THE DIFFERENCE.

BY CALEB DUNN. Two youths I saw; their hopes were bright;
Their souls were fired with high ambition;
They sought to scale the far-off height,
Where effort reaches its fruition;
Each vowed to use his will aright
To carry out his noble mission.

The path each trod knew many a flower,
The sky o'er both was bright with splendor,
And golden was the opening bour.
Of manhood, as, with blessings tender,
They started forth with conscious power
That they life's duty full might render.

Twas after many years had flown
When I again looked in their faces;
Their foreheads both had wrinkled grown,
And gone were all their youthful graces;
Old age had come to claim its own,
And in their hair were silver traces.

To one I said: "How has life passed? Has hope bestowed its fullest measur He answered: "I have gained at last; By constant effort, that rich treasure Which on that iar off height was cast— To climb and win it was a pleasure.

"And how with you?"—The other's head Was bowed. "Life's lofty promise wholly Refused to bring me joy," he said.
"I could not climb the mountain slowly; By some quick flight and luck instead I hoped to reach the far height solely."

And one had houses, lands, and gold.
And home-side peace and fond caresses;
The other's heart had long been cold
From disappointments and distresses;
It had not learned what joys unfold
When Effort, strong and patient, blesses.

And thus I learned a lesson wise:
That though the heart with hope is beaming,
And life is young, and bright the skies
With cheer and promise tair are gleaming,
He never wins the far-off prize
Who only trusts to luck and dreaming.

MRS. GORDON'S LOT.

It not unfrequently happens that men who are doing a large business are quite ignorant of how they stand, and when death intervenes their families are left unprovided for. Such was the case with William Gordon. He was stricken down suddenly, and died in less than a week from the time of his attack. His family had scarcely roused themselves from the grief which this bereavement brought with it, of land located somewhere in Illinois, which for a mere song, and which was probably Worth no more now than at that time

The Gordon family consisted, besides Mrs. Gordon, of two children, one a daughter of eighteen, the other a boy of twelve. Isabel Gordon was attractive both in mind and person, and before her father's decease had been quite a belle in society. Then, however, her father was thought to be wealthy. Now that the family were almost penniless a change quietly took place. Those who had before been considered intimate friends became chilly in their manners and seldom called. Still there was one ground of hope left. Isabel had been sought in marriage by a young man in an ex cellent business producing a large income, and at her marriage her mother and brother would undoubtedly be invited to make their home with her husband. But failing prosperity was a touchstone which revealed the inherent baseness of Gerald Rhodes. He did not call upon the family for some time after their affliction. At length he called but did not appear as easy as usual.

"We have expected you before," said Mrs. Gordon with something of reproach in her

"I hardly thought you would wish to see me while you were overcome by grief."

This was plausible and might be true, but there was a stiffness in his tone which led to a suspicion of his sincerity.

"I am glad you are here," said Mrs. Gordon. "I wish to consult you about our plans for the future. You know, of course, that we are left with little or nothing."

"So I have heard," said the young man, in constrained tone.

"And we must, of course, make up our minds to be doing something. I have heard been a good speculation to marry Isabel. A that you have a vacancy in your store. Perhaps you would receive Charlie into it? I feel obliged to take him away from school."

"I am atraid he is too young for my purpose," said Gerald Rhodes, in rather a forbidding manner.

"How old a boy do you expect to get?"

"About fourteen." "Charlie is twelve."

"I-the fact is-I scarcely believe he would nswer."

"I believe you mentioned two months since." said Mrs. Gordon with justifiable indignation, "that you should like very much to have Charlie in your employ. But perhaps your feeling toward other members of the family have been affected by our change of circumstances. I am confident that Isabel will not wish you to consider yourself bound to her against your

"I was about to speak of that," said Gerald Rhodes, in a tone half of shame, half of determination. "I have been led to believe of late that we are not so well suited to each other as we supposed, and perhaps it would be well to sever the connection."

"I am quite of your opinion, Mr. Rhodes," said Isabel, who had just entered the house, and had heard the last words of the speaker, and I cannot be too grateful to the change of circumstances, bitter as it may be in other respects, which has revealed to me the true character of the man to whom I was about to sacrifice my life."

As she stood erect, with flashing eyes and flushed cheeks, looking down upon her recreant lover, he cowered beneath the glance, and stammered out that he wanted to do what was right, and hoped he had not hurt her feelings.

"You need not trouble yourself on that score, sir,'' said Isabel, proudly, ''nor could you have taken a more effectual method for dissipating whatever of regard I once had for you. For that I feel grateful to you."

Gerald Rhodes did not find it agreeable to re nain much longer.

"Well, I'm glad its over," muttered he as he eft the house. "I don't want to be tied to a beggar. When I marry I want to extend my business connection. How fortunate it was that I didn't marry last spring as I thought of doing. Then I couldn't have helped myself. Now I am well off with it. And yet she did ook handsome when she stood there looking at me. I wish things hadn't happened so, for I shan't soon meet with one that would have done more credit to my choice."

It was now necessary for the family to seek when they were called upon to bear another. It some employment. Isabel procured a school, was found that on settling up Mr. Gordon's at- which yielded her an income which, though ot large, was of essential service in procuring were left for the maintenance of his family. the family comforts. Charlie also obtained a In addition to this, though it was hardly place in a store, and he too was able to contribthought worth mentioning, there was a tract ute his share-while Mrs. Gordon took charge of the housekeeping, and did plain sewing. Mr. Gordon had purchased some years before Ot course they had moved into a smaller house and lived very frugally. Of course, too, they were obliged to submit to many privations, and Charlie's education was suspended. From this condition they were finally relieved, and, singularly enough, by Gerald Rhodes himself. As the reader's curiosity is no doubt excited by this statement, I will proceed without delay to detail the circumstances.

> In the course of business he was called to Chicago the spring after Mr. Gordon's decease. As this was the first time of his visit to this enterprising Western city, he of course had a curiosity to look about him and mark the evidences of its prosperity. His attention was called in the course of a morning walk to a large tract of land just outside the city.

"That land," he remarked, "will soon beome of great value."

"Yes," was the reply, "the city is fast reach ing it, and it will soon all be cut up for building lots. Five years hence and it will be worth: am confident, not far from a hundred thouand dollars."

"To whom does it belong?" inquired Gerald, with interest.

"If I am not mistaken it was purchased year ago for a mere trifle by a Mr. Gordon of your city. I was acquainted with the former owner, who regrets very much that he did not retain his hold upon it.

"Mr. Gordon !" exclaimed Gerald, starting.

"Yes; do you know him?" "I did formerly," said the young man, evasively.

Gerald Rhodes had now plenty to think about. He had no doubt in his own mind that this was the lot belonging to Mrs. Gordon, and it was very evident that she was entirely ignorant of its value. After all, it would have hundred thousand dollars in five years was no

trifle. It would at least treble his wealth. Then came the thought, "Perhaps I can yet win Isabel for my wife. I have always liked her and the only objection I had was her poverty. Now this is removed and I need feel no hesitation. I don't believe she will refuse me. great a catch to be given up."

Accordingly within two days after his arrival at home, he dispatched the following letter to

Isabel:

Dear Isabel:—I hope the former relations subsisting between us will permit me to address you in this manner. When some months since, we agreed to separate I did not know my own heart, nor how much you were endeared to me. I fancied that there was an uncongeniality, but I confess that it was a delusion. I have since found that I did not know myself. You will not, I hope, think that your change of circumstances had anything to do with influencing me. Fortunately I have enough to make it quite indifferent to me whether my wife has or has not any property: My chief desire is to find one whom I can esteem and love. Let me hope to receive a favorable answer, and that the old relations subsisting between us may be renewed.

Yours affectionately, Gerald Rhodes.
P. S.—There is a vacancy in my store, and I shall be happy to receive your brother Charlie into my employ. Isabel:

lie into my employ.

The amazement of Isabel on receiving this letter can scarcely be conceived. She did not tor a moment think of accepting the proposal which it contained. She had once lost confidence in Gerald Rhodes, and with her confidence and respect had vanished her love. Was it possible that he had so changed as this letter would seem to imply? Was it possible that. after all, he had been cured of the meanness which she supposed inherent?' She did not know, but even if her love had remained the change was too great and too sudden for her to credit without suspicion. Besides she had met another young man in every respect superior to Gerald Rhodes, except in wealth, for of this he had little, and she felt that she had ever truly loved until she met him. On the next day after his own letter had been sent Gerald Rhodes. received the following:

MR. GERALD RHODES—Sir:—I acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday in which you express desires to revive the relations existing between us before my father's detions existing between us before my father's decease. Since that time my feelings have entirely changed toward you, and I am led to doubt whether they were ever of such a character as to justify matrimony. I may add that I have pledged my faith to another, and the marriage will take place at an early day. You will see, therefore, that I am obliged to answer you in the negative. Nevertheless courtesy requires me to thank you for the preference you have indicated.

18ABEL GORDON.

P. S.—My brother is already in an excellent. P. S.-My brother is already in an excellent

"Confounded cool!" Gerald Rhodes mut tered discomfited, when he read this note. "So she is otherwise provided for and there's no chance for me to get possession of the land in that way. I must resort to something else."

It was not long before he devised another plan. It was this: He would propose to buy the land, which he could undoubtedly do for a small sum, as Mrs. Gordon could not be acquainted with its value. Thus he would get it without the incumbrance of a wife. It would not be prudent, however, for him to transact the business in person, since they would be likely to suspect him of some design in the affair, especially when they remembered his renewed proposal. He accordingly placed the matter in the hands of a lawyer, with these instructions:

"You are to offer one thousand dollars in the first place. If not accepted, gradually increase your offer. I authorize you to go as high as ten thousand, and will place the money in your hands. If they agree draw up the papers at once."

The next day Mrs. Gordon received a call from Erasmus Quill, attorney at law. "I am informed, madam," he said, "that

you have a lot of Western land in your posses-"My husband had such a lot and I retain it." 'Would you like to sell ?'

"If I could get a fair price," answered Mrs. Gordon. "I am authorized by a client to offer you a

housand dollars for it," said the lawyer. Mrs. Gordon had little acquaintance with business but she had shrewdness enough to perceive that if a thousand dollars was the first offer for the land, it must be worth a great deal more. She accordingly declined the prop-

"I will give you two thousand," said Mr. Quill. This confirmed her first thought. "Mr. Quill," said she, "will you oblige me by mentioning the utmost that your client author-

izes you to offer. Otherwise our conference closes." "Ten thousand dollars," said the lawyer with some hesitation.

"I will sell for that sum," said Mrs. Gordon. "Then we will draw up the papers at once,"

said Mr. Quill. In fifteen minutes the sale was effected and

A husband with fifty thousand dollars is too the money paid. With the deed in his pocket Gerald Rhodes again went out to Chicago, when what was his dismay to find that he had been misinformed—that the Gordon lot was situated five miles from the city, and was not worth five hundred dollars. In his cupidity he had overreached himself and Mrs. Gordon was the gainer. This piece of good fortune enabled Isabel to marry at once. Fortune has smiled upon her husband till even in a pecuniary view Isabel has done quite as well as if she had married Gerald Rhodes.

Origin of "He has an Ax to Grind."

We owe more of our common sayings and We owe more of our common sayings and pithy proverbs to Dr. Franklin than many of us think or know. We may say of one who flatters or serves us for the sake of some secret edish gain or favor: "He has an ax to grind," In the doctor's "memoirs" is the following story (much after the manner of the "whistle" story), which explains the origin of the phrase: Franklin says: When I was a little boy, I remember, one cold winter morning, I was accosted by a smiling man with an ax on his shoulder.

shoulder.

"My little boy," said he, "has your father a grindstone?"

"Yes, sir," said I.

"You are a fine little fellow," said he. "Will you let me grind an ax on it?"

Pleased with the compliment of "a fine little fellow." "O, yes, sir," I answered; "it is down in the shop."

"And will you, my man," said he, patting me on my head, "get me a little hot water?"

How could I refuse? I ran, and soon brought a kettle full.

"How could request a kettle full.
"How old are you, and what's your name?" continued he, without waiting for a reply.
"I'm sure you're one of the finest lads that ever I have seen. Will you turn a few min-

"The sare you're one of the most ever I have seen." Will you turn a few minutes for me?"

Tickled with the flattery, like a fool I went to work, and bitterly did I rue the day. It was almost tired to death. The school-bell rang, I could not get away. My hands were blistered, and it was not half ground. At length, however, the ax was sharpened, and the man turned to me with:

"Now, you little rascal, you've played the truant; now soud to school, or you'll get it."

Alas! thought I, it was hard enough to turn a grindstone this cold day, but now to be called a little rascal was too much. It sunk deep in my mind, and often have I thought of it since. When I see a merchant over-polite to his customers, begging them to take a little brandy, and throwing his goods on the counter, thinks I: "That man has an ax to grind."

When I see a man flattering the people, making great professions of liberty and prating loudly about economy, who is in private a tylant, methinks: Look out, good people, that fellow would see you turning a grindstone.

When I see a man hoisted into office by party

When I see a man hoisted into office by party

"Yes! yes!" cried Peach and Pear, at the same time, "how can we get out of it?"

"I have dug a large hole under the bottom board of the pen," said Plum, "and we can get out of the row, "and without another word board of the pen," said Plum, "and we can get out of the promise of the pen," said Plum, "and we can get out of the promise of the pen," said Plum, "and we can get out of the promise of the pen," said Plum, "and we can get out of the promise of the pen," said Plum, "and we can get out of the promise of the pen," said Plum, "and we can get out of the promise of the pen," said Plum, "and we can get out of the pen," said Plum, "and we can get out of the pen," said Plum, "and we can get out of the pen," said Plum, "and we can get out of the pen," said Plum, "and we can get out of the pen," said Plum, "and we can get out of the pen," said Plum, "and we can get out of the pen," said Plum, "an

When I see a man hoisted into office by party spirit, without a single qualification to render him either respectable or useful, alas! methinks: Deluded people, you are doomed for a season to turn the grindstone for a booby.

Benjamin Franklin attributed his success as public man, not to his talents or his powers a speaking—for these were moderate—but to his known integrity of character. "Hence it was," he says, "that I had so much weight with was," he says, "that I had so much weight with my fellow-citizens. I was but a bad speaker, subject to much hesitation in my choice of words, hardly correct in language, and yet I generally carried my point." Character cre-ates confidence in men in high station as well as in humble life. It was said of the first Em-peror Alexander of Russia, that his personal character was equivalent to a constitution. During the wars of the Fronde, Montaigne was the only man among the French gentry who kept his castle gates unbarred; and it was said of him, that his personal character was worth more to him than a regiment of horse. That character is power, is true in a much higher sense than that knowledge is power. Mind without heart, intelligence without conduct, cleverness without goodness, are powers in their way, but they may be powers only for mischief. We may be instructed or amused by them; but it is sometimes as difficult to admire them as it would be to admire the dexterity of a pickpocket, or the horsemanship of a highway man. Truthiulness, integrity and goodness—qualities that hang not on any man's breath—form the essence of manly character, or, as one of our old writers has it, "that inbred loyalty unto virtue which can serve her without a livery." When Stephen of Colonns fell into the hands of his base assailants, and they asked him in derision, "Where is now your fortress?" "Here," was his bold reply, placing his hand upon his heart. It is in misiortune that the character of the upright man shines forth with the greatest luster; and when all else fails, he takes stand upon his integrity and upon his courage.

"Help me out, Peach, "I sake the other pig.
"Why," said Plum, "you can take hold of one of my ears with your teeth, and Pear can take hold of the other, and then pull. Don't wouse," "Yes," said Peach, "I see. Come Pear, let's down and seized Plum's ears and began to pull. Up, up, came Plum, till he was about half way out, and then Pear let go, and Plum swung down, hanging by one ear, and Peach, unable to hold him up, also fell into the hole.

"What id you let gor for?" asked the other, and then pull. Don't what lime says."

"He yes," said Peach, "I see. Come Pear, let's down and seized Plum's ears and began to pull. Up, up, came Plum, till he was about half way out, and then pull. Don't what lime way, out and then hum and seized Plum's ear, and Peach, unable to character was equivalent to a constitution. During the wars of the Fronde, Montaigne was

A Berks county farmer has mowed with the same scythe for thirty-five years, 'tis said, and he expects to use it until he is no mower. A Western editor declares he is a whole team. We presume he is so, for he advertises in his paper—"Oats wanted at this office."

in his paper—"Oats wanted at this office."

The friendship of some people is like our shadow which keeps close to us while we walk in the sunshine, but deserts us the moment we pass into the shade.

POPPING THE QUESTION.—A bashful young man on his evening's visit to his dearly beloved caught up her cat, and fondling it a moment, said: "Possy, may I have your mistress?" The young lady replied: "Say yes, pussy."

Young Folks' Column.

Plum, Peach and Pear.

[For the Young Folks' Column.] Once upon a time, it matters little when, and in the State of Kansas, it matters little where (I use the words of Dickens somewhat modified), there lived three little pigs. One was named Plum, and he had a short tail, a short nose, short legs and a short body. One was named Peach, and he had a long nose, a long tail, long legs and a long body. One was named Pear, and his nose, tail, legs, and body were not so short as Plum's, nor so long as

Peach's. The farmer to whom these three little pigs belonged was a good man and gave them all the milk and other food that they wanted. One evening the farmer came out and gave them some milk. After they drank it Peach and Pear went to the heap of straw that composed their bed and laid down, but Plum did not come. They could hear him scratching and grunting, and at last Peach raised his head and

"Plum, what are you doing?"

"Plum, what are you doing?"
"Poing as I please," answered Plum, still scratching and grunting.
"Pear," said Peach, turning to his companion, "what do you think?"
"A good many things," answered Pear.
"Plum's mad," said Peach.
"If you had not been sticking that long nose of yours in his bustness, you would not have known it," said Pear, in cutting tones.
This was a home thrust to Peach as Pear expected it would be. Peach had a long nose, and he knew it, and did not like to have anything said about it. So he said:
"Pear, your nose is so short that you have to get down on your knees to drink out of the trough."
"And yours," said Pear, "is so long that you

with him.

"Now, what shall we do?" said Peach.

"Let's run a race," answered Plum. The other pigs assented, and away they went, Plum first, Peach second and Pear third.

"Ha! hat" laughed Plum, "you pigs can't run. I am—" at that moment he disappeared. Peach and Pear stopped, and looked around, Plum could not be seen.
"Where can he be?" asked Peach, anxiously.

"Where can he be?" asked Peach, anxiously. Before Pear could reply Plum's voice rose plaintively on the night air, crying: "Peach and Pear, help me out of this hole." "He's in that hole," said Peach, pointing towards a large hole as he spoke. "Let's try to

wards a large hole as he spoke. get him out." get him out."

They went up to the edge of the pit and looked in. There was poor Plum sitting on the bottom of the hole.

"Help me out, Peach," he cried.
"How can I?" asked the other pig.
"Why," said Plum, "you can take hold of one of my ears with your teeth, and Pear can take ho'd of the other, and then pull. Don't you see?"

"What's the matter?" cried Peach and Pear, at the same time.
"The dog's up there," exclaimed Pear, sinking down on the bottom of the pit.
At that moment the farmer reached down, and picking up Plum in his hands, carried him to the pen and put him in it. He then went back and got Peach and Pear, and put them in the pen also.
"My fine fellows, you can stay there the rest of the night," said the farmer, after he had filled up the hole Plum had dug; "I do not think you will get out of that pen again very soon." He then went away. The three little pigs did not want to wander any more that night, and laid right down and went to sleep. And that ended that night's adventure of Plum, Peach and Pear.

COUNCIL GROVE, Kansas.

COUNCIL GROVE, Kansa

The answer to Howard E. Rice's charade in last issue is "Royal George."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1877.

Batrons' Department.

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Saline county—no report.

9 Sulmer county—no report.
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 Loub.

14 Franklin county, Albert Long secretary, Le Loup.
15 Reno, Kingman and Barton counties, D. C. Tunnell master, Neitherland.
16 Cherokee county, Joseph Wallace master, J. L. McDowell secretary, Columbus.
17 Marion county, James W. Williams master, Wa lace Yates secretary, Peabody.
18 Johnson county, D. D. Marquis master, N. Zimmerman secretary, Stanley.
19 Wabaunsee county—no report.
20 Douglas county, V. L. Reece master, Geo, Y. Johnson secretary, Lawrence.
21 Neosho county, E. F. Williams master, Wm. George secretary, Erie.
22 Clay county, Henry Avery secretary, Wakefield.

darville.

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44 Nemahâ county, G. W. Brown master, Seneca. Atchison county, John Andrews master, G. M. Fuller secretary, Huron.

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W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Frank-John Missioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas State Françe, since the last session:

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George Y Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas county.
John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county.
John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county.
John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county.
John Kansas.
George F Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county.
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George F Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county.
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James W Williams, Peabody, Marion county.
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C S Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county.
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F F Williams, Erle, Neosho county.
J W Bunn, Rush Center, Rush county.
Geow Black, Olathe, Johnson county.
W J Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county,
W J Gampbell, Red Stone, Cloud county,
W J Gampbell, Red Stone, Cloud county,
W J Moore, Frankfort, Marshall county.
J M Bunn, Rush Center, Rush county.
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W J Kniller, Peace, Rice county.
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J H Bradd, Prairie Grove, Republic county.
A S Witzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.
N H Pietcher, Republican City, Clay county.
W H Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.
W H S Matthews, Senecs, Nemsha county.

From Lyon County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:-We are having copious howers, averaging about one a week. The corn ooks promising, where it was not drowned by high water. The fall wheat in Lyon county was almost a failure on account of rust; spring wheat tolerably good; oats good; stock of all kinds doing well; three-year-old steers are worth about thirty-four dollars per head; twoyear-olds, twenty-five dollars; one-year-olds, fifteen dollars; cows twenty-five to thirty dollars, and good calves, ten dollars per head.

Politics "all quiet on the Potomac." The Radicals say but little about the president's Southern policy. They keep mighty mum. They had better, especially those that are holding government offices. But who, in the name of humanity, will run the elections, now that the president has issued his famous order prohibiting government officers from bulldozing elections? This is a grave question, and has created no little consternation in the ranks of the office-holding fraternity. They dare not squeal, for fear of being decapitated. We thank God that we have at last got an independent president that cannot be trundled about by every one-horse politician that comes along. Let the office seek the man and not the man the office. This is independent doctrine, and the president is carrying it out in his orders No. 1, and we exhort all independent voters to assist him in carrying it out to the letter. Let us stand by him as long as he dares to do right. He has made a bold strike at the head of the serpent that has stalked abroad our land since

the days of Jackson, when he put forth the

edict that "to the victor belongs the spoils." Our grange is still jogging along this hot weather but with a slim attendance. The great railroad strike has almost suspended business in the way of shipping; hope things will go along in a few days. We fully sympathize with the workingmen as long as they do not resort to acts of violence. We think that labor should be protected against the encroachments of capital, but acts of violence and bloodshed should never be resorted to. We have said that a war between capital and labor is imminent in some shape or form and the ballot-box is the proper remedy. But it seems as though the laboring class cannot be taught the proper use of it. If the laboring class could be taught co-operation as a mass they could remedy all the evils that they complain of with the ballotbox and not be compelled to resort to violence. Ignorance is said to be the mother of crime, and so long as the masses remain in this state nothing but a large standing army, it seems will keep them in subjection. The moneyed power controls this country, not one denying the fact, and will continue to do so as long as the masses remain ignorant and will not combine for their own protection and learn to go to the polls and vote for men that will work

George secretary, Erie.

2 Clay county, Henry Avery secretary, Wake-field.

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

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

3 Mitchell county, S. N. Wood master, T. M. Worton secretary, Cottonwood.

4 Chase county, S. N. Wood master, T. M. Worton secretary, Cottonwood.

5 Chase county, J. Ohn Rehrig master, Miss Belle Bease secretary, Osage City.

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

2 Anderson county, J. Post master, R. L. Row accretary, Welda.

3 Office county, J. Post master, R. L. Row accretary, Burlington.

4 Noell secretary, Burlington.

5 Duniphan county, M. D. Rippey master, S. W. Hinkley secretary, Severance.

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

7 Orease secretary, Jewell Center.

8 Jefferson county, M. A. Griffin master, P. Cressee secretary, Oskaloosa.

8 Grange, No. 225, met on the farm of John Saxton, on the Wakarusa, to break up some land to put in wheat, on Tuesday the 31st day of July. We had thirteen teams plowing and to put in wheat, on Tuesday the 31st day of July. We had thirteen teams plowing and to put in wheat, on Tuesday the 31st day of July. We had thirteen teams plowing and to put in wheat, on Tuesday the 31st day of July. We had thirteen teams plowing and to put in wheat, on Tuesday the 31st day of July. We had thirteen teams plowing and to put in wheat, on Tuesday the 31st day of July. We had thirteen teams plowing the good sisters of said grange were in the school-house in the grove where in You will hear from us again when we meet to Yours fraternally, seed the land. SUPERINTENDENT.

> EDITOR SPIRIT :- In the article on "Broomcorn" in your paper of July 26th, are a few typographical errors that need correction. In the 14th and 21st lines from the top, say from getting crooked and some may get crooked and not "worked." And instead of saying the seed formation should be taken off by a "sharp knife" say taken off by a scraper, and by a scraper I mean a cylinder run by a horse power; and instead of calling our post-office Wonicon say Wonoivu. The threshers are again separating the grain

from the chaff. Spring wheat and oats are fine, fall wheat only 2 to 10 bushels per acre. Corn, broom-corn, tobacco and potatoes doing all that could be desired.

A. VARNER. Fraternally yours, WONCIVU, Kans., August 6, 1877.

Tribute of Respect.

Died, of cancer, June 28, 1877, at her home in Pairmount township, Leavenworth county, Kan-as, Mrs. Jerusha Taylor, in the sixty-fifth year

of her age.

WHEREAS, The Great Master above, in His Divne wisdom, has called from our midst Sister Taylor; therefore, be it Resolved, by Fairmount Grange, That by her death we have lost a good and inithiul worker, the community an honorable and upright weman, and her only son an affectionate mother. Resolved, That we can assure her son of our heartfelt sympathy, yet believing that though she has left him to mourn her loss, we should be thankful that her sufferings are at an end. Resolved, That we request the publication of the above tribute in the SPIRIT OF KANSAS. By order of the grange.

By order of the grange.

MRS. M. PAGE,
MRS. A. BAKER,
MRS. C. DEUEL,

The members of Healdsburg Grange; Cal., having successfully established their grange store, are now erecting, and have nearly completed, a fire-proof warehouse on their lots along the railroad, which will be capable of storing 4,000 tons of grain.

Some of the Weaknesses of Co-opera-

The title of my paper might very properly be challenged. It is hardly lair to charge a principle with the faults of its exponents; but as so-operation is only an abstract idea apart from its existence in the practices of men, and in the institutions which they have created, we may regard it as an objective reality, having just those qualities, excellences, and imperiections with which its parents have endeaded in the proposed of the great in the proposed of the great in the period of its greated, too, to speak of the like period of its greated, too, to speak of the like period of its greated, too, to speak of the like period of its greated, they are the period of the greated of inquiry than the other. Besides, it cannot be supposed that co-operators are divisible into two classes those who do right by co-operation, and those who do wrong. There are sheep and there are goats among us no doubt, but I imagine there is a great herd of creatures who may be regarded as occupying a place in the economy of nature between these two. All these contribute by their actions to make co-operation was it is. I speak, then, of ste weaknesses, and lay the blame of them upon co-operators generally, leaving each one to judge himself; and to acknowledge such guiltiness as he may fogulated the season of these washesses, and lay the blame of the major considerable number of those who are engaged in it show a desire to "rest and be thankful." Perfect health prompts one to labor always. It is a sign of comparative infirmity when even old warriors want to lay down their arms. But these, at least, who have "borne the burden and heat of the day," may be pardoned for reiting, and their reit mensurable to rest appears, but on the other characteristics when a desire to "rest and be thankful." Perfect health prompts one to labor always. It is a sign of comparative infirmity when even old warriors want to lay down their arms. But these, at least, who have "borne the burden and heat of the day," may be perdoned for the propose of the second lay

unde of their working prothers of the samints of the content of inage the content of inage the content of inage the content of inage that the content of inage in the content tion of mankind.

Another dreadful infirmity with which cooperation is afflicted is that conceit of imagoperation which makes us lancy that we

their fellow co-operators, whose ignorant dis-regard of knowledge makes them so hard to labor with, and so difficult to move along any sound co-operative way. We must try to do away with this weakness; self-defense dictates the necessity, for otherwise it will do away with us.

the necessity, for otherwise it will do away with us.

With this may be classed the kindred weakness which takes the form of an excess of confidence in professions of co-operative faith, and which exhibits too little appreciation of the value of practical knowledge and real ability, whether accompanied by belief in the principles of co-operation or not. This is a besetting sin" of co-operation. We who have to compete with competition and that often embittered because we seek to deprive it of its sting, commit the unpardonable blunder of placing men in positions for which they are altogather unfit, because they pronounce our password properly—a recommendation truly if it were in addition to what else is required, but never to be accepted in place of the qualities which are needful to the efficient discharge of the duties such a one might undertake. Let us insist that our servants shall be co-operators if you will, and possibly there are among us, us insist that our servaints shall be co-operators if you will, and possibly there are among us, if we are well sifted, those who would adorn every place we have to fill; but let us also insist upon the possession of talents and special qualifications for the work to be done, of the sist upon the possession of talents and special qualifications for the work to be done, of the highest order, such as will assure success to us and our friends, and command the respect even of our foes. I can easily believe that when a man is powerfully moved by the spirit which should actuate a co-operator in his work, he will speedily acquire the technical knowledge and practical skill which any given task requires. I would afford every facility for the training of genuine co-operators in whatever branch of business such might elect to follow; but I would have it clearly understood that the movement cannot afford the expensive apprenticeships which those serve who acquire an occupation and ruin an enterprise. We must prefer the non-co-operator who can do his work, to the true believer who will only mar it. The tendency to do otherwise is a weakness against which it will be well for us to be upon our guard.

ness against which it will be well for us to be upon our guard.

There is a weakness attaching to co-operation which lukewarm friends and open enemies say is a constitutional destect; one that careful nursing may keep from causing death, but which will always make it incapable of rivaling the achievements of individual firms. It is said there are times when success depends absolutely upon promptness; upon decision; is said there are times when success depends absolutely upon promptness; upon decision upon action following swift upon thought, and thought keeping pace with circumstance. Cooperation, which trusts itself to managers, who operation, which trusts tself to managers, who themselves are managed by a committee, who cannot be got together, however urgent the necessity under half a day, will never be equal to those seasons in which dispatch insures profit, and delay is paid for with inevitable

to those seasons in which dispatch insures profit, and delay is paid for with inevitable loss.

If co-operation was unable to make any other arrangements than these by which such events as loss from hesitation are possible, there is no doubt that we should labor under a disadvantage, as compared with those who believe in the free competitive plan. But I am persuaded that this is a weakness which only needs to be recognized in order to be remedied—the remedy being the entrusting with certain discretionary powers the officers and servants of our societies, upon whose vigilance and efficiency our success depends. This is not the place for details; it is enough if we can believe that here is a weakness, not constitutional nor chronic, but temporary and acquired, which judicious treatment can entirely remove.

With the mention of one other weakness I shall have done. We appeal too constantly to the merely mercenary motives which actuate men. You know it is not necessary that all the working people of the country should become co-operators, in order that those who hare so, may reap the benefits of co-operation. If our organization was compact enough, and we labored to perfect arrangements for our own employment, we could have very speedily nearly all that co-operation can bestow. We need not, therefore, seek to bring people in by holding out promises that are as likely to attract a wretched miser as the honest, hearty laborer whom we desire to win. Let us advocate our cause, because it is the way, not live without work, but to secure for work its proper rewards; because by it we can ourselves command, without depriving others of the boon, the means of intellectual culture—the chief of which is for intellectual culture—the chief of which is

the risk of being thought very material (surely there is no brother or sister who would apply to me the coarse epithet "gormandizer"). I will say that my education has been promoted more through the suppers than through the question box. But then we have been eating suppers longer than we have been eating and answering questions, and can do best what we are most accustomed to doing. We see want; we see work in our grange. Let us plan with our heads and work with our hands. There is work in various directions and consequently work in all. Let us not work for a living merely, but rather exhaust our living by working; then shall we return our various talents with usury. ing; them she with usury.

The Work to Do.

The Work to Do.

Meeting a very intelligent farmer who is also an active and influential member of the grange, recently, we fell into a conversation with him in regard to the condition and prospect of the order. He admitted that the success of the movement was essential to the restoration of the prosperity of farmers and of the country at large, and he should continue to do all in his power to promote that success. But he was a little despondent. "Look," said he, "at the power which the town 'rings' still hold over the farmers. Why, sir, they are controlling the great body of farmers to-day, notwithstanding the teachings of the grange, which should long since have made them intelligent, self-reliant, independent in spirit, and freed them from this slavish bondage; they still submit to be robbed and imposed upon by merchants; they still wrangle with each other and put themselves, their families and their property in the hands of lawyers who too often turn them loose, bankrupt in character and fortune; they allow the professional office-seeker to use them as a general does his army, they subscribe for and read newspapers that are hostile to the grange and which are known to be controlled by lawyers, merchants and office-seekers, thus building up with the proceed of their toil the very power that is used to keep them disorganized, poor and ignorant. Before we can have that prosperity in the grange, that earnest, intelligent co-operation which our best and most patriotic farmers so earnestly desire and have been laboring for years to secure, the great mass of tarmers must study the principles and purposes of our organization; subscribe for and read grange journals that they may learn what the order is doing throughout the country; cut loose from the corrupt politicians and office-seekers; withdraw their support from the political press which is owned and controlled by the town 'rings;' keep their property out of the clutches of the lawyers by compromising their difficulties among themselves or in the grange; abando ron's Helper.

Farmers and Swindlers.

In our travels among Patrons nothing causes us more surprise than the accounts we hear of the manner in which farmers are being constantly swindled by frauds of all kinds, patentially were accounts at a like the many stricts. the manner in which farmers are being constantly swindled by frauds of all kinds, patentright men, agents, etc. All the many tricks and traps that have been exposed in the past do not seem to prevent the new devices and plans for obtaining money from those who earn it so hard, from continually finding victims. We saw a statement some time since that, at a low estimate, \$500,000 is taken yearly from the pockets of the farmers of Ohio, by direct fraud and imposition; and from evidence we are constantly coming across we believe it a low estimate. We could give dozens of instances to prove it; every neighborhood has competent witnesses upon the matter. At a town in Ohio, a few days since, the cashier of a bank, in conversation, stated that within three weeks he had bought from some peddlers of cloth, who had been "working" that country, the notes of farmers to the amount of over \$9,000, buying the notes at a discount of thirty per cent. the bank thus clearing about \$2,000 in the transaction, to say nothing of what those making the sales cleared. All Patrons ought to know the cloth swindle. Buy no cloth of swindlers who represent some bankrupt firm. How often we come across instances in which a prominent farmer, yes, we are sorry to say it, sometimes a Patron, is paid five dollars a day to ride around the country and introduce the agent to the "responsible" farmers, so that he (the agent or patent-right man) can first swindle them, then get their notes, sell them, and leave for fresh fields and pastures new. Patrons, don't lend a helping hand and knowingly wrong or defraud a brother or sister of the Order.—Ex.

We find these two grange items in the last issue of the Oxford (Sumner county). Independent: "Hon. J. T. Stevens, of Lawrence, editor and proprietor of the Spirit, and State lecturer of the Patrons of Husbandry, arrived the county of Monday and addressed the county.

Kansas State News.

IT is said that eight hundred Kentuckians will colonize near Salina.

THE Kansas Legislature goes to the mountains, on an excursion, about the 14th of August.

An organized band of horse thieves are sus pected to have their headquarters in Crawford

DICEINSON county has a buffalo hunter, named Mr. Warnock who has killed as high as six hundred and fifty-eight in one winter.

Hon. S. C. Pomeroy's farm in Atchison county, will be sold on or about the middle of August. The debt is \$10,000, in favor of H. H. Miller.

An Osage county farmer has a field of sixty acres of corn, which he says will average eighty bushels per acre. We hope he will not be disappointed.

A "BEAN CLUB" has been organized in Osage county, the object of which is for the farmers who belong to secure good prices for their beans. EARLY stirring, or early plowing, is the

thing for big yields of wheat is a conclusion pretty generally arrived at by a majority of our farmers who have had the most experience. In Topeka, the other day, a woman named

Mrs. Harris attempted to commit suicide by taking two ounces of laudanum. Medical attendance reached her just in time to save her THE St. Marys Times says: "Quite a revo

lution has taken place in Alma. On Sunday last one saloon closed, and on Monday the new operations on the salt works were opened with

THE Kansas annual conference of the Methodist Protestant church will be held at Fowler's hall, Emporia, commencing Wednesday, September 12, 1877. R. Baker, the president for Kansas, will preside.

SAYS the Advance : "A Nemaha county farm er found a new born infant on his doorstep the other morning labeled 'Samuel J. Tilden.' The granger said it was a plain case of 'bulldozing' and the little S. J. T. was 'counted out' by a large majority."

ACCORDING to the Sumner County Press, a little son of A. H. Melrose, who lives a half mile south of Sunny Slope, was bitten by a rattlesnake on Tuesday of last week, and died in two hours. He was bitten on the arm and knee. This is the first death resulting from a snake bite since the settlement of the county. The child was about two years old.

IT is reported that during the strike in Kansas City a plot was on foot to destroy the Kansas City bridge. The plan of the strikers was to fire a train of freight cars and then run it upon the bridge, and thus destroy it. But before the scheme was consumated the strikers took fright. The plot was discovered and the leader now lies behind iron bars.

SAYS the Junction City Union : "We are informed by J. P. Campbell, our newspaper neighbor at Clay Center, that recently on a branch of Chapman's creek near Clay and Ottawa county line, a valuable vein of coal has been discovered, at the depth of about twentyfive feet. The owner of the property is putting in curbing, and proposes to develop it.' &

THE Wichita Eugle says: "A herd of Texas ponies, while being driven from the prairie to one of the corrals in the city, became stampeded and ran at a frightful speed, not stopping for gardens, fences or anything else. A little the large drops of rain began to fall and they grandchild of E. T. Williamson, about twenty months old, playing in the street at the time, run over and trampled to death by them."

BREMER items in Kansas Chief: "The strike has been very disastrous to the industries of this community. Over 15,000 bushels of corn, that would have been on the road to market by this time, is now in cribs, waiting to be shelled -all for the want of transportation. Over fifty men and half as many teams were thrown out of employment in one day, for want of

ACCORDING to the Cowley County Telegram freighter camped near El Paso on Monday night, July 18th, heard what he supposed to be heavy drops of rain or hall falling, but to his surprise found them live toads, falling thick and fast upon the ground, in the bed of his wagon, in his camp fire, and everywhere. They fell with a heavy spat, but were soon on their feet jumping around as though nothing had happened.

THE St. Peter (Minn.) Tribune says: "A swarm of grasshoppers, supposed to have flown from Kansas, recently appeared in the town of Orion, Oakland county, Mich., and are devouring everything in their path. About 2,000 acres of growing crops have been destroyed by them within a few days. Their first choice in food is clover, and oats, but they take in anything they can get with surprising readiness, even mullen stalks."

THE Emporia News says: "The fact is, the field, the orchard, the tree and the vine, have all done well this year, and there is no class of people so well situated, so independent of the general business depression, as the cultivator of the soil. While every other interest seems depressed beyond revivification, the farming interest is rising. Considering the prices of all articles of import, the prices he obtains for everything are good, and he receives the cash. The farming interest here is the basis of everything else, and compared with the depressing

ence. J. Emmerson was shot twice by S. L.

Vansandt, one ball taking effect just above the right knee, shattering the bone, the other penetrated the flesh of the left thigh. There is difficulty in harmonizing the stories of those who were near by at the time of the occurrence, and we shall not attempt to give any statement of the occurrence until it shall be brought out in evidence. The parties met in front of Fre-wert's store about noontime, and the shooting was done after Vansandt had received severe blows from Emmerson, The wounded man was taken to Mr. Newton's, where attention and medical treatment was at once rendered."

ONE day last week, says the Eureka Herald, little girl aged about eleven years, daughter of Robert Loy, was out on the prairie riding a pony, when seeing a wolf, she gave chase. She unbuckled one side of the bridle rein, which fortunately had a rather heavy buckle, and guiding her horse with a single rein, she commenced beating the wolf over the head with the buckle. Getting up with the beast she would dismount and tackle him until he turned to attack her when she would remount and renew the chase. In this way she rau the wolf down and finally killed him. During the conflict the wolf in his desperation bit the pony's legs slightly several times. This little girl should have a special bounty on that wolf scalp, and deserves the first premium on equestrianism. This wolf has been busy for some time with several others in killing lambs belonging to Mr. Loy.

THE Kansas State Board of Agriculture, through Secretary Gray, sends out this week its quarterly report for the months of April, May and June. In many respects it is the most complete summary get issued. The conditions of crops and farm animals for each county in the State are given, as also the fruit prospect, the per cent. and average yield of wheat, rye, flax, barley, oats and fruit, and the comparative average with 1875 and 1876. It also contains diagrams, showing increase of different animals for a series of years, maps showing rain belts and illustrations of nine kinds of apples, viz.: The Carolina Red June, Early Harvest, Fall Pippins, Maiden's Blush, Rambo, Winesap, Ben Davis, Rawles Gennet and Jona-Sedgwick county, for a six-year-old ranks high in all particulars, and no disease among her domestic animals or fowls, worth noticing. The report is excellent and interesting in all particulars.

THE Ellsworth Reporter tells the following sad story: "On Friday, July 27, there were four persons killed by lightning near the head of Blood creek, near the north line of Barton county. The family consisted of father, mother, and six children, aged from six months to ten years; two girls and four boys. Strange to say, the mother, two boys and one girl were killed; the father, two boys and one girl were left. The circumstances were as follows: Their name was Barnette; they came from Nebraska, settled on the claim where they were killed, on Thursday. The day before they erected a kind of tent by setting poles in a circle and bringing them together at the top and covering them with grass. They were permitted to enjoy their new home but one night together, and without the slightest thought of what was just ahead, were looking forward into the future when they would have a pleasant home and be in better circumstances, and while they were sitting outside their new but cheaply constructed hovel, talking about the future, they saw the cloud arise which brought the missile of death to their new home. They watched it with intense interest as they were not prepared for rain or storm; but presently thought they would fare better inside. The mother took the babe and entered, the children all following; the mother seated herself upon the ground with the babe upon her lap and the two boys at her back; the father, who was the last to go in, as he stooped to enter saw them alive for the last time, for at that instant the charge of electricity came and he with all the rest fell unconscious. The father says the first thing he realized after stooping to enter the hovel was his eldest remaining boy aged about eight years old, shaking him and asking him if he was killed, too. He opened his eyes to behold his wife, with whom he had been conversing freely a few moments before, and one-half of his children lying silent in death. The dead were removed about four miles south to Mr. Scott's through the drench ing rain soon after they were killed, which was between three and four o'clock p. m., and were buried in a new cemetery near that

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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 defle 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, eto., 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 semedy I could hear oi. Finally I learned of the Centaur-Liniment. The first three bottles enabled me to walk without my orutches. I am mending rapidly. I think your Liniment simply a marvel."

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

The Centaur Liniment, Yellow Wrap-per, is intended for the tough fibers, cords and muscles of horses, mules and animals. READ! READ!

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

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

It makes very little difference whether the case "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.

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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, Feerishness, Disorders of the Bowels and Stomacl Complaints, nothing is so effective, It is as pleas ant to take as honey, costs but 35 cents, and can be had of any druggist.

This is one of many testimonials: "CORNWALL, Lebanon Co., Pa., March 17, 1874.

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

"L. A. ENDERS, M. D."

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

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Leis' Vegetable Cathartic Pills.

These Pills are unsurpassed for LIVER COMPLAINTS, SICK HEADACHE, JAUNDICE,
COSTIVENESS, PAINS IN THE HEAD AND
LIMBS, SOUR STOMACH, TORPID CONDITIONS, &c., expelling morbid matter from the
system, and bringing the LIVER and secretive
functions into HEALTHY ACTION. They can be
taken at any time, without regard to diet or drink,
as they are purely vegetable. Age will not impair
them, as they are so combined as to always readily dissolve in the stomach. In small doses they
are afterative and gently laxative, but in larger
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Price 25 Cents per box, or five for one dollar.
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and will give \$1,000 for a case it will not benefit. A bottle sent free to all addressing J. E. DIBBLEE, Chemist. Office, 1856 Broadway, New York.



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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

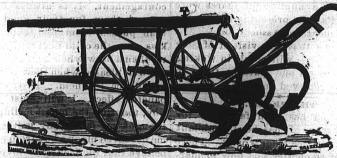
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which is acknowledged the best device in use for raising it out of and forcing into the ground at will. Its perfect and accurate drop enables both dropper and driver to see the corn while dropping. Farmers call and see the Quincy before buying. If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

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Manufacturers and Dealers in



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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,

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AND AGENT FOR

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Consignments Solicited.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1877.

MASTER JONES AT LAWRENCE. At last the farmers and Patrons of Kansas are having an opportunity to hear the first officer in the order of Patrons of Husbaudry. According to previous arrangement, Hon. John T. Jones, master of the National Grange, is spending the present week in Kansas filling the appointments which had dressed a large and enthusiastic audience in Liberty hall, in this city. The ly of farmers and their families from the wood: Douglas and adjoining counties, though occasionally, here and there throughout in place by a strong and elastic strip of the hall, could be seen a lawyer, a merchant or a politician; these were in attendance, no doubt, more out of curi- of tea. This latter article is sufficientosity to see what the meeting would ly soft and elastic to answer a good puramount to than to learn what was be- pose. This bark must be wound round ing done in this country towards the the buds closely and firmly enough to advancement and education of our agbeing presented, and even the curious expand. In two or three weeks the ones were surprised to learn that the buds will have commenced to adhere

The principal theme of Judge Jones' millions of dollars had been saved by it Two or three hours' work, at the right farming districts of England and length of its success in England; how to the co-operators, and now that such season, will give to the farmer a supply France. a vast amount had been accumulated of this delicious fruit every year that how they desired to do business direct is favorable to its growth. with the farmers of America by loaning them their surplus capital at a low rate of interest on long time. How this money may be obtained from the English co-operators Kansas Patrons have been informed, and it now only remains for them to step forward and do their part when they may receive the benefits home unpleasant. Still mistakes are of this generous offer. The address was a long one, and was replete with good words for the farmer and Patron. We harshness of demeanor on the part of

At the close of Judge Jones' address, State Master Sims came forward and spoke briefly and encouragingly of the work that is being done in Kansas by the grauge. Of co-operation he said: stores that have been established in Kansas, and run on the Rochdale plan, I know of only three instances where failures have occurred, and these failed not because the plan was not a good one, but because of mismanagement. Where a good man has been at the head a large and prosperous business has been done."

State Lecturer Stevens closed the extaken by Patrons present in the Kansas State Co-operative Association.

We believe that this visit of Master Jones to Kausas will result in waking our Patrons up and putting them to work with renewed energy.

THE PEACH.

This season has been favorable for the peach crop. It has been abundant and tolerably free from worms. There ket. We see many specimens not only of a large size but of an excellent

quality. If the peach tree can be protected from the severe cold of the winter and the early frosts of spring, it is pretty sure to yield abundantly.

We think our farmers who have had a taste of this season's fruitage, will be led to prize more highly the fruit and give more attention to raising it. Now is the season for budding. The process of budding is simple and easy. The stock into which the bud is to be inserted must be of the present year's growth, and every way healthy and viggreatest freedom, then is the time to bud. Cut off twigs from the tree whose fruit you wish to propagate, remove the leaves leaving a stem some quarter of an inch long. If the buds are not to be immediately used, the twigs should be wrapped in cloth or moss, and moistened with water to preserve their freedness. When the work is serve their freedness to the fiesh, monotonous, this afternoon, doing great damage to this afternoon, doing great damage to this afternoon, doing great damage to the twineyards the corn and fruit. In the vineyards the corn an orous. When the bark peels with the quarter of an inch long. If the buds are not to be immediately used, the twigs should be wrapped in cloth or moss, and moistened with water to preserve their freshness. When the work is ready to be done, take a small knife, keen as a razor, and cut out the bud smooth and clean, leaving but a small particle of wood in the eye. The bud particle of the graph wood is interally covered with the graph wood of the vines."

A DISPATCH from the City of Mexible the graph wooked off the vines."

A DISPATCH from the City of Mexible the graph wooked off the vines."

A DISPATCH from the City of Mexible the Russians are no longer on this side of the Russians are no longer on this side of the Russians are no longer on this side of the Russians are no longer on this side of the Russians are no longer on this side of the Russians are no longer on this side of the Russians are no longer on this side of the Russians are no longer on this storate.

A disparation or pleasant exercise of the Russians are no longer on

should be barely an inch long; threequarters of an inch would be suitable as to length. In the smoothest part of the stock near the bottom cut a slip an inch in length, and at the top make a transverse cut leaving the slits in the form of the letter T. With a small, thin piece of smooth bone or wood, just peel up the edges of the bark at the top of the slit and then insert the bud, gently pressing it down to its proper place. been made for him by State Master Care must be taken not to bruise the Sims. On Monday, Master Jones ad- bud or to injure the bark at the place of insertion. The bark must peel so freely that the slight pressure of the gathering was made up almost entire- bud downwards will separate it from

The bud in its place it must be kept bark from the linden tree, or from the woven sacks that come around chests cover the whole length of the slit and address was co-operation. He spoke at bands may then be loosened, and in a week or two more entirely removed.

TREAT KINDLY THE BOYS AT HOME. Parents do not intend to treat their boys on the farm unkindly. There may be exceptions, but as a general rule both father and mother love their children and would not willingly do anything to alienate their feelings, or make often made. There is not unfrequently a lack of sympathy, a coarseness and will publish it in full in a few weeks. parents which causes irritation, and makes the boys; particularly regard home with aversion.

Boys may be rude, reckless or stubborn, yet they always appreciate affection. They will yield to gentle treat-"Of the large number of co-operative ment when harsh words and heavy blows have no influence over them except to harden. From a long and somewhat varied experience we have never known a boy to become an outcast, and live a hardened, sinful life, who had the instruction and influence of a thoroughly kind-hearted, judicious and loving mother. A querulous, fault-finding tone, a propensity to indulge in scolding, a fretfulness of spirit manifested ercises of the day in a few remarks urg- in every instance of deviation of the ing the Patrons to treasure in their child from the line of right, stirs up a memory what had been told them on rebellious feeling, and acts like a slow this occasion, and to lose no time in tak- poison on moral character. A cheerful eration. A subscription sheet was presented and a number of shares were sented and a number of shares were sented and a number of shares were couragement. It is always better to and killed in a northern suburb of this reward them for their good actions than punish them for their bad. A than punish them for their bad. A kiss when the child does well is far better than a blow when he does ill. Boys are well pleased when their parents put confidence in them. Distrust has a baneful effect. I will trust you, my boy, tones up the moral feelings. The thought, my father, my mother, trusts me has saved many a boy from ruin. We is much of the better sort now in mar- believe that the feeling of love and respect towards their parents has very strong root in the heart of most boys. If this feeling can be kept alive by conmanifestations of affectionate regard, and a never failing love, a noble and manly life will generally be the result.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- We said in your last week's paper, under the head of Bad Luck," that something else was wanting beside knowledge to make farming a success. There is need of a says: plication of our knowledge to the details of work.

And here is the practical difficulty.

enter largely into its execution. If we are compelled to work, if we are forced to do a kind of work for which we have a repugnance, there can be no great amount of freedom in what we do. If hunger, or the fear of hunger drives us to our work, if we work from the necessity of the case, because we must or starve, then the element of slavery enters largely into our work. We are driven to it by some hard master, by some outward compulsion.

The artist who is painting a landscape, does not spread his colors on the canvas because he must, because he is driven to his work like a slave; he paiuts from the love of his art, from free choice. He comes to his work, not in a languid way, not reluctantly; but is drawn to it with a strong attractive

force amounting almost to a passion.

Now the farmer is not a painter of a landscape, he is the maker of one. Is he so void of imagination and ideality that he is unable to throw into his work all the best forces of his nature? Has not the farmer, too, as well as the artist, an eye for beauty? Has he not a taste for the proper and artistic grouping of forms and colors in his landscape? If the farmer can be brought to appreciate the picturesque and beautiful as well as the useful arrangement and cultivation ricultural population. But as the speak-er proceeded the attention of every list-ener was closely drawn to the subject band, but be left in sight and free to farm, or many continuous farms, under a high state of cultivation, adorned farmers of America are accomplishing so much for themselves.

The principal theme of Judge Jones' as it would in its natural state; the work and newfort extra of cultivation, adorned with orchard and meadow, woodland and lawn, pasturage and field, shady walks and handsome gardens. It is this high and perfect state of cultivation, this artistic grouping of natural objects that gives such a charm to the gland is no doubt a bad system for the laborer, but it promotes high culture, great productiveness and varied beauty f landscape.

In our next article we will speak of system in farm work a subject more practical than ideal. J. S. B.

INDEPENDENT GREENBACK STATE CONVENTION.

There will be a State convention of the Independent Greenback party at Wyandotte, Kansas, on Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1877, at 10 a.m., for the purpose of transacting such business as may properly come before the convention, and taking such action in regard to the more perfect organization of the party in the State as may be deemed necessary by the convention. Every county is entitled to six delegates, and no earnest greenback men will be excluded. Let every county be represented. Gen. Cary and Brick Pomeroy have been invited to be present. The time being the week of the Kansas City fair, all railroads give reduced rates. U. F. SARGENT, Ch'n.

S. H. Downs, Sec'y.

GENERAL NEWS.

A TELEGRAM from Murphysboro, N. C., of Monday night, says: "The main building of the Wesleyan female col-lege burned last night. Loss \$75,000; insurance \$30,000."

SPECIAL dispatches to London re port that the village of Garnze, Prussia, has been destroyed by fire, and 800 persons rendered homeless; and that the town of Seeudsvall, Sweden, has been almost totally burned.

SAYS a dispatch from Terre Haute, country. At this hour the cause of the murder is a mystery."

A NEW YORK dispatch of the 6th says: "The Morton house stables, at Indian Harbor, Connecticut, were destroyed by an incendiary early this morning. Thirty-six horses and a large number of carriages, belonging for the most part to New Yorkers, were consumed. Loss over \$40,000. The hostlers escaped by leaping from the win-

A ST. Louis dispatch of Monday is as follows: "Saint Boniface hospital, under the management of several sissiderate and tender treatment, by the ters of the Franciscan order, situated in South St. Louis, some seven miles from here, caught fire about eleven

thorough, painstaking, energetic ap- rived here to-day from the Yellowstone. She reports all quiet on the upper Missouri. Navigation on the Yellowstone is good. Nearly all the boats in the upper river trade will be down

enerals Laza, Altamarano, Loaz and tion. Vilez have offered their services to the have been accepted.'

SAYS a telegram from Council Bluffs, Iows, of the 6th inst.: "A terrific wind and rain storm passed over this city at an early hour this morning. So far as can be learned, no particular damage was done except at the deaf and dumb institution, three miles south of town. A new wing in process of completion, 120 by 52 feet in size, and three stories high, was leveled to the first story. A portion of the material was carried a distance of a mile. Loss about \$15,000, which will fall on the contractor, the building not having been formally accepted by the State."

On Friday night last, says a telegram from Memphis, Tenn., Deputy United States Marshals Harris and Peebles were sent by Gen. Patterson, collector of this district, to seize the tobacco factory of J. O. Burton, in Henry county, Tenn., some twenty miles north of Paris. They had two men and a driver with them, and seized the factory, and began loading their wagon, when sud-denly they were surrounded by twen-ty-five armed men and ordered to unload the wagon, some of the despera-does insisting on killing the officers, who were forced to abandon the work and leave.

A GREEN BAY, Wis., special says "The farming village of Eaton, Carwin county, Wis., about fifteen miles east of this city, has been totally destroyed by fire. The forest has been burning for five weeks, the fire extending many miles in every direction, de stroying many million feet of timber and thousands of dollars in other property. Some twenty-five families were burned out in Eaton, losing everything they possessed. A large number o animals were roasted alive. One family is stated to have perished in the flames, and four other families are missing. Great suffering exists among the homeless poor."

ADVICES from India state that the harvest prospects are somewhat improved, but severe distress will probably continue for some months longer. There is considerable anxiety in Southern India. An appeal to the British public, issued by a public meeting in Madras, says the rain fall continues to be insufficient. A population of 20,-000,000 is affected, and numbers are absolutely depending on charity. In Madras presidency alone 1,750,000 persons daily receive assistance. Mortality is increasing. The distress is now reaching the better classes, and the pressure will continue till crops are gathered in January. The necessity for assistance s most urgent.

ADVICES from Havana say: "Rumors are current that Jouvellar will resign, and be superseded by Gen. Blanco. Gen. Martinez Campos has sent dispatches to the king explaining the blessing of peace." situation of the campaign, and stating that the insurgents are so well supplied with information by spies, and their facilities for disbanding when pursued are such, that it takes five hundred soldiers to look after ten insurgents. General Campos therefore requires 50,-000 more troops to crush the insurrection. He further says that the insurgents will only surrender on receiving their independence, and recommends the Spanish government to adopt one proposition or the other."

THE following was telegraphed from Washington on the 6th inst.: "C. W. Riggold, United States appraiser at New Orleans, and C. J. Barker, at Port-their vast empire, whether they be Moland, Maine, have been suspended with

the view of a reduction of the force. "No official advices have been received here that the American flag had been hoisted at Samoa and allegiance tendered to this country. Later re-ports from Samoa contradict the statement of a parliamentary crisis there.

"The Spanish government, on Satur day, deposited with the secretary of State \$30,000, being interest on the invested amount of American claims upon the Spanish government, and distri-bution is to be made to claimants by the secretary of State."

THE following crop news comes from Keckuk, Iowa: "A complete report of the condition of the crops throughout the Des Moines valley, extending from in South St. Louis, some seven miles from here, caught fire about eleven o'clock this morning and for want of water was totally destroyed. All of the patients were safely removed. The building and furniture cost \$40,000 four years ago; insured for \$17,000, mainly in home companies."

A TELEGRAM from St. Joseph, Mo., of yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon, says: "The steamer Tidal Wave arrived here to-day from the Yellowstone. She reports all quiet on the upper Missouri. Navigation on the Yel-Keckuk to Fort Dodge, has been pubseed, little sown, but good yets, and some and children. Grasshoppers are plentiful in the Northwestern counties, but are doing no damage. On the whole, the prospects are very flattering."

And the sown, but good yets, and any first that the Sugish military attache has assertained the truth of the allegations. pects are very flattering."

with the accompanying bark and wood so that the element of free will shall vide for its payment with interest. is in confinement awaiting examination. Daily was formerly a broker in New York, and has a family in New Diaz administration, which services Haven, Conn. Hanks was formerly of the shipping firm of J. C. Merrill & Co. Both occupied high social positions and were in easy circumstances."

THE following is the latest news from what remains of the great strike: ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 6th.—The last of the militia from this place came home from New Brunswick to-day. They are not dismissed, but await orders at the armory. An attempt was made on Saturday to burn a bridge they were guarding, but the fuse went If not dismissed, the company expects to be ordered to Port Jefferson, to protect the docks.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 6 .- Four more companies of United States troops arrived to-day. The first train from Scranton here was stopped below Pleasant Valley by stones wedged between the tracks.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 6.—Two hundred and eighty United States regulars arrived to-day, relieving the National uards. The miners of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western company show no sign of returning to work, and threatening letters continue to be addressed to mechanics in favor of go-

ing to work in the car shops.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Striking silk weavers of two Paterson (N. J.) establishments returned to work to-day, leaving still out the former employes of one establishment. The strike is practically ended.

THE following Eastern war news was sent from London on the 7th inst.: A Vienna correspondent confirms the report that Austria has concluded the financial arrangements necessary for a partial mobilization. The total amount borrowed is 264,000,000 florins. A Bucharest correspondent reports much sickness in the Russian army in the Dobrudscha.

At a conservative demonstration at Hatfield yesterday, Lord Salisbury in his speech made the following reference to the government's foreign policy: "We earnestly deprecated this war. We are allies and triends of both contending parties. We desire our neutrality not only to be neutral in act but in spirit. But I will ask you to believe that, while we are thoroughly convinced that the patriotism of Englishmen, if we need to appeal to it, is equal to any emergency, and will shrink be-fore no sacrifices which the interests or honor of the country may demand, we feel in all its intensity that horror of the crimes and calamities of war which this country has always been honorably distinguished for. Entertaining, let us earnestly hope, the two objects, being, as we sincerely believe, in no way divergent, we shall be enabled to conduct this country through all difficulties without trenching in the faintest de-

blessing of peace."

Lord Loudon also spoke. He said: 'He trusted, when the moment of settlement comes we shall bear in mind that it is the greatest interest of England that every country in the world should be prosperous, and that if any country runs the risk of being humiliated we should try to prevent the humiliation, whether it should be the assailant or the assailed. I hope, also, that we shall avoid that fault which, in my opinion, has been the great fault of the European powers in the past, of interfering only in behalf of our co-religionists, instead of asking the Turks to secure a good government to all her people of

hammedans or Christians." The Royal Victoria victualing yard at Deptford is still busy replenishing the stores which have lately been heavily drawn upon in order to provision the garrisons at Giberaltar and Malta intact, of which there is now accumu-lated food sufficient for the maintenance

of the Turkish army for one year.

A dispatch from Constantinople says: In a naval engagement on Sulina river, the Turkish ironclads attacked seven Russian gunboats, and destroyed one of them."

Muhktar Pasha telegraphs, under date of August 5, as follows: "One thou-sand Karapock horsemen defeated two Russian battalions with three guns, at Demisacople, near Ardahan.

Many villages in the district of Valo have refused to pay taxes. The Turks have placed six guns before the gates of Valo, and threaten to bombard the town on the first sign of insurrection. Great uneasiness prevails in Thessaly and Eprius.

The Porte has issued a circular, recounting the horrible massacres perpetrated by Cossacks and Bulgariaus.
These include the burning alive of seventy Mussulmans of the village of Aynklimi, and the cold-blooded massa-

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1877.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

City and Vicinity.

WE hear it whispered that another of our young business men is about to desert the ranks of the single.

CORN is selling in Lawrence to-day for 28 cents per bushel. This is a decline of two cents from yesterday's prices.

THE races that were postponed from last week on account of the unsettled condition of the track, will take place on Saturday of this

A GOOD breeder said recently that the hair of an animal was the best index of an animal's value, and the nearer that the bristles of a hog came to hair, the better the breed. To D. L. Hall, secretary of the Kansas City

Exposition, our thanks are due for complimentary tickets. The exposition will open on the 7th of September and close on the 22d. THE Knight Templars of Kansas, will have an excursion to Cleveland, the last of August.

None but Knight Templars and their families will be allowed to go at the special rate. MESSRS. MITCHELL & JOHNSON have moved their barber shop to the spacious rooms under the Conservatory of Music, in the National Bank building. They have now the finest shop

in the State. DR. J. H. ASHER, tather of our well known citizens, H. B. and W. W. Asher, died in this city on the 6th inst. The funeral services took place from the residence of H. B. Asher, on

Tuesday afternoon. PROF. FOOTE is making arrangements to again entertain a Lawrence audience with the "Cantata of Esther" in the near future. The first rehearsal was held at the Conservatory of Music on Tuesday night.

THE roads leading into this city are well filled of late with wagons loaded with old corn. Our farmers now feel that this year's crop will be an abundant one and are therefore disposing of the last year's surplus.

WE would advise all who are in want of good time-pieces, to go to Mr. E. P. Chester's. He is selling clocks and watches very low for the next ten days and any one who wishes to buy, will do well to give him a call.

THERE has been a gentleman in town this week endeavoring to get singers to take part in a musical convention, to be directed by some Illinois professor, and to take place in Lawrence sometime during the present month.

THE Rev. Dr. Fultor, of Brooklyn, N. Y. holds that the grangers are responsible for the recent strike! Grangers, forsooth! It would have been nearer the truth if he had said high-salaried clergymen were the responsible

THE Young Men's Social Club have had a beautiful banner "with a strange device" made. This banner now ornaments the walls of the club rooms and will appear in public for the first time on the 4th of September, when Hon. M. W. Reynolds will deliver "The Mule."

RELIABLE help for weak and nervous sufferers, chronic, painful ar cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's electric belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and journal, with particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GAL-VANIC Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Personal.

THE family of H. W. Chester have moved to Port Huron, Michigan.

MISS JOSIE PAYNE, of Kansas City, is spending a few days with friends in Lawrence.

MISS NETTIE TAYLOR, of Paola, is visiting with her friend, Miss Addie Bangs, in this city. HENRY T. Ross, of the post-office depart-

ment, has gone to the Rocky mountains for a HONS. JOHN SMITH AND J. R. HALLOWELL,

of Cherokee county, have been doing Lawrence this week.

CHARLES S. GLEED has returned from the mountains looking and teeling much better for having breathed, for a few weeks, the pure mountain air.

EVERYBODY will be glad to learn that the city dads have finally decided to tear out the old pavement between Winthrop and Pinckney streets, and replace the same with substantial macadam or something equally as good. The condition of this part of the finest street in the State has been a severe test upon the morals of the past several years, more or less. We notice that holes are appearing in the block between Henry and Warren. In other cities, when wooden pavements show signs of decay, and hence they preserve, by comparatively an effort to save this pavement as far as possi-

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

Grange Picnic at Sigel. On Saturday last a few of the granges of Douglas county held a basket picnic in a beautiful grove at Sigel. It was thought that about three hundred persons would be present but the day opened inauspiciously and rain set in about the middle of the forenoon and continued at intervals until noon. Notwithstanding the surrounding dampness about one hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen made a pleasant day of it singing, feasting and in social conversation. The hungry representatives of this paper, who were present, return thanks to Bro. Campbell and his hospitable better-half, for an invitation to join their family circle and such as only a farmer's wife can prepare. J. T. Stevens, the State lecturer, was present and after dinner he was called for and responded in a speech of about half an hour's length. Mr. Stevens' remarks were directed to the farmers and Patrons. He gave them some points concerning co-operation and the management of their affairs that will be valuable, if tored up in the memory, for future guidance.

THE County Teachers' Institute has just commenced its session. It is to continue four weeks. It is conducted by an experienced corps of teachers with Prof. Williams at its head. There is promise of a very large attendance. The names of some one hundred and twenty teachers are already enrolled. This plan of county institutes is regarded with great favor; its influence cannot be otherwise

ing in the Leavenworth Times of Tuesday:

The board of county commissioners met in regular session yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock with full board present. The general routine of business was transacted for the term, and at 4 o'clock the board was adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock. Quite a large number of farmer tax-payers from various parts of the county, was present, it being known that a large bundle of judgments had been presented with a demand for a levy to be made at once, to satisfy the claims of those holding bonds.

They had come for the purpose of an open discussion of the question of making the levy and at the adjournment of the board they organized by Mr. B. B. Moore, of High Prairie, being elected to the chair. The large board rooms were crowded and nearly every prominent farmer in the county was present or represented.

nent farmer in the county was present or represented.

Telling speeches were made by Col. Coffin, Mr. Carlisle Curry, Dr. Marshall, Mr. Henry Squires, of Kickapoo township, Judge J. C. Douglass, Hon. J. Larimer, Mr. H. Drews, Mr. Harvey E. Flora, Mr. B. B. Moore, and others, in which the general and determined sentiment was, first for a reasonable compromise, and if that could not be affected, repudiation. They with one accord united in saying, positively, that if the levy demanded was made, they would, neither of them, pay another dollar of taxes for anything, and would, in case the levy was not made, stand by the board as one man.

man. EVENING SESSION.

The board met again at 8 o'clock, and considerable time was taken up in reading the certificates and judgments, amounting in all to the modest little sum of \$130,273.71, the amount claimed that the

1	consisted of—
	County certificates, etc
1	County certificates, etc
	Missouri River railroad bonds and coupons and Platte City coupons represented by attor-

Clough & Wheat \$20,8% 02 T. A. Hard 8,12" 96 Stillings & Fenlon 58,5 2 :9 Clough & Wheat 2 7 on 10

After the reading of the above and the written demands for the levy, the matter of current expenses was taken up and the proper levy made consisting of 197 mills, without once referring to the railroad bonds.

A Result of Obstructed Digestion.

Among the hurtful consequences of obstructed digestion, is the impoverishment of the blood, and since a deteriative condition of the vital fluid not only produces dangerous organic weakness, but, according to the best medical authorities, sometimes causes asphyxia, it is apparent that to improve the quality of the blood by promoting digestion and assimilation, is a wise precaution. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is precisely the remedy for this purpose, since it stimulates the gastric juices, conquers those bilious and evacuative irregularities which interfere with the digestive processes, promotes assimilation of the food by the blood, and purifies as well as enriches it. The signs of improvement in health in consequence of using the bitters are speedily apparent in an accession of vigor, a gain in bodily substance, and a regular and active performance of every physical function. A Result of Obstructed Digestion.

A Few of the Articles for Sale at Glathart's Old Curiosity Shop.

A skiff for the raging Kaw, \$6; a gold medal

sewing machine, \$12; Wheeler & Wilson, \$20; Wilson, \$10; two Florence machines at \$10 and \$15; Buckeye, \$5; Wilcox & Gibbs, \$15; one Finkle & Lyon, all as good as new, and warranted. Grocers' cheese safes, \$1.50; twentyfive violins, from \$3 to \$15; bass viol, \$18; one first-class piano, 7% octave, round corners, carved our offizens who have had to drive over it for legs, warranted for five years, \$300; one \$750 piano for \$250; one Geo. A. Prince organ, 6 stops, good as new, cheap at \$125, for \$75; new silver plated single buggy harness with round straps and lines, at \$16.50, worth \$30; watches from \$1 to \$10; American watch, full jewelled, nickle case, silver plated, \$8; new centennial clocks (Little Gems), \$3, worth \$6; washing the street force are put to work taking out the street force are put to work taking out the rotten blocks and replacing with new ones; nickle case, silver plated, \$8; new centennial machines; coffee roasters; revolving hay rake, years. We think our people would approve \$3; counter scales; the most complete stencil outfit in the State at \$25; a new \$65 saddle and bridle for \$25; two Babcock hand fire extinguishers \$10 each; shot guns and muskets from \$1 to \$5; Colt's revolvers, pistols, \$1.25 to \$4; one No. 15 Charter Oak cooking atove to loan, on personal security, in for hotel use, in good working order, for sale sums from \$1 to \$50 at Hope's. women to day, and likely to liveres. All group rought and for Cabil, long as any of us.

very cheap; 6 gallon water cooler, \$3; lawn mower, \$6; army chest, army books; compos itors' type stands; grocers' 40 gallon patent oil can with pump, \$10, cost \$16; spirit lamp coffee urns; plunge, sitz and sponge baths; crosscut saws; billiard table reflectors, large beer cooler, \$10; a large collection of school books; also Latin, German and French school books; the cheapest and best cooking ranges and stoves in the State; table and pocket cutlery; queensware and glassware in all its staple branches; a large collection of oil landscape paintings, black walnut frames and gilt linings, 24x30 inches, \$3, worth \$10; one child's silver set—knife, fork and spoon, a assist in the destruction of a bountiful feast, gem, from Eugene Jaccard, cost \$15, at \$5; silver plated knives at \$2, and forks at \$2 per set; silver plated tea-spoons at \$1; silver plated table-spoons at \$1.50 per set; variety of clothes horses; road scrapers; large beer hogshead for cistern ; three carpenter benches signs of various sizes and kinds; fine \$4 fur hats for \$1.25; \$3 wool at 75 cents. Pony mare, \$27.50; flock of Southdown sheep. The Has kell stock of fur and wool hats at forty cents on the dollar.

LAST BUT NOT LEAST the stock of boots and shoes at the Burt shoe store—the best ever brought to Lawrence—to be closed out at less than manufacturer's prices. Now is the time for bargains in boots and shoes. The boots and shoes will be sold at the Burt shoe store for the present. .

"The Golden Belt" Route.

great favor; its influence cannot be otherwise than good. The friends of education are watching its movements with interest and are expecting from it marked results. Those who are conducting the institute are men of cultured minds and liberal views. They cannot help inspiring the teachers under their charge with better purposes and higher views of their vocation; to iniuse into them a nobler enthusiasm so that they shall hereafter go to their work with a truer sense of its value and stronger desire of doing it thoroughly.

The Farmers' Strike.

Under the above heading we find the following in the Leavenworth Times of Tuesday: The board of county commissioners met in regular session yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock with full board present. The general routing of business was transacted for the term, and at 4 o'clock the board was adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock. Quite a large number of farmer tax-payers from various parts of the county, was present, it being known that a large bundle of judgments had been presented with a

For information concerning rates, mays guides, pamphlets, etc., call upon or address, D. E. CORNELL, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.
JOHN MUIR, Gen l Fr't Ag't.
T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Sup't.
Kansas City.

Excursions to the Rocky Mountains.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad has arranged with the various railroad lines in the country for special round trip rates to the Rocky mountains, and has secured the following rates to Denver, Colorado Springs, Canon City, Pueblo and return: From Kansas City and Atchison, \$45; St. Louis, \$50; Chicago, \$65; Quiney, \$50; Cincinnati, \$65; Buffalo, \$75, and correspondingly low rates from all points East, North and South. These tickets are good for 90 days and to stop at all stations west of the Missouririver. Tickets are on sale at all principal stations throughout the country. This is the new route to Desyer through the garden of Kansas and Colorado. Send for maps, circulars, time tables, etc., to

T. J. Anderson, Gen'l Pass. Ag't,

Topeka, Kansas. Excursions to the Rocky Mountains.

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

Boat Found.

A pine, flat-bottom boat, sixteen feet long, was picked up in the Kansas river by the undersigned, on Saturday last, about one-half mile above the Lawrence bridge. The owner can get his property by calling on me and paying costs.

RICHARD TROUT,
North Lawrence, Kansas.

DR. HIMOR'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.

Repair Shop.

Bepair Shep.

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

J. B. Grow.

THE 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.

JULY BARGAINS!

WE WANT TO SELL

TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL PURCHASES.

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS

WILL OFFER BIG BARGAINS.

PLOW SHOES, PLOW PACKS AND BROGANS.

Serge Shoes for Ladies and Misses Cheaper than Ever.

GENTS, COME AND SEE OUR CALF BOOTS, THE CHEAPEST IN TOWN. WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

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

GREAT BARGAINS

BOOTS AND SHOES DAMAGED BY WATER!

MUST BE CLOSED OUT IN 30 DAYS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SAVE MONEY. Ladies' fine shoes from . Ladies' fine slips from Ladies' fine Newport ties from 4 50 3 50 2 25 " Men's calf boots from Men's kip boots from Men's plow shoes from Ladies' calf shoes from

All goods at a like sacrifice. Remember the place,

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

JAS. REYNOLDS & CO.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS!

Kansas Stock Yards, - Kansas City, Mo.

ALSO HANDLE GRAIN AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

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ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Use for nasal catarrh, bronchitis, hoarseness, colds, rheumatism, diseases of the urinary organs and liver. Sure cure for piles if used, in connection with the Pile Ointement. It has been used with success and has given entire satisfaction to those that have tried it, and they are willing to recommend it to the public. For burns either of these remedies have no equal; or any sore that is inflamed, or foul ulcers that need cleansing and brought to a healthy condition, then they are very easy cured. I would recommend these remedies to the public as a cheap and safe remedy. Every bottle of oil and box of salve warranted to give satisfaction it used as directed, by reasonable people.

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

Merchant Tailor.

George Hollingberry, merchant tailor, corner Massachusetts and Warren streets, would call the attention of our larmers and ctitzens 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. Holtingberry is also agent for the popular Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines. Give hima call.

Boat Found.

A pine, flat-hottom boat, sixteen feet long, and promptly cheap for cash, and a perfect fit may be obtained? Mr. Holtingberry is also agent for the popular Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines. Give hima call.

A CHIAT OFFER!! We will during these Hard dred Pianos and OBGANS, new and accond-hand of first-class makers including WATERS' at lower prices for cash or Installments or to let until paid for than ever before offered. WATERS' OBGAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS AND ORGANS (INCLUDING THEIR NEW SOUVENIR AND BOUDOIR) are the BEST MADE. Seven Octave Pianos \$150; seven and a third do \$160 not used a year. Two-stop Organs \$50; four stops \$58; seven stops \$98; eight stops \$75; ten stops \$58; twelve stops \$100 cash, not used a year, in perfect order and warranted. LUCAL and TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, etc. Sheet music at half price. Horace Waters & Sons, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 Eastl4th St., Union Square, N. Y. Gideon W. Thompson.

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W. W. FLUKE.

DEALER IN

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VIOLINS, GUITARS, ACCORDIONS &C.

A good selection of

SHEET MUSIC

Constantly on hand, and particular attention paid to orders for sheet music. Organs will be sold on quarterly payments; any organ of which the price in our catalogue is over \$125\$ and under \$500\$ will be rented with privilege of purchase and agreement that when the rent paid amounts to the value of the organ it shall belong to the party hiring it. One taking an organ on this plan must engage to keep it at least six months, after Which he may return it. At any time he may at any time purchase the organ, in which case he will be allowed all rent which has been paid and a deduction from its price at the rate of twelve per cent, per annum on payments anticipated. A very liberal discount will be made to Chur hes, Sunday schools, Granges, Good Templars, etc. plars, etc.
Catalogues and price lists free to any address upon application.

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

Reference, and Medical drives and Medical Control of the Control

May, with a stick, or sweets them down as better than no suplore.

Horticultural Department.

A Timely Chapter about Insects that Attack Fruit Trees.

many methods have been resorted to, the hawthern or black-veined white butterfly has long been disagreeably prominent. This well-known pest is a four-winged insect, which only flies by day, seeks its desired food and fulfills the work of propagation. It is large and wholly white, excepting that the ribs or veius of the wings, and a short oblique stripe from the second to the third vein of the upper wings, are black, which distinguishes it from the cabbage butterfly. The eggs are shining, yellow, cylindrical, and the newly hatched caterpillars are dirty yellow and covcaterpillars are dirty yellow and covered with hair; the head black, and there is a black ring about the neck, and a brown: h stripe on both sides; the first warm sunshine in spring, which causes the sap to flow, entices the caterpillars to leave their nest, and as the blossom buds begin to shoot they are attacked and consumed, as are also the leaf bads. At the second change of their skin the caterpillars acquire two rows of yellow spots down the back, close to and between which extends a black line; the back is covered with yellow and white hairs, and from the black stripes on the sides extend oblique ash-gray stripes, parallel to each other, to the upper side of the body. There is also a third change, when the caterpillars have a black stripe in the middle of the back, which extends to the posterior part of the body, the yellow dots to which the yellow hairs were attached are not so perceptible, and the white bairs become more thinly seat. the black stripes on the sides extend white hairs become more thinly scat-tered. The pupa is of a whitish, yel-low appearance, beset with black dots

The best way of destroying these caterpillars on low trees is by seeking out the eggs, or young insects, on the branches and killing them. The but-terfly prefers the lower apple trees to lay her eggs on; these may be seen on the leaf, conspicuous for their shining yellow color, while the caterpillars are betrayed by their web and the adjacent gnawed leaves. When there are no low trees, the high ones will be infested, and, in this case the work of destruc-tion must be delayed till the leaves have fallen off, when the nests will be-

Another most destructive pest in the orchard is what is designated as the yellow-tailed moth, the larvæ of the insect often infesting the trees to such a degree that not a leaf or fruit remains uninjured. It flies about at night and in the daytime it sits quietly on a leaf or on a wall and suffers itself to be caught in the hand. The posterior part of the body is covered with a round mass of golden yellow hair, and

its fore wings are dazzling white, as is the greater part of the body also. The moth appears early in the summer and propagates, the eggs being deposited on the under side of the leaf, covered with hair. The caterpillars are usually hatched in July; they are dirty, yellow, black headed, thickly haired and have four rows of blackish dots on the back. They feed on the membrane of the leaf, and the processes are as vigorous as

they are destructive.

The habit of these yellow-tinted in-

Another small, nocturnal insect is sects appears to be to change their skins in the latter part of summer, to cease feeding in September, and, becoming benumbed in November, pass ground, on which are scattered many coming benumbed in November, pass the winter in their nest. Before the buds on the trees have begun to burst mixed with others that are broad and buds on the trees have begun to burst in spring, some of the caterpillars come out of their nests, and eat the unfolded leaves; at about the end of April, they change their skins for the second time, and again in the course of a month, when they become reddish brown, marked on both sides with white spots, as for as the extremity of the body. marked on both sides with white spots, as far as the extremity of the body, which is thickly set with hair along the back; after this, they disperse over the different fruit trees far and wide. To destroy them the means resorted to are the destruction of the eggs, killing the caterpillars soon after their birth, collecting the pupe at a late period, pursuing the moth in July and August, taking their nests from the trees in autumn and spring and seeking out the half-grown caterpillars in their new webs in May.

into a pot, and destroy them. From the middle of June, and during July, search should be made for their co-coons, which will be found either fast-Among the various insect enemies to which fruit trees are liable, and for the prevention or destruction of which so many methods have been resorted to, the hawthern or black-veined white butterfly has long been disagreeably

be removed and burnt.

The gypsy moth is, perhaps, more easily managed than either of the above. Early in spring, before the leaves of the fruit trees are fully out, the little caterpillars are hatched, and spread over the bursting buds; the head is large yellow spotted, and there are six pair of red dots on the hinder part of the back, tufts of hair on each side of the body, and single hairs on the back. After changing their skip, a pair of blue tubercles appear on the forepart of the back, by which they may be identified at once. In the month of June the caterpillars form their cocoons on the fruit trees, and the moths appear in the fruit trees, and the moths appear in August, laying their eggs in various places in the fall. It is only necessary to find out these egg masses and crush them in autumn, or early in spring, that is, before the caterpillars are hatched; being large, these egg masses may generally be easily discovered.

Of the caterpillars that live on the

Of the caterpillars that live on the wood, instead of the foliage, of trees, the goat moth furnishes a notable instance. This caterpillar is very large, smooth and shining, with here and there single hairs; it disharges a pendiar fluid at its persecutors and also culiar fluid at its persecutors, and also diffuses a very peculiar smell. After remaining more than two years in the larva state, and casting its skin eight times, the caterpillar becomes of a light yellow ochre hue shortly before pupa tion, which usually takes place in the spring. The cocoon is located imme-diately within the opening of the tree, so that the pupa, when matured, can press itself half out of its hole, when its shell bursts, and the moth comes forth usually in June or July. It is really difficult to apply any remedy; for, when the existence of one of these creatures in a trunk is ascertained, re-lief comes too late for the tree, even if the caterpillar may be killed-still the insect should be reached, if possible, by enlarging the opening with a knife, or thrusting a piece of pointed wire up

the hole of the tree.

The green-looped caterpillar produced by the winter moth is another of the insects that prove ruinous to fruit trees. It appears late in the autumn, and proceeds from a light brown pupa, which remains from June to the end of October, either a few inches under the earth, or beneath stones and clods. The male is winged, the female is almost wingless. It is a nocturnal insect; the eggs are laid singly, at the top of the tree, and are small and greenish; the caterpillars are hatched in spring, are at first gray, and then light green, and have a black head. They do not all appear in the autumn, but many lay their eggs the following spring. Leaves buds, and fruit are indiscriminately devoured by this pest, and occasionally the trees do not recover for some time. To prevent their attacks, a frequent practice has been to surround the tree with a wooden frame, or box, and daub it on the inside with tar; another favorite plan is to place a layer of bird lime round the trunk of the tree.

Another small, nocturnal insect is delicate streaks of a dark hue, intermixed with others that are broad and cup-shaped; on the posterior border of the fore wings is a large reddish-brown spot, surrounded by a golden mark in the form of a horse shoe; the hind wings are of a sparkling brownish red, inclining to yellow. This moth is to be seen in the evening in May, on the apple and pear tree, busily depositing its eggs, either on the calyx or in the hollow part of the fruit at the stalk end. In favorable weather the little grubs are hatched in a few days, so that early in the season apples and pears are infested by them. At first the grub is white, with a black head and collar and black, slanting double dots, which run in four rows from the head to the abdomen; it afterwards becomes more of a flesh color, the head and collar turning brown, the dots gray and indistinct. The little grub immediately becomes a pupa in the web, and in a few days the moth comes out, which shortly pairs and deposits eggs on the fruit. All such fruit must be removed from the tree and destroyed, and before the season has much advanced, the tree must be cleared of all loose bark.—Missouri Republican.

The Household.

BROILED TOMATOES.—Slice the tomatoes in halves, rub a piece of fat pork on the heated bars of a gridiron, put the tomatoes upon them and broil on each side. Cooked either with beetsteak, or separately, they make a fine

Tomato Marmalade.—To each pound of tomatoes add one pound of white or brown sugar, first scalding, peeling and slicing the red tomatoes. Put over a slow fire and boil down until it is well thickened; add one table-spoonful of powdered ginger and the juice of grated peel of two lemons to every three pounds of tomatoes. Boil from one to three hours, skimming off all froth. When very thick turn into small jars and cover tightly. This is a delicious relish for lunch or supper, and no one could recognize the taste of tomato in it. tomato in it.

Tomato Omelade for Break-FAST.—Peel and chop fine five tomatoes of good size; season them with salt and pepper; add to them half a tea-cup of grated bread. Beat four eggs to a foam and stir into the tomatoes. Heat a "spider" hissing hot, put in a small piece of butter, turn in the mixture and stir until it begins to thicken. Now let it brown for two or three min-ntes on the bottom, then lap it half utes on the bottom, then lap it half over, slip onto a hot dish, and serve for breakfast, garnished with parsley and slices of hard boiled eggs. It is an ap-petizing and also a handsome dish.

BAKED TOMATOES .- This is my favorite method of cooking them: Select large ripe tomatoes, wash and wipe them clean; cut in halves around the tomato; place each half, with the cut side uppermost, into a dripping pan and cover its surface with grated bread crumbs, bits of butter, a tea-spoonful of fine sugar, and a seasoning of salt and pepper. Pour in at the side of the pan two table-spoonfuls of boiling wa-Put the pan into the oven and bake two hours, taking care, however, not to burn the upper surface of the tomatoes. Serve on a platter. It is de-licious for eating a breakfast or dinner

TOMATO CATSUP .-- Take a bushel of ripe tomatoes, wash clean, and boil in to keep them from burning, for one hour. Rub through a fine sieve to take out all the seeds. To every quart of juice add one table-spoonful ground mustard, one each of ground cinna-mon, cloves and grated nutmeg, and a table-spoonful of the strongest black pepper, and three table-spoonfuls fine salt. Boil slowly for two hours; then to each quart of juice add half a pint of pure cider vinegar, and boil half an hour longer. Bottle while hot, and seal up with tallow and rosin melted together. This catsup will keep for years, and will not require to be shaken up before turning from the bottle. A porcelain kettle is the best for its manufacture. Onions add to its flavor if boiled with the tomatoes at first.

ANOTHER RECEIPT FOR TOMATO CAT. UP.—Cut ripe tomatoes in pieces; boil in a porcelain-lined kettle or a new pan, until they will strain easily; then strain through a fine colander or sieve, so coarse that it will only keep back the seed and skins. Take ten quarts of the strained tomato, add the red p pers and boil till reduced to half the quantity; then add the spices ground and half the vinegar; add the salt just before taking off the fire. Bottle and seal as soon as cold. Do not let it All to be sold at Low Prices. remain in tin after it is cold. The red pepper pods should be broken and left in the catsup until it is ready to bottle. For every ten quarts of the strained to-For every ten quarts of the strained tomatoes use four table-spoonfuls of cinnamon, three and one-half of grated
nutmegs, five table-spoonfuls of allspice, five table-spoonfuls of black pepper, three table-spoonfuls of cloves,
seven table-spoonfuls of salt, two quarts
and one pint of good vinegar, nine long
red peppers. Have the table-spoon
slightly heaped when measuring the
spices — and the spices have freshly
ground if possible. The catsup is better the second year after it is made, if
well sealed, and kept in a cool cellar,
it will keep for years. it will keep for years.

tum and spring and seeking out the half-grown caterpillars in their new webs in May.

With the lackey moth, as it is called, even greater difficulty of extirpation is experienced, because, as it only flies at night, and conceals itself during the day, the perfect insect is rarely seen. The moth is of medium size; the male, which is usually smaller than the female, measures, with spread wings, from one to one and a fourth inches, and the body color of the whole insect is either light yellow, or reddish-yellow ochre. This moth usually appears at midsummer, but the eaterpillars are developed in the spring, and live in society till the third mothing. They are commonly met with early in the morning, or on rainy days, at the forks of the twigs, in a large nest, closely spun over with a silky substauce, and when disturbed, they let themselves down by threads to the ground and disperse. In length, soft, thinly haired, striped with blue, red and vellow, with a white line down the back; the head is bluishing ray, marked with two black spots. To get rid of the lackey moth, it is necessary to crash the whole clouny, in many process of the safe of the safety of the lackey moth, it is necessary to crash the whole clouny, in many process of the safety of the lackey moth, it is necessary to crash the whole clouny, in many process of the safety of the lackey moth, it is necessary to crash the whole colony, in many process of the safety of use of the safety of the safety of the lackey moth, it is necessary to crash the whole colony, in many process of the safety of use of the safety of the LEMONS A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. —A correspondent of an English medical journal furnishes the following reMany who are Suffering

From the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whisky two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks" and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating figuors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and the life supperting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion or from any cause whatever, a wine-glassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all druggists.

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J. GARDINER, - - - EMPORIA. E. B. MOORE,

Contractor & Builder

MILL-WRIGHT AND PATTERN MAKER

Farm and Stock.

Save the Prairie Chickens. A correspondent of the St. Paul Press writes:

The grasshopper question seems to be the absorbing one in the minds of the people of Minnesota, as well as the whole Northwest, and I desire to present a few thoughts upon the subject. Have not the people yet become im-pressed with the importance of preserv-

ing the natural enemy of the insect pest, in your State, as well as others? I fear not. Let me present some figures, and try to follow out the result.

It has been estimated that there have

been killed and shipped to the eastern markets from west of the Mississippi markets from west of the Mississippi river, one thousand tons of grouse, or prairie chickens, each year for the past ten years. Now suppose each bird would weigh four pounds; then it would take five hundred to make a ton, and five hundred multiplied by one thousand equals 500,000 birds, the natural enemy of the grasshapper, killed each enemy of the grasshopper, killed each year. Let us carry the calculation fur-ther. Suppose each pair should raise a brood of ten chicks. We should have a brood of ten chicks. We should have case being of a shiftst as the mange in dogs scab in sheep, or the mange in dogs scab in sheep, or the mange in dogs scab in sheep, or the mange in dogs and cattle, and it may be cured by the consume fifty grasshoppers daily, for thirty days after they are first hatched, of the disease, before accurately knowand the young ones twenty-five—not a large estimate. It may be stated thus: Fifty females, fifty males, twenty-five young, multiplied by ten equals four hundred and fifty daily. Four hundred

Fifty females, fifty males, twenty-five young, multiplied by ten equals four hundred and fifty daily. Four hundred and fifty multiplied by thirty equals 13,500 in thirty days.

Suppose they are pairs, and each female 'hopper should lay five hundred eggs; 13,500 multiplied by 250 equals 3,375,000 eggs that one pair of birds would prevent being laid in one year, at the lowest calculation, for they like the young 'hoppers as well as common the young 'hoppers as well as common domestic fowls like corn.

Suppose this had commenced two years ago, with the natural increase of birds, and as a consequence the destruction of the 'hoppers in proportion. Men of Minnesota, we leave your imagina-tion to fill out the results. God Almighty placed those birds there as the natural enemies of the 'hoppers, but the avarice of man has been throwing the other fowls. If precautions were dust in the face of the Almighty in destroying the birds, and He is justly punishing the people for it.

If the Legislature had the power to

pass a law making a severe penalty for killing any grouse for ten years, the grasshopper question would be solved. Not only the grouse, but other insect-destroying birds. Send in your petitions and have the law passed. Another thing is the planting of trees, so the er thing is the planting of trees, so the birds of other classes could build their nests. Encourage the birds and save yourselves. Another thing: Change your agricultural economy. Sow more clover. Grasshoppers will not eat clover. Keep more stock. Do something besides raising wheat.

They Wanted a Queen.

I enjoy the companionship of bees, and love to walk among the hives, ob-serving each one particularly. One day I noticed a colony that had been very prosperous the forepart of the season, prosperous the forepart of the season, that now appeared to be idle and dissatisfied—they came and went so differently from their former dispatchful On making an examination I found that they had no brood. This was conclusive evidence that it was queenless. The old queen, the mother of the colony, left with the first swarm, and each one that had gone away with and each one that had gone away with the seed, selected and saved as farmers the after swarms left no eggs in the hive, as they were unfertile. There was provision made for a successor in grow better. To illustrate and prove was provision made for a successor in the parent hive in the yet unhatched queen. How happy and joyous the colony was when she came forth from her ony was when she came forth from her control for in a few days they would again

have a fertile queen.

Between two and three o'clock in the afternoon of a still, warm day, preparations were being made for the nuptials. The young princess modestly and cautiously came out two or three times into the portico, viewing the outside of the hive, so that she might know her own home on her return. The

of the hive, as if in quest of something,

We had a swarm recently, that came out and didn't cluster at first, but lit all over the leaves of a soft maple. Divining the cause, I went in search of the queen, and found her in front of the hive from which they had issued. Getting her upon a little twig, we carried her to the tree where the bees had formed around her, and laying it down before the hive, she entered it. A telegram was sent by the bees to the cluster, that the queen was in the hive, and they soon came to her. I've known bees to cluster without a queen, but they do not remain very long.

We had a swarm recently, that came sank to the bottom I concluded it was a sank to the beat wa

are swarming and gathering honey very rapidly. As fast as the receptacles for storing honey are filled and sealed over, they should be removed, so that their delicately white combs may not be soiled by the travel of the bees.—Cor. American Farmer.

The unsightly disease which affects the legs of fowls, causing them to swell

and become distorted, is due to a mite, a small insect which is similar in appearance to that which causes scab in sheep. It is roundish-oval, and semitransparent, about one-hundredth of an inch in langth appearance when inch in length, appearing, when mag-nified 400 diameters, about half an inch nified 400 diameters, about half an inch long. If the scales from the leg of a diseased fowl are beneath the microscope, a number of these mites may be found between them. Beneath the scales there are spongy, scabby growths, in which the eggs and pupe of the mites are to be seen in great numbers. The pupe are very similar in shape to the mature mites, but are very much The pupse are very similar in shape to the mature mites, but are very much smaller, appearing, when viewed with the above mentioned power, about one-tenth of an inch in length. The disease being of a similar character to the scab in sheep, or the mange in dogs and cattle, and it may be cured by the same treatment. We have cured fowls very small painter's "sash tool" would answer the purpose, but something must be used by which the medicated grease can be applied thoroughly to the crevices between the scales. A mixture of equal parts of lard, or sweet-oil, and kerosene, will be equally as effective as the carbolic acid mixture. It is proba-ble that lard or oil alone would be effective, but the kerosene more easily penetrates between the scales, and the penetrates between the scales, and the carbolic acid is sure death to the parasites. The remedy being so simple, it will be inexcusable if this disagreeable affection is suffered to remain in a flock while, however, one fowl is troubled with it, it will certainly spread, as the mites will burrow beneath the scales of generally used, the parasite could soon be exterminated. It should be made a disqualification at poultry shows, for fowls to be affected with scabby legs or

> Selecting Seed Wheat. Although it is admitted that there is no decline in the fertility of the soil, but, on the contrary, a great improve-ment on the past, it is nevertheless ac-knowledged that there is a great falling

knowledged that there is a great falling off in the production per acre of wheat in the principal grain-growing sections. This degeneracy is attributed to the fly, rust, frost, dry weather and wet, all of which undoubtedly have their influence, and in certain localities often do great damage. But a correspondent of the Country Gentleman, from Cleveland, Tenn., thinks that this deterioration is due chiefly to the caredeterioration is due chiefly to the care-less selection of seed, and reports the following result of experiments in that

The result of my experiments with at least thirty-eight different varieties grow better. To illustrate and prove this fact, I desire to give the result of it eleven inches apart in rows, at the rate of only forty pounds to the acre. It grew most luxuriantly, and was entirely too thick for large heads. It attirely too thick for large neads. It attained a height of six and one-half feet, and much of it fell down. April 20th it commenced heading; was reaped June 11th, and to-day (June 23) it was threshed, making, according to the respect of a committee of the respect of a committee of the respect of a committee of the respect of the respec her own home on her return. The young bees were dancing and sporting before the hive, and the drones were on the qui vive, when the bride came forth with her attendants to go high in the air to meet her devoted lover, who was willing to offer up his life for the good of the bee community.

But this hilarity and joy was soon turned into sorrow, for the bridal party passed over "Ashtabula," and never returned. The bees passed in and out of the hive, as if in quest of something, they were to something, they were true to the solution of the hive, as if in quest of something, they were true to the solution of the hive, as if in quest of something, they were true to the solution of the hive, as if in quest of something, they were true to the solution of the hive, as if in quest of something, they were true to the solution of the hive, as if in quest of something, they were true to the solution of the hive, as if in quest of something the solution of the hive, and the drones were on threshed, making, according to the report of a committee, over sixty-seven bushels per acre. Now, if any of your readers can beat this, I hope to hear from them. The wheat crop in this section is nearly all cut and in the shock. The grain is the finest we have to form any years. There are in this county some most excellent fields that, on an average, will yield twenty-five to forty bushels per acre. Now, if any of your readers can beat this, I hope to hear from them. The wheat crop in this section is nearly all cut and in the shock. The grain is the finest we have the solution of the hive, and it is the finest we have the solution of the hive, and the drones were on the port of a committee, over sixty-seven bushels per acre. Now, if any of your readers can beat this, I hope to hear from them. The wheat crop in this section is nearly all cut and in the shock. The grain is the finest we have to form them. The wheat crop in this section is nearly all cut and in the shock. The grain is the finest we have a solution in the solution is nearly al

they knew not what. Had this colony been in the old "gum" their owner would have said "the worms tuk 'em;" as to eggs not hatching which went to the hive.

We had a swarm recently, that came out and didn't cluster at first, but lit all over the leaves of a soft maple. Divining the cause, I went in search of

Veterinary Department.

"Newportville," in the Germantown Telegraph, says: "Nearly every farmer with a modicum of mother wit can be his own cow and horse doctor. If any one of the herd is sick, you must any one of the herd is sick, you must guess what the ailment is, because the animal can't tell you; but close observation and experience will enable farmers to be very intelligent about what is required in case of ailments among their demostic animals. But (name their domestic animals. But 'preven-tion is better than cure,' and plenty of tion is better than cure, and plenty of food given to animals regularly, with gentle exercise and pure air in summer, and protection from cold and sudden changes of temperature of the weather in winter, will in a great measure prevent the necessity of resorting to medical treatment of horses, cows, sheep

or hogs.
"But if any of the stock, despite good care and attention, should become sick, care and attention, should become sick, they require nearly the same treatment as the human family, though it is best to begin in season. The old adage 'a stitch in time saves nine,' holds good in doctoring stock. The disease called hollow-horn I never had any belief in; cattle are simply sick from functional derangement of the system, hence the horns become cold; and if in cold weather, the animal needs to be gently weather, the animal needs to be gently rubbed with a wisp of straw and a mixture of lard and turpentine to grease in the hollow of the head between the horns and the backbone to the root of the tail, then cover with a blanket and tempt the sick animal to take light nourishing food, and with gentle rubbing daily, and kind treat-ment the dumb patient will in a few days recover its appetite and in most cases get well without giving any medicine. But in stubborn cases drench the animal with a pint of strong cider vinegar and two table-spoonfuls of pepper and two of salt, shaken well gether; provide warm stables, kept clean and dry, and there is no danger of cattle suffering much with sick-

Some of my cattle are acting strangey, and our cow doctor don't seem to understand the nature of the disease. They are in good thriving condition.
The first I observed of the disease was
the milch cows falling off in their flow of milk. Soon afterward small sores broke out on their udders; then they began to slobber a good deal, did not care to chew their food—I thought their mouths were sore—and at the same time keep continually jerking up

their feet, as though they were sore.

Answer.—Your description points to foot-and-mouth disease. If you will carefully examine the sores on the udder, you will find them to be small vesicles; you will also flud them in the mouth and between the clefts of the mouth and between the cletts of the feet. Being a contagious epizootic disease, you had better isolate the diseased from the healthy animals. Keep them (the diseased ones) in a clean, dry, well-ventilated stall or yard. Let them stand on sawdust, if possible. If they are in good condition size each enimal stand on sawdust, it possible. If they are in good condition give each animal one pound of epsom salts, dissolved in water. Give them water to drink, slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid. If the ulcers are very deep, dress them with nitrate of silver, fifteen grains to the ounce of water. For the udder take carbolic acid crystals one, water sixty parts; wash the parts twice a day, also the feet. If any of the horn of the feet is separating, remove it; if abscesses should form around the coronet, they will require to be opened, and dress the parts with sulphate of copper, one ounce to six of water, made solution, and occasionally dust a little oxide of zinc over the parts. After they have purged, give one drachm of sulphate of iron, and two of gentian root, pulverized, made in one powder once a day to each animal.

I have a horse who has an enlargement on the point of the hind knee. Can anything be done to remove it? I think it has been there nearly a year. I think he got it from kicking while in the stable. It don't inconvenience him,

the stable. It don't inconvenience nim, but it is unsightly. Please answer.

Answer. — Try using compound tincture iodine once a day if it does not irritate the swelling. If it should, not so often. Use for a month. If by that time you do not get a marked improvement you will have to introduce a seton through it, being careful not to go so deep as to injure the tendon.

I have a mare that used to trot very fast, but threw out a spavin that caused her to go very lame. I had her treated, but without success. For the last six months I have observed a swelling just

VEGETINE

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

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

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

VEGETINE

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

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

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

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

PROOF. WHAT IS NEEDED.

Boston, Feb. 18, 1871.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

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

Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co., 10 State St., Boston.

I HAVE FOUND

THE RIGHT MEDICINE. BOSTON, MASS.

MR. H. R. STEVENS Dear Sir-My only object in giving youthis tes timonial is to spread valuable information. Having been badly afflicted with salt rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me great pain and annoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood preparations, among which was any quantity of sarsaparilla, without obtaining any benefit until I commenced taking the VEGETINE; and before I had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently I followed on with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced a well man; and my skin is smooth, and entirely free from pimples and eruptions. have never enjoyed so good health before, and attribute it all to the use of VEGETINE. To benefit hose afflicted with rheumatism, I will make mention also of the VEGETIME's wonderful power of ouring me of this acute complaint, of which I have C. H. TUCKER.

suffered so intensely. C. H. TUCKER,
Pass. Ag't Mich. C. R. R., No. 69 Washington street, Boston.

> VEGETINE. PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.



Dr. W. S. Biley's Alterative Renovating

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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 derangemen's of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling worms. These powders are the only blood and liver renovater now in use and only prepared by Dr. Riley, whose has spent much time and money searching out roots and herbs for the benefit of our domestic animals. Every farmer, stock, raiser and drover should use them. It produces a fine, glossy coat and frees the skin from all dandruff, and leaves your animals in fine spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction. DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S., Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

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SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC



AS 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 supers
ority of this Powder over every other preparation of the
kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing

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 dismpure state of the blood originates the variety of dismpure state of the blood originates the variety of dismpure state of the blood in the sees that afflict animals, sort and Raisen, seen and the seen and the

Dertificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stag companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove the LERF POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Modicines.

Also an excellent remedy for chicken cholers among fowls.

smong fowls.

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

1

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SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

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

EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$8,000 in 35 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per per cent. the result would be \$16,000 in 85 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 lifemany a young man now 21 years of age. \$100 would of course increase to \$100,-000 in the same time.

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WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING

Sands's Genuine all Wool HORSE COLLARS. All Collars Guaranteed to be as

represented. BIG STOCK OF **SADDLES & HARNESS** SPRING TRADE

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FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weak-brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. ADDRESS DR. JAQUES & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

Server personal and and an arms

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.	1
	1
Produce Markets. St. Louis, Aug. 8, 1877.	1
	P
Flour - AA 6.00 @ 6.25	
Family. 6.50 @ 8.00	
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o - Mo 9 mived	
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Butter—creamery 16 @ 20	
CHICAGO, Aug. o. 1011	0.000
Flour 1.16 @ 1.20	
No. 8	
Corn 26 @ 27	
Oats 13.30 @13.40	
Bulk Meats	ŧ
Tord	
Butter-Dairy packed Aug. 8, 1877.	
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NO. 4. 1811	35
Corn—No. 2 mixed 19 @ 2	
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Barley-No. 2	J
and the state of t	

	Live Stock Markets.
	St. Louis, Aug. 8, 1877. Cattle—Prime to choice
	Hogs CHICAGO, Aug. 8. 1877.
	Cattle—Good steers
	Hogs-Packers KANSAS CITY, Aug. 8, 1877.
-	Cattle—Native shippers 3.50@ 3.7
	Native cows 1.75@ 3 2
	Texas steers, corn fed 3 2500 2.00
	Hogs—Packers
	Transactity leading articles of produc

are quoted as follows: White beans \$1.25@ 2.25, hand picked, \$2.50@3.00; castor beans, 90c.@\$1.00; beeswax, 20c.; butter, best, 12@ 181c., common. 8@10c.; broom-corn, \$35@65 \$ ton ; cheese, Kansas, 6@7c.; eggs. 6c.; feathers, 20@50c.; flax seed, crushing, \$1.15, loaning. \$1.40; hay \$7.00@7.50; hides, green, per b, 6 @64c., green saited, 8@84c., dry flint, 14@18c., dry sait, 12c., kip and calf, 10@12c., dry sheep-

pect of a good corn crop. The price of hogs has improved slightly.

Several changes will be noticed in the quo-

tations for produce. Butter is slowly advancing; eggs continue cheap-are now lower at Kansas City than they have been for years. Vegetables, of course, bring lower figures as

the season advances. The Kansas City Times says: "Business in both the wholesale and retail lines has been for the most part very satisfactory during the week. Jobbers have had good files of orders for the season, and from a large extent of territory. Goods caught in the blockade have been arriving, and depleted stocks have been replenished. Hardware and groceries were especially active; dry goods only steady. Sugars met with a slight decline. Coal oil also dropped back to old prices. Changes in values have, however, been slight and of little importance. Provisions have ruled firm, but without any special advance in the market. The order trade is reported active. Hides and wool have been steady, the latter being a little weak. In the produce line there has been a good steady trade. Peaches have been in excellent demand, but the large supply promises to keep prices down; 25 to 40 cents per box is the present quotation. Apples are 40 to 50 cents per bushel. Potatoes and onions are

steady and ahundant. Cheese very slow."

Wheat harvest is not yet over in many parts

of the world, and it is too soon for even those who have been able to get the most complete and reliable figures to form any very accu rate opinion as to whether the yield the world over exceeds or falls below the average. Until further information is received from various parts of the world, the market value of wheat in Great Britain cannot be considered settled. The yield in many parts of Europe is not so great as it was supposed it would be before harvest. In California this year the surplus will be small. Australia has less surplus wheat this year than last. It now seems probable that the price of wheat will not fall much lower. It certainly will not if the indications continue strong that the war in Turkey will be continued through another year.

wheat received in England from foreign countries during the past year: From the United States 14,000,000 cwt.; Russia, 8,000.000; Germany, 3,000,000; British India, 4,000,000; British India, 4,000,000 profits on the wheat they may hold, if a rise should occur in the fall.

Allusion has been made to the exports from the United States of such manufactures as cutlery, leather, boots and shoes, dressed beef, clocks and watches, etc., but people are not generally aware that we are beginning to export cotton goods in large quantities. During the fiscal year ending June 30th the aggregate value of cotton goods exported from the United States was over ten million dollars. The gain during June over June of 1876 was \$876,175.

SPIERIFF'S SALE. State of Kansas, Donglas county, ss.

D. W. C. Clapp vs. John Sper et al.
Y VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME
directed, and issued out of the Fourth JudiDistrict Court, in and for Douglas county,
te of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will,

State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on Monday, the 10th day of September, 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 and State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in kand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of John Speer, William Speer, Mary E. Neff, Eva Speer, Hardin Speer (minor). Rosa Speer (minor). legal heirs and representatives of Elizabeth D. Speer, deceased, and the North Lawrence and Railroad Building and Saving Association, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: The south halt of the southeast quarter of section number twerty-nine (29), township number thirteen (13), range number twenty (0), east of the sixth principal meridian, containing eighty (80) acres more or less, situated in Douglas county and State of Kansas; and to be sold without appraisement. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of

Monday, the 27th day of Auguss, A. 25.

At 10'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas and State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of Nancy R. Simmons and M. E. Foote, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Lots number seventy-four (74), seventy-six (76), eighty-two (82) and eighty-four (84), on Pennsylvania street; also lots number sixty-nine (69) and seventy-one (71), on Delaware street, all in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas and State of Kansas, and appurtenances. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

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

H. S. CLARKE,

Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.

Barker & Allen, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

H. S. CLARK Sheriff of Douglas county, Ka Barker & Allen, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE. E. P. Hammond vs. H. W. Hatch et al.

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

State of Kansas in the above entilled case, I will on Menday, the 13th day of August, A. D. 1877.

Between the hours of 1 and 20'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, in said county, offer for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of H. W. Hatch, S. N. Simpson and B. W. Taylor and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Lots eleven (1), twelve (12), twenty-three (23) and twenty-four (24), in block number sixteen (16), in Babcock's enlarged addition to the city of Lawrence, in the county of Douglas and State of Kansas, and appraised at two hundred and fitty (\$250) dollars. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said execution. Given under my hand at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this 12th day of July, A. D. 187.

Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.

James M. Hendry, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Sheriff of Douglas county, Kan James M. Hendry, Attorney for Plaintiff.

THE "SPIRIT" BUYS KANSAS PAPER STORE A FULL SUPPLY OF ALL KINDS OF PAPER A. B. WARREN & CO. 138 MASS. ST., - LAWRENCE, KANS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.
Samuel Liggett vs. Charles H. Taylor et al. DY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO me directed, and issued eutofthe Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county and State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on Monday, the 10th day of September, A. D. 1877,

Sheriff of Douglas county, Kans R. J. Borgholthaus, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE. State of Mansas, Douglas county, ss In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kas.

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

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

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

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

At 20'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 whatsnever of George W. Umberger and Rusaltha O. Umberger, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: The east half of section fifteen (18), less twenty-two and seventy-five hundredths (22 75-100) acres deeded to James H. Lane, on the east side thereot, and five (5) acres deeded to Harrison Burrow, on the west side thereof, in Douglas county and State of Kansas; and appraised at ten thousand two hundred and fifty (\$10,250.00) dollars. Said premises to be sold to statisfy said alias order of sale.

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

H. S. CLARKE,

Sheriff of Douglas county. Kansas.

Owen A. Bassett, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

To Helen Farwell, George A. Farwell and Horace H. Dickinson, who are non-residents of the State of Kansas: You and each of you are hereby notified that you have been sued by Charles Foster, in the District Court of Douglas county, in the State of Kansas, and that said Foster filed his petition in said court against you on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1877, and that unless you answer or demur to said petition on or before the 20th day of September, A. D. 1877, and that unless you answer or demur to said petition on or before the 20th day of September, A. D. 1877, and that unless you answer or demur to said petition on or before the 20th day of September, A. D. 1877, said petition will be taken as true and a judgment will be rendered against Helen Farwell and George A. Farwell for \$500 and interest thereon at ten per cent. from March 1, 1877, or their promissory note or mortgage bond for \$55.00 and interest thereon at twelve per cent. from September 1, 1876, and for \$5.00 and interest thereon from March 1, 1877, at twelve per cent. on their interest coupons, and for \$55.00 for an attorney's fee for prosecuting said action and for costs of suit, and a decree will be rendered that all of said defendants and all persons, claiming by, through or under them or either of them, be forever barred and foreclosed of all right, title and interest, claim, lien or equity of redemption in, to or upon the following described premises situate in the county of Bouglas and State of Kansas, to wit: Lots fifty-four (54) and fifty-six (56), on Pennsylvanis street, in the city of Lawrence, and lot twelve (12), in Christian's subdivision of blook ten (10), Lane's second addi':on to the city of Lawrence; that said premises and sollect the rents and profits the payment of the taxes which are liens on said premises, and to the discharge of such judgment, and that a receiver be appointed to take charge of said premises and collect the rents and profits thereof during the pending of said action.

**RARKEE & ALLEN, PITT'S

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

Executor of the estate of Zara H. Coston, deceased. SPRING TRADE!

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