. Especially during the prevalence of drought ought the corn ground to be often stirred lightly by the cultivator. Even when corn is tall and far past the time at which cultivation is usually applied, this may be done to great advantage. By breaking the crust which constantly forms upon the surface of the ground, the vapor-laden atmosphere is enable to penetrate to great depths, depositing upon the cold particles of earth its wealth of moisture. There are scores of facts which show conclusively that by thorough preparation of the soil judicious selection of the seed, and careful cultivation, the yield of this noble grain may be increased to a most surprising extent. The fact that this crop depends very largely upon the cultivation which it gets is strikingly shown by the fact that the remarkable yields of this grain reported have generally been made, not upon those soils of limitless fertility—the Western prairies, but in the New England and Middle States, and not unfrequently outside of what is usually considered the "great corn belt." Not many years ago a yield of one hundred bushels of corn per acre was considered a most surprising accomplishment. Within the last four years this yield has been nearly or quite doubled in several well authonticated cases. In 1873 Mr. Jas. Dickey succeeded in growing upon a Pennsylvania hill side one hundred and sixty-nine bushels per acre of Yellow Dent corn, and that, too, over a considerable field. Again, Mr. D. A. Compton, of Pennsylvania, has established by ample testimony for one of his fields a yield of one hundred and eighty-one bushels. All these, however, have been thrown in the shade by Mr. W. F. Turney, of Alabama, who claims a yield of two hundred and twenty-one bushels per acre, how truthfully I have been unable to ascertain. There can be no doubt that our own State possesses a soil and climate for the production of corn that is unsurpassed, if it is equalled, by any other State in the union. If we have not upon record the largest yields of this crop, it is because we have not made the effort. Certainly nowhere is corn produced cheaper than in Kansas. During the past season, the corn grown upon the college farm was grown and placed in the crib at a cost of only twelve and one-half cents per bushel.

Numerous experiments made from time to time tend to show that a largely increased yield of corn may be obtained by a more uniform distribution of seed over the ground and thicker seeding, than by the old method of planting in hills. That ancient champion of good farming, John Johnson, of Geneva, says that invariably drilled corn has given him an increased yield of fully twenty-five per cent. over the old method, besides greatly improving the quality of the fodder. In 1867, upon the Michigan Agricultural college farm, six experimental plants were laid off across a field in which corn in hills alternated with corn in drills, the same number of stalks being left in each plat. The drilled gave an increased yield of over eight bushels per acre as compared with the plats in hills. In a similar experiment upon our own college farm last season, the drilled corn gave an increased yield of eight and one-half bushels per acre. Some years ago a curious and interesting experiment was tried by a Mr. Chidsey, of Cayuga county, New York, by which he succeeded in raisng one hundred and thirty-two bushels of corn per acre. In this experiment single stalks were allowed to grow one foot apart over the entire surface of the ground, the corn being entirely cultivated by hand.

Prof. Roberts, of Cornell university, reports a series of experiments performed last year upon the university farm, which are of interest to the cultivators of our staple crops. He arranged a series of plats having respectively three, four and five stalks to the hill with the following result:

Three stalks in the hill gave	5,146	pounds per acre.
Four " " " " "	5,946	" " "
Five " " " " "	6,160	" " "

Thus with four stalks to the hill the field yielded eight hundred pounds more to the acre than with three, and with five stalks there was an increase of only two hundred and fourteen pounds per acre.

Again the experiment of removing the suckers was tried and the results compared with equal plats upon which the suckers remained. The results showed for the plats without suckers a yield of 5,132 pounds per acre; for the plats upon which the suckers were allowed to remain, 5,588 pounds per acre; showing that the suckers were, in this case at least, a positive gain to the crop.

These facts show pretty conclusively that the limit to the yield of this noble grain has not yet been nearly reached. There are vast possibilities in this crop to which we ought to attain. The great improvement in modern implements and in methods of cultivations, instead of enabling us to put less labor and capital in the corn crop, ought to stimulate us to more thorough cultivation, until the average yield of the State has been raised vastly above what it is now.

International Co-operation.

Hon. John T. Jones, master of the National Grange, in a recent communication to *Colman's Rural*, says:

Since the last meeting of the executive committee the plan of international co-operation, adopted by the National Grange at the last session, has been placed before the order, in a pamphlet, fully explaining its objects and purposes—the plan of organizing the American section of the Anglo-American company, and the circumstances which have retarded the negotiation between the Patrons of Husbandry and the co-operative societies of Great Britain, brought to a happy conclusion by the acceptance of the articles of association as modified through our agency.

The articles require that the American section shall be organized within the present year. It was not expected that active efforts would be made in this direction until the plan should be placed before the order in the form directed by the National Grange.

A number of the State granges have expressed their hearty concurrence in this international plan of co-operation. Though all the States will not be equally benefited by the proposed alliance, it can certainly be made advantageous to the agricultural producers in all. One of the most admirable characteristics of our order is its unsectional and unselfish action. At the St. Louis session of the National Grange, the East united with the West and South in a memorial to Congress to cause "the mouth of the Mississippi river to be opened with a permanent outlet to the gulf, and the channel of the river to be so improved as to afford a means of transportation for the exchanges of those States lying upon its borders commensurate with their demands." At the same session the food-producing West and the East united with the South in a "Memorial to the Cotton States," urging upon the planters the policy of appropriating more of their land and labor to the production of food, and less to cotton. It is believed that the West and South are indebted to the influence of this action by the National Grange for the gratifying progress which has been made in these directions.

Our Eastern brothers have not been less unselfish in recommending an alliance with societies in Great Britain for an international exchange and co-operation which will benefit the Mississippi valley, the Southern, Atlantic and the Pacific States, greatly more than the Eastern. They do not desire to see the Western and Southern agriculturists longer subjected to an artificial system of commerce which compels them to transact their business over eastern countries, through practically foreign ports by which the profits of their industry, rightfully theirs, are appropriated by other classes, and themselves kept in a condition of vassalage to the tyranny of capital, concentrated in the hands of a class in the East, who price whatever they buy from them, as well as what they sell to them, dealing with them not directly (the merchant princes of the city are above this), but through an infinite number of middle-men, who absorb what they do not, and are gradually absorbing their farms by mortgages for balances at a ruinous rate of interest.

They can only avert impending bankruptcy by relieving themselves from this single dependence for money and the conveniences of life, and by a more direct and economical system of exchange and transportation between the producer and the consumer. While the Congress of the United States is dominated by Eastern capitalists, we cannot hope for a more impartial and economical financial system.

Until the organization of the grange, the agricultural class in this country had no communication in Europe. When its latent power was thus presented, Europe saw that here was the best security for their surplus capital, the cheapest market in which they could purchase their breadstuffs, and the best in which to sell their manufactures. They are willing to deal directly with us, sharing all profits equitably, and not indirectly on us. In this we are assured by the articles of association which are to govern our business.

When New York and New England will do the same, and supply the farmers of the West and South with money upon the security of their real estate (of bonds and collaterals they have none to offer), at as low interest, and with manufactures as good and as cheap, they may share their trade.

It is expected that the small amount of stock which we are required to take will be held by our co-operative societies, but in view of the fact that so few of these societies have as yet been organized in some of the States, it is suggested that each grange subscribe for one or more shares at $5 each, which may hereafter be transported to such co-operative associations as they may form. Many granges will doubtless take as many as five shares, and some even more than this. No money can be paid until the shares are allotted, when only seventy-five cents is required for every such share applied for, and the allotment of each share by the payment of a like sum.

The capital remaining unpaid on each share shall be payable by installments of one dollar and a half at intervals of three calendar months, commencing in each case with the fourth month after the allotment of the share.

Each grange may report the number of shares subscribed by it to the secretary of the State grange, who can report the aggregate amount to the master. The masters of the State granges composing each of the six districts may agree as to the time of meeting at the headquarters designated for the district, for the purpose of organizing and selecting from their own stockholders, one or more directors as members of the board which is to supervise the American section. A basis of representation according to the number of members in each association taking stock, is definitely provided for, as are all other details.

So soon as the master of the National Grange is notified of the election of these directors in the several districts, he will call a meeting of these directors for the purpose of organizing the board and electing the proper officers. It will probably be most convenient to have this meeting about the time of the next annual meeting of the National Grange.

Some persons confound this undertaking with the Mississippi Valley Society, and the International Chamber of Commerce. There is a total misapprehension of the facts. Their objects are only similar so far as both are intended to develop the resources of the Mississippi valley, but there is this vital difference between them, viz.: The one is formed for the express purpose of carrying on a trade of mutual exchange, between the producers of the two countries, who, by the instrumentality of this company are to make middle-men their servants instead of their masters, as hitherto, and to divide all profits above the cost of conducting these exchanges among them *pro rata*, according to the share they had in creating such profits, while the other absolutely pledges itself not to engage in any manner of trading transactions, limiting itself solely to the discharge of the functions common to chambers of commerce everywhere.

The pamphlet referred to for the details of the plan of organization adopted, will reach comparatively few of our members by the system of distribution adopted. Any grange desiring it can obtain a copy by application to the secretary of the National Grange. A series of instructive co-operative tracts may also be obtained of the secretary at from fifteen to seventy-five cents per hundred, a list of which is given in the *Grange Record*, with the prices.

What Might be Done.

Until an effort is made, farmers cannot realize how much they can help each other. With a little capital from eight to ten farmers, a co-operative dairy for making the best butter and cheese, under skilful management, may be established, distributing thousands of dollars in the same neighborhood, and thereby giving encouragement to a greatly needed industry in the West.

The united efforts of a few farmers will establish a co-operative store, and open up a direct trade with the planters of the South, receiving from them products in exchange for our corn, flour, meats, etc., or open a direct trade with other sections of the country, dealing direct with the manufacturers of their goods. In a word, buying at the head, and selling our surplus to the consumer. Or much may be done, in a small way, in the purchase of goods or in the sale of products to great advantage. A few neighbors may join in the purchase of improved stock, and greatly advance their interests. If no one feels able to introduce valuable animals for the improvement of the stock of his neighborhood, let several unite and reap a common advantage. The Scotchman took his three sons, showing them a bundle of sticks bound together, requested the first to break the bundle, which the son was unable to do. Then the second, and likewise the third failed, in the attempt. Then untying the bundle, they were able to break them with ease. The practical Scotchman reminded his sons that united, they might succeed; divided, fail. What may not be accomplished in the line of our interests by the co-operation of intelligent labor?—*Co-operative Journal.*

Miss Nannie Bell, secretary of Rogers Prairie Grange, No. 159, Leon county, Texas, writes that their grange is now, after a season of languishing, in a good live condition. At their last meeting, on April 14, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we as a grange adopt some practical means for the promotion and advancement of our condition, financially and intellectually, by the appointment of a committee to perfect arrangements for the disposition of our produce in bulk, and the purchase of our farm supplies from first hands at wholesale rates, together with all matters appertaining to our financial interests.

Resolved, That our master be requested to appoint suitable persons to present essays on the following subjects: The Educational, Charitable and Financial Features of the Grange.

The subordinate granges of Minnesota are, as a whole, in better condition to-day than they were a year ago. The secretary's books show, that up to date, the amount of dues received is greater by $1,000 than last year at the same time. Further than this, all the obligations of the grange, incurred by Bro. Denman's failure have been met during this time, and the order is out of debt. Better still, the worthy master informs us that although many names have been dropped from the books, yet still there is a constant accession of a new and better class of membership. Co-operative stores are being organized all over the State as are also county granges, and the whole organization is becoming solidified and unified, and daily arriving at a better understanding of the work before it.—*Farmers' Union.*

A member of Hullet Grange, No. 393, Cal., reports: "We number eighty-seven members, having lost one by death, and are steadily increasing. Our meetings are interesting, and the attendance good. It was one year in March since we made our first purchase of goods, and from that time to the date of this article we have expended $3,183. One order alone in last month amounted to $1,147, and thus far the goods, etc., have given entire satisfaction. The expenses have never exceeded two and a half per cent. on the invoice price of the purchases, which is quite a difference from paying a large percentage at the "corner store," and having a large bill to liquidate at the end of the year."

In California it has been determined that in addition to the regular meeting of the grange on the first Saturday in each month, for the present at least, a free meeting of the members of the grange and all interested in farming and horticulture, shall be held on the third Saturday evening of each month, at such hour and place in Oakland as Master Bagge shall give notice. Lectures, essays and debates on appropriate subjects will be in order at these meetings, as in farmers' clubs.

"Many a mickle make a muckle." The small contributions of a million Patrons combined makes a vast sum, and the strength of will of a million Patrons an irresistible force.

Kansas State News.

A HORSE fair will be held at Chanute, Neosho county, June 7th, 8th and 9th.

THE *Cherokee County Courier* says that the grasshoppers are hatching out in that part of the State by the million.

ALREADY preparations are being made for the appropriate celebration of the 4th of July in various Kansas towns.

THE late heavy rains destroyed a large amount of corn in various parts of the State that was stored in uncovered cribs.

A LARGE portion of the growing wheat throughout the State has headed out finely and harvest will soon be upon our farmers. From present indications it will be a glorious one.

SAYS the Chanute *Times:* "Some persons state they saw grasshoppers flying northward over us, last Sunday and Monday. A few have been known to alight, being full grown, and evidently must have been of the countless host which has hatched out in Texas, and is now making its way northward."

WE learn from the Olathe *News Letter*, that Dr. William Thornton, a veterinary surgeon of that place, committed suicide on Sunday, the 13th, by shooting himself in the brain with a pistol. He was a man sixty-four years of age, in good health and in comfortable circumstances. No reason can be given for the act.

THE State board of railroad assessors have completed the assessment of the tracks of the several roads in the State. The L., L. & G. is assessed at $4,750 per mile. The figures range, on the different roads, from $2,800 (the Kansas Central, narrow gauge) to $8,500 (the Missouri river road), averaging about $7,200 per mile for all the roads in the State, or an aggregate of a little less than $15,000,000. The rolling stock, buildings, machinery and other personal property are to be added to this sum yet.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR SALTER delivered the parchment with the degree "Bachelor of Science" to the graduating class of the Agricultural college at Manhattan, on Tuesday of last week. The class was composed of the following persons: Wm. Ulrick, Riley county; L. E. Humphrey, Davis county; F. O. Hoyt, Brown county; J. S. Griffing, Riley county; M. F. Leasure, Linn county; J. F. LaTourette, Colorado; Walter C. Howard, Riley county; Ella S. Child, Riley county; Geo. H. Failyer, Cherokee county.

MR. GEO. A. SEUFERT, who was in the city yesterday says that the wheat on his farm, which is a portion of four hundred acres owned by himself and his brother, is better than he has known since 1867. He has had eighteen years experience as a farmer in this country and is competent to judge of what he says. "Some farmers" he says "always growl about being delayed with their crops, when the delay is caused by their own negligence in not paying enough attention to the proper arrangement of their farms and by not caring for their crops at the proper time." So says the Leavenworth *Times*.

THE Leavenworth *Times* of Sunday says: "About three hundred people came over from Lawrence yesterday on a grand tour of inspection, and with the intention of enjoying a picnic on the arsenal grounds at Fort Leavenworth. They, under the direction of the "Ten Times One" society, and managed by Hon. D. C. Haskell, visited the penitentiary in the morning, and had a good time in the afternoon on the government grounds. They were, while here, taken in charge by Hon. H. M. Aller, of the Chicago and Rock Island road, and shown every courtesy possible under the circumstances. The party left at 5:15 o'clock for home."

SAYS the Leavenworth *Times:* "J. D. Edmunds, Esq., with J. F. Richards & Co., has just returned from quite an extensive tour through the State, and reports the crop prospect everywhere most encouraging. The wheat crop promises to be the finest ever raised in the State. In some places the farmers have been delayed somewhat in their corn planting by the frequent rains, but a large amount has already been planted, and the work is going on actively everywhere. A larger acreage will be planted to corn than ever before. No fears are entertained by the farmers of damage to crops by grasshoppers, unless the pests should come in from abroad. In many places where the grasshoppers hatched out in large numbers it is noticed that they have entirely disappeared; and this the farmers attribute to the blackbirds, which have appeared in unusual numbers this spring and devour the young 'hoppers voraciously."

THE Seneca *Courier* of the 18th inst., says: "There was a remarkable meteorological phenomenon in the nature of a tornado in central Nemaha county last Friday night, and such a volume of water as fell in the vicinity of Seneca has not been heard of before by the oldest inhabitant. The storm gathered in the valley of the Nemaha, and swept nearly west to the Marshall county line, when its force was spent and we hear of no damage done beyond the headwaters of the Vermillion. While private property suffered in many instances, the greatest damage has been noted in the numerous bridges washed out along the Nemaha and its Wild Cat and Fisher branches. The Nemaha raised some eighteen feet in an incredibly short space of time, and Fisher's branch filled up so fast one could see the water rising. At J. E. Smith's stockyards the hogs were watched to protect them, and the Fitzwalter yards were likewise guarded. Knowls' millyards were all washed away."

A LATE dispatch from Leavenworth to a St. Louis paper says: "The Rev. J. C. Fraker, the late president of the defunct Wichita First National Bank, who left suddenly and without warning, taking $91,000 of the bank's funds, has just been captured on the Mexican border in Texas, and will be brought at once to this city. At the last session of the United States district court, at Topeka, Fraker was indicted for the robbery of the bank, but when they came to look for him he had flown. The search has been kept up persistently since his disappearance, and it was not until a few days ago that the detectives were enabled to lay their hands on him. None of the money stolen has yet been recovered, nor is it probable that it ever will be. The failure of the bank was a great disaster to Wichita, and at the time of its suspension the excitement was so great that there was some talk of lynching Fraker. The latter is a smooth, oily, religious hypocrite, having filled a pulpit in Emporia, in this State, for four years."

THE Joplin *News* says: "Sunday morning, about daylight, a number of people living near the old graveyard, in East Joplin, noticed several parties there burying something in a very strange manner, so much so as to arouse suspicions that all was not right. Justice Maddy was notified of the occurrence, and, in company with several others went to the spot indicated, and after digging about ten inches, unearthed a box that once had been used to hold a gross of matches. Opening this, they found the remains of a male child, wrapped in an old blanket shawl. The child was well formed, and looked as though it might have been born a couple of months previous to the period so intended by nature. The eyes were clotted with blood, and the head had the appearance of being crushed without the skull being fractured. Dr. Atkinson made a *post mortem* examination, and gave it as his opinion that the child had breathed, as the lungs looked as though they had been inflated with air. The general opinion was that the child had been murdered to conceal a crime."

VEGETINE

VEGETINE has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

SHE RESTS WELL.

SOUTH POLAND, ME., Oct., 11, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have been sick two years with the liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights and had no appetite. Since taking the Vegetine I rest well and relish my food. Can recommend the Vegetine for what it has done for me.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. ALBERT RICKER.

Witness of the above,
Mr. Geo. M. Vaughan, Medford, Mass.

VEGETINE.

Thousands will bear testimony (and do it voluntarily) that Vegetine is the best medical compound yet placed before the public for renovating and purifying the blood, eradicating all humors, impurities or poisonous secretions from the system, invigorating and strengthening the system debilitated by disease; in fact, it is, as many have called it, "The Great Health Restorer."

SAFE AND SURE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me, and yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time, I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostrations, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose, and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.

Yours truly,
W. H. CLARK,
120 Monterey street, Allegheny, Pa.

VEGETINE.

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

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads this letter of the wonderful curative qualities of Vegetine as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood:

HYDE PARK, MASS., Feb. 15, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid fever in its worst form, it settled in my back and took the form of a large deep-seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations, by the best skill in the State but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office and talk with you of the virtue of Vegetine. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, etc., by which your remedy is produced.

By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in Vegetine.

I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effects; still I persevered and soon felt it was benefiting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired, till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured, and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now.

During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body.

I took Vegetine faithfully and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.

Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases, and if they will patiently take Vegetine, it will, in my judgment, cure them.

With great obligations I am,
Yours very truly,
G. W. MANSFIELD,
Pastor of the Methodist E. church.

PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

E. B. MOORE,
Contractor & Builder
MILL-WRIGHT AND PATTERN MAKER
Lawrence, Kansas.

WE CHARGE $85

1,000,000 BOTTLES
OF THE
CENTAUR
LINIMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

READ! READ!

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

"My horse was lame for a year with a fetlock wrench. All remedies utterly failed to cure and I considered 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, Sweeny, Spavin, Ring-bone, Galls and Scratches. This Liniment is worth millions of dollars yearly to the stock-growers, livery-men, farmers and those having valuable animals to care for. We warrant its effects and refer to any farrier who has ever used it.

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

CASTORIA.

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.

"COLUMBIA, 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.

"E. A. ENDERS, M. D."

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

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

ESTABLISHED IN 1866.

VAUGHAN & CO.,
Proprietors of
ELEVATOR "A,"
GENERAL
GRAIN, STORAGE
—AND—
COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
And Manufacturers' Agents
FOR
Distributing Goods Received in Bulk.
Office and Salesroom,
Opposite Union Depot,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER,
DEALER IN FASHIONABLE
MILLINERY,
Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods.
No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.
Mrs. Gardner buys her goods for cash, and will sell as low as the lowest.

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

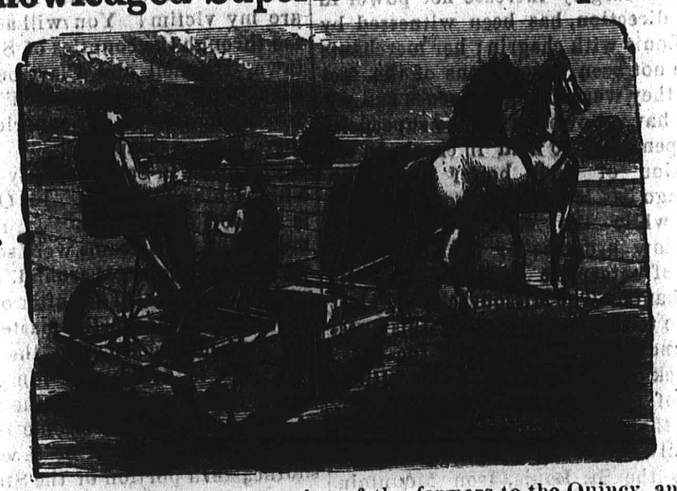
N. B. PARTICULAR.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
THE ORIGINAL WHOLESALE
GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE
227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE,
JOBBERS IN
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, ETC., ETC.

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

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, opposite the Matteson House.
Chicago, Illinois.

THE QUINCY CORN PLANTER
—IS—
Acknowledged Superior to its Competitors.



We desire to call especial attention of the farmers to the Quincy, and ask a thorough inspection of its many points of excellence and superiority, among them the
CRANK MOTION TIP-UP,
which is acknowledged the best device in use for raising it out of and forcing into the ground at *will*. Its perfect and accurate drop enables both dropper and driver to see the corn while dropping. Farmers call and see the Quincy before buying. If not for sale in your town write to
K. C. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT CO.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

WILDER & PALM,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.



RAILROAD SCRAPERS, WAGONS, SULKY HAY RAKES, SCOTCH AND GEDDIES HARROWS, CAST IRON ROLLERS, GANG PLOWS, &c.
THE WILDER & PALM SULKY PLOW,
Price of Steel Beam - - $50.00 | Price of Wood Beam - - $45.00
Agents for the Buffalo and Vibrator Threshers, Champion Reaper and Mower Buckeye and Hoosier Grain Drills, Holbrook garden Seed Sower.
STAR CORN PLANTERS,
RIDING AND WALKING PLOWS.
Adams Corn Shellers and Horse power, Stalk Cutters, Motive Powers, Cider and Wine Mills, Garden and Railroad Barrows, Weather Stripping, Drain Tile, Flower Pots, Pumps, Field and Garden Seeds, Clothes Wringers, &c.
Cash customers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.
WILDER & PALM,
116 *Massachusetts Street.* *Lawrence, Kansas.*

A. L. CHARLES,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND AGENT FOR
STEVENS' PATENT EGG CASES.
NO. 408 DELAWARE ST., BET. 4TH & 5TH,
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Consignments Solicited.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1877.

GRANT IN ENGLAND.

General Grant arrived at Liverpool on Monday, and met with a cordial reception from the mayor of that city, and a large number of its prominent citizens. Yesterday the general left Liverpool for Manchester, and from thence went to London in a special Pullman car which was tendered him by the Midland railroad. It is said by a London newspaper that on the 21st of June he will take dinner with the prince of Wales, and on the 26th will meet the duke of Cambridge at a similar banquet.

RECKLESS.

About a fortnight ago a dispatch from New Bedford, Mass., stated that Captain Thomas Crape, of that city, was preparing a twenty foot sail boat in which with his wife he soon expected to start on a voyage across the Atlantic to Liverpool. Every one said the captain was foolish for entertaining such a reckless idea, and it was believed that he would give it up. But, lo, a telegram from New Bedford, of the 28th inst., says that this twenty foot boat with the captain and his wife on board, actually sailed that day for Liverpool. The boat is the smallest that ever attempted the feat. We wish the plucky but careless navigators a prosperous voyage.

ST. LOUIS vs. CHICAGO.

The rapidly growing popularity of Chicago as a grain market for the West and Southwest and the astonishing success which has followed her every effort to largely increase her power in this direction, has been witnessed by St. Louis with chagrin; her merchants have not been unconscious of the fact that they were losing influence and yet they have allowed pride and superficial independence to hold in check an expression of their better judgment. Chicago has laughed in her sleeve at this while the country attributed the slow progress of St. Louis to a lack of enterprise on the part of its merchants. The Missouri city is at last awake to the importance of this question and its writers through the press are acknowledging the true position. One of these writers even acknowledges that Chicago has taken away every railway reliance but one and this one is the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern road. But such an admission is simply made to introduce a project which if carried into effect will certainly be the means of recovering to St. Louis a portion at least of her trade. And not only will St. Louis be benefited, but Missouri and Kansas farmers will make a few dollars. The plan is to open a direct trade with foreign markets by shipping grain and meat *via* New Orleans and the jetties. This plan seems to meet with the approval of the railroads, elevators and the Mississippi Valley Barge company. A recent dispatch from St. Louis concerning the matter says:

> An ocean steamship company has already named several large grain carrying steamers which can be put on as fast as the cargoes are ready for them, and it looks as though it will not be long before the St. Louis, New Orleans and Liverpool pool line will be in full operation.

Chicago will oppose with all her strength an enterprise of this kind and the West will await with interest the result.

STATE LECTURER'S WORK.

Our last letter was written after we had made the canvass of Cowley county. The next work before us was in Marion county. Bro. J. W. Williams, county deputy, and A. Noce, county agent, traveled with us here. We found the order in much better condition than we expected, having already entered upon the work of co-operation in the way of buying their supplies together. However, they have tried some things that failed, not because the plan was not good, but for the want of energetic support on the part of a large majority of the members in the county. We found Patrons in numbers sufficient to accomplish any legitimate object, if they would all work together, and a failure to do this wrought disaster to one enterprise which the order undertook in the county. Bro. Williams, the county deputy, is a live energetic man. Bro. Noce, the county agent, also appears to be the man for the place; and we feel fully warranted in saying to the Patrons of the State, you will hear of good work in Marion county.

At the close of our work in Marion we were met by Bro. P. J. Schemerhorn, who conveyed us to Spring Valley, McPherson county, where our work in that county commenced. Had a good meeting in the afternoon; found a large grange of live Patrons who had joined the order because they saw, by *united* effort the agricultural class might be largely benefited, and each member seemed to be willing to do all they could to accomplish the object for which they were organized. Our next meeting was at Empire, at 9 o'clock, a. m.; found quite a number of brothers and sisters who were alive in the work. Here we were met by Bro. G. M. Summerville, the county deputy, who conveyed us over the balance of his territory. Through rain and mud, Bro. Summerville never flinched nor faltered. He is one among the deputies in the State who is entirely worthy of the trust confided in him. Although McPherson is a new county, without any railroad communication, yet there are eleven working granges, some of them with a large membership, and all seemed determined to accomplish the objects for which the order was brought into existence. We finished our work on Saturday night, and spent the Sabbath under the hospitable roof of Bro. Summerville. Monday morning Bro. S. conveyed us to Lindsburg, where we took stage for Salina, expecting from thence to take the first train for home. But, alas! our hopes were blasted, for while sitting quietly in the hotel reading the news, awaiting the arrival of the train, Worthy Master Sims pounced down upon us, and exclaimed in tones not to be misunderstood: "Worthy Lecturer, you are my victim! You will accompany me through the counties of Saline, Ottawa, Mitchell and Clay, before you turn your face homeward!" As the worthy master is our superior officer, there was no escape.

The order in Saline county is not in a flourishing condition. In Ottawa it is a good deal better. It rained so much, and the streams were so high, it was impossible to get around. So, with regrets, on the third day after our meeting at Salina, the worthy master turned his face homeward, and the lecturer was glad to accompany him, for five weeks of hard work made the prospect of a few days' rest, welcome indeed.

Our next trip will be through the southeastern portion of the State.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I enclose you the catalogue of S. C. Duncan's thoroughbred herd which he offers for sale on the 13th of June next.

Your subscribers would do well to attend, even if they do not wish to purchase, as his herd is one of the best in Missouri at least, if not as good as the world possesses. He has several imported animals that are offered in this sale catalogue. Mr. Duncan has a large herd, and a large portion of his choice animals is now offered under the auctioneer's hammer.

Having known Mr. Duncan from boyhood you must pardon my speaking something of him in connection with his large herd. He is a self-made man, eminently practicable; he has hewn out his own large fortune, and done it feeding and shipping cattle. While he may not have as much fair ground reputation as some, his practical experience in feeding, shipping and selling to butchers certainly has made him a superior judge of the kind of an animal suited to the wants of the every day farmer, and the kind best adapted to the butcher's block.

The sale will be held six miles south of Grayson station, on the southwestern branch of the C., R. I. & P. R. R., in Clinton county, Missouri, on Wednesday, June 13th. Col. J. W. Judy, auctioneer.

Respectfully,
JAS. W. PAYNE.

KANSAS CITY, May 27, 1877.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

BRO. STEVENS:—It will be well for all those interested in the organization of this association to not forget the meeting at the Tremont house, Kansas City, next Tuesday, June 5th.

We think we are sufficiently advised to say that it will be expected of all to bring along a good list of subscribers to the capital stock, without which by the terms of our charter, we cannot commence business. Those who cannot attend can send their subscriptions along by their county or grange agent, who intends being at the meeting. Brethren, now is your opportunity to make one little effort to help yourselves, will you? Hoping for the best, I am, fraternally yours,

A. T. STEWART,
Sec'y State Co-operative Ass'n.

KANSAS CITY, May 30, 1877.

GENERAL NEWS.

A FIRE at Walkertown, Canada, on Monday afternoon, burned nearly half the business part of the town, twenty places of business and nearly as many residences. The loss is estimated at $250,000.

SAYS a telegram from Chicago of the 28th inst.: "A fire this morning injured the buildings 116 and 120 Franklin street, to the amount of $16,000; insured. The National Publishing company, occupying three of the upper floors, lost $45,000, all their stock being almost entirely destroyed. O. L. American & Co., dealer in melodeons, occupying the lower floors, lost about $7,000."

AT a recent meeting of the president's cabinet, it was determined that a letter should be addressed to the Mexican government by the secretary of State, notifying that government that it must take immediate steps to prevent raids across the Rio Grande into Texas; otherwise our military commander in Texas will be instructed to follow the marauders into Mexico and punish them upon that territory.

THE secretary of the treasury gives notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds here below designated, known as 5-20 bonds of the act of March 3, 1865, dated July 1, 1865, will be paid at the treasury of the United States on and after the 28th of August, 1877, and interest will cease on that day. Coupon bonds—$500, No. 3,001 to 6,000, both inclusive; $100, No. 4,001 to 8,000, both inclusive; $50, No. 5,001 to 10,000, both inclusive; $100, No. 11,001 to 23,000, both inclusive; total coupons, $6,000,000. Registered bonds—$100, No. 701 to 1,900, both inclusive; $500, No. 2,801 to 7,600, both inclusive; $50, No. 1,101 to 26,000, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 1,182 to 2,200, both inclusive; total registered, $4,000,000. Aggregate $10,000,000.

A VIENNA dispatch of the 29th says: "Emperor Francis Joseph and the czar will meet at Hermanstadt. Count Schouvaloff recently informed Prince Bismarck that Russia, as an indemnification of war expenses, would eventually only claim upper Armenia as far as Kars, excluding Erzeroum, so as not to interfere with English interests near the Euphrates, provided England remained neutral. The wildest rumors are in circulation concerning the condition of affairs at Constantinople. It is said a conspiracy has just been discovered against the present dynasty, with ramifications in the provinces. A court martial is sitting with closed doors. It is also certain that Dahmoud Pacha insists upon drafting all Softas into the army."

LATE on Saturday afternoon, says a dispatch from Chicago of Monday, O. L. Hinkley, president of the Chicago and Paducah, the Chicago and Iowa, and other roads less well known, was arrested on the charge of conspiracy to defraud, and put under $50,000 bonds. The complainant is Mr. Fisher, of London, a wealthy Englishman and heavy bondholder in the Chicago and Paducah railroad, and who represents about $1,000,000 of bonds in the road. He alleges that Hinkley went to England in 1873, and by means of false representations concerning the amount already invested in the road, the aid it received from counties, and the returns it brought in, secured £18,000 in return for the bonds. Mr. Hinkley states that the whole railroad transaction has been honorable throughout. The opinion is that the arrest is merely a blackmailing scheme, and will not work.

SAYS a Washington dispatch of Tuesday: "Mr. Dodge, statistician of the department of agriculture, reports, as the result of the investigation of deaths from disease of swine during the past twelve months, the destruction of 4,000,000 of animals of all ages, and a money loss of more than $20,000,000. One-fifth of the reported loss occurs in the State of Illinois. Next in prominence are Missouri, Iowa, and Indiana, which together lost $10,000,000. Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana have nearly as large a percentage of loss in numbers, aggregating in value $1,500,000. The losses are very small in the country bordering on the great lakes and Pacific coast. Of the remaining districts, West Virginia comes nearest exemption, and Ohio and the Atlantic States stand better than the alluvial districts. The loss is estimated to be a third of the sum of exports of the pork product of last year."

AS will appear in the following from Liverpool of Tuesday, the long delayed steamship, Brussels, having on board Catholic pilgrims from the United States to Rome, has safely reached a port. The dispatch says: "The steamer City of Brussels arrived here this morning. Crowds assembled at the landing stage and on the pier to see the steamer, which came up the river in charge of four tugs. The Dock Board steamer, with General Grant and a number of other gentlemen on board, went to meet the Brussels. Later.—The passengers of the City of Brussels have landed. All are well. Deputations from Liverpool Catholic societies went out in two tugs to welcome the pilgrims. A large crowd cheered and congratulated the passengers on the landing stage. The pilgrims were conducted to the Adelphi hotel to be entertained by the Catholic club. A *Te Deum* is to be sung at the cathedral, and the pilgrims will then proceed directly to Rome."

THE following was cabled from Liverpool on Monday: "Ex-President Grant arrived here to-day, on the steamer Indiana. Adam Badeau, U. S. consul-general at London, and the vice-consul here, in Consul Fairchild's absence, with several prominent Americans, went in a tender to meet the ship. The mayor of Liverpool with a number of prominent citizens received Gen. Grant on the landing stage, on return of the tender. Hearty cheers followed the tender as Gen. Grant and his family left the steamer. Many members of the common council and a large crowd of citizens received the tender with cheers. The mayor formally welcomed the ex-president, and extended to him the hospitalities of the town. Grant returned thanks and accepted the invitation. The party then drove off in the mayor's state carriage. To-morrow morning Grant will visit the docks, at the invitation of the dock board, and at two o'clock he will lunch with the mayor at the town hall. He proposes going to London later in the afternoon."

AT a session of the board of delegates of American Israelites, at New York City, Simon Wolf, vice-president of the meeting, read the following letter from secretary of State Evarts:

"WASHINGTON, May 26.—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the first inst., in relation to the hardships, dangers, and persecutions of Israelites living in Turkish provinces. In view of the oppression borne by these unhappy people, and of the danger to which they are exposed, you appeal to this department to instruct the United States ministers and representatives near the Turkish provinces to co-operate with their colleagues in such measures as may be desired for the relief and protection of Hebrews dwelling in the principalities, and you instance especially those in Roumania. Much of the misery that is being endured is inseparable from a state of war in which the country is now engaged. The provinces are all more or less beyond control, and it is feared that ordinary diplomatic protests and representations cannot be made at present as effective as is wished by all those who desire to see right, justice and humanity prevail. In furtherance of your wishes, this department will refer a copy of your letter to our minister at Constantinople, with instructions to take such action in the matter as will in his judgment be best calculated to secure amelioration of the condition of the oppressed people.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
"WM. M. EVARTS."

THE following is the latest Eastern war news, as cabled from London: "The *Standard's* Constantinople special sends the following, *via* Athens, 25th: 'Rideff Pacha, minister of war, is now dictator, and, for a time, more powerful than ever. Great anxiety prevails among the European population, who fear that, during the state of siege, if news of fresh disaster arrive, there will be a collision between the populace and the troops. Our position is one of very great danger, and it is generally so regarded. It is certain that fresh disasters must happen. The fall of Ardahan and Bayazid has enabled the Russians to march in two converging lines toward Erzeroum. They have turned Erzeroum, and Muhktar Pacha must either accept battle against a vastly superior force or capitulate. If he is beaten, Erzeroum must fall, for it is without fortifications, and the force in it is small.'"

A Ragusa correspondent says he learns that the anti-Turkish movement in Servia has escaped all control. Prince Milan, fiding that he was becoming dangerously unpopular, has been forced to prepare for war, despite the strong remonstrance of foreign representatives. Alexinatz and other towns on the frontier are being hastily fortified, and the speedy resumption of hostilities is regarded as certain.

A special from Belgrade says Russian diplomacy is playing a double role regarding Servia.

A dispatch from Constantinople says intelligence from Sukumkaleh states that the Russians have evacuated and the Turks occupied the fortress of Zeil. The Russians have evacuated the whole coast line of the Abazir country.

The *Post* says that the Turkish government has decided to admit foreigners to its service. A number of English gentlemen who have had experience in war are about to join the Ottoman forces. Among these volunteers is Hon. W. Drummond.

A special from London says advices from Athens state that there is great excitement among the population of Crete, and patriotic meetings are being held. It has been decided to wait twenty days for an answer from the British government to the demands of the people, after which an appeal by the Cretans to the great powers, asking for the appointment of Gladstone, under the title of prince of Crete, will be made.

A special from Vienna to the *Times* says: "To the south of Sukumkaleh a detachment is concentrated under Gen. Otchakoff, to prevent a Turco-Caucasian force from moving along the shore into the plains of Mingrelia. If they would do so now, the positions of the Russians in the rear of Sukumkaleh and Adler would soon become untenable. As yet the descent of Circassians and Turks is only an inconvenience, but should the movement reach Ichlietkessa while the revolt in Terek does not seem yet to be quite suppressed, it might become a real danger to the Russian lines of communication in Caucasia."

A special from Kalafat to the London *News* has the following: "Considerable movements of Turkish troops are observed in the direction of the Timok, from Widdin. Gen. Herovitchen, commander at Negrotin, telegraphs that there is an apparent concentration about Veliki and Isvar."

The *News'* Pesth dispatch says the Servians are claiming free passage for their steamer Deligrade past Adakoh, and are mounting guns at Lakin, to give their petitions more weight with the Turks."

The *Times'* Rustchuk correspondent writes as follows: "The twenty-odd thousand troops composing this garrison are the perfection of soldiers. They are brawny, open-faced, big-shouldered fellows, perfectly resigned to any fate Allah may have for them, with a perfect faith in their bankrupt government, for which they shout and salaam every evening at sunset. This correspondent explains the incident recently reported from Constantinople about the British consul striking a Turkish officer. It seems that this correspondent, with one companion, crossed in a small boat from Giurgevo, and were arrested by a Turkish naval officer. They were seriously threatened by the Moslem mob. The consul came to the rescue, and pushed the captain out of his way, when the latter tried to slap him. The correspondent thinks that the consul's vigorous measures alone prevented them from being thrown into the Danube by the enraged mob."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, May 30, 1877.	
Flour	$4.00 @ 9.50
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.62 @ 1.63
No. 3	1.49 @ 1.50
No. 4 red	1.40 @ 1.41
Corn—No. 2 mixed	42 @ 43
Oats—No. 2 mixed	37 @ 39
Rye—No. 2	68 @ 69
Pork	14.00 @ 14.25
Bulk Meats	7¼ @ 8¼
Bacon	5¾ @ 8¼
Lard	9 @ 9
Butter—creamery	18 @ 25
dairy	14 @ 18
country	7 @ 12
Eggs	8½ @ 9
CHICAGO, May 30, 1877.	
Flour	4.00 @ 9.50
Wheat—No. 2 spring	1.48 @ 1.49
No. 3	1.30 @ 1.32
Corn	44 @ 45
Oats	37 @ 38
Pork	13.75 @ 13.87½
Bulk Meats	5¾ @ 7½
Lard	9.25 @ 9.30
Butter—Dairy packed	14 @ 20
Eggs	9 @ 10
KANSAS CITY, May 30, 1877.	
Wheat—No. 2, fall,	@
Wheat—No. 3, red fall	1.52 @ 1.55
No. 4, fall	1.36 @ 1.40
Corn—No. 2 mixed	35 @ 36
Oats	33 @ 37
Rye—No. 2	50 @ 55

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, May 30, 1877.	
Cattle—Prime to choice	$ 5.00 @ 6.00
Poorer grades	3.50 @ 4.50
Hogs	4.65 @ 5.00
CHICAGO, May 30, 1877.	
Cattle—Good steers	3.75 @ 5.75
Hogs—Packers	5.00 @ 5.25
KANSAS CITY, May 30, 1877.	
Cattle—Native shippers	4.75 @ 5.50
Native feeders	4.25 @ 4.60
Native stockers	3.75 @ 4.25
Native cows	2.00 @ 4.50
Texas steers	4.00 @ 4.75
Hogs—Packers	4.25 @ 4.40
Stockers	3.25 @ 4.00

Seeds are quoted as follows at Kansas City: Red clover, $9.25@9.65; timothy, $1.90; blue grass, $2.10@2.35; orchard grass, $2.25; Osage orange, $4.00@4.25; flax seed, $1.25 to 1.50.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Apples, $3.50@4.00; white beans $1.25@2.25, hand picked, $2.50@3.00; castor beans, 90c@$1.00; beeswax, 20c.; butter, best, 10@12½c., common, 7@9c.; cheese, Kansas, 12@13c., common and old, 5@9c.; eggs, 7½c.; hay, $7.50@9.00; hides, green, per lb, 6@6½c., green salted, 7@8c., dry flint, 14@18c., dry salt, 12c., kip and calf, 10@12c., dry sheepskins 25c@$1.00; honey, strained, 10@12c.; linseed oil, raw, 71c., boiled, 74c.; onions, $1.00@1.25 per bush.; poultry, dressed chickens, per lb, 7@8c.; turkeys 8@9c.; potatoes, 95@1.40; tallow, 6½@6¾c.; tobacco, extra bright, 14@18c., 1st class, 6½@7½c., 2d class, 4@5c., 3d. class, 3@4c.; wool, fine unwashed, 15@18c., medium fine, 20@22c., combing fine, 23@27c., tub washed, 34@37c.; dried apples, 5@6c; dried peaches, 9 to 12c.

Wheat is quoted from ten to twenty cents lower than it was a week ago. No. 2, winter wheat, is now sixty cents lower than it was a few weeks ago. It has, however, for a day or two past, been rising.

Flour is reported dull and lower, holders are striving to keep it up, but are unable to make sales.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: XX, ℔ sack, $2.50; XXX, $3.00; XXXX, $4.00; fancy, $4.25. Corn meal, ℔ cwt., 90c@$1.00. Rye flour, $2.90@3.25.

Corn and other grain are lower in sympathy with wheat.

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

Cattle, as usual, are firm and a little higher.

New wheat from Texas was received in St. Louis last week. It was No. 3 grade. Only $1.50 was offered, which was refused.

The wheat crop in California this season will be very short. Nearly everywhere else in the United States the prospect is good. This is one of the causes of the decline in prices recently. But if the foreign demand is good, prices cannot get very low, no matter how great the yield may be this harvest.

St. Louis is making great efforts at present to become as great a cattle market as Chicago.

Grass cattle are beginning to arrive in all the markets.

In California thousands of sheep are starving.

Price currents report "no trade in rye, oats and barley, and none offered."

Gold is steady at about $1.07.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1877.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

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

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

City and Vicinity.

THE grange store in this city in one day shipped eight hundred and ten dozen eggs.

REMEMBER that Prof. Foote, assisted by the best musical talent in Lawrence, will give "Belshazzar" on Friday and Saturday nights of this week. This will be one of the grandest entertainments of the year.

OUR thanks are due to Mr. D. L. Hall, secretary of the Kansas City Exposition, by a complimentary ticket to the grand shooting tournament to be held at Kansas City, June 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th. Some of the best shots in the West will participate, and $2,000 in prizes will be given to the victors.

ON Monday night the cabinet shop of John Larsson, situated on Henry street east of Massachusetts, was nearly consumed by fire. The fire department responded promptly when an alarm was given and succeeded in extinguishing the flames in a few minutes. There was no insurance on the building or stock.

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

THE following is a list of patents issued to inventors in Kansas for the week ending May 22, 1877, and each dated June 5, 1877. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C.: N. Werts and J. Gilmer, grain binder, Concordia; A Chase and E. Bedell, game and cartridge belt, Chetopa; J. Hill, corn planter, Climax.

Extensive Art-Gallery.

Next to the bible, no book is more useful than Webster's dictionary. The unabridged is an *extensive art-gallery*, containing over three thousand engravings, representing almost every animal, insect, reptile, implement, plants, etc., which we know anything about. It is a vast library, giving information on almost every mentionable subject. It indeed has been well remarked that it is the most remarkable *compendium of human knowledge* in our language.—*Household Advocate.*

THE Topeka *Commonwealth* of last week in speaking of lofty rye said that a farmer had just exhibited in their office a bunch of this cereal which measured fifty-four inches in height. Now that was tall rye but we can beat it by more than half. On Tuesday morning Mr. W. B. Kennedy, whose farm is located a short distance east of Lawrence, on the Eudora road, brought into the SPIRIT office a bunch of rye which measured eighty-four inches. Next.

A SABBATH school convention will be held at Union school-house, one and one-half miles south of Willow Springs, on June 9, 1877, devotional exercises commencing at 1½ o'clock. Permanent organization of township at 5 p. m. The following subjects will be discussed: "Design of the Sunday School," by Rev. F. G. McHenry; "Singing in Sunday School," by Prof. Knox; "Question Drawer," by J. G. Haskell. If the weather is favorable a meeting will be held in Fred Swartz's grove two and one-half miles south and one-half mile west of Willow Springs, on Sunday, June 10th. Those attending will take their baskets.

YESTERDAY we called at the "art composite" rooms, over the union grocery, and were shown some beautiful specimens of ornamental furniture made of a wonderful composition called "Art Composite." Common picture frames, brackets, what-nots and, in fact, all kinds of household furniture, when finished with the "composite," are made to appear like elegant carved work; and further, it is cheap and durable. Mr. J. B. Rothrock is the proprietor and has secured the services of Mrs. McClintock as teacher. Ladies, it will pay you to call at the rooms, see the specimens and learn how to make your homes beautiful at a mere nominal cost.

PASSING down the street recently, our attention was attracted by the "Boss Sickle Grinder," patented last month by S. O. Stevens of Illinois. As a piece of labor saving machinery it ranks with the sewing and mowing machines, doing the work of grinding of mowing machine knives or sickles, with a degree of speed, ease and perfection impossible to attain by hand. But one person is required to operate it and they can sit at ease in a chair or stand erect instead of standing half bent, with nearly enough sweat dripping from their foreheads to moisten the grindstone. Certainly no owner of a mower can afford to do without one, and the price is so low that even hard up persons can afford one. W. H. T. Wakefield is the proprietor for Douglas county, and will fill orders on short notice.

Another Happy Event.

Lawrence has either had more prosperous bachelors this year than any other city of its size in the State, or the truth of the statement that "it is not good for man to be alone" has been deeply impressed upon the minds of an uncommonly large number, for hardly have we ceased to speak a good word and offer congratulations to some newly wedded couple ere another claims our attention. Now, on this occasion, it is our pleasant duty to say that on Tuesday morning, Mr. John S. Frazer, of this city, was married to Miss May R. Hunt, at the residence of the bride's father in the town of Garnett. Mr. Frazer has a host of friends in Lawrence, who know him only as a jovial member of society and as an energetic business young man. He is well worthy of his amiable bride. Miss Hunt is the daughter of E. S. Hunt, ex-county treasurer of Anderson county. Mr. and Mrs. Frazer came up from Garnett on Tuesday afternoon. In offering our best wishes for their happiness and prosperity we only echo the sentiments of a thousand.

Decoration Day.

Yesterday being decoration day a large concourse of the citizens of Lawrence and Douglas county assembled on Massachusetts street, and, at about 3½ o'clock p. m., proceeded in regular order to Oak Hill cemetery. Here in the shade of beautiful forest trees a platform had been erected for those who were to speak. Mayor Ludington advanced to the front of the platform and announced that Rev. Mr. Spring would lead in prayer. After prayer, Hon. D. C. Haskell was introduced as orator of the day. Mr. Haskell came forward and in a brief, eloquent address paid a beautiful tribute to those noble heroes who died defending the liberty of their country. At the close of Mr. Haskell's oration Prof. Stimpson led the assemblage while they sang the familiar and appropriate composition entitled, "Shall we Gather at the River." Then while the band played a dirge a number of young ladies strewed flowers upon the graves of the dead.

The only unfortunate occurrence of the day was the premature discharge of a cannon which resulted in painfully, thought it is thought not seriously, wounding a colored man named James Brooks.

A Wonder-Working Remedy.

No remedial agent has ever been offered to the sick and debilitated at all comparable to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in cases of remittent and intermittent fevers, constipation, nervous ailments, rheumatism, and disorders involving constitutional weakness or physical decay. It literally "works wonders." The botanic ingredients which its spirituous basis holds in solution, act like a charm upon the stomach and through the stomach upon the brain, liver, bowels and nervous system. There is nothing in its composition that is not salubrious. It contains some of the most potent tonics of the vegetable kingdom and the juices of the best aperient and anti-bilious roots and herbs, combined with a perfectly pure stimulating element. The bitters are peculiarly adapted to those engaged in exhausting or unhealthy occupations, as by its use strength is sustained and the ability of the system to resist atmospheric and other influences prejudicial to health largely increased.

Are You Going to Paint?

We propose to furnish the House Painter, the Farmer, the Builder, the House Owner, in short all consumers, with a Chemically combined Paint unlike anything, in some respects, ever before presented to the public.

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

I painted my house two years ago with the J. F. Wooster Silicated Chemical Paint, you are selling, and am perfectly satisfied with it. E. B. GOOD.

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

Send for circular to SILICATED CHEMICAL PAINT CO., Lawrence, Kansas.

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

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

For the Black Hills

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

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

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

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

"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 Wabash Railway. Only one change of cars to Indianapolis and Cincinnati, with direct connection for Louisville, Columbus and Pittsburgh. Also a through day coach and Pullman Sleeping car from Kansas City to Chicago, *via* Quincy and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., without change, connecting with fast trains from Chicago, arriving at New York at 10 p. m. next evening. Passengers *via* Wabash line can change cars in Union Depot, Toledo, at 10 p. m. and arrive Buffalo 7.15, and Niagara Falls at 8 a. m. next morning, (*Tickets good via the Falls,*) and arrive New York at 10 p. m. same evening; or, if preferred can remain at the Falls until 1.30 p. m., and arrive New York 6.45 a. m. following morning, *same as other lines.*

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

In the Sweet By-and-By

Cannot but be the happy thought as the fortunate recipient of the *Rocky Mountain Tourist* scans its wonderfully attractive pages and peruses its fascinating descriptions. Most beautifully embellished with new and highly artistic engravings, its letter-press a model of typographical richness, and the arrangement throughout simply superb, the *Rocky Mountain Tourist* is worthy of comparison with *Picturesque America* or the *Aldine.* It is written in gossipy, graphic style, covering details of the tour through the garden of the Southwest (the Arkansas valley, Southern Kansas), to the very heart of the Alps of America—the Rocky Mountains. Jaunts are made to all the famous resorts of Colorado, the remarkable ruins, the springs, the mines, and, in short, to every point of interest to tourist, agriculturist, capitalist, miner, and invalid. With the *Tourist* the *San Juan Guide* keeps fitting company, and the two publications are mailed free to all writing for one or both to T. J. ANDERSON, Topeka, Kansas.

Merchant Tailor.

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

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

A BIG stock of paint and whitewash brushes, feather dusters, etc., etc., which shall be sold at manufacturer's prices, at Leis' Bros.' drug house.

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

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

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

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

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

CITY SHOE STORE,

103 Massachusetts Street,

THE PLACE FOR FARMERS TO BUY

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Men's plow shoes, whole stock	$1 75
Boys' plow shoes, whole stock	1 40
A nice calf, box toe boot	3 00
Ladies' kid, side lace	2 25
Ladies' kid polish	2 00
Ladies' kid slippers	1 00

Call and see goods, get prices and be convinced.

H. C. RAUGH & CO.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS

Eight Best varieties of Strong, Stocky, Well-Rooted Plants sent prepaid to your nearest express office at $2.00 per thousand. Tomato and Cabbage Plants at bottom prices. List free.

E. C. CHASE,
Glenwood, Johnson county, Kans.

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

ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

BURT SHOE STORE!

WEST SIDE, 117 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

LADIES' AND GENTS' FINE WEAR,

SUBSTANTIAL

KIP AND CALF GOODS.

Everything in our line, from a twenty-five cent slipper to the finest kid.

Farmers' Wear a Specialty.

☞ Price our goods before buying elsewhere.

PARKER & JEEVES.

W. H. OLIVER & CO.,

127 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

ALL KINDS OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

FINE GOODS FOR GENTS.

LADIES' AND MISSES' GOODS A SPECIALTY.

HAND MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

Of Geisecke, Meysenburg & Co., of St. Louis, always in Full Supply.

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

W. H. OLIVER & CO.

THE PEORIA PLOWS,



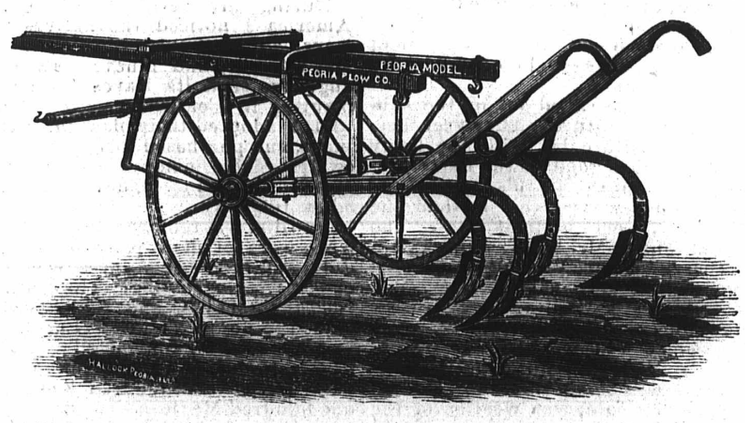
FOR SALE BY

A. T. STEWART, STATE AGENT,

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

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

IN ALL VARIETIES.



All these plows are warranted first-class in every respect. Right or left hand to suit. Our State agency has the exclusive sale of these plows, for the State of Kansas, and will sell at prices as low as any first-class plow can be sold. Send your orders to A. T. Stewart, Kansas City. County agents, send along your orders. Patrons of Husbandry, the Peoria Plow is your plow. Patronize your agency and thus protect yourselves now and in the future.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

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

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

Having opened at the above named place a salesroom for

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS,

LADIES' PHAETONS,

BUGGIES, WITH OR WITHOUT TOPS,

SPRING WAGONS, ETC., ETC.,

Would respectfully call the attention of buyers to the same. The manufacture and sale of this work successfully, in the Middle and Western States, for the last thirty years, fully establishes its claim to the confidence of the public. The business having gradually grown during the period mentioned, from a very small beginning, till now, its annual sales are numbered by the thousands.

This places the work upon the market at a very small margin, and I confidently believe it gives the best value for the amount of money charged for it, of any in the market. Would be pleased to have you call and examine the work and prices.

Respectfully,

M. A. DEHONEY.

Horticultural Department.

Douglas County Horticultural Society.

According to previous notice, as well as by adjournment, the Douglas County Horticultural Society held their first picnic of the season on Saturday, the 19th instant, at the grove of J. Savage, just south of this city. The day was bright and sunny, the meadows and orchards were clothed in luxuriant green from the abundant rain of the past few days; the birds made gladsome music among the tree-tops, and all life seemed to rejoice in the pure air and bright sunshine.

President Vincent called the meeting to order promptly at the hour appointed, and after electing a secretary *pro tem.*, the society proceeded at once to business.

The first topic presented for discussion was that of orchards. Mr. N. P. Deming took the lead by observing that the trees were making an unusual growth this season, thereby causing the superabundant fruit buds to drop, and thus save our trees from injury by over-bearing.

Mr. Thomas Pearson, being called out, said that his trees were carrying all the fruit they could mature, and many of them more; but went on to say that some of his oldest trees were dying out—the most of them seemed to decay by rotting; this trouble went through his orchard in streaks, and he believed that in low rich soils trees would be generally short-lived. This would necessitate the setting out of new trees, and give us much fairer fruit.

Quite a lively discussion followed upon the cause of this premature death of our trees. Coleman and Pearson thought the kind of soil in which trees were planted had much to do with their being short-lived; thin shaly soil they thought the best.

Mr. N. P. Deming and others argued that the habit of ridging up our trees by constantly plowing the soil towards them was the real cause of this root rot, and advocated strongly level culture, by which the roots were kept near the surface where the sunlight could invigorate and keep them dry.

Mr. Pearson concurred in this latter view, and said that he had no doubt that ridging covered up the roots too deeply, leaving them too cold and wet.

Mr. Coleman said that ridging should be done before planting, if done at all. He also reported his gooseberry crop suffering badly by mildew. The first appearance of this disease he had noticed for fifteen years. This complaint seemed to be pretty general throughout the county.

Geo. C. Brackett's strawberry crop was reported to be in a very promising condition; also, the blackberry and raspberry prospects on Mrs. Bell's place, Mr. Deming reported, were in a very flattering condition, presenting a model of good and careful cultivation.

Mr. Underwood of North Lawrence, reported the new raspberry known as the Smith's, to be badly winter-killed, and would not produce more than one-half of a crop.

Mr. Coleman had noticed an acre of the Smith's in his neighborhood in the same condition.

Mr. Watt was called out on the subject of cherry culture. The sweet cherry was a failure, he said; the Early May was not as good as the Early Morello. He trained all his trees low-headed—he believed this method the best for all sorts of fruit trees. The general tone of Mr. Watt's remarks upon cherry culture was not as encouraging as was anticipated, as he is one of our largest as well as most successful producers of the cherry.

President Vincent had also prophesied the cherry a failure, and said his prophecy was being fulfilled. On account of the cold, wet weather of the past few days, the cherry crop would be very light, not more than one-fourth of a crop; so says Mr. Watt.

Messrs. Pettengill and Pearson, from Black Jack, presented five kinds of apples for inspection, one the Rome Beauty, of large size; also, the Swaar; and a seedling of small size, but of excellent quality—rich, juicy and melting. Mr. Pettingill is propagating his seedling, and entertains "great expectations" of its being the coming apple. Fruit prospects at Black Jack were reported by these gentlemen as being in a prosperous condition.

After much other discussion upon many other horticultural topics, the usual votes of thanks were passed, and the society adjourned to meet at the residence of E. A. Coleman, upon the third Saturday in June.

Summer-Pruning Trees.

If we cut back large branches of trees when they are full of sap, or when what little sap in them is in danger of drying out by frost or wind, all vital power is soon lost. The vessels die by sheer evaporation of the juices, and there is a dead snag or surface which does not become covered by a good growing material until decay has set in. Then a rotten place is formed, and rot once set in continues increasing until parts which would remain healthy become injured. Often it is from just such beginnings as these that hollow trees begin, and many a valued tree "goes" long before its time.

Now if we prune a tree in summer we gain on all this. There is no sap stored up in the wood—all that is taken by the tree from the roots is diffused at once among the leaves and evaporated. A wound made by the knife or saw thus hardens instead of rots; becomes a solid dry knot over which the new growth covers, with no danger of decay. This is the good that follows from summer-pruning.

But the gardeners tell us it must be wrong. They say the leaves are the lungs of the tree. Without these it cannot breathe. To prune in the summer is to destroy the lungs of the plant, and summer-pruning must therefore be an injury. All this is true; but all garden art is but a balance of advantages and disadvantages. We gain a point at the expense of some other point. All that we have to see is that we gain more than we lose. This is just what we do in summer-pruning trees; we may lose a little in the way of a slight check by loss of foliage; but we gain more by the rapid healing of the wound. Of course these remarks apply to the cutting off of large branches in connection with the trunk. For ordinary small pruning, winter is the time.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Osage Hedging.

Mr. A. B. Kelly, a nurseryman of experience and a practical Osage grower, gives in the Camp Point *Journal*, the following practical directions for selecting the plants, planting and cultivating Osage orange hedge:

A No. 1 plant should be three-sixteenths of an inch and upwards in diameter, have plenty of fine fiber, and be a bright yellow color on the root.

If the first inspection of the plant is favorable, examine to see that it is not discolored under the bark at the crown of the plant; cut off the lower ends of the plant an inch above where it was cut when dug, and see if the color is bright and the sap starts freely.

Take in the left hand twenty or thirty plants and run them over discarding small or imperfect plants, and with a sharp knife cut the roots to an equal length of about ten inches. This is very important as new roots will then start from the fresh cut, giving support to the plant during a dry season. Cut the tops back to four inches, then puddle the plants.

Plow up a land or bed sixteen feet wide, make as fine as possible, then throw out both ways a deep furrow in the center. If possible run a lifting subsoil plow in the bottom of the furrow.

Save two hundred good plants and put out in a row in some convenient place; from the first to the middle of June if any plants have not started in the hedge row pull them up and replace with one that has started.

Keep clean as corn till the first of July, then if weeds grow mow them. It is just as important to ripen the plants in August as to grow them in June. About the first of November throw the ground towards the hedge row with a double plow. And it pays to mulch in December with straw.

Orange Culture—Transplanting.

Upon the subject of transplanting, Mr. Robert Lyon, in the *Pacific Rural Press* says:

During my residence in Central America I noticed the natives there transplanting orange trees in the hottest weather, and I never saw an orange tree shed its leaves from transplanting in Central America. So, in 1874, I adopted their plan for experiment, and purchased forty orange and twelve Sicily lemon trees, all three years old. The trees, delivered on the 3d of July, were packed with straw, but no dirt was removed with the roots. They were set on my place on the 7th of July, and in less than three weeks every tree was growing. They did not shed their leaves, and they have continued to do well since. Encouraged by this success, I contracted to have delivered in July, 1875, three hundred orange trees, two hundred lemon, and one hundred Mexican lime trees. The trees were delivered as per contract. They were all set in July, and out of the six hundred trees I only lost five. Since then I have adopted the plan of transplanting in July, August and September; I believe the latter month the best, as the soil is warmer, and the tree starts immediately after setting. I never sheltered a tree, the more sun they get the better. Our school superintendent set five hundred orange trees on his place on the rancho Ojai, last July and he only lost two trees; the balance are growing finely.

A New York correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* in relation to the wintering of vines, and sorts for quickly covering trellises and arbors, says: This spring even the more tender varieties have come out all right, and they have been left on the trellis just as they grew. Some of the hardier sorts are alive on the laterals and to the tip ends of the last year's growth. The Delaware, Creveling and Eumelan appear to have stood the winter best. All the Rogers grapes may be included in this list. The Rogers' hybrids are also the most rampant growers I know of. One Berry planted in 1868 bore a good crop last year, and yet made so great a length of wood that I measured one or two shoots. The longest single shoot of last year's growth was thirty-five feet and six inches, of which I cut off about twenty-five feet, leaving the remainder to fruit this year. Some Salem shoots grew twenty or more feet. For quickly covering an arbor or exposed wall, these varieties exceed all others I am acquainted with. The Salem is also very easily propagated, and a large proportion of two-eye cuttings, planted in the open ground, will make good roots by fall.

The Household.

STUFFED EGGS.—We lately partook of this dish for the first time and got the following receipt from our hostess: Boil a dozen eggs hard, cut them in two, remove the yolks, and beat them up with a little grated ham, parsley, pepper, and salt to taste. Replace this mixture within the whites, cut the under part so as to make them stand on the dish, and serve with white sauce.

PETERSON gives a splendid receipt for Christmas or Yule tide cake: Place one pound of fresh butter in a pan. Keep it near the fire till melted; stir into it one pound of powdered loaf sugar, a good table-spoonful each of beaten allspice and cinnamon. By degrees put in the yolks of ten eggs and their whites, separately, whisked to a froth; add one pound candid citron-peel, sliced thin, two pounds currants, cleaned and dried, two ounces blanched sweet almonds, one pound and a half of flour, and four ounces of brandy. Mix all well together, and bake it for three hours.

STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE.—One quart of sifted flour, one-quarter of a pound of butter, or butter and suet together, chopped fine in the flour, two heaping spoonfuls of white sugar, two spoonfuls of baking powder, all wet with cold milk or water to the right thickness to roll thin as for jelly-cake. Bake in sheets in a quick oven till just done, without browning; then spread fruit of any kind between, twice the thickness of the layers, alternating cake and fruit till the whole is as thick as desired. Strawberries should be mashed an hour before, and sprinkled with sugar, to be in the best state for cake, then the juice flows freely and flavors the whole. Return to the oven, with the fruit, and brown the top and sides, then serve with cream. This same shortcake can be made at the seasons when strawberries are out of fashion, by substituting apple jam or sauce, canned peaches, mashed with sugar, rich rhubarb sauce, or, best of all, the lemon paste, made as follows: To the juice of six lemons add three eggs, three-quarters of a pound of white coffee sugar, the grated rind of three lemons, and a quarter of a pound of good butter. Put the pan holding these into boiling water, and stir till it thickens like honey, without letting it boil. Spread thickly between layers of shortcake, and serve hot from the oven, without cream.

THE BEST HAIR WASH.—Make a half a pint of soap-suds with pure white soap and warm water, on rising any morning; but before applying it brush the whole scalp well, while the hair is perfectly dry, with the very best Russia bristle brush, and scrub back and forth with a will; let not any portion of the surface escape. When brushing the top and front lean forward, that the particles may fall. After this operation is finished, strike the ends of the bristles on the hearth or on a board, next pass the coarse part of the comb through the bristles; next, brush or flap the hair back and forth with the hand until no dust is seen to fall; then with the balls of the fingers dipped in the soapsuds rub the fluid into the scalp and about the roots of the hair; do this patiently and thoroughly. Finally, rinse with clear water, and absorb as much of the water from the hair as possible with a dry cloth; then (after allowing the hair to dry a little more by evaporation, but not to dry entirely) dress it as usual, always, under all circumstances, passing the comb through the hair slowly and gently, so as not to break any one off, or tear any one out by the roots. By this operation the alkali of the soap unites with the natural oil of the hair, and leaves it perfectly clean, and beautifully silken, and with cold water washings of the whole head and neck and ears every morning, it will soon be found that the hair will "dress" as handsomely as if "oiled to perfection," with the great advantage of conscious cleanliness, giving, too, the general appearance of a greater profusion of hair than when it is plastered flat on the scalp, with variously scented oil or fat, as is the common custom.

PATRONS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

—OF—

Douglas County, Kan.

JUSTUS HOWELL,

Secretary and Agent.

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GRAIN, FLOUR

—AND—

SEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

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Lawrence, - - Kansas.

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

EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

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

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Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

WALL PAPER,

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ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF

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SPRING WAGONS

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

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Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing Boxes and Fruit Packages

Manufactured at

LAWRENCE, KAS.

The undersigned will furnish above manufactured articles on short notice so

CHEAP FOR CASH

That all dealers need not go out of the State for the same.

J. N. Roberts & Co.

SEED SWEET POTATOES.

YELLOW NANSEMOND

WILL HAVE PLANTS IN THEIR SEASON.

PRICES LOW.

D. G. WATT & SON.

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CORNER OF MASSACHUSETTS & HENRY STS.

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UNEQUALLED OFFER.

Full Nickel Silver Plated 7 Shot Revolvers as Premiums.

A MONTH'S AMMUNITION FREE

Tramps, Burglars and Thieves infest all parts of the Country. Every One Should go Armed.



CUT OUT THIS CERTIFICATE AND RETURN WITH THREE DOLLARS.

PREMIUM CERTIFICATE.

WESTERN GUN WORKS Receipt Agrees, on receipt of Three Dollars, to send one Elegantly Mounted, Full Nickel Silver Plated Self-Cocking 7 Shot Revolver, with A BOX of EXTRA LONG RANGE CARTRIDGES, FREE!

THE WESTERN GUN WORKS hereby agrees, on receipt of Three Dollars, to send one Elegantly Mounted, Full Nickel Silver Plated Self-Cocking 7 Shot Revolver, with A BOX of EXTRA LONG RANGE CARTRIDGES, FREE! GET CARTRIDGES, loaded with best quality of Powder and Lead, and made especially for long range. These costly Cartridges are only presented to purchasers of the Revolver. A Premium Certificate and not sold in any other way. Also, Shell Ejector and Hammer complete, all in elegant case, and you will receive promptly the Revolver, EXTRA LONG RANGE CARTRIDGES and entire outfit. Remember, by Express, C. O. D. Subject to Examination. Cash. Not to Order, Registered Letter, Draft, or Express Money Order. Note Range Cartridges when Accompanied with Revolver, 75 cts. per 100. Not risk. This Certificate only entitles to the Extra Long Range Cartridges, good on C. O. D. Orders. This Revolver and Outfit costs over $5.00 at retail. Extra fine engraved $4.00.

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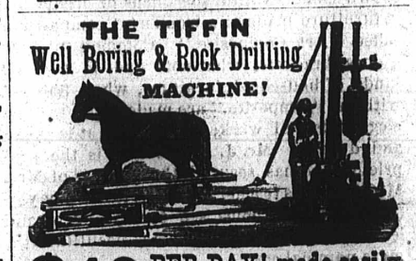
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Well Boring & Rock Drilling MACHINE!



$40 PER DAY! made easily with this Machine!

The most perfect in the world. Bores from 12 to 14 inches in diameter. It does the work of a dozen men. The horse does not travel around the well. Auger is raised and lowered instantly. Successful where all others fail. No labor for man. Send for our 60 PAGE BOOK, FREE.

LOOMIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio.



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

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

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

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit Free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

Farm and Stock.

Washing Sheep.

We take the following extract from the address of Mr. Alexander Hewitt of Allen, before the Hillsdale (Mich.) Farmers' Institute:

I wish to say a few words at this time in reference to the practice of washing sheep, and to enter my protest against it. I acknowledge that I have heretofore washed my sheep, in view of the fact that the one-third rule of shrinkage of all unwashed fleeces did not give me what I would be entitled to for my wool if unwashed. When wool shall be bought strictly upon its merits, as other commodities are, and the producer and manufacturer come to understand each other with a mutual regard for the interest of both, and competent agents are employed that can and will distinguish and compare the relative value of all wool, whatever its condition may be, with a fixed standard of wool, then the washing process will no longer be deemed a necessity. All wools, however well washed, go through a scouring process by the manufacturer. There are various reasons for discarding the washing theory. If done early in May it endangers the healths of man and beast from the cold state of the water at that time. If put off till the 1st of June it brings the shearing too late, for usually from fifteen to twenty days' time needs elapse between the time of washing and shearing that the wool may become lubricated with the animal oil, giving it the luster and brilliancy desirable, and to make it weigh well withal. The poor animals are thus compelled to carry their heavy fleeces in the month of June, to their great inconvenience, and then in turn to suffer for want of a portion of it in the early winter. With the same propriety a man might wear his flannels, and overcoat well buttoned up, in the hot weather of June, and then stick to his cotton or linen garments in frosty weather in the month of November. The wool on fashionably-bred merino ewes of the present day, with wrinkles, folds and flanges about the tail and back part of the thighs, though tagged and washed with the greatest care, will frequently in the warm wet weather of June, become tainted, and flies are induced to deposit their eggs, from which great inconvenience and trouble arise. Sheep thus beseiged must be attended to at once. They can be distinguished from others of the flock by their repeated though ineffectual efforts to dislodge their tormentors which have taken refuge under the thick wool and between the wrinkles. Sheep sheared early in the season will take care of themselves in this respect. This is not all. Healthy sheep are exposed to contagious diseases by being yarded where affected ones have been, and again injuries are frequent, especially if handled by inexperienced workmen; and still another reason for abandoning the practice is the fact that sheep are often driven one or two miles over dusty roads, with their wool wet, to which the dust readily adheres. But what if it does, they have been washed, and the wool-buyer must distinctly understand it. Sheep should be well tagged before let out to grass in the spring; should be sheared in the month of May; should be housed for a few nights and turned away to pasture, and in a few weeks' time will be in a much better condition than if compelled to carry their fleeces to the middle or last of June. The difference in value per pound between wool thus handled and that washed and treated as above described, is very slight. I trust the time is not far distant when all interested in these matters will see things in their true light.

Poultry-Keeping for Boys.

Says the *Poultry World:* "It is one of the most promising indications of character when a boy shows a disposition to earn something. This desire to hold something in fee-simple is the very opposite of *trampism.* Among boys, the enjoyment of owning, buying and selling, is very keen, and is often gratified in the getting of knives, old watches and trinkets, and making exchanges with each other. Who does not remember the wonderful dicker and trade of his boyhood? It was only the beginning of a development, or rather, a self-education. This matter should not be permitted to go without some guidance. Parents and guardians should take an interest in it, not exercising a meddlesome interference, but inspiring confidence, so as to be able to co-operate, plan and watch the results.

Now comes a scheme that is just right. How can we teach a boy business habits better than by giving him an opportunity to "run" a hennery? The accounts must be accurately kept; there must be buying and selling; there must be bantering; there ought to be *profit!* A miniature *business* springs up; and, inasmuch as it is *real,* why is it not as good as a business college? It may be better; for it may prevent spending time in the streets, or away from home, perhaps among questionable companions. A love of home is fostered by the ownership of flowers, small fruits and poultry. A fondness for the finest things produced in our climate—to cultivate them, if belouging to the vegetable kingdom; to breed, foster and pet them, if belonging to the animal—is not only a source of keen enjoyment, but indicates good traits and a certain elevation of character above that which is brutish. Young people should be deftly guided, step by step, through pleasant paths, here and there a little job of *earnest work,* made easy by social frolic and recreation, which come after in their proper place. With a little encouragement, boys may become quite familiar with the points of excellence in high-class poultry, pigeons and other pets, and learn the best methods of breeding and management.

They may learn when and where to purchase supplies to the best advantage and how to sell the surplus products so as to give the most profit with the least expense. A pleasant self-reliance and good business habits may be growing, and, at the same time, a love for nature, for refinement and humanity.

Liberal Feeding.

A correspondent of the *Iowa Stock Journal* writing with special reference to swine, says:

I am a strong believer in the value of breed, but, when stress is laid on the breed, as the fashion of to-day, the reader is quite likely to think the breed will be a sufficient support for the animal, and neglect the essential thing that made the breed so famous.

When anything is said concerning the management, by those famous breeders who developed the great hog of to-day, from the inferior animals of twenty years ago, it is stated they began by skill in selecting the points to be improved. The greatest perfection is always dwelt upon with highest admiration; little else is mentioned. They forget one of the most important things, feeding, without which these celebrated breeders would never have been distinguished above a common farmer. It may be laid down as a maxim, that breeding alone will not produce the desired effect; for a skillful feeder will often make a more perfect looking animal out of rather an inferior bred animal, than a poor feeder will make out of the best bred animal he can get. Perfect breeding and feeding together, will accomplish the desired effect, but one alone will not.

How many men there are that think they have made nothing on their hogs, and they have made up their minds to try to do better by improving their stock. They go to a breeder, look over his herd, and select what they think will suit them, buy it and take it home. They then turn it out with the rest of their stock, and if it does not hunt its own living, or nearly so, and look as well as it did when they got it, they pronounce the whole thing a failure, and think one breed as good as another—and I think so too, in the hands of some feeders.

How many careless things we can see by looking around the neighborhood and see how stock is cared for. How many pigs come dead that cannot be accounted for. Nearly every man who makes a place for his hogs to sleep in will put a board across the door or entrance to keep the bedding in, which the hogs will be required to step over. This works very well till the sows begin to get heavy with pig, when I think every thing of the kind should be taken away; for a sow that is heavy with pig to drag herself from six to ten times a day over a board or rail is damaging, and the only wonder is that there are not more dead pigs at birth.

Oxen Profitable Teams.

The *Agriculturist* says that a good farmer of their acquaintance purchased a yoke of ordinary cattle for two hundred dollars and used them for hauling wood, rails, and anything else, and for doing most of the plowing for spring crops on a farm of seventy acres. In June he sold them for beef for two hundred and sixty dollars. He thinks their labor paid well for the meal they consumed. On the same day that he drove these oxen to market, he purchased another yoke for one hundred and ninety dollars. After a few months he sold these for beef at an advance, which also paid well for the meal fed to them, and purchased another yoke at once, and commenced feeding them with meal, working them occasionally. By this system of trafficking he made three hundred dollars in about one year, and had a good ox team constantly, receiving a good price for all grain fed to them, besides making a large quantity of excellent manure. He is a good manager, always feeds his teams well, treats them kindly, and never allows them to be overworked, or worried by disagreeable drivers, who use up more of the energies of a team by bawling at, and whipping them, than the labor got out of them. He never purchases poor oxen, even at a cheap rate, as it requires many dollars' worth of meal to get them into a fattening condition.

Hens are like other creatures. If they are properly taken care of they will pay a profit of two to five dollars a head, in eggs and chickens. We have made them pay over four dollars,—with common hens, crossed with fancy stock. If a common hen will pay the above amount, averaging a hundred and twenty eggs per year—it is clear to any intelligent person that fancy fowls that lay two hundred and forty eggs, will pay a proportionate percentage. It is an occupation that no one can succeed in unless they have a natural love for it,—that is, to make it profitable. It requires a great deal of care and patience. Women can succeed better than men.—*Golden Rule.*

To keep your potato vines free from potato bugs plant a few flax seed in each hill.

Veterinary Department.

Being a reader of your valuable paper I would like to ask your advice in regard to a very fine road mare I have. I bought her in the city of Chicago, about one year ago; she was then lame in her left forward foot, but by applying ointments to her foot I got her over her lameness; but last winter she lamed again in the same foot. Her feet are both slightly contracted; there is no swelling or fever, and when the roads are soft, or when she is traveling on an up grade she hardly goes lame at all, but on rough ground, and going down hill she is lamest. She wears her shoes more at the toe than the heel. When standing in the barn she rests her foot a little forward. If you will please tell me what is the matter, and give a cure for her, you will confer a great favor.

Yours, C. T. E.

ANSWER.—Your mare has navicular arthritis; the return of lameness is a lapse which we always look for; it is characterized by exacerbations, until the animal becomes permanently lame, when we have the following symptoms: Short, stilly step, sometimes called groggines; refuses to go at a rapid gait; wears the shoe disproportionately at the toe; will be quite lame on first going out of the stable; will improve on being driven, as a rule, though sometimes the reverse; always shows less lameness on soft ground; feet will sometimes be found warm at the coronet after a drive; often find the muscles of the shoulder atrophied, but that condition need cause no uneasiness, as they will return to their normal size when the feet have recovered. *Treatment:* If it has not passed to a chronic form, you may reasonably expect a cure from the following treatment: Move the shoes, pare the heels low, turn into a box stall, with the floor covered with sawdust or ground tan bark, clip the hair from the coronet up to the fetlock joint; apply the following blister: Take Venice turpentine, rosin and pulverized cantharides, of each one, lard three parts; melt together over a slow fire; apply with friction; repeat in twenty days. When you have had three or four applications, allow rest for three months, and you may reasonably expect a cure, unless it has assumed the chronic form. When neurotomy is the only alternative, the operation consists in dividing the planter nerves; but it is not necessary to describe the operation here, as none but a qualified practitioner should attempt it. The operation removes sensation, but does not effect a cure. There is some risk attached to it. If properly performed the animal will not get lame.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

What are the remote or proximate causes of swinny (or sweeny)? What is the treatment? How far is it advisable to make local applications to the shoulder?

ANSWER.—There is no such disease as sweeny. We presume you refer to a shrunken or atrophied condition of the muscles of the external scapular regions. The blood is the pabulum from which all the tissues of the body derive their nourishment, and it is a well-established fact that when a region is kept in a state of activity there is an increased supply of blood sent to that part. Receiving its full supply of nourishment, it becomes well developed. On the other hand, if inactive, the supply is lessened, and the parts waste or atrophy in consequence. The cause usually exists in the feet. The animal, in order to avoid pain, does not extend them as he would if in a normal condition; in consequence, the shoulder muscles are kept in a state of inactivity. Generally, when the feet become sound, the muscles regain their normal proportions; but, if they should still remain atrophied, it would be well to apply a blister to the parts, and repeat in the course of three or four months, if required.

I have a colt coming five years old; have used him a little. Last spring, after speeding him, his hind ankles swelled and became hard; never had much hard driving; ran out last summer; was blistered once before turning out, and the swelling all disappeared; am using him a little now and find that it comes back again. Could you prescribe a cure for him?

ANSWER.—The trouble with your horse is constitutional. It is doubtful if there can be a permanent cure effected. The lymphatics are indolent and do not readily absorb. We would advise you to first prepare your horse by feeding upon bran mashes for three days, then give Barbadoes aloes six, ginger two drachms, made into a ball. When he has done purging, get sulphate of iron, cinchona bark, gentian root, pulverize of each two ounces, make into twelve powders, give one a day in soft feed; rub the legs occasionally with spirits of camphor; keep them bandaged while in the stable. If you do not get a marked improvement in twenty days, give iodide of potassium in three-drachm doses, twice a day.

Says a farmer: "Having learned a recipe so simple yet so valuable I deem it my duty to give it to brother farmers. Colts when dropped are apt to be costive or scour. If costive give injections until passage is obtained. Should they scour, give an egg. If one should not check it in the course of an hour or so, give another. Nothing that I ever tried has produced the desired effect as it did."

To All, Particularly Invalids,

spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggists.

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

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

AGUE AND FEVER.

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

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

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

☞ Insist on your druggist or storekeeper giving you the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

To those wishing to give DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS a trial, we will mail post paid to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twenty-five cents.

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAS. G. SANDS,

COME FARMERS,

WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING

Sands's Genuine all Wool

HORSE COLLARS.

All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented.

BIG STOCK OF

SADDLES & HARNESS

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SPRING TRADE

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Probate and Real Estate made a specialty. Advice given in all Probate business free.



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

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



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



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



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



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

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.

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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

Tuesday, the 26th day of June, A.D. 1877,

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

Given under my hand at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this, the 24th day of May, 1877.

H. S. CLARKE,
21-5t Sheriff Douglas county, Kansas.

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. S. N. 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

Tuesday, the 26th day of June, A.D. 1877,

At two (2) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of S. N. Simpson, W. H. Simpson, Mary L. Simpson, Helen L. Simpson and Mary F. Simpson, administratrix of the estate of H. M. Simpson, deceased, W. W. Cockins, Hiram Hill and M. B. Brownlee, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: The east half of the southeast quarter of section number one (1), in township number twelve (12), of range number nineteen (19), in Douglas county, Kansas; and appraised at twelve hundred ($1200) 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 the 24th day of May, 1877.

H. S. CLARKE,
21-5t Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

Anson F. Abbott, of the State of Connecticut, will take notice that William W. Nevison and Daniel S. Alford, partners doing business as Nevison & Alford, of the county of Douglas, in the State of Kansas, did, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1877, file their petition in the District Court in and for the county of Douglas, in said State of Kansas, against the said Anson F. Abbott setting forth that the said Abbott is now indebted to said Nevison & Alford in the sum of $510.00 with interest thereon from the 1st day of August, A. D. 1876, for services rendered as attorneys, by said plaintiffs for said defendant, at his special instance and request; and the said Abbott is hereby notified that he must answer said petition on or before the 29th day of June, 1877, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment will be rendered as above claimed, and the property heretofore attached in this action will be ordered to be sold in satisfaction of the same.

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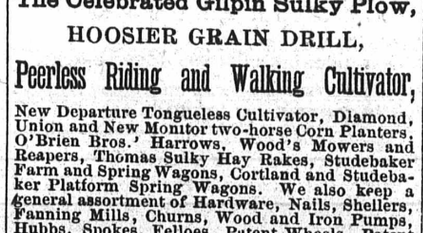
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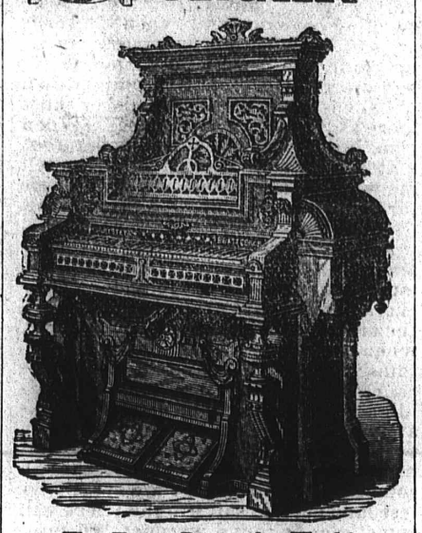
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