TRUE MANHOOD.

BY W. R. BARBER.

In what can we true manhood trace; In stalwart form and bearded face, Commanding mein, an eye whose gaz Unflinching, naught of fear betrays; In words and actions that proclaim A spirit danger cannot tame?

No, for a form of statelest mould May well a worthless heart infold; No, for the soul that danger dares Oft times with peevish murmuring bears Small ills, or, daunted by the jeers Of ribalds, to shun evil fears.

Wherein, then, is true manhood shown? What are the traits by which 'tis known? Integrity; calm fortitude, In bearing fortune's buffets rude; A steadfast purpose, self-respect; In these true manhood we detect.

Men who possess these noble traits Are the true ornaments of States;
For lowly though their lot may be,
They're nature's real nobility;
Above all titles of the earth
Is their brevet of Moral Worth,

A RACE AGAINST TIME.

Dreams are not always true. Nor, on the other hand, are they always false-a fact within the observation, if not experience, of everybody. Of course I do not refer to day-dreams, nor the fancies conjured up by a disordered

Let me transcribe a page or two of my own experience, and judge for yourself whether shadows of the impending future can be projected in dreams.

I had been stationed on the main line of the great Central railway for something more than a year, attending to all the day and night duties at that point with such an unrainus regularity. that no thought of possible accident had ever occurred to me.

The duties were not especially arduous, but the responsibility was far greater. There was an express, day and night, both ways, for which the main line had to be always clear; a local express each way, which ran on the turnout, and waited for the through train to pass; a mail train night and morning, which had right of way; one ordinary passenger, and half a dozen, perhaps, accommodation and freight.

To see the main line was always closed at the proper moment, that the turnout was always ready when it should be, that the branch where the local made up was open, and, in short, that everything was in co satisfactory working, kept me almost constantly at my post, though, as I have already said, the duties were not especially arduous.

In order to be handy to my business, I lived in a cottage close by, from the open door of which, looking eastward, I could see any coming train for a mile away, and notice whether the signals for "danger" or "safety" were in their proper positions.

One morning, just after the local had made an alarmed face.

Our little girl was missing. She had seen the train, and had made a hasty search for her toward which they were speeding-hung tremas soon as she discovered her absence. She feared she knew not what.

I calmed her with a few brief words, and, hurrying around to the station-building, began a careful examination of every possible place where I deemed it likely the child might be. (She was only five years old.) The search resulted in my finding her fast asleep on the sunny side of a pile of railroad ties, with her doll, half as large as herself, lying beside her.

That night I had a singular dream. I thought I was in the middle of a vast plain, through which stretched, broad and clear before me, the double track of a main line. Like ours, yet unlike, for every few rods I could see open switches and blood-red signals, that gave me an agony of apprehension. As I looked again at the line, my eyes fell upon an objecta small form lying upon one of the rails. My child! With a mighty effort I awoke, turned over, and went to sleep, and dreamed the same thing again, with the addition that I seemed mounted on a winged horse, and riding for life to close the switches.

Again I awoke, bathed in prespiration, and aroused myself sufficiently to get up and visit safe. I walked the floor in my stocking-feet for a while; looked at the clock, and again turned in; to deem for the third time the same turned in; to deem for the third time the same thing; to start suddenly and broadly make, as if the voice which roused the Thane of Cawlift the voice which roused the Thane of Cawlift the voice which roused the man at the wild rush of our dor had hissed in my ear, as in his—"Step no onward course. With as anninching nerve To awake, and find the first gleam of the insection of the more than an intervent to a sum of the third the same than all the members of the more than all the members my little darling's crib, of course to find her

and not those of the dream-a dash headforemost, into a cool, deep, running stream near, ing train gets larger and noisier as it nears us. and a warm breakfast, seemed to clear away whatever remained of the lingering effects of speed; I wave scarf and hand; I shout, but my nocturnal vision, and I felt like myself once

Between the passage of the down mail, which stopped, and the through express, which did not, there was an interval of an hour and a half, that was essentially my own. But that morning a dispatch had come for one of the directors who lived three miles to the south of us, and as it so happened, the agent, who was busy, requested me to take it, offering me the use of his fast mare, which stood in harness under the shed-an animal remarkable for its speed and endurance, as I ascertained thereafter.

I had been to the director's house on one or wo similar occasions, and neither the agent fast asleep, with her golden curis directly on nor myself deemed the time necessary to go and the rail. come any consideration when an hour and a ialf was at my disposal. Besides, had such a course been necessary, he could have taken the keys and acted for me. But there was no thought of that.

I drove leisurely over, enjoying the ride much, for the mare. "Fanny." was in excelent spirits, and the air was clear and bracing. I had delivered the dispatch, received a brief word of thanks, and was already turning homeward, when the director came himself toward the paling, calling out to me by name. I reined up.

patch. This should not have been sent to me, and carressed by the whole tamble. So I end but to our agent." On reflection— 'He knows as I began:
The contests, I suppose!"

Dreams are not always true.

On reflection, I couldn't say and so stated. "Then go back to your post at once and give to him. A special train of excursionists for Hampstead Beach will pass at 9:30. Look out

He turned leisurely and sauntered up the walk toward the house, while with a word I started the mare into a trot.

A special train at half past nine! I drew a taut rein with my right hand, and ook my watch from my pocket with my trem

Nine twenty-two! Three miles of straight

road-less, perhaps, a quarter of a mile of detour to the station, when I should reach the track—and the main line open to me westward ing hastily up the path. for the passage out of the mail! Three miles, and eight minutes in which to accomplish it! In my youth I had known something about

horses, and that knowledge did not fail me now. I drew out the long whip-seldom used and touched the mare quietly on the flank. How can I describe that ride?

I have been where charger met charger in the swirl and dust of battle, and men and horses have gone down together, but in that there up and gone, my wife came running to me with was fellowship -association. In this-but no words can fitly describe the fierce emotions of that solitary ride against time, where hundreds her only a few minutes before the departure of innocent lives—all unconscious of the peril

bling in the balance. I recall now the tempest which swayed my shrinking soul, as, outwardly calm and rigidly erect, with every muscle strong as steel, I held the mare firmly up to her work, and by voice and touch, electrified the noble animal with almost human consciousness of the necessities and peril of the occasion.

Trees, houses, fences, gardens-sometimes men, staring in wild eyed astonishment-flew past in one unbroken flight. My hat was off, my hair and beard streaming in the wind; my lips compressed, save when emitting low cries of encouragement to the noble mare; and thus I reached a low rise of ground commanding a view of the line for a mile or more on either hand.

Up to this moment, from the time I had drawn taut rein and glanced at my watch, this point had been the objective goal for which I was riding.

If I could reach it before the whistle blew at the crossing below, there would be hope. If not, I shuddered at the alternative.

I recalled afterward, and many times, how a thought of my dream—a long line of switches swept across me then i-how my eyes, for

However, a visit to all those switches-mine, away down the gentle declivity, while every moment the distance lessens, and the on-com-I stand up in the wagon; I urge to greater

> my voice is beyond my control. Ha! Joy unutterable! I am seen! A whistle—the agent runs out with a red flag -two whistles! Down brakes! The train is

> saved, and comes to a halt not a dozen yards from the open switch. It was time. (Time-as they say in the racing calendarseven minutes and a half. This I confirmed

afterward.) I complete the last quarter of the detour to station more leisurely, but am in time to receive from the arms of the agent my sleepy little girl, whom he had snatched from the shadow of that misplaced switch, where she was lying

That dream again! Shall I ever be thankful enough?

I am an older man now, and have other and higher interests in railroads, but not in that line. That experience was too much for me. I left soon after, and my fortunes greatly im-

proved. My golden-haird little darling is now a wo man, and happily married, and has a little darling of her own, just beginning to walk.

And if you would like to see the gallant mare. Fanny, that won the Race against Time, and an affectionate place in my remembrance ever-There is some mistake here, Jennings," he more, come out to the orehard, and you will said, with some excitement, waving the dis- see her enjoying a comfortable old age, petted

Nor, on the other hand, are they always

Fred Hines, Choice.

"Edna, you must come in right away; the lew is falling, and you will certainly take cold f you stay out longer, and you have some dready."

already."
"Nonsense, mother," replied a most unamiable voice, "you are always calling me in, just when I want to be out."
"But, Edna," her mother said gently.
"You need not stand there and talk to me, for I am not coming in yet any way, besides I expect Corivieva Cariton to walk with me; she promised to come."

Mrs. Rowell sighed wearily as she went back into the house, while Edna, wilful and impatient, started to meet her friend, who was coming hastily up the path.

ed Corivieva, "you look so irritated and really

"Well I am cross. Now you can come and go when you please, and nobody finds tault with you but if I am out of the house atten sunset, mother calls me to come in just as though I were a little child, and I'm tired of being treated so."

ed so."
"Don't you think you are acting a little like one now," said Corivieva. "I do not wonder your mother is so careful of you, now you are the enly one left of all her children."
"But I'm sure I am old enough to take care of myself, and mother may as well think so."
"Why, Edna, how can you speak so of your mather."

mother?"

mother?"
"I suppose I ought not, but you would be exed I know, to be treated thus," replied Edna, in a more gentle tone.
"You forget that I have no mother, no one to look after me. I don't believe you would like to change places with me."
"Oh, Visya, I didn't mean to make you feel hadly: I won't soold any more and see Visya.

now fell from his eyes forever; he would never knowingly wed any one who would deliberate-ly trifle with his own or another's happiness, and one who lacked woman's chiefest charm—

"I am thankful it is not too late," he san "I am thankful it is not too late," he say himself as he arose and walked down the street, in his mind comparing the two girls, and wondering why he had never before noticed the superiority of the quiet unobtrusive Vieva who was most appreciated by those who knew

Only a short time elapsed before he quietly transferred his attentions to her, surprising her

only a short time elapsed octors he query transferred his attentions to her, surprising her quite as much as any one.

He made her no gifts except the gift of his heart, but Vieva prizes that far above rubies.

"I wanted a pure hearted woman for my wife," he said to her the day after they were married, "a woman who had not listened with pleasure to coarse flattery, or put on a mock modesty to delude my eyes, and I have gained the desire of my heart, and it shall be my aim henceforth to make my wife as happy as she has made me."

And Vieva, smiling through happy tears felt supplied with a love that would even atone for her lonely life hitherto, and out of her own overflowing happiness she found opportunity to scatter many seeds of happiness in the hearts of others.—INEX FORD, in Massachusetts Ploughman.

Anecdate of President Lincoln.

Anecdate of President Lincoln.

The following original and characteristic anecdate of President Lincoln comes to us from a Western correspondent:

I am reminded very forcibly of an interview which I once had with the martyr president by reading what one of your correspondents relates in regard to a similar interview. I called upon Mr. Lincoln soon after he was first installed in the White House. In the room where Mr. L. granted interviews, etc., were several persons who were waiting their turn to speak with him. I listened to the requests of several men and women, and I saw that very few were granted what they solicited. I had a seat at or near one end of a long table. Mr. Lincoln sat at the other end. Soon after I was seated, in walked several officers in the Spanish navy to pay their compliments to Mr. L. By some means they were directed toward my end of the table, and I saw they took me for the president. Mr. L. saw the same thing, and hastily signaled me to "go ahead," as he expressed it, and receive them. I rose, shook hands with each officer, and exchanged a few words with them, which would have been, I suppose, appropriate, had I indeed been the president.

The moment their backs were turned I looked toward Mr. L. He was shaking with laughter. I thought now I had paved the way to win the position I had come to ask. I made up my mind to address the president in a new way, and thus add to the hold I already had upon him. So, when my time came, I stepped up to Mr. L. and said:

"Sir, I have seen the annoyance to which you are subjected by so many and often-repeated requests for innumerable nositions, etc. Now if you will permit me to shake hands, I will try and smother my desire for a certain position which I had come to ask from you."

Mr. L. jumped up, and grasping my hand said:

Mr. L. jumped up, and grasping my hand Sir. you are one man in a thousand. Lam doubly indebted to you. You have been the means of conveying to those Spanish officers that the president of the United States is a conveying the spanish officers. that the president of the United States is a very handsome man, and then you do not even ask for an office. "But," he added, "hurry home. You may repent."

It is sufficient to add that I hurried.—Harper's

Going into Business.

It did not happen in the Centennial year, but it is just as true as if it bad, and the story has

"Why, Edna, how can you speak so of your mother?"

"I suppose I ought not, but you would be exeed I know, to be treated thus," replied Edna, in a more gentle tone.

"You forget that I have no mother, no one to look after me. I don't believe you would like to change places with me."

"Oh, Vieva, I didn't mean to make you feel badly; I won't scold any more, and see, Vieva, I have something I wanted to shew you." And she held her arm towards her friend to display the pretty gold bracelet that was clasped around her wrist.

"In I' if a prestty one?"

"Is it a present from Mr. Hines?" she asked in a voice shy and tramlous.

"No indeed, he has never made me a present, this is from Arthur Grey."

"But, Edna..."

"Yes, I know I have been forbidden to speak to him, and that he is not a suitable companion for us, but I walked out with him last evening; you know he is going away soon, and he gave me this; and I promised that I would correspond with him."

"Hut what will Mr. Hines think of that?"

"Hut what will Mr. Hines think of the gave me this; I shall give it back by and by."

"They had 'limost reached the house, and paused a moment under one of the trees when Corlivery with the community, and that their business reached the house."

"Do you believe her heard us?" she then want to make you feel business was a good moral for any early and reared with every indulgence wealth could prove you good moral for any early and well she were a designed in out-door life, and well know thing."

They spent their life without a care until the father on what he and a far with the very spent their life without a care until the father on what a prosent from Mr. Hines?" she asked in a voice shy and tradiot, and trick to me a sample with the wear and the gave me and the shear way to gain a half subsistence by teaching the see girls

Mouna Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:-I have for nearly one year been a very interested reader of the youth's column, although I have never written before, ad, as this is the first time I ever attempted to write a letter for a paper, you will please excuse all mistakes. I think it is a very good plan for the young folks to write letters, for, besides learning them to write, it teaches them to spell correctly when writing, a place where people are very apt to misspell. It helps them in their grammar, and learns them how to use it. My father has been to work on the co-operative store on E. M. Moody's farm; It is not very large but will be a great benefit to the people around here, the nearest store being at Westmoreland, six miles from our place. My father subscribed for your paper the day you were at Rock Creek Grange. My letter is pretty long, so I must close. If this proves acceptable perhaps I will write again. I am in a

great hurry to see my name in print. Respectfully, ANNETTE STOLIKER. WESTMORELAND, Kansas.

MR. EDITOR :- As I wrote to you before I hought I would write again. You had my name Eisie for Elvie. We have got tourteen little chickens. Our school-teacher's name is John Proctor; school will last three months. Pa has bought a span of horses as he had one die; pa was down to the store trading, and some loose horses came along and began to fight, and ours jumped on the picket fence and died; we all felt very bad about it but it could not be helped. I have got a colt that is one year old. My brother has got a span of colts; grandpa gave him a colt and it growed up to be big and then pa traded with Willie and gave him the colts for the horse, and when the horse died Willie said he was sate. We have got twenty-four ducks; we get lots of eggs now. cannot think of any more just now, and if ou print this perhaps I will write again.

ELVIE PAYNE Yours truly. LA CYGNE, Kans., May 10, 1877.

MR. EDITOR :- We do not take your paper, but my uncle takes it and he lets us take them read. I like the "Young Folks' Column" real well. I have two sisters; their names are Mary and Jessie. Mary is ten years old and Jessie is six. We live on a tarm of one hundred and sixty acres. I went to school last winter. We are having vacation now. School will commence in August. Pa and ma are grangers. There is going to be Sunday school this summer at the school-house. I am afraid my letter is too long already. Please print MINNIE WITTER. this.

SPRING VALLEY, Kaus., May, 1877.

Mr. EDITOR :- I have never written any for your paper, so I thought I would write some as other girls are writing. I am ten years old : I am not going to school now, but I shall go this summer. I take a paper called the Kansas City Mirror of Fashion. Ma has a great many chickens; I have twenty-two ducks. We have a large orchard and prospects of a large crop of fruit. I must close. Yours truly, NETTIE ALICE SLAUGHTER.

GALESBURG, Kans., May 14, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:-I live in St. Louis; go to Divoll school, and study arithmetic, geography, spelling and reading. I am in number seven, and was just put up out of number eight. My teacher's name is Miss Frederick; my former teacher, Miss Chaper. I am eight years old. I have three sisters and one brother. He is so cute. He is two and a half years old. His name is John Pierce. I will write some more next time. Susie Pierce. ST. Louis, Mo., May 11, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:-I will write to you for the first time. I have been to school to-day, and study reading, writing and spelling. I have three sisters and one brother; I have just come from school. I am ten years old. We have a good teacher; this is six schools I have went to. I guess I have not anything more to say.

Maggie L. Biglin.

BEMAN, Morris county, Kansas.

The answer to Ethel L. Elias' enigma, in last issue, is 'Dictionary ;' to Noab Studebaken's charade, "Turkey;' to Josey P. Looke's 'diamond puzzle,''



THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. For the Spirit of Kansas.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1877.

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POMONA GRANGES.

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19 Wabaunsee county—no report.
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H C Clark, Rippon, Labette county.
W S Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.
W H Clark, Rippon, Labette county.
W H Rectoer, Republican City, Clay county.
H C Ramey, Greenfield, Elk county.
W H Clark, Rippon, Labette county.
W H Clark, Rippon, Labette county.

Why Wait to be a Granger

RESPONSE TO MRS. S. M. WING. Why don't you be a granger? I do not understand Why you should be a stranger To such a pleasant band!

"And wear a little apron, So cunning and so neat, And sash adjusted gracefully," Your toilet to complete.

You're right, it is a pleasure One's valued friends to meet;" To taste an hour of leisure Is often quite a treat.

Well, yes; I own 'tis funny;
The "old folks' dance," at least,
Is more than worth the money It costs to have the feast.

Dinner, as well as "supper," Coffee, as well as tea,
Though "granger" bread and butter
Is good enough for me.

The world keeps moving, moving, And with it all must move, So if you ain't improving Let's labor to improve. In spite of sneers and curses,

In which our foes delight, Practice in writing verses Undoubtedly is right.

Practice in writing verses
Undoubtedly is right.

So if you ain't a granger,
And do not with them stand
No lenger be a stranger
To that mysterious band;
But join the "ring alarmers,"
Nor hesitating stand,
And help to make the farmers
The envied of our land.

POMONA.

From Crawford County.

Editor Spirit :—It gives me pleasure to be able to report some progress in the grange cause in this vicinity. The meetings of Neosho Grange, No. 19, are always both interesting and instructive, but its last meeting was of more than usual interest, from the fact that Bro. Whisler was present and posted us fully in regard to the working of the "Patron's Commercial Association." The result was, the grange took stock to the amount of \$50. But this is not all by any means that will be taken by the members of our grarge; for, although the action taken by the grange entitles us to a share in all the benefits that the association confers, we consider it as safe and prudent in all its bearings and applications; upon the grange will be relieved of much of the "trouble and loss" they have heretofore experienced by buying our corn, wheat, flax and beans, "just for our accommodation," kind soils. May all Patrons continue to bear in mind their many proofs of disinterested friendship.

L. Hart, Sec'y Neosho Grange.

At the last meeting of Manhattan Grange, No. 748, the following resolutions were adopting the advantages within reach, as furnished by the grange continue to bear in mind their many proofs of disinterested friendship.

L. Hart, Sec'y Neosho Grange.

Crawford County, May 8, 1877.

At the last meeting of Manhattan Grange, lo. 748, the following resolutions were adopt-

ed:
WHEREAS, All our knowledge of agricul ture and all improvements in its methods are good part the result of careful experiment,

and,
WHEREAS, One of the great objects of the order of Patrons of Husbandry is the dissemination of useful information among the farmers, and especially such knowledge as shall be of direct assistance to them in the line of their receition; therefore, be it

E. M. SHELTON, STEPHEN BARNES, Com. RICHARD KIMBALL,

Bro. G. A. Rutledge, deputy for Dickinson county, makes the following announcement:

The worthy master of the Kansas State Grange will meet the Patrons of Dickinson county the 18th and 19th of May. The first meeting will be held in Abilene, Friday, the 18th, at 1 o'clock sharp. Friday evening Bro. Sims will install the officers of the pomona grange. Saturday, the 19th, a meeting will be held in Ridge township, at the same time, in the neighborhood of Bro. Gillett's. Saturday evening in Enterprise. Let there be a full turn out to welcome our worthy master and get warmed up in the good work. The masters in the vicinity of the places where meetings have been appointed will please make all arrangements, securing a place for meeting, and let me know at once. The members of the pomona grange, and any who wish to become members, will meet in Abilene, Friday, the 18th, at 10 o'clock, to complete election of officers. county, makes the following announcement:

ucate our sons and daughters, who have heretofore in many instances been too much neglected, but to educate ourselves also. What,
educate the members of the grange? Yes, to
educate every member belonging to the grange,
the aged, the middle aged, and the young, is
one of the primary characteristics of the order
that should not be lost sight of; as much of our
success depends upon the progress we make
in educating ourselves. In the workings of a
grange, we all soon learn to know that we are
lacking in information on many subjects; many
of them of great importance, and of such magnitude that we feel our inability to grapple
with them successfully, with the limited knowledge in our possession; now, what shall we
do? Cease in all our efforts, except to grumble and find fault? Shall we remain idle, and
let all go by default, or shall we trust for relief to others who are less interested than we
are? Or shall we now, as formerly, remain at are? Or shall we now, as formerly, remain at ease, trusting and hoping that at some future day there may appear a rising man, who will bring us glad tidings of great joy and prosperity? None of these will ever give to the agriregive to the agri-culturist the relief needed, nor accomplish the relief desired. It is a work of our own, it belongs to us as farmers, and we alone must make the effort, and do the work that will ac-complish the results desired. Let us then ap-ply the means at hand, and under our own con-trol in educating ourselves for the great work in hand.

We have all the means, andvantages, and ap-

heart and mind.
Education is not merely to learn to read, write, cipher, etc., but as taught in our order, it improves and expands the intellect of every member; it teaches habits of usefulness, that become permanently fixed in the minds of all seeking to learn, and as we advance this feature of the order the more we become interested, the more eager we are to learn, and the greater will be our efforts to gain information pertaining to our interests.

greater will be our efforts to gain information pertaining to our interests.

The educational feature is one of vital importance to the organization, as it teaches us the best method of cultivating our farms; the best and most prefitable crop to grow; the best stock to raise; the best way to dispose of our surplus, the proper way of obtaining our supplies, the usual way of transacting business; not only of the farmer, but of all classes; it in the transacting business in the contractions are to become successful farmers. secretary, Welds Secretary, Servance.

30 Doniphan county, W. D. Rippey master, S. H. Mander secretary, Westernaments of the secretary, Severance.

31 Washington county, W. D. Rippey master, S. H. Mander secretary, Neverance.

32 Jewell county, A. J. Peter Camer.

33 Jewell county, A. J. Peter Camer.

34 Greenwood county, F. G. Allis master, P. Gormio secretary, Cather.

35 Jefferson county, Y. Bokalosa.

36 Greenwood county, F. G. Allis master, D. F. Geyer secretary, Blooming Grove.

37 Manufactury, Cather and the secretary secretary secretary. Eureka.

38 Jinn county, W. H. Shattock master, D. F. Geyer secretary, Blooming Grove.

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

30 Jinn county, W. H. Shattock master, J. K. Hall secretary, Howard City.

31 Jinn county, W. H. Shattock master, J. T. Lampson secretary to the secretary secretary secretary secretary. Even secretary secretary secretary. Even secretary secretary, Even secre

There are eight newspapers taken by farmers now, where there was only one, five years ago. This additional amount of reading furnishes a large amount of thought, from which we learn many valuable lessons that otherwise would be lost. Hence, we say subscribe for agricultural papers; read and study them closely, and the information thus obtained, will assist you in the great work before you.

H. ESHBAUGH.

The worthy master of the Kansas State Grange will meet the Patrons of Dickinson county the 18th and 19th of May. The first meeting will be held in Mighe Endershaped the Patrons of Dickinson county the 18th and 19th of May. The first meeting will be held in Mighe Endershaped the Patronshaped the Patronshaped the Sims will install the officers of the pomona grange. Saturday, the 19th, a meeting will be held in Mighe township, at the same time, in the heighborhood of Bro. Gillett's. Saturday evening in Enterprise. Let there be a rull turn out to welcome our worth and the state of the masters in the vicinity of the places where meetings have been appointed will please make all arrangements, securing a place for meeting, and let me know at once. The members of the pomona grange, and any who wish to become members, will meet in Abileue, Bridsy, the 18th, at 10 c/clock, to complete election of officers.

The Grange Business acsociation, California, haveled its small as the corner of Davis and California streets, is owned by the Grange Business Association, the Farmer's Mitutal Insurance Company, and the Grange bank, each holding a third. It cost ninety thousand dollars, and ten thousand dollars more was expended in the grange at third. It cost ninety thousand dollars, and ten thousand dollars more was expended in the grange and ten thousand dollars, and ten thousand dollars more was expended in thing it to the proper dollars. The d

From the Master of the Missouri State
Grange.

Education is one of the prominent features of the Patrons' organization. Not only to educate our sons and daughters, who have heretofore in many instances been too much negthe order exert an immense influence against it, in fact, in the majority of instances, they are better posted in their generation and wiser than we are, and by a little casuistry and evasion of the main issues they impose on our ignorant members. The devices resorted to by them is worthy of notice. They have always presumed to know more about the farmer's business than he did himself, and it is no wonder that the name grantes hard on the presumed to know more about the larmer's business than he did himself, and it is no wonder that the name grauge grates hard on the ear. A common method is to seek to bring upon the grangers dension and contempt, hoping thereby to detract from their dignity and influence. Another is to declare that they are breaking down all over the country, and they are only born to die and be buried—a monument of folly to posterity. The common one is that the leaders of the movement will make a great haul of the finances. This latter, at least, we know to be an impossibility. There never was a cause yet assailed by such watery arguments, and which evince such an evasion of the terms right and wrong. Their opposition is a mere blind, to prevent, if possible, farmers from joining the society. To illustrate—the merchants of a certain locality in the county of Perth challenged the grangers to a public discussion as a portion of the progamme at a rural picnic. The object of course was to crush the grange out by any means whatever;

at a rural picnic. The object of course was to crush the grange out by any means whatever; deeming that, as farmers are not generally fluent on the platform, the gloss of eloquence which was available against them, they would be led away. One speaker alone spoke in favor of the order, and his statement of facts and arguments were so conclusive that none of the many of the opposition dare accept the cordial invitation tendered and the opportunity offered many of the opposition dare accept the cordial invitation tendered and the opportunity offered to rebut them. It behooves every brother and sister to make him and her thoroughly acquainted with the aims and objects of the order. If they do so each can be a David in right and easily slay the Goliah of wrong, having recourse to no assistance but that of justice and truth—Ganadian Granger. truth .- Canadian Granger.

Much is continually said and written about improved farming, but what is needed now is some practical effort at the improvement of farming. Something that has the appearance of such an effort is the appointment, by a few of the subordinate granges, of committees to visit and inspect the farms of members. This really has the air of active business; and were it not that the perusal of the proceedings of recent and inspect the farms of members. This really has the air of active business; and were it not that the perusal of the proceedings of recent Congresses and State Legislatures has rather shaken our faith in committees, we should urge every grange, that has not done so already, to appoint a visiting and inspecting committee. We will, however, restrain ourselves, and only advise the appointment of such committees in cases where there is no likelihood of "whitewashing." Seriously, we do heartly approve of these inspecting committees, and we think they will do much to improve the appearance of Patrons' farms, and perhaps something towards permanently improving the farming.

As has been frequently said, when a farmer knows that a committee from his grange will visit him, and inspect his farm, his crops and his stock, he will prepare for them by putting things in order. The horses will be rubbed down with unusual care; the cows will be curried; the brush will be collected into heaps and burned; the loose boards on the fences will be renailed; the fence-corners will be mown, and, in short, all the little things that a real first-class farmer never neglects, committee or no committee, will be attended to and attend.

and, in short, all the little things that a real first-class farmer never neglects, committee or no committee, will be attended to; and attended to by many for the first, and, until the committee comes again, the last time. But suppose the spirit of neatness does prevail with some only while they are in expectation of the committee. All is pure gain. It is better by one day's cleanliness to be clean a day than not clean at all. And a few farmers who never had their farms in a condition of neatness until an their farms in a condition of neatness until an inspecting committee was appointed, will be so pleased with it they will henceforth keep

them so.

But the greatest good to be expected from these visiting and inspecting committees is not the immediate improvement in the appearance of farms and in farming that they will affect, but the attention they will attract to the subject of improved farming. The great thing is to get up an interest and excitement, and it does not matter much by what means this is done. If spough interest can be excited to done. If enough interest can be excited to lead farmers to examine the subject, the improvement is bound to come; for a little examination will show them that they will be profited by doing their work in the best possilead farmers to examine the subject, the improvement is bound to come; for a little examination will show them that they will be profited by doing their work in the best possible manner. Very few farmers will persist in doing a thing after they are convinced that they are losing money by doing it; and very few will persist in not doing a thing after they are convinced that it will pay them. All that is needed is to make farmers believe that the best farming, the most scientific farming, is the most profitable farming. And they can be made to believe this, indeed, they cannot help believing it, when once they have been induced to investigate and test the matter. Whatever, then, will induce them to make the investigation, to apply a test, is just what the cause of improval and the subject in the light of the profit of the farmer such a drubbing as they have been long needing—holding up as it were a mirror before them and certainly causing them to believe that the poet's wish,

"O wad some power the gifting re us To see oursils as ithers see us."

To see oursils as ithers see us."

Mr. Stevens gave them a drubbing on most every point, and even the farmers themselves investigation, to apply a test, is just what the cause of improved farming now needs, whether it is visiting and inspecting committees appointed by granges, or grange fairs, or something else. An agitation is what we want, and anything will be serviceable that will act as an agitator .- Grange Bulletin.

A writer in the Son of the Soil says: "Talk of the grange not paying, its being dead and all this; when the truth is it does pay a thousand times over for those that will avail themselves of its advantages. It pays many times its cost in the increased sociability of its members, and this is but one in the long list of benefits. In regard to its being dead, it is asserted by those

Am Address.

The following address was delivered in the hall of Sparta Grange, No. 387, P. of H., Ohio, March 25, 1877, by Mrs. Adelia A. Olcott:

Agriculture is the most healthful, most useful and noblest employment of man. These were the words of our noble Washington; his own vocation or profession in life being that of a farmer, when not engaged in the service of his country. But since the days of Washington how much has the time-honored calling depreciated in the estimation of the people?

Only within a few years—since the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry has existend have furmers became to realize more fully Only within a few years—since the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry has existed—have farmers begun to realize more fully the position they should hold, as a class in the voice of our nation. And never since the days of Washington, has farming been looked upon in the same light as it has since the organization of this, our noble order. Our fathers plodded and toiled early and late, felling the forests, eradicating stumps, preparing the soil for cultivation. And when coming from the labors of the day, wearied from excessive bodily exertion, and with not an over-supply of good books and papers, nor the means of procuring them; they, to a great degree, neglected mental culture and sought rest for their weary bodies, that their strength might be equal for the morrow's labor.

The men they placed to make State and national laws for them, feeling their qualifications so much superior to the poor unthinking farmer, have, in a measure, proved false to the trust confided in them, and simply made farmer stheir servants. That this was the State of affairs, all are willing to acknowledge, and none are more to blame than ourselves. We do not wish to be understood we would have this organization a political one. No, far from it; but only to consider where we have been standing in our own light in the neglect of the cultivation of farmers as a class until we were not

ing in our own light in the neglect of the cultivation of farmers as a class until we were not capable of attending to our own affairs both State and national.

But we "nurture hope," and the time will come, although we that are assembled here this evening may not live to see it, when fu-ture generations will rise up and call us blessed, ture generations will rise up and call us blessed, as an order, for the good work we have already begun. Farmers, as a class, have won the name of "grumblers," but this class, we are thankful to say, are mostly to be found outside the gates of the grange.

We are subject to a great many disappointments, but at the same time have much to be thankful for. Grumblers have no right to expect the smiles of God's approval, certainly not.

not. We sometimes hear the remark by those outside the gate: The grange has been a disadvantage to our country. They claim that the order reduced railroad transportation until our order reduced railroad transportation until our Western farmers, with their rich alluvial soil, can raise and ship hay and grain for less than it costs us to produce it. This, in their estimation, is a sad state of affairs, but, in ours, it is just what will prove a blessing to our country. For it will afford us an opportunity to reclaim our already over-cropped and worn out lands, and bring them up to the proper standard of production.

Forty years ago our hay crops were estimat-

er standard of production.

Forty years ago our hay crops were estimated at two tons per acre; to-day a ton to an acre—and most of that weeds. Is it not time we change our mode of farming and give land the

"But," argues one, "if we all go into stock raising, the market will be glutted."

Let me answer, you may have no fears on that score, so long as we have the trade with

oreign countries we now have, and that trade on the increase each year.

Let us, as an organization, purchase together, sell together, read all the good books and papers that are published in our interest, and dependent and district our management and district our management. do what we can to elevate and dignify our no ble and time-honored calling.

A Talk With the Farmers.

The State lecturer of the Patrons of Husbandry having recently visited Cowley county, we find the following in the Telegram of the 9th inst .:

On Saturday last State Lecturer Stevens addressed the members of the county grange, and other farmers in the court house, and in his address presented many wholesome truths. His entire lecture was replete with telling points and good advice, that if followed would make the farmer much more prosperous and a great deal happier.

He advised co-operation, and showed how

To see oursils as ithers see us,"

had been especially granted to them.

Mr. Stevens gave them a drubbing on most every point, and even the farmers themselves acknowledge that he had not said any too much, that it was just what they needed.

He raked them for buying a whole ratt of farming utensils and machinery on time, and then leaving them out in the weather all winter—for failing to keep their promises and displaying so little judgment in the management of their business matters. "Why," he said, "if the business men of your towns had as little regard for their word as has the average Kansas farmer, they could not buy a dollar's worth of goods on time. You will buy anything from a threshing machine down to an old cart, with wheels that will wabble all over the prairie, whether you want them or not, just so you can get them on time. You give your note, take your old cart home and pile it up somewhere and that is all the attention you give to the matter until some thirty or forty days after the note is due, you are in town and thells you the note is due; you express great days after the note is due, you are in town and the man who holds the note, calls you in and tells you the note is due; you express great surprise and are sorry you cannot pay it today, and probably in four or six months after, if you can't in the meantime put up some job to cheat him out of it, you pay the note." Then he asked the farmer "if that was business." And we ask, is that business?

The good Patron is no office seeker. He maintains that the office should seek the man. He does not discuss political questions in the grange, and strives outside the gates to put down all bribery and corruption. He uses his influence to secure the nomination and election of competent, faithful and honest men, who will stand by the industrial population and work for their interests. The true Patron, in fine, is actuated by one principle—the universal good of mankind.—Patron's Helper.

A touching instance of grange fraternity is indicated in an obituary notice in the Arkaneas State Grange. Brother John H. Robinson, a Patron from Mississippi, on his way to settle in Sharp county, died suddenly but among friends, for Sidney Grange, No. 375, and Arkansas, took charge of his remains and buried them with the rights due to a Patron.

The Delaware granger now sits on his peach-orchard fence and laughs till his very waist-band chuckles, as he figures up a crop of not less than 20,000,000 baskets.

COAL has been found in Sedgwick county. THE various Universalist churches of the State held a convention at Manhattan last

WE are informed that the semi-annual meet ing of the Kansas State Herticultural Society will be held at Abilene, June 6th and 7th.

By the death of a relative in Canada a Mrs. S. R. Barnard of Sedgwick county comes into ession of a fortune of \$80,000. Verily, Mrs. Barnard is a lucky person.

A GAME of base ball was played at Emporia on the 5th inst., between the Emporia and Cottonwood Falls clubs, and resulted in a victory for the former. Score, 14 to 7.

A LETTER from Muskogee, Indian Territory, to the Coffeyville Journal, says: "Grasshoppers are more numerous than known for years. They are destroying the gardens, wheat and corn.

THE farmers of Franklin county are going in heavy on easter beans this year. It is esti-mated that there will be planted in that county at least 3,000 acres in excess of any previous

A MAN named George Degroat, residing in Leavenworth, attempted to end his existence on Wednesday night of last week by swallowing an ounce of laudanum, but the dose was too heavy and he lived.

THE contract for building the Topeka insane asylum has been awarded to Barnes & Langstrum, of Topeka, for the excavation, stone and brick work for \$23,365, and the balance of the work to Mr. McGonigle, of Leavenworth,

A CORRESPONDENT of the Woodson County Post, May 6th, says: "There is no doubt but what there will be plenty of grasshoppers in a short time, as they are hatching out fast now, as any one can see that will take the pains to

A YOUNG lady of Troy, Doniphan county, proposes, through the Chief, to be one to form an organization of young ladies, who shall take a pledge to discard from their society, any young man who visits saloons, or indulges in the intoxicating bowl.

THE poultry yards of Chase county having been frequently visited by wolves of late, and their visits generally being made evident by the rapid decrease of chickens, the owners of said chickens got together one day last week, and hunted out and killed several of the thieves.

ACCORDING to the Times Capt. M. Barber, of the 16th infantry, arrived at Fort Leavenworth on Tuesday of last week from Governor's Island, New York, in command of an escort of seven soldiers and twenty-two prisoners. The latter were turned over to the provost guard.

THE Junction City Union says: "The Leavenworth Times is authority for the statement that grain men calculate that the recent advance in the price of grain makes the wheat and corn on hand in Kansas worth ten millions of dollars more nowthan it was worth, three

THE Atchison Patriot, of Saturday, speaks thus: "Jake George will ship to Chicago tonight four cars of the finest cattle that ever left

THE State Board. of Agriculture, say Commonwealth, has received from Z. F. Riley, of Eldorado, Butler county, the stump of a

For the information of our Eastern friends we submit the following photograph of the average grasshopper, taken by a Minnesota artist, true to life: "In statute he is about a match for the six-penny stub-nail; in form he is like unto a linch-pin, and he wears a sealing wax head on him, and a pair of glass eyes, so that with his long-tailed duster on, he looks tike an unsophisticated and near sighted school-

SAYS the Atchison Champion: "Every farm-er in the county ought to plant every acre of cern that he can find ground for. Do not let ene single acre of cultivated land lie idle this one single acre of cultivase of the price year. A European war will bring up the price year, hoge and cattle and we will have the of corn, hoge and cattle and we will have the ton and the second state of the second second second Sead at the gratons ton second second second second second read to ship it out. A war is Hurope means a

good time for the farmers who have anything to sell. Plow deep and cultivate well, there is money in it."

THE Leavenworth Times says: "The residence of D. H. Mitchell, on the Lawrence road. about three miles southwest of the city, was burned about 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening. The loss is estimated at about \$10,000 including furniture and clothing. The fire is supposed to have originated in an upper story of the house, where a servant girl dropped a match near a bed, after having lighted a lamp. Very little of the furniture in the house was saved.

SAYS the Lincoln Register: "The prairies are swarming with birds, who are doing a grand work for all parties by eating up the grasshoppers. Blackbirds and prairie swallows by the ens of thousands are constantly at work doing what they can to destroy the invaders. The bird law is one of the best acts ever passed by the Legislature. Spare the birds and they will save the harvest. Not one 'hopper can be seen now where ten days ago thousands could be

Says the Humboldt Union : "Thursday night about half past eleven o'clock, Royster's elevator, at Chanute, Kansas, caught fire and ourned to the ground. There was some three thousand bushels of corn and one thousand of wheat stored in the building at the time of the fire. All was cousumed. We understand that there was some insurance but do not know the exact amount. The L., L. & G. R. R. depot narrowly escaped being burned. We did not learn the origin of the fire, but it is supposed to have caught from the engine room."

THE annual meeting of the Kansas Editorial Association will be held in the city of Leavenworth, on Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1877. Noble L. Prentiss will deliver the annual address. The editors of the State will be entertained by the citizens of Leavenworth during the convention. By the courtesy of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, the Kansas Pacific railroad, the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, and the Colorado Central railroad, an excursion will be made to Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Manitou, Denver, Central City. Boulder, and other points of interest in the Rocky mountains. The excursion will be absent about ten days.

VEGETINE

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

SHE RESTS WELL.

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

Mr. H. R. STEYENS:

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

Yours respectfully,

MRS. ALBERT RICKER.

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

VEGETINE.

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

SAFE AND SURE.

night four cars of the finest cattle that ever left Kansas. One steer in particular, is very fine. He weighs 2,650 pounds and was raised at Highland. Jake paid eight cents a pound for this fellow."

MESSRS. CRANDALL & BALDWIN, of Coffey county, are the owners of a Durham steer that weighs 2,645 pounds. He eats half a bushel of threshed rye every day and is gaining in flesh at the rate of eighteen pounds each week. They expect to make him weigh 3,000 pounds before summer.

The State Board of Agriculture, says the The State Board of Agriculture, says the summer of the first foundation of the state of the first foundation of

VEGETINE.

of Eldorado, Butler county, the stump of a tree which the beavers had cut down and laid across the river. The stump measures eighteen inches in diameter, which is rather larger than they usually fall.

An old and wealthy citizen of Cloud county named Albert Edwards, was shot and mortally wounded at his residence near Brittsville, on the 3d inst., by a nephew named Andrew Edwards. Great excitement prevails in the vicinity, and it is stated that if caught the assassin will be roughly handled.

The Clay County Dispatch says: "Wm. Sims, master of the State grange, has the following appointments to lecture in this county: Morgantown, at 1 o'clock, p. m., May 31, and at Washington school-house in the evening,:"

The Junction City Union says: "The largest load of wheat ever brought to this market by two horses was sold to B. Rockwell & Co. by Thomas Haley, of Otter creek, on Thursday. It contained sevenity-four bushels, and sold at \$1.85, netting Mr. Haley \$326.90. Mr. Chas. McGee also sold them one load of seventy-five bushels for \$128.50."

and I was never more able to perferm labor than now.

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

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

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

Yours very truly G. W. MANSFIELD, Pastor of the Methodist E. church.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.

CENTAUR

LINIMENTS.

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

These Liniments are simply the wonder of the yorld. Their effects are little less than marvelous. The White Limiment is for the human famly. It will drive Rheumatism, Sciatica and Neuralgia from the system; cures Lumbago, Chill-blains, Lock-jaw, Palsy, Itch, and most Cutane-ous Eruptions; it extracts from frozen hands and feet, and the poison of bites and stings of ven-omous reptiles; it subdues swellings, and alleviates pain of every kind. When sprains or bruises occur, it is the most potent remedy ever discovered to heal the injured parts. The Centaur Liniment is used with great efficacy for Sore Throat, Toothache, Caked Breasts, Earache, and Weak Back. The following is but a sample of numerous testimonials:

numerous testimonials:

"Indiana Home, Jeff. Co., Ind., May 28, 1873.

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

EENJAMIN BROWN."

The proof is in the trial. It is reliable, it is
bandy, it is chean, and avery family should be applied.

handy, it is cheap, and every family should have the White Centaur Liniment.

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

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

"NEW YORK, January, 1874.

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

"H. MARSH, Supt. Adams Ex. Stables, N. Y.

"E. PULTZ, Supt. U. S. Ex. Stables, N. Y.

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

The best patrons of this Liniment are Farriers and Veterinary Surgeons. who are continually us-

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

orses or cattle. What a Farrier cannot do for \$20 the Centau Liniment will do at a trifling cost.

These Liniments are sold by all dealers throughout the country. They are warranted by the proprietors, and a bottle will be given to any Farrier or Physician who desires to test them

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

HONEY.

Pitcher's Castoria is a complete substitute Castor Oil, and is as pleasant to take as Honey. It is particularly adapted to Teething and irritable children. It destroys worms, assimilates the food, regulates the Stomach, and cures Wind Colic. Few remedies are as efficacious for Feverishness, Croup, Worms and Whooping Cough, Castoria is a scientific and purely vegetable prep-Castoria is a scientific and purely vegetate prop-aration, more effective than Castor Oil and neither gags nor gripes. Prepared by Messrs. J. B. Ross & Co., 46 Dey St., New York, from the receipe of Samuel Pitcher, M. D., of Barnstable, Mass. IN 1866

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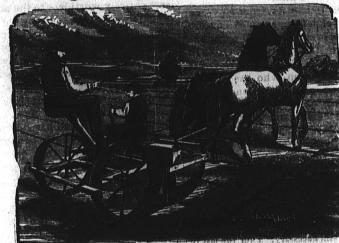
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227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, opposite the Matteson House. Chicago, Illinois.

THE QUINCY CORN PLANTER

Acknowledged Superior to its Competitors.



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

CRANK MOTION TIP-UP.

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

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

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

Cash customers will find it to their acvantage to examine our stock. WILDER & PALM,

116 Massachusetts Street.

Laurence, Kunsus.

A. L. CHARLES,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

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STEVENS' PATENT EGG CASES. NO. 408 DELAWARE : T BET. 4TH & 5TH. KANSAS OITY, MO.

Consignments Solicited. Medic Total Action of the acti

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1877.

PERMANENT EXHIBITION.

The formal opening of the grand permanent exhibition at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, took place on Thursday, the 10th inst. Great crowds of people flocked to the grounds to witness the opening ceremonies, and by two o'clock p. m., it is said 50,000 persons had entered the exhibition building. Among the distinguished visitors on this occasion were President Hayes, Secretaries Evarts, Sherman, Devans, and McCreary, Gen. Grant, Hon. James G. Blaine, Director-General Goshorn and Fred. Douglas. The formal proclamation of the opening of the exhibition was made by President Hayes.

The object in establishing this permanent exhibition, is to display the products of every branch of industry not only from America but other nations of the world, have been invited to contribute articles for display.

A prominent exhibit in the immense building is the mammoth Kansas Liberty Bell which attracted so much attention at the Centennial exhibition.

This enterprise will be valuable to the country and especially to manufacturers, for there they can display goods of every description from year to year, and in thus being thrown together many needed improvements will suggest themselves that would, perhaps, appear in no other way.

PROF. RILEY AND THE GRASSHOP. PERS.

In answer to a letter from Governor Anthony, requesting a report concerning the prospect for a grasshopper raid in our State this year, Prof. C. V. Riley, chief of the United States Grasshopper Commission, who has just finished a tour of observation through Kansas, gives it as his opinion that throughout the greater portion of the State the battle has already been fought; that the unfavorable weather and through the efforts of our farmers a large part of the insects that have hatched out have been destroyed, and although it is hardly probable that the future injury from them will be considerable, yet, says the professor:

Vigilance is still necessary. I am the last to desire that this favorable report should lull your farmers into an undue sense of security. The security against injury will depend altogether on the proportion of eggs which have hatched. Thus in the more sandy belt west of a line roughly drawn through Junction City and Florence, not one per cent. of the eggs remain unhatched; while east of that line, where the eggs were laid later and the soil is mostly colder and more tenacious, from one-half to three-fourths of them are yet unhatched and, with few exceptions, sound. In the former area a few fields may suffer, especially along the river courses, but there will be no general destruction; in the latter the injury may yet be great and should be provided against.

After recommending as effectual number of the plans already being used and adopted by our farmers for the destruction of the 'hopper, and in conclusion, the professor says:

I have met with few persons who do not feel that if taken in time the young insects are easily mastered and need cause little alarm in future—a fact which I have long since insisted on, and which is generally admitted by all who have had experience. When the locust scourge is fully understood, and the farmers unite in determined effort to counteract it, it will cease to be so much of a bugbear, and no longer interfere with the settlement of the beautiful and productive Western plains which it visits at irregular intervals.

SETTLE YOUR OWN DIFFERENCES.

The fact that in some localities the Patrons of Husbandry have discovered this too on an outlay of only fifteen that the grange is a valuable and suffi- hundred dollars. Surely from this recient assistant in the settlement of personal differences, of a character which, heretofore it has been considered necessarv to invoke the decision of the courts, is pleasing indeed. Such knowledge as this not only shows that our farmers are beginning to realize substantial benefits from the organization which they have formed, but it also shows what a dealers to save themselves, offered good vast amount of good can come to them prices, and then undertook to make through their combined efforts when their margin by cheating in the weights. such efforts are turned in the proper We were informed that in one instance direction. It is a lamentable fact that one wagon load fell short seven bushels. sometime during the course of almost The watchful Patrons immediately every business man's existence, difficul- found this out and thereafter weighed ties arise with his fellow men, and be- and shipped their own grain, and the fore satisfaction can be obtained re- sharks were obliged to seek new fields course to the law must be had, and in- in which to ply their trade.

n a Chase county paper tells what has been done by the Patrons of that county towards avoiding the law. Let us hear more such good reports:

hear more such good reports:

Our district court closed last Friday afternoon, after a four days' term, the shortest everheld in this county within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The decrease of litigation in this county during the past few years has occasioned no little comment and surprise among the attorneys practicing at this bar. Those who pretend to know, attribute this decrease of litigation among our people to the teachings of the grange. Heretofore when disputes occurred between neighbors, the courts were appealed to, creating expensive law suits almost impoverishing both plaintiff and defendant. Now the Patrons of Husbandry, and there are few who do not belong to the order, submit their differences to the grange where they are settled with little expense to the contestants and much more satisfaction to all parties interested. The Legislature, last winter a year ago, passed an act making the finding of arbitrators as binding as the decision of courts, since which time the grange, among its own members, has decided as many cases as the courts. time the grange, among its own members, has decided as many cases as the courts.

STATE LECTURER'S WORK.

We once more take up our pencil to give the readers of the SPIRIT an account of our travels, and an idea as to how we find things as we go from county to county in the southern part of the State. Our last letter was written after we had finished our work in Sedgwick and Sumner counties. We went next into Cowley county, and found the order there in about the same condition we had in the other counties, viz., a good many earnest workers, and also quite a number who had once put 1877, when it is expected all of the their hand to the plow, but who had in | county and other grange agents will be an evil hour turned and looked back, present as well as all who take an inand while looking back had, like Lot's | terest in the establishing of this assowife, become, if not pillars of salt, at ciation on a firm and enduring basis. least entirely worthless to the great ar- Worthy Master Sims and State Lecturmy of farmers who are trying to eunoble er Stevens will be present, who will their calling, and by united effort shake report their success in securing suboff the shackles that now so grievously scriptions to the capital stock and all oppress them. But we are happy to say, other information gained while canthat at the different meetings held in this county, large numbers returned, and once more enrolled themselves as soldiers for the right. At Tisdale a whole grange that had been dead for a up their dues, elected their officers, received the new annual, and promised that hereafter they would be found doing their part manfully.

One of the greatest difficulties we meet, not only in this part of the State but in all parts where we have traveled during the last year, is a lack of information on the part of the members of the order. For the want of a knowledge of what the order is accomplishing, not only in our own State, but in all the States, a good many jump at the the high road to success as a business conclusion that the whole scheme is a organization. Now brethren, if you anxious to get hold of a good grange paper, one that would give all the deeasily give up and cry "can't." Let us hope that the Patrons of Kansas will with headquarters at Wichita; and although they put a man at the head that, judging from his acts, knew nothing about business, and although the members of the order themselves have only made a few weak, spasmodic efforts at co-operation, yet they have saved to the farmers more than one hundred thousand dollars by their efforts, and tion pays. By a little combined effort they controlled the price of wheat at Wichita, during last fall, and absolutely forced four grain dealers who had in years past been growing fat off of the produce of the farmers, to suspend business and leave the town. These four

ourse to the law must be had, and invariably the experience of such persons has caused them to say, "Verily, going to law is unprofitable in every sense of the brother-in-law and sisters of our the word." It takes from a man many dollars which he has earned by the sweat of his brow; it makes him no friends and it seldom occurs that a man is satisfied with the result of a law suit against his neighbor.

Now, with the farmer it certainly seems that no difficulty could be created one with another but that can be set-filed in the grauge. Try it and see.

In which to ply their trade.

A MR. Thomas Cooper and wife, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, are going to start from that city in a few days, on a voyage to Liverpool in a thirteen-foot boat. They expect to go the other in-law and sisters of our three mediants of the brother-in-law and sisters of our three mediants of the brother-in-law and sisters of our three mediants of the brother-in-law and sisters of our three word. It takes from a man many dollars which he has earned by the sweat of his brow; it makes him no friends and it seldom occurs that a man is satisfied with the result of a law suit against his neighbor.

Now, with the farmer it certainly seems that no difficulty could be created one with another but that can be set-filed in the grauge. Try it and see.

The following article which we find dant success might crown our labors. Cowley county is certainly one of the very best in the State. The first settlement being made only a little over seven years since, and yet it has to-day about twenty thousand inhabitants. Winfield, the county seat, has about twenty-five hundred population, and is much the best built town of its size in the State; nearly all the houses including the residences being built of brick or stone. The staple crop here is wheat; vast fields of splendid wheat meet the eye in every direction, and not a grasshopper to be seen. We also find here peach orchards on almost every farm, and best of all the trees are loaded with young fruit.

> We found one brother in this county running a small co-operative store, who sends all of his orders to our State agent, Bro. A. T. Stewart; he informed us that Bro. Stewart often saved him as high as forty per cent. on his purchases, always that much on drugs.

> This week we shall go through the counties of Marion and McPherson, will then tell the readers of the SPIRIT how we find the order there.

> > J. T. STEVENS, State Lecturer.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

BRO. STEVENS:-The call of the board of directors for a meeting at the Tremont house, Kansas City, June 5, vassing the State; report and exhibit of the secretaries of subscription received, and report of treasurer of all monies, etc.

It is the great desire of the directors that the showing will be sufficient to vear again unfurled their banner, paid business operations immediately sucwarrant a commencement of active ceeding this meeting. To accomplish which soliciting agents and all must work to get the full amount of shares taken. The determination on the part of all is to make this stock pay a good interest to the holders thereof, and all the county and grange agents are the authorized soliciting agents for the sale of the stock. Each and every one will be expected to bring with them a good list of subscribers

This done, and all appear at the meeting, the Kausas State Co-operative Association is a fixed fact, and the Patrons of Kansas will have commenced on failure. If a good many were half as mean business, do not put off for tomorrow what can be done to-day, but pitch in and say there is no such word paper, one that would give all the de-sired information, as they are to go to help themselves. The shares of stock a fourth-class circus, they would not so were made purposely small so that none could say we are not able to take at least one share, and come in for a portion of its benefits. Now will you speedily remedy this difficulty. Some two years ago the Patrons of Sedgwick, Sumper, Cowley and Butler counties organized a co-operative association speedily remedy this difficulty. Some all send up your subscriptions by your agent to the 5th of June meeting, or will you let it die for the want of a few shares? Your action, and this meeting will decide the question. Fraternally yours. A. T. STEWART, Sec'y State Co-operative Ass'n.

KANSAS CITY, May 15, 1877.

EDITOR SPIRIT:-I wish to give notice through the SPIRIT that the fifth degree will be conferred in our county grange at its next session, at this place (Severance), Saturday, June 9th, at eleven o'clock a. m. All fourth degree members in good standing, and recomhundred dollars. Surely from this remended by their own subordinate sult the Patrons can see that co-opera-grange, are entitled to the fifth degree, and we would be glad to have such present from all over Doniphan and adjoining counties. We are to have a feast of good things, both physical and mental. Come with your baskets and big speeches; there are already essayists appointed from this grange, but expect others to participate. Editor SPIRIT, please accept an invitation to be present with us if possible. By or-

der of county grange.

W. D. RIPPEY,

Master of County Grange, P. of H. SEVERANCE, Kans., May 14, 1877.

GENERAL NEWS.

The annual convention of the Rail-road Master Mechanics' Association of the United States met in St. Louis on the 15th. The convention was well attended.

the company at 'Fort Hall shall be retained and reinforced.

county, got into a slight altercation yesterday afternoon at the Mount Olive house.several miles from the city, where there had been a meeting of the county court. January assaulted Edwards court. January assaulted Edwards with a large pocket-knife, inflicting wounds in the arm, shoulder and hand of the latter. Edwards then knocked January down and would have stamped apon him but for the interference of friends. The affair grew out of the action of Edwards in voting against a claim of January's for salary as treasurer. Both are elderly gentlemen and among the oldest, best known and most respected citizens of St. Louis county. and have been warm friends for many years. Edwards would doubtless have been killed had he not thrown his arm in such a manner as to receive January's knife, as the blow was aimed directly at his breast."

A TELEGRAM from Baton Rouge, La., of the 15th inst. says: "The steamer Landy No. 2, coming down, struck a log about five miles above here last night at 12 o'clock, and soon after com-menced sinking. An alarm was at once given, and the passengers rushed to the upper deck. Some saved themselves on cotton bales. The yawl was launched, most of the women and children placed therein and landed safely. The boat was buoyed up by the cotton and floated down the river with two feet of water in the cabin. When passing here a skiff went out to her and succeeded in saving the balance of the passengers and crew. It is supposed that three of the crew are lost. boat careened, turned over, and now lies bottom upward, five miles below here. The boat and most of the cargo. consisting of cotton, seed, sugar, and some cattle, are a total loss. The passengers lost everything. The boat's papers, books, money and everything

in the office went down with the boat. A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 19th inst. says: "It is thought in official circles that undue importance is attached to the reports of filibustering expeditions to invade Northern Mexico. The government will enforce the neutrality laws with regard to Mexico as to any other power with which we are at peace. Instructions have been sent to our minister at the city of Mexico, who will give particular attention to the subject of raids in Texas for cattle stealing with a view to their prevention. The former Mexican administrations were unable to prevent raids; the present is in no better condition for that purpose, and therefore it becomes a question how far our own government should go for the protection of our citizens on the border and for the punishment of offenders. Four years ago, when Gen. McKenzie pursued the marauders into Mexico, the Mexican minister here strongly protested against the invasion of Mexican soil, but our government gave no apology or excuse for that officer's conduct. The feeling of the administration is that our citizens must be protected from these raids, if not by the Mexican government, by our own, and therefore the conduct of Gen. McKenzie may become a precedent for action in the future."

According to a dispatch from New York, President Hayes and party arrived in that city on Monday. The same dispatch says: "The chamber of commerce held its annual banquet did not withdraw till near midnight. this evening. Among the guests were President Hayes, Secretaries Schurz and Evarts, and Generals Sherman and Hancock. Covers were laid for nearly three hundred, and the company included representative men of the city. In response to the toast: 'The President of the United States,' after the hearty hurrahs were over and repeated, and the wavings of handkerchiefs and burst of music from the orchestra,

the president said:
"'Mr. President:—It is a gratification to have this opportunity to meet such an assemblage of business men of the city of New York. I wish to make my acknowledgments for their invitation to enjoy with them their annual meeting. I want to assure you that this hearty greeting is very welcome to me. [Cheers.] We are at peace with all nations, with an honest purpose on the part of our people and on the part of the government [loud cheers] to strive for the restoration of ancient concord within our own limits. [Hurrahs and great applause.] I believe that, notwithstanding the unfortunate array of figures which has been disclosed, we may confidently look for early, decided, encouraging evidences of the reviving of business prosperity throughout our country.'

"The president then sat down, and the assemblage cheered with heartiness and enthusiasm."

times but the people hope to save them." Another dispatch from Moore's Says a dispatch from St. Louis, of Tuesday: "Jas. C. Edwards, associate justice of the St. Louis county court, and Thos. T. January, treasurer of the county, got into a slight altercation yesof miles is enwrapped in a dense smoke. Clinton Mills, yesterday a thriving village, is now level with the ground, not a house being left standing. Fifty-five families are burned out of house and home, and women and children were found huddled together out of the way of the heat. Some miles west of Clinton Mills, in the woods, are huddled together some twenty families. The women and children will be provided with shelter and provisions at Cherubusco, about three miles west. scene is heart-rending. Upon both sides of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railroad between the station and Cherubusco, the woods are on fire. At Conner's Corner, five miles from here, every house was burned last night. Fire has just broken out in Stackpole, three miles from Altoona Station, and the whole place is in flames." DURING the past week the Russian

forces have not been as fortunate as during the week previous, particularly in Turkey in Asia, east of the Black sea. This army has met with severe losses, and their advance westward has been very slow. West of the Black sea the Russian army has been rapidly concentrating its forces along the Danube with a view of making a simultaneous attack, and crossing the river at several points. It is reported that the Turkish fortresses along the Danube are in admirable order and will be prepared to withstand the attack. Concerning the movements of the Russians on the eastern shore of the Black sea, a disnatch to London from Batoum, of Friday night last, says : "About 5 o'clock a. in., the Russians, largely augmented, advanced with field artillery and made a furious attack on the heights defending Batoum on the land side, occupied by Bashi Bazouks. The Ottoman troops were entrenched, and opened a terrible and well-sustained fire of cannon and musketry, which entirely mowed the Russians down. They fell by scores and hundreds on the plain below the Turkish position. During their attempts to make way against this fire, a body of Turkish horse and footmen, taking advantage of a thick forest. broke forth upon the flank of the Russians and effected a great slaughter. The Muscovites being upon ground perfectly open, and having no choice but to fight or fly, in a short time the spot which was the scene of this flank movement became covered with dead and dying Russians, but the enemy quickly brought up reinforcements and the battle was renewed with much determination. For many hours efforts of the assailants were maintained, but towards midday the artillery fire gradnally slackened, and they at last withdrew after having suffered considerable loss. An eye-witness says that the Ottoman soldiers behaved admirably. They had, however, during the heat of the action, the advantage of entrenchments on high ground, and it is due to this fact, no doubt, that their losses compared to the Russians' were insignificant."

The Telegraph's Batoum dispatch, dated Saturday, says: "The victory was won by the extraordinary courage of the Bashi Bazouks. The dead. wounded and missing exceeded four thousand. The engagement lasted eight hours. The last of the Russians Khaton Bey, a major of the regulars. Batoum is situated on the eastern coast of the Black sea and northwest of the city of Kars.

According to a dispatch from London of the 15th inst., the . tandard's Constantinople special says: "I am glad to report the great success of the Turks in Asia, Monday. Admiral Has-san Pasha, after bombarding the fortifications of Sukumkalch, landed a number of soldiers, who were immediately joined by 3,000 natives, and a violent combat ensued, the Russians being driven out of Sukumkalch. To-day upward of 10,000 natives joined the Turkish forces, who held the fortifications. The town is in flames. All the surrounding country is rising in sup-port of the Turks. Telegraph commu-nication between Constantinople and Kars, by way of Ezeroum, remain intact. A Russian war steamer recently escaped from Sebastapol and reached the vicinity of Batoum on Sunday. When seven miles from shore she sent four boats with torpedoes to attack a Turkish frigate in the roadstead. The torpedoes failed to explode, and fire was opened from the frigate and shore. In the darkness and confusion the Russian boats fled in different directions. Two succeeded in reaching port unharmed. At daybreak no news was received of the other two boats or the

To All, Particularly Invalids,

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1877.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, first insertion, one inch \$1.00
Each subsequent " " 50
The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation fany paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

City and Vicinity.

MR. W. N. BANGS has returned from a business trip to Colorado, he informs us the grasshoppers are doing no damage in that State.

SECRETARY BRACKETT informs us that the May meeting of the Douglas County Horticul-19th, at the farm of Joseph Savage.

THE recent heavy rains in this part of the State have greatly retarded work on the farms. The wheat is looking very fine but not half the soil prepared for corn has been planted as yet.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Young Men's Social Club was held in their rooms, over Moore Bros.' store, last night. On this occasion the newly elected officers were installed.

CONDUCTOR GEO. H. JENKINS, of this city, was married on Monday evening at Abilene, to Miss Hattie Keith, of that town. The happy couple arrived here on Tuesday and are receiving congratulations from a host of friends.

Another wedding ceremony will be per-formed in this city to-night. Don't ask any questions for if you do some wise person may be able to tell you who the contracting parties are. Unfurl the government flag and let sweet music make joyous the occasion.

ALL nervous, exhausting, and painful diseases speedily yield to the curative influences of Pulvermacher's Electric Belts and Bands. They are saie, simple, and effective, and can be easily applied by the patient himself. Book,

excellent photographer, and his many friends in this city will be pleased to learn that he will soon be in readiness to take better pictures

UNDER the direction of Mrs. J. T. Rawson, the beautiful operetta, entitled "The Twin Sisters," will be given in Liberty hall to-night (Thursday) and to-morrow night. Mrs. Rawson has had in training for this occasion, over fifty of our young vocalists, who will take part in the eutertainment. Mrs. Davis, an excellent soprano, bas been engaged to sing some beautiful solos. Prof. Bartlett will assist in the instrumental accompaniments. All who attend this entertainment will enjoy a rich treat. Tickets for sale by J. P. Ross.

tion our Douglas county farmer has been beaten:

MR. EDITOR :- In the last issue of the SPIRmis. EDITOR:—In the last issue of the SPIBs, it you say one Douglas county farmer planted twenty acres of corn in one day, and you ask who can beat it? We have a farmer in Labette county who planted twenty-two acres in one day, and another that planted twelve acres in five hours. Can any Douglas county man beat

The fruit prospect in this county was never better than at the present time. The grass-hoppers are doing no damage

J. T. LAMPSON. LABETTE, Kans , May 12, 1877.

Letter from lowa.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- Three weeks in Iowa have led me to draw some not very strange conclusions. One is, that the people here are just as anxious to get away, and even a little more so, than the people of the so-called "grasshoppered," "starvation" Kansas. Three excursions have been planned for the benefit of those who wish to see sunny Kansas; two carried into execution within the last few weeks. This may all be "sham," to be sure; yet to the eve of the superficial gazer it does appear that the people of Iowa would like to find some better place - that place, Kansas. However, they do act the part of their roll pretty well, as they hold land up to forty and fifty dollars per acre, even when it does not happen to be in a desirable situation, as to location or any Aladin-like future ahead of it; but it is an acting of the kind that does not pay, for sales are not made as readily as prices. I cannot say whose fault it is, but have a faint idea that it is because many of those Eastern men, with money in their pockets, have, like that man of whom persons used to read in an old book that is almost forgotten by the present generation, but which you have doubless read, Mr. Editor, being one of the "old regime," "passed by on the other side"—Kansas. For which reasons, taking into consideration the tormer deep-grounded prejudice against Kansas and her prospective resources, one may be excusable, I think, if be bappen to be a Kansan, in saying that Kansas is the place to which they are looking for that turn in their fortunes that will make them snap their ingers in the face of love and her wonderful productiveness, grasshoppers included.

But if you want to draw a Hawkeye's feet rather close for your impudence, just say to spring is a trying season. Indications of sickhim that the decision was made last summer at ness should at once be attended to. Fatal dis-Philadelphia, upon which Kansas will base her arguments henceforth; that there is not a better and more productive, promising State in the union. They won't stand it, these people. But they do manage to get along in some way with the hard times, that the people of Kansas are learning to creep out of. People grow happy, bustling, and active with their prosperity; but long-faced, slow, and listless in their downfall. I left the one in Kansas. I have found the other; draw your own conclu-

When I stay a little longer, and see some other counties in the State, perhaps I shall be able to say something more soothing to the temper of the watchful Hawkeye. This much, tural Society will be held on Saturday, the at least, I can say for Iowa: She seems to have learned how to manage the storms to her advantage; for, notwithstanding the snow and freeze of last April, nothing was hurt by the occurrence, but came out as bright and as tresh as from a May shower. There is a great deal in being able to adapt one's self to circumstances; perhaps lowa has. More anon.

WILL WILLIS. PLEASANTVILLE, Iowa, May 10, 1877.

A Wonder-Working Remedy.

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

In the Sweet By-and-By

be easily applied by the patient himself. Book, with full particulars, mailed free. Address Pulvermaeher Galvanic Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

MRS. R. H. SPENCER, of Great Bend, Barton county, entertained audiences at the M. E. church, on Monday and Tuesday evenings by the recitation of poetry and select readings. Mrs. Spencer is canvassing the State with a view to raising funds for the erection of a church at Great Bend. There is po church edifice at that point.

MR. W. H. LAMON, formerly of this city, but who for the past two years and a half has been located in Texas, Indian Territory, and Parsons, Kansas, feeling that there is no place so good as Lawrence, has returned, and he tells us that he has come to stay. Mr. Lamon is an excellent photographer, and his many friends

STRAYED, from the undersigned in Eudora, Douglas county, Kansas, on the 29th of April, 1877, a small black borse, five years old, about fourteen hands high, carries high head with nose out; main lies on left side; hair rubbed off on sides by harness; shod on fore feet with heavy shoes. Also a bay, three-year-old horse pony; large head; one hind foot white, and some white in face; very thin in flesh. A liberal price will be paid for any information that will lead to the recovery of the above described property.

OSCAR G. RICHARDS.

Merchant Tailor.

ent soprano, has been engaged to sing some ceautiful solos. Prof. Bartlett will assist in the instrumental accompaniments. All who tetend this entertainment will enjoy a rich reat. Tickets for sale by J. P. Ross.

As will be seen by the following communication our Douglas county farmer has been seaten:

MR. EDITOR:—In the last issue of the SPIS
Merchant Tailor.

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

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

Attention, Tax-Payers.

Every man and woman in Douglas county who has been assessed in 1877, is interested in the advertisement of the county clerk, which appears in this paper. Read it and see if you require "equalizing."

MOTHERS who have weak and irritable children, can secure health for the children and rest for themselves by using Dr. Pitcher's Castoria. It contains no morphine or anything injurious. It is as pleasant to take as honey, and is certain to cure Wind Colic, regulate the bowels and expel worms. For teething children there is nothing like Castoria.

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

Centennial Barber Shop. Mitchell & Anderson proprietors. Only first class workmen employed. Give them a call, opposite the SPIRIT office.

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

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

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

LEIS BROS.' is headquarters for paints of every description. Linseed oil, white-wash brushes &c., &c.

SECOND-HAND clothing bought and sold at Hope's. REPAIRING and cleaning done at Hope's-making old clothes look like new.

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

Are You Going to Paint?

Are You Going to Paint?

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

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

I painted my house two years ago with the J. F. Wooster Silicated Chemical Paint, you are selling,

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

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

Send for circular to SILICATED CHEMICAL Send for circular to SILICATED CHEMICAL PAINT Co., Lawrence, Kapsas.

For the Black Hills

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

For the San Juan mines take the Kansas Pacific railway for Denver, where close connec-

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

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

The Kansas Pacific is also the most direct

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

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

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

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

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

Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas.

W. W. FLUKE, DEALER IN

PIANOS, ORGANS,

VIOLINS, GUITARS,

ACCORDIONS &C.

A good selection of

SHEET MUSIC

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

Organs will be sold on quarterly payments; any organ of which the price in our catalogue is over \$125 and under \$500 will be rented with privilege of purchase and agreement that when the rent paid amounts to the value of the organ it shall belong to the party huring 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 Churshes, Sunday schools, Granges, Good Templars, etc.

Catalogues and price tists free to any address upon application.

W. W. FLUKE, Agent,

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

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS.

ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

BURT SHOE STORE!

WEST SIDE, 117 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS. LADIES' AND GENTS' FINE WEAR. SUBSTANTIAL

KIP AND CALF GOODS.

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

Farmers' Wear a Specialty.

Price our goods before buying elsewhere. PARKER & JEEVES.

> W. H. OLIVER & CO., 127 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

ALL KINDS OF BOOTS AND SHOES. FINE GOODS FOR GENTS.

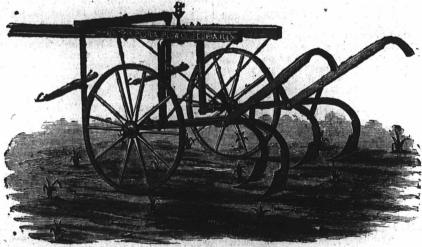
LADIES' AND MISSES' GOODS A SPECIALTY.

HAND MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

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

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

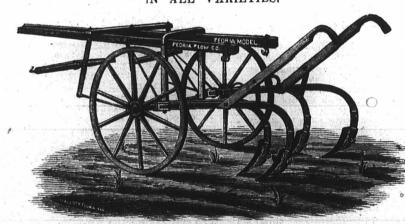
THE PEORIA PLOWS,



FOR SALE BY

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

Steel Beam Plows, Wood Beam Plows, Sulky Plows and Corn Plows IN ALL VARIETIES.



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

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

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

KANSAS CITY.

MISSCURI.

Having opened at the above named place a salesroom for

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, LADIES' PHAETONS, BUGGIES, WITH OR WITHOUT TOPS,

SPRING WAGONS, ETC., ETC.,

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

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

Respectfully,

A. DEIFON BY. M. A. DEHONEY.

Horticultural Department.

How to Grow Roses in Open Ground.

It is doubtless well understood that the particular needs of plant life require daily attention and study. Having given a few general directions, the rest may be left to the good judgment of each practitioner.

Many well-informed persons appear to think that roses are difficult to man-age, and will not bloom without some special or mysterious treatment not generally understood. Now, nothing could well be further from the truth. We believe there is no flower of prowe believe there is no flower of proportionate value that can be had so easily and with so little trouble. The rose is a good feeder, and will do well in any ordinary fertile ground, but is, of course, improved by rich soil and thorough cultivation. It is always best to plant them in bade or masses and to plant them in beds or masses, and not singly. The ground should be well spaded and pulverized to the depth of a foot or more, and enriched by digging in any fertilizing material that may be convenient. Make the bed of any size or shape that suits your fancy; only remember that roses appear to best advantage by themselves.

Set the plants about six inches from the edge of the bed, and one foot from each other. Make a hole large enough to allow the roots to be spread out nicely, cover with fine soil rather deeper than they were grown, and pack down tightly with the hand. In spring planting it will generally be

best, though not always necessary, to protect the plants for a few days from the sun and chilling winds, until they become somewhat accustomed to their new position. One of the best ways we know of doing this is suggested by Mrs. Hull, of Cortlandt, N. Y. She uses grocery paper bags, turning the bag completely over the plant, which should be supported by one or more small sticks and heaping on a little earth to keep it in place. If the ground is dry when planted,

water thoroughly so as to soak the earth down to the roots of the plants. After this, do not water too often-like persons, plants want water only when they are thirsty. Let them get thirsty before giving them a drink

After the plants are established they need but little attention, except that the ground should not be allowed to bake or become hard, but should be frequently cultivated with hoe and rake, or other implements, so as to keep it light and friable, as well as clear from weeds and grass. Roses of the ever-blooming class will begin to bloom al-most as soon as they commence to grow and as the plant gains in strength and size, the flowers will increase in number and beauty, until the whole bed is a mass of bloom. Faded flowers should be removed daily; besides adding to the neat appearance of the beds, this encourages fresh bloom, as the effort to produce seeds weakens the vitality of the plant and hinders its growth! This is particularly applicable to the hybrid perpetual class, some of which are rather shy autumn bloomers, unless care is taken to keep them growing vigorously during the summer. At the approach of winter, it is a good plan to give the bed a covering of coarse manure, forest leaves, partially decomposed sods, road scrapings, or any similar material that is convenient; this serves as a slight

protection, besides inducing a strong early growth the following season.

When dressing up the beds in the spring, all the dead shoots should be cut off down to the live wood; besides this not much pruning is required, ex- | they are green. - Cor: Gardener's Magcept what may be necessary to keep the plants in reasonable shape and limit .- New Guide to Rose Culture.

The Garden and the Orchard. jority do not give the time and attention required to command the healthgiving comforts which belong to the well managed garden and orchard. success depends partly upon the quality the soil, whether too much clay or sand, too dry or too wet, too much or too little manure. For the garden, manure should be well rotted and thoroughly incorporated with the earth. For this purpose the plow, harrow and spade of cultivator must mix the loam, mold, manure, clay and sand in the most perfect manner. Having secured a good seed-bed and the best seed in reach, be careful not to cover them too deep nor plant so many in plants will starve each other, unless three-quarters are pulled up and thrown away. Thinning and transplanting may often go together, but the practice calls for more patience and perseverance than most people possess. The better plan is to make every lick with the hee or other tool do as much profitable work as possible.

Tounded with a lath fence, so that shade may be given when the sun is shade may be given when the suitings are well water down. The only further care necessary is in sprinkling overhead day during the first week, if the weather be very hot, and once a day afterward. In the course of five or six weeks, treated in the manuer indicated, the cuttings of most plants will have formed a callus, and further shading will be unnecessary. Late in the autumn away. Thinning and transplanting may often go together, but the practice calls for more patience and perseverance than most people possess. The better plan is to make every lick with the hee or other tool do as much profitable or other tool do as much profitable from winter or spring cuttings. Very work as possible. personal artists of memory of the de-

A. DEFECTIVE.

In sowing garden seeds without a drill, we use a long plank to walk on, and to mark off the rows by, with a stick an inch or more in diameter, a litno invariable rules can be laid down for rose or plant culture. The few hints that we have room to give, point, we believe, in the direction of success; but the particular needs of success; but seed in this way. By soaking seed twenty-four or thirty-six hours before planting, they germinate and come up sooner. Germination is an interesting study, and after that comes the entire growing age of the plant's life. The more perfect its conditions, the larger the growth, and generally the more sat-isfactory the harvest. Some have bad luck in trying to raise celery, asparagus and strawberries; while others, who give more thought to the mysteries of horticulture and learn the art, make the business pay first-rate. Any sur-plus that may be grown should be canned and kept for future consumption. Preserved fruits and vegetables are an industry of great promise; and one that may cover no small part of continents and islands in the best climates with gardens and orchards. The steady increase of the human family will ultimately call for the maximum of

ing more heartily than in the exquisitedelion or thistle you powder the guano a thin is all over him by means of a trowel, and of cake. make him a nice brown color all over. There follows immediately a brown patch, and if the lawn is dotted with these brown patches its appearance is these brown patches its appearance is decidedly objectionable for a month or so; therefore, if you intend to leave home for a tour it is very proper to kill the lawn weeds by this process before going away. I find Watson's lawn-sand an effectual killer of weeds, especially of daisies, but it does not promote a good aftergrowth as guano does, the result I suppose, of its being destitute of phosphatic fertilizers. Daisy-rakes are ridiculous, and for the complete eradication of daisies there can be no plan, I think, so effectual as guano plan, I think, so effectual as guano sprinkling. But for three years I have constantly practiced a method which I will venture to consider my own. I go out every morning from the time the pleasant weather sets in until the pleasant summer weather is over. I have in one hand a strong clasp knife and in the other a box of salt. For this purious feel happy to think that I'm still able with my own hands, to do something towards the erecting of our new church.' "So, grandma, I bought you these medles and cotton, thinking that you might like to knit some too; here is one that I borrowed for a pattern." "Why, child, its real handsome, with the other a box of salt. For this purpose I buy agricultural salt, which is considerably cheaper than culinary salt. When I find a thistle or dock or other rank weed, I carefully cut it out, pushing my knife down so as to cut below the collar. Into the hole I drop a pinch of salt, which kills the root and makes an end of the business. I must own that sometimes this plan results in brown patches, but they are smaller at all events, than those caused by the guano system without the knife; and if the work is done with care the beau-ty of the turf is not materially lessened. Let any one follow up this system and make an amusement of it, as I have done, and the reward will come in time, especially if carried out on land that really suits grass. If I had a soil on which grass did not thrive, I would be which grass did not thrive, I would be content with any substitute, and make no objection to daisies, for, after all, they are green.—Cor: Gardones's Man. The London Fardener's Chronicle ays: "It will be remembered that a

month or two ago we alluded to an al-It somehow happens that the garden leged extraordinary secret for propagating trees and grafting roses, wherehan any other part of the farm. They and the orchard are more neglected than any other part of the farm. They are treated as comparatively small matters; while they may be made to return a larger profit for the labor expended, od is as follows: Cuttings of shrubs than any cultivated field. In fact, gar, and trees were taken of at the host invited trees were taken of at the host invited. than any cultivated field. In fact, garden culture, extended to fields, pays better than inferior tillage, weeding and manuring. Beets, carrots, turnips, cabbage and potatoes are common field bage and potatoes are common field will come above ground are left. Beds crops, grown for stock in some countries; but in others they are raised in gardens, or not at all. While some farmers have a full supply of garden vegetables and fruits, probably the manager than the ground are left. Beds are prepared for them in the open air thorough digging and leveling, and afterward applying a superficial layer, about two inches thick, of rotton manager in the ground, but those which is to enter the ground, but those which is to enter the ground, but those which is the countries of the ground are left. Beds are prepared for them in the open air prepared for nure from a spent hot-bed. The cut-tings are then stuck in about two inches apart and in a somewhat oblique well managed garden and orchard.
Success depends partly upon the quality of the soil, whether too much clay or sand, too dry or too wet, too much or too little manure. For the garden, manure should be well rotted and the cuttings are well watered with a rose-spouted can. This manure should be well rotted and the cuttings are well watered with a rose-spouted can. The only

The Household.

POTATO PUFF.—Stir two cupfuls of mashed potatoes and two table-spoonfuls of melted butter until light and creamy; then add two eggs well beaten, and six table-spoonfuls of cream, beat and six table-spoontuls of cream, beat the whole very thoroughly and season with salt and pepper. Put in a buttered pudding dish and bake in a quick oven until of a light brown. Try this for a cheap or quickly prepared dinner, and accompany it with thin slices of boiled ham, with a poached egg, neatly trimmed, laid on each slice.

ORANGE PUDDING .- Peel and slice four large oranges and lay them in your earthen pudding dish; sprinkle over them a cupful of sugar, and two table-spoonfuls of corn-starch together; put a quart of milk to boil in a tin pail, set into a kettle of boiling water; when it boils, stir in the eggs, sugar and cornstarch, and let them thicken. Remove from the fire and cool a little before turning it over the oranges. Beat the whites of the eggs to stiff froth, and turn over the top of the pudding; place in the oven a few moments to brown. To be eaten cold.

healthy food; and every one knows that a fruitful garden and orchard meet this requirement better than common field crops.—Nashville American.

A Perfect Lawn.

After years of devotion to gardening as the most blessed of pastimes for a hardworking citizen, I rejoice in nothing more heartily than in the exquisite. eratus and two and one-half cupfuls of flour; flavor with lemon. Yellow poring more heartily than in the exquisitely perfect grass turf I have secured as the
reward of unremitting labor. I tried
our editor's plan of changing daisies into clover by means of sprinklings of
phospho-guano. On a fine day you take
a boxful of phospho-guano, or Peruvian
guano, and when you find a dock or dandelion or thistle you powder the guano a thin layer of jelly between each kind

WORK FOR GRANDMA .- "Grandma, I saw your old friend and classmate, Patient Industry, to-day, and I told her that you had exhausted your resources for employment. She reached for her work-basket, saying: 'I was in the same dilemma until I began knitting towels; see here is one that I've just finished, isn't it soft and nice? My children say that they don't like to wipe on anything else, since I've spoiled them knitting these. I enjoy making them, and they are pretty presents for a friend. Those that I gave to our church fair sold well, and it made me feel happy to think that I'm still able feel happy to think that I'm still able with my own hands, to do something

"Why, child, its real handsome, with its fringe and red stripe just like a store towel. Let me commence one at once, for a present for my granddaugh-ter Mary. These cedar needles with white knobs on their ends, are pretty but clumsy; but I'll soon get used to them. The yarn is tidy cotton No. 8 and this turkey red skein is for the stripes. Now, child, tell me how to commence." "Cast of ninety stitches and knit back and forth, just as you taught me to knit a garter long ago. When you have knit it a finger's length deep, put in the red and knit four times across for the stripe—then six fingers more of the white and put in the red againthis will make a towel a yard long without the fringe. When it is long enough slip and bind it off. Make the fringe will have to be cut off and be wasted; take three pieces, double them, and draw the loop through the edge of the towel with a crochet needle, slip the ends through the loop and draw them up tightly—every third stitch will be close enough to draw them in.

PATRONS CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

JUSTUS HOWELL, Secretary and Agent. DEALERS IN

GROCERIES.

GRAIN, FLOUR

W. W. FRURE Agent.

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

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.

LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK.

No. 52 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas General Banking & Savings Institution.

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

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

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

EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

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

CREW & HADLEY

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

WALL PAPER.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

WINDOWSHADES,

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

CROQUET SETS

BABY WAGONS.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF

PICTURES,

PICTURE **FRAMES**

AND NOTIONS.

Next door north of Simpson's bank.

L. B. DAVIS,

Carriage and Wagon

MANUFACTORY!

SPRING WAGONS

BUGGIES

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

175 Mass. St., - - Lawrence, Kans.

Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing Boxes and Fruit Packages

Manufactured at

LAWRENCE, KAS.

The undersigned will furnish above manufactured articles on short notice so

· CHEAP FOR CASH

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

J. N. Roberts & Co.

SEED SWEET POTATOES.

YELLOW NANSEMOND

WILL HAVE PLANTS IN THEIR SEASON.

PRICES LOW. D. G. WATT & SON,

P. O. Box, 874. ESTABLISHED Lawrence, Kansas.

SIMPSON'S BANK.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

Corner of Massachusetts & Henry Sts.

Interest paid on time Deposits. 22t.



Dr. W. S. Biley's Alterative Renovating

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

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

THE TIFFIN Well Boring & Rock Drilling

PER DAY! made easily with this Machine! to most perfect in the world. Herea in 12 to 44 inches in diameter. It does work of a dosen men. The home does travel around the well. Auger is ed and lowered instantly. Buccessful re all others fail. No labor for man. LOOMIS & NYMAN, Time, Ohio.

S. L. CLARK,

Commission Merch'nt

GRAIN, HAY

PRODUCE GENERALLY

1192 Union Ave., - Kansas City, Mo.

E. B. MOORE,

Contractor & Builder

MILL-WRIGHT AND PATTERN MAKEB

Lawrence, Kansas.

TRIFLING
WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS
USE
WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLE 18.

a sure remedy for COUGHS, and all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS, CHEST and MU-CCUS MEMBRANE, PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. C. N. CRITTENTON, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York.

CATARRH, BRONCHITIS,

and kindred diseases are CURED by the CROSBY VAPORIZING INHAL'R Send for Circular to CROSBY INHALER COMPANY,

Hannibal, Mo.

Trade supplied by McPike & Allen, Atchison, Kas. NOT PURCHASE any article un-

dress. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

Original Grange Supply House. 227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE, Chicago.

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Eight Best varieties of Strong, Stocky, WellRooted Plants sent prepaid to your nearest express
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Cards no two alike 10c. 40 of same in handsome double case 35c., 25 chromo 25c., 50
fine white 15c., 50 Cardinal red 15c., 25
Jet in gold 25c., your name on all. The
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Farm and Stock.

Green Food for Pigs

There seems to be certain kindred combinations of foods on which ani-mals do better than on others. But in no case scarcely can we totally change the food which such animals lived upon while in the wild state. If it be an animal that lived in the wild state on flesh, to succeed well under domes-tication they must have flesh. If one that has lived largely on insects, they, to succeed well, must have insects. So with those animals that lived largely on grasses, to succeed the best, and be the most healthy and productive, must have some green food. It is true that man has prepared diets that seem to succeed well. But they are much more expensive in many cases than the natural food of the animal. The animal that is imposed upon in this respect as much as any other, is the pig. They are shut up in small enclosures, where they do not permit a single green blade to show itself. They are fed on corn until they will eat no more. But the growing pig soon becomes tired of such a diet, and longs for something which the corn does not supply. If fed on nothing else, their growth is slow, their looks anything but that of thrift. But give them some green food, and see give them some green food, and see with what avidity they eat it; and as feeding time approaches, how willing they are to leave their pile of corn for even a mess of green weeds. This shows a preference, and in case of the pig, at least, this preference shows a want of their system.

Experience and observation have

shown to us that there is little or no profit in hogs without green food. If they do not have it, their growth is very slow, or, if they are breeding animals, the most of their young will be weakly, and often die. This fact is shown in that common saying, that when we have plenty of corn the young pigs die; the mother lies on them, or something happens to them; while in those years that corn is scarce, every pig seems to live, and are healthy and lively.

If the farmer cannot afford to fence a lot large enough to grow green food, let him put his pigs in a small pen, and supply them often and regularly from a patch of rye, oats, or corn, cultivated for the purpose. If put into the ground at proper intervals, the above varieties will furnish green food most of the sea-

There are many who, if they would follow something like the above, would find pig raising far more profitable than they do at present.—Cor. Nebraska

Farm and Garden Hints.

There are so many things which all of us find we might have done to ad-vantage "if we had only thought," that a word or two in season may not be out of the way.
On the farm the chief thought wil

be in connection with getting in the crops. Some people say don't work too soon. Let the ground dry first. But this depends on the work we have to do. It is sometimes better to get the work shead, though it may not be quite so well as if done later. The wisest man is seldom the one who fears to do work too soon. In like manner try to keep ahead with the weeds. It is best not to wait for the weeds to appear. They germinate as soon as a few warm days come. If the soil be stirred they are then destroyed as easily as if they had grown to be plants. Besides an early disturbing of caky ground prevents drying up, and makes the crops grow. We cannot stir up the

ground on broadcast crops, but a roller when the ground is a little dry, will do as well. It pays to give corn good ground. Some say it is just as profitable to manure in the hill, as to manure the whole ground. Corn likes well-decomposed Potatoes prefer a manure of

a strawy character. Orchards love good feed as other farm crops. If there is manure to spare their share, let the trees have some. It is not necessary to plow it in order to spread it beyond where the roots extend. If newly planted fruit trees do not seem to push their buds freely cut them back a little. A good countries them back a little. A good pruning is often the best of medicine for a sick

About the garden, trim evergreen hedges where they need it, and box edgings also if overgrown. The tender vegetables, as tomatoes, egg-plants, beans, corn and squashes, may go in as soon as the ground gets warm.

Tender flowers may be set in their places in the ground after the first week in May, and all things be tidied up and put in order generally.—Germantown Telegraph.

After it is up about two inches, harrow with a two-horse hereow, going
twice to the row. Don't be afraid of
tearing it up, as the great fault with
most people is in planting too thick.

In preparing nests for sitting here,
plenty of sulphur should be sprinkled
in the nest, and occasionally more added until the chickens appear.—Maine
Farmer.

This kills the weeds and gives the corn a start. After this it requires the same cultivation as other corn.

When it begins to shoot out in head, go over it and bend down all that is fairly out, to keep from getting crooked. This operation will have to be performed several times.

When the seed is nearly ripe begin to cut. First cut the brush from two rows; cut just above the last joint; take off the leaf, then cut the stalks from two rows; lay them crosswise, so as to make a bed that will keep the corn off the ground; lay your brush on this bed, which will hold the brush from eight or ten rows; let it lay in the sun two or three days, then tie it up in bundles and stack in round stacks, putting ten or twelve in a stack; cover this stack with stalks, tent fashion, making it tight at the top, but so the air can pass through the bottom. In this manner it should remain two or three weeks, until thoroughly dry, then haul to the barn and take off the seed.

This operation is best and quickest done by using a common threshing ma-chine. Take off the top and have a boy to hand you the brush, taking as much as you can hold in your hand at once. One man and a boy can clean several hundred pounds a day in this

There are several varieties of broomcorn, but the evergreen is much the best, as it yields more in both seed and brush than any other, and is worth twice as much in the market. From two to four quarts of good seed will plant an acre, yielding on good ground seven or eight hundred pounds of brush and forty bushels of seed, which is nearly equal to corn for feeding pur-poses. Flat, loamy, or river bottom land, is the best for broom-corn; but any good corn land will do, giving the preference to corn stubble or clover sod.—Cor. Neb. Farmer.

The Best Sheep for Farmers.

The Kentucky Live-Stock Record, in peaking of the best breed of sheep for

armers, says:
The best sheep for a farmer to keep are those that yield the heaviest fleeces and the greatest number of pounds of meat. The scrub sheep will yield from three to six pounds of wool per head, while Merinos will range between ten and twenty pounds, and thoroughbred Cotswold more. Why is it that the farmers do not raise the sheep which will give these heavy fleeces? Then, as to the meat, the fine sheep produce an enormous amount of flesh, and do not eat any more than a servib. But he eat any more than a scrub. But, besides these facts, the fine sheep do not only yield larger fleeces per head, but the wool is of superior quality. The same is true of the flesh of fine sheep

in comparison with scrubs.

Southdowns, for instance, are the finest mutton in the world, always comments mutton in the world. manding an extra price—a flesh which princes desire—while the fleece is medium. The Shropshires stand next in meat quality, and are next to Cotswolds in fleeces. The profits of these breeds are very great in times of ordinary prosperity, and under all circumstances it is best for the farmer to breed them, because they pay better—the grand re sult which is the supreme object of the farmer—the highest possible remuneration for his capital and labor.

And all this concerning sheep is true of fine breeds of cattle, horses, hogs nese indisputable facts the masses of the peo-ple should not handle scrub stock, and entertain an ignorant opposition to fine breeds. There is one supreme reason for this. The mass of people do not read papers devoted to live stock interests, and are wholly ignorant of the vast progress that is being made by the more intelligent ranks of farmers. There are sections of Kentucky where the improved breeds of stock are almost unknown. It is only a small number of men who are alive to it, and keep themselves thoroughly posted in regard to the progress of agricultural science and the breeding of the best animals, while the masses remain in the old ruts, following after the customs of

Van Amburgh could handle his lious and tigers with impunity. No animal will fail to respond to kindness and uniform good treatment. And especially will the noble horse respect and confide in and faithfully constituted. in and faithfully serve a master who deals gently and kindly with him. We beans, corn and squashes, may go in as soon as the ground gets warm.

Tender flowers may be set in their places in the ground after the first week in May, and all things be tidied up and put in order generally—Germantown Telegraph.

Broom-corn should be planted in the spring, about the same time as Indian corn, on good ground that has been thoroughly pulverised with the harrow. Mark out your rows three sands half or four feet apart. Sprinkte the seed as evenly as you can by the hand or, what is better, use a common garden drill. This will sew it just thick enough. Cover by passing over a light one-horse harrow, going twice to the row if the ground is hard and cloudy. After it is up about two inches, harrow with

Veterinary Pepartment.

I see a great many answers to inquiies about heaves in all the turf papers, but they are all short and unsatistactory. I have a horse that is troubled with the disease, and if you will give a full and concise mode of treatment, you will greatly oblige me as well as many other readers. Give treatment, best course of feeding to pursue, how much and the best kind of exercise to

may deem necessary.

Answer.—We cover all the ground when we say, give nutritious but not bulky food, and keep the snimal in good health. Oats and Indian corn fill the bill in regard to the food; but, unfortunately, we cannot keep the animal's health in the best possible condition on that food alone; he will require some hay, which is of a more bulky nature. We can also further that condition by llowing him a mess of roots occasionally, as it is very important to keep his bowels in a relaxed state. I have no loubt that you will say that we don't hold to first principles, but we reply, of two evils choose the least. Concenrated food in connection with best possible health is what we are after. As to the quantity of food, we must be guided by circumstances, the kind of animal we have to dear with, also the kind and amount of work required of Some horses require more food him. to do the same amount of work than others. We must keep him in good condition, but not too fat, or he will be called upon to do unnecessary labor; he should be accustomed to drink but little water, and fed two hours before being driven, which will allow time to partly digest his food, always starting slow, gradually increasing the pace if required. Emphysematous horses are very apt to be voracious feeders, and, in consequence, suffer from indigestion. That can partly be overcome by feeding with a bit in the mouth. If he should be the subject of indigestion, he should have cathartic administered and followed by vegetable tonics, such as gen-tian root, or cinchona bark, pulverized, in two-drachm doses, and occasionally one drachm of carbonate of iron, which is an excellent mineral tonic. symptoms of indigestion are: Abdomen inflated, round, full and pendu-lous. He will be inclined to flatulence and labored respiration when working. Such animals are found serviceable for farm work, but not by any means desirable for that. In regard to treatment, I have little to say. It is claimed that arsenous acid in four-grain doses twice a day works miracles, but our

saliva, in which case we must discontinue the calomel.—Turf, Field and Being a constant reader of your valuable paper, I would like you to prescribe for a four-year-old colt. She had the distemper last summer. Her legs swelled very much, and her eyes were in a bad condition. They are strong now. She has been running out until lately, when I took her up. When she stands in the stable her hind ankles swell a little; otherwise she is in swell a little; otherwise she is in splendid health. Please tell me what

experience does not carry it out. It is

also claimed that the dyspnea can be

overcome by the following preparation:

Calomel, powdered opium, digitalis and gum camphora, equal parts, to be given in half-drachm doses daily. We

need to exercise care in giving the cal-

omel, or the animal may suffer from

mercurialism, the symptoms of which

are sore mouth and excessive flow of

will effect a cure. Answer. - Cedema is due to a relaxed vascular system. It is apt to follow any exhaustive, debilitating disorder, such as distemper, influenza, etc. The coats of the blood vessels are in a relaxed condition. Its blood is of a poor nature and flows sluggishly in the vessels. In consequence its liqua sanguine-ness, or watery part of it, transudes through, and, gravitating toward the center of gravity; collects in and among the sub-cutaneous areola tissue of the ower extremities. The absorbents are indolent and do not take it up promptly; hence the swelling or enlargement. Treatment: Give half-ounce doses of nitrate of potash in soft feed for one week, morning and evening; then dis-continue and give six drachms of Barbadoes aloes, made into a ball. After the animal has purged, give carbonate of iron, gentian root and cinchonæ bark, pulverized, of each two ounces; mix and make into sixteen powders, and give one a day until all are used. In he meantime rub the legs with spirits of camphor and bandage with flannel bandages. Attend closely to bygiene and give moderate exercise.

Can you inform me as to any good flooring for a stall that has a basement under it? I have a large and well-built stable attached to a purchased house (neither of them of my own building). The stable is on a hill-side, opening level with the ground, but with a toolhouse underneath, opening on the lower level. Cement, concrete, bricks, pebbles—none of these can be said on a wood floor. There seems nothing but a wood bottom possible for the stalls, and wood is, of course, most objectionable from its absorbing urine. What would you think of strips of oiled ashwood, laid half an inch apart? Is there any better alternative? Stonehenge condemns all wood floors. Bricks could be laid edgewise, but bricks are porous and would absorb nearly as much as wood, also would soon be

stamped to pieces. It is very easy to arrange for a stable on a ground floor, but for one that is virtually a second

story, the case is very different.

ANSWER.—There is but little objecion to a good hard-wood floor, either laid in strips or close. A close floor can be arranged with a slight grade, so as to lead the urine back and out of the stall into a drain or gutter, which can be so arranged as to lead it entirely out of the stable. The objection to strips is that the spaces are constantly getting filled with the bedding, feces, urine, etc., and require cleaning almost daily. The urine a good plank floor will absorb don't amount to much, and Stonehenge's argument is not a strong one.

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC. DR. C. MOLANE'S CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS,

Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

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

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

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

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. The genuine Dr. C. MCLANE'S LIVER Pills are never sugar coated.

lid, with the impression Dr. McLane's LIVER PILLS.

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

Insist on your druggist or storekeeper giving you the genuine Dr. C. M?LANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

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

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Sands's Genuine all Wool HORSE COLLARS. All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented. BIG STOCK OF

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

Every Farmer a 4-Stock Raiser is convinced that an
impure state of th. blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict an imals, such as Founder, Distemper,
Fistula, Poll-Evil, Ilkie-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches,
Mange, Xcl.bw Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard
Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint),
proving fatal to se many valuable Horses. The blood is
the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore
health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure
health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into
the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit,
also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the
marvelous effect of Linis' Condition of the hair

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage

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







In all new countries we hear of fatal discusses a Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blind ess, lers, Megrims or Giddiness, &c. LEIS POV. DER gradicate those diseases. In severe attacks, m. a quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice



milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that judicious use of Leis? Condition Powder judicious use of Leels Constitution a low way in flow of mik is greatly increased, and quality vastly in croved. All gross humoss and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For fore teats, apply Let's Chemis-cal Healing Salve—will heal in one or two appli-cations. Your Calves also require an alterative sperient and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring. Ac.



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

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Should you fail to find the powder, inclose thir-y cents to the proprietor, with your name and ost-office address, and they will be sent to you

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The worst cases of the longest standing, by using DR. HEBBARD'S CURE. IT HAS CURED THOUSANDS, and will give \$1,000 for a case it will not benefit. A bottle sent free to all addressing J. E. DIBBLEE, Chemist. Office, 1355 Broad-way, New York.

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Produce Markets.	Q.
ST LOUIS May 16, 1877.	4
Flour \$6.50 @10.00	
Flour	163
No. 3 1.98 @ 1.95	13
No. 4 red 1.75 @ 1.80	100
Corn-No. 2 mixed 52 @ 53	18
Oats-No. 2 mixed	100
	18
Darley—Ito: a no enter	1
Rye - No. 2	18
Pork. 14.75 @15.00 Bulk Meats. 74@ 84	1
Bulk Meats 530 81	1
Bacon	1
Lard 28 @ 30	1
Butter—creamery	1
dany	-
	1
CHICAGO, BIAY 10, 20	1
Flour	1
Wheat—No. 2 spring 1.64 @ 1.654	1
No. 3 1.50 @ 1.55	
Comp 51 (4) 55	1
Octo 11 (0) 1-	1
Dowl- 14.15 (4)14.20	
Pull Monts	1
T and 9,25 (4 9.50	
Butter-Dairy packed 15 (4 25)	-
Frees 9 @ 10	
Eggs	i
Wheat-No. 2, fall,	1
Wheat—No. 3, red fall 1.851@ 1.88	- 1
No. 4, fall 1.67½@ 1.72	
Corn—No. 2 mixed	3
Corn—No. 2 mixed	

Oats... Rye—No. 2..... Live Stock Markets. ST. LOUIS, May 16, 1877.

Cattle—Prime to choice. \$ 5.00@ 5.87
Poorer grades. 3.50@ 4.50
Hors 3.90@ 5.00 Poorer grades. 3.90@ 5.00
Hogs. CHICAGO, May 16. 1877.
Cattle—Good steers. 5.30@ 5.75
Hogs—Packers 5.30@ 5.75

KANSAS CITY, May 16. 1877.
Cattle—Native shippers 4.50@ 5.00
Native stockers 3.50@ 4.25
Native stockers 3.50@ 4.25
Native cows 2.25@ 4.00
Texas steers 3.50@ 4.50
Hogs—Packers 4.25@ 4.50
Stockers 3.50@ 4.00

Wheat is quoted from five to fifteen cents lower than it was a week ago, but now seems to be rising. Wheat fluctuates remarkablysometimes falling twenty cents in two days, and then rising as suddenly; yet the fluctuation is not so great as it appears. The greatest variation is on quotations of No. 2, winter, at St. Louis, of which there is very little; some days a small lot of extra fine will bring an extra price; perhaps the next day the best lot in market will not be so fine an article, and not bring so high a figure, yet the price of other grades be unchanged. The fine prospect for the approaching harvest has doubtless affected the price to some extent.

Corn is about the same as we quoted it las

Rye is a little lower than last week and is falling.

In live stock, the past week, there has been but little change. The highest figure paid at Kansas City, on Tuesday, was \$5.15; the lowest, \$4.30. The demand in St. Louis almost every day exceeds the supply.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows XX, \$\pi\$ sack, \$3.25; XXX, \$3.75; XXXX, \$4.75; fancy, \$5.00. Corn meal, \$\pi\$ cwt., 90c@\$1.00. Rye flour, \$2.90@3.25.

Seeds are quoted as follows at Kansas City: Red clover, \$9.25@0.65; timothy, \$1.90; blue grass, \$2.10@2.85; orchard grass, \$2.25; Osage orange, \$4.00@4.25; flax seed, \$1.25 to 1.50.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Apples, \$3.50@4.00; white beans \$1.25@1.90, hand picked, \$2.00@ 2.40; castor beans, \$1.25@1.30; beeswax, 20c.; butter, best, 124@18c., common, 6@9c.; cheese, Kansas, 11@12c., common and old, 5@9c.; eggs, 84c.; hay \$1.50@9.00; hides, green, per b. 54@6c., green salted, 64@7c., dry flint, 13@16c., dry salt, 10c., kip and calf, 9@11c., dry sheepskins 25c@\$1.00; honey, strained, 10@12c.; linseed oil, raw, 71c. boiled, 74c.; onions, \$1.00@1,25 per bush.; poultry, dressed chickens, per b. 7@8c.; turkeys 8@9c.; potatoes, 95@1.50; tallow, 64@64c.; totacco, extra bright, 14@18c., 1st class, 64@74c., 2d class, 4@5c., 3d class, 3@4c.; wool, fine unwashed, 15@18c., medium fine, 20@22c., combing fine, 28@28c., tub washed, 34@37c.; dried apples, 5@6c; dried peaches, 9@12c. 2.40; castor beans, \$1.25@1.30; beeswax, 20c.;

SHERIFF'S SALE. State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.
In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kas.
The Board of County Commissioners of Douglas county, Kansas, plaintiff, vs. H. W. Hatch, defendant.

PYVIRTUE OF A TAX-WARRANT TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for the County of Douglas, State of Kansas, in the above entitled Douglas, State case, I will on

Monday, the 21st day of May, A. D. 1877,
At 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of
the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of
Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale, at public
auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in
hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever
of the said H. W. Hatch, in and to the following
described premises, to wit: Lots numbered eleven (11), twelve (12), twenty-three (23) and twentyfour (24), in block number sixteen (16), in Babcock's enlarged addition to the city of Lawrence,
Douglas county, Kansas. Said premises levied
upon as the property of H. W. Hatch and to be
sold to satisfy said tax-warrant.
Given under my hand, at my office, in the city
of Lawrence, this the 19th day of April, 1877.

H. S. CLARKE,

16-5t Monday, the 21st day of May, A. D. 1877,

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

"THE COUNT FINISHED!"



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Peerless Riding and Walking Cultivator, New Departure Tonguetess Cultivator, Diamond, Union and New Monttor two-horse Gorn Planters. O'Brien Bros.' Harrows. Wood's Mowers and Reapers, Thomas Sulky Hay Rakes, Studebaker Farm and Spring Wagons, Cortland and Studebaker Platform Spring Wagons. We also keep ageneral assortment of Hardware, Nails, Shellers, Fanning Mills, Churns, Wood and Iron Pumps, Hubbs, Spokes, Felloes, Patent Wheels, Patent Iron Axles, Fairbanks' Standard Scales, Fence Wire and Staples, Wooden-ware, Sections of alkinds, Hand Corn Planters, Knuckles, Skeins, Stoves and Tinware, Railroad and Garden Barrows, etc., etc.

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Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given, to the creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of Richard of the persons interested in the estate of Richard of the persons interested in the estate of Richard of the persons interested in the estate of Richard of the persons interested in the estate of Richard of the persons interested in the estate of Richard of the persons interested in the estate of Richard of the persons interested in the estate of the county of Douglas, in the State of Kansas, that I will, on the 19th day of the state of Kansas, that I will, on the 19th day of the state of the said deceased with the business of the estate of said deceased with the business of the estate of said deceased with the business of the estate of said deceased.

Executor of the will of said deceased.

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