SHUN FOLLY.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

Let us be merry, says folly, to-day, Mix with the thoughtless and sing with the gay, Banish all care for the good time is nigh, "Drink and be merry, to-morrow we die."

Oh! heedless youth, in your manhood's fair prime, see your path wisely nor dally with time; See, it recedes as you press on your track, Time, precious time, it will never come back

Then, as the minutes so golden and bright Drop from the fountain of wisdom and light, Treasure the jewels that one by one shine, Keeping them iree from the taint of the wine.

Tears will flow freely when folly is done;
Better it were that no folly's begun;
Sweet though repentance may be when let in,
Better, far better, to keep out the sin.

Brave the rough duty of life, my good lad, Though you shun folly be merry and glad; Bearing, it may be, life's tempest and rain, Pressing the thorns and enduring the pain.

Duty will sometimes be pleasant to do, Flowery paths sometimes the best to pursue; Hold up your head, lad, be never cast down, Bearing the crosses will warrant the crown.

A ROMANCE OF LABOR.

BY AMELIA E. BARR.

The unwritten romance of real life far exceeds in beauty and instruction anything that simple fancy ever imagined; and I have had only to keep my eyes and ears open, as I went up and down in the world, to fill the storehouse of memory with many a strange drama. The following true incident was brought to my remembrance this morning while listening to the rebellious words of a young man, who could not see his father's wisdom in desiring him to learn a trade :

"It will make a common man of me, father," he said, querulously; "I shall be as dirty as a blacksmith, and have bands like a coalbeaver.

"And if you think, Fred., that wearing fine der her absolute control. clothes and having white hands makes you a gentleman, let me tell you, sir, you are now a very common man indeed to begin with. A good trade might help you to truer notions of gentlemanhood."

Then I looked at the handsome fellow-for such a talk between him and old Josiah Gaskill relative to the young man learning his father's trade of a woolstapler.

"It is a dirty business, father," said the splendid Steve, in a full evening dress, and I hate the smell of oil, and the sight of those men in blue linen blouses. I hope I shall do something better for myself than that."

"Very well, lad; whaten is thou fain to be?" "A lawyer, father."

"They're naught but a lazy, quarrelsome set, but thou shannot say I iver stood i' thy gate. Be a lawyer, lad. I'll speak to Denham tomorrow about thee."

So young Steve was articled to Denham & Downes, to study law, and especially "conveyancing." He was an only son, but had three sisters, and over them and his mother he exercised supreme influence. Whatever Steve did was right; whatever he said was beyond dispute. Even old Josiah, with all his sound sense, was, in spite of himself swayed by this undisputed acknowledgment of Steve's superiority. He would not have advised his son to be a lawyer, but seeing that Steve was not atraid of being one, he was rather proud of the lad's pluck and ambition.

It cost him a good deal. Steve's tastes were expensive, and he fell naturally among a class of men who led him into many extravagances. There were occasional awkward scenes, but Steve, supported by his mother and sisters, always cleared every scrape, and finally satisfied the family pride in being regularly admitted upon the roll of her majesty's attorneys.

In the meantime his tather had been daily failing in health, and soon after this event he died. Most of his savings had been secured for the benefit of the helpless women of the

lawyer was not their ideal. Steve could not look crafty and wise under any circumstances, and the first year he did not make enough to pay his rent.

Nevertheless he did not in any way curtail expenses; and when the summer holidays arrived he went as usual to a fashionable watering-place. It happened, that year saw the debut of Miss Elizabeth Braithwaite, a great heiress, and a very handsome girl. Steve was attracted by her beauty, and her great wealth short time he perceived Miss Braithwaite favored him above all other pretenders to her hand, and he began seriously to consider the advantages of a rich wife.

His profession hitherto had been a failure his one thousand pounds was nearly spent; his three sisters were all on the point of marriage, a condition which might seriously modify their sisterly instincts; and his mother's whole annual income would not support him a month-would it not be the best plan to accept the good fortune so evidently within his reach ?

Elizabeth was handsome and inclined to favor him, and though she had the reputation of being both authoritative in temper and economical in money matters, he did not doubt but that she would finally acknowledge his power as completely as his own mother and sisters. So he set himself to win Miss Braithwaite and before Christmas they were married.

True, he had been compelled to give up great deal more than he liked; but he promised himself plenty of post-martial compensations. Elizabeth in isted on retaining her own house, and as Steve had radio as house to offer her, he must needs go to Braitbwalte hall, as the husband of its proprietress. She insisted upon his removing his office to Braithwaite, a small village, offering none of the advantages for killing time which a large city like Leeds did: and she had all her money scrupulously settled upon herself for her own use, and un-

Steve felt very much as if his wife had bought him; but, for a little time, the eclat of having married a great heiress, the bridal festivities, and foreign travel, compensated for the loss of his freedom. But when they returned to Braithwaite, life soon showed him a he was bandsome—and I thought involuntarily far more prosaic side. Mrs. Gaskill's economof young Steve Gaskill. Steve has made his ical disposition soon became particularly offenmark now, but many a year ago I heard just sive to Steve. She inquired closely into his antly witty remarks about his income. She rapidly developed too an authoritative disposition, against which Steve daily, more and more, rebelled. The young couple were soon very unhappy.

The truth was, that a great transition was taking place in Steve's mind, and times of transition are always times of unrest and misery. The better part of his nature was beginning to claim a hearing. He had seen now all that good society could show him; he had tasted of all pleasures money can buy, and he was not happy.

She had no ennui and no dissatisfaction with herself. There was her large house to oversee her gardens and conservatories, her servants and charity-schools, her toilet, and a whole colony of pet snimals. Her days were too short for all the small interests that filled them; and these interests she would willingly have shared with Steve, but to him they soon became intolerable bores.

Under some circumstances he might have found his work in the ordering and investing of his wife's large estate; but Elizabeth was far too cautious a woman to trust it in untried hands. Her father's agent was her agent; her banker managed all her investments; her park, and tarms, and gardens were all under the care of old and experienced servants, who looked upon Steve merely as "Missis's hushand."

In the second year of his marriage he began to have some thoughts which would have as- will, and purposely going to the works, saw tonished his wife, could she have thought it her self-banished lord wielding a ponderous worth her while to inquire what occupied his hammer upon a bar of white-hotiron. Swarthy, mind in the long, moody hours when he paced bare-armed, clothed in leather, he had never the shrubbery, or sat silently looking out of looked so handsome in Elizabeth's eyes; and the window. But Steve was now ready for her eyes revealed this fact to Steve, for in them any honest thing that would take him out of was the tender light of love, founded upon a

Anything for a change. Steve showed a very

roper, business-like interest, and said : Yes, he would be very glad to go." "Very well; I should think you know enough of titles and deeds, and conveyancing, and all that kind of thing. I will trust the af-

fair to you, Steve." So the next morning Steve found himself on the Caledonian line, with one hundred pounds was certainly no drawback in his eyes. In a in his pocket, and a veritable piece of business on hand. The first twenty miles out of Leeds he enjoyed with the abandon of a bird set free; then he began to think again. At Crewe he missed a train, and wandering about the station, fell into talk with the engineer of the next one, who was cleaning and examining his engine with all the love and pride a mother might give to a favorite child.

The two men fraternized at once, and Steve made the trip over the Caledonian line in the engineer's cuddy. He was a fine young fellow, "one of seven," he said, "all machinists and engineers; he was only serving his time. learning every branch of his business practically; he had brothers who made engines, and he hoped to do so some day,"

In spite of his soiled face and oily clothes Steve recognized that refinement that comes with education; and when his new friend called upon him at the Queen's hotel, he would not have been ashamed of his appearance, even in his most fastidious days.

"Mr. Dalrymple, I am glad to see you," said Steve, holding out both hands to him.

"I thought you would be, sir; it is not often I am mistaken in my likings. I will go with you now to see my father's works, if it suits

Never had such a place entered Stephen Gaskill's conception; the immense furnaces, the hundreds of giants working around them, the clang of machinery, the mignty struggle of mind with matter, of intellect over the elements, was a revelation. He envied those cyclops in their leathern masks and aprons; he longed to lift their mighty hammers. He looked upon the craftsmen with their bare, brawny arms and blackened hands, and felt his heart glow with admiration when he saw the mighty works those hands had fashioned. The tears were in his eyes when Andrew Dalrymple and he parted at the gate of the great walled-

in yard. "Thank you," he said; "you have done me the greatest possible service. I shall remem-

ber it." That night Steve formed a strange but noble resolution. First of all, he devoted himself to his wife's business, and accomplished it in a manner which elicited Mr. Barrett's warm praise, and made Elizabeth wonder whether she might not spare her agent's fees for the future. Then he had a long, confidential talk with the owner of the Dalrymple Iron and Machine Works, the result of which was the following letter to Mrs. Gaskill:

lowing letter to Mrs. Gaskill:

My Dear Wife:—I shall not be home again
for at least two years, for I have begun an apprenticeship to Thomas Dalrymple here as
ironmaster. I propose to learn the whole
process practically. I have lived too long upon
your bounty, for I have lost your esteem as
well as my own, and I do not say but what I
have deserved the loss. Please God, I will redeem my wasted past, and with His help make
a man of myself. When I am worthy to be
your husband you will respect me, and until
then, think as kindly as possible of Stephen
Gaskill.

This letter struck the first noble chord in Elizabeth's heart. From that hour not even her favorite maid durst make her usual little compassionate sneer at "poor master."

Steve, in leathern apron and coarse workingclothes, began laboriously happy days, which brought him nights of sweetest sleep; and Elizabeth began a series of letters to her husband which gradually grew more and more imbued with the tenderest interest and respect. In a few weeks she visited him of her own free

bed. I wonder if you could go and attend to knowledge a physical strength and a moral purpose greater than her own.

Between Leeds and Braithwaite hall there has been for many years gigantic iron works. The mills and railways of the West Riding know them well; their work is famous for its excellence, for the master is a practical machinist, and oversees every detail. Their profits are enormous, and Stephen Gaskill, their proprietor, is also the well-beloved and thoroughly respected master of Braithwaite hall, and Braithwaite hall's mistress.

Man's Inhumanity.

"Fond of beef, Gabriel Norman?" inquired his honor the justice, "fond of beef, are

you ?''
'Well, I can't say as I'm particularly fond of beef."
"Fond of killing them?"

"No."
"If you are not fond of beef, then, and not fond of killing, what in thunder did you kill this ox for?"
"Maybe for its hide." And the prisoner or-

"Maybe for its hide." And the prisoner ordered a man who was importuning him to drink less whisky and buy his own tobacco.

After this his honor fell into a brown study, during which he muttered, "Gabriel, Gabriel, there's something associated in my mind with the name, and for the life of me I can't think

Apparently to refresh his memory Norman

Apparently to refresh his memory Norman hummed a verse of—
I'se gwine away to leave you, good-by, Liza Jane; If you git did befoah I do,
Oh, Gabriel, blow your horn,
"No, that ain't it all," said his honor, impatiently, "I was thinking of a man named Gabriel who once borrowed \$5 of me.
"Could a man of that name do it again?" inquired the prisoner anxiously.
"Not if the court 'nows herself," answered his honor, "and she feels pretty well satisfied on that point. That man Gabriel, borrowed \$5 of me once, and lad it out treating people to vote against me at an election. Man's inhumanity to man, my friend Norman, makes countless millions mourn. I said at the time I'd be even with a man by the name Gabriel and I intend to be; \$30 and costs, or six months. No remarks," ordered his honor, as he perceived that the prisoner had an observation on the tip of his tongue; "sbort horns or long horns be blowed. Gabriel, all horns are alike to me."—Telephone.

Anecdotes.

Honolulu people say it rains nine days in the week at Hilo, and thirteen months in the year, and once in a great while it rains into the bunghole of a barrel faster than it can flow

An excellent old deacon, who, having won the turkey at a charity raffle, didn't like to tell his severely orthodox wife how he came by it, quietly remarked, as he handed her the turkey, that the "Shakers" gave it to him.

An honest Hibernian called at a newspaper An honest filberman caned at a newspaper office to have an advertisement inserted. "It will cost you fitty cents for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for a second," replied the printer. "Faith, then, give it the second insertion, never mind the first." said Pat.

A Pennsylvania Dutchman, who married his A Pennsylvania Dutchman, who married his second wife soon atter the funeral of the first, was visited with a two hours' serenade by the "Calathumpian" band, in token of disapproval. He expostulated pathetically thus: "I say, poys, you ought to be ashamed mit yourselfs to be making all dis noise ven dar vas somebody dead here so soon."

body dead here so soon."

An exchange's views of smoking and smokers: "A man who smokes is a fool, because he parts with his money for mere smoke; because he is no fatter, richer or wiser by it; because from every ounce of pleasure darived from it, he has to pay an ounce of pain with interest; because he cannot stop the practice when he is sick of it; and because he makes himself a nuisance to persons of cleanliness and taste." teste."

"You doan' nebber hear of nobody failing "You doan' nebber hear of nobody falling en me, does you?" "Not as I remember on." "In coarse you doan." Why, 'cause I has bin right down fine on business principles ebber since de crash of '57. Now, Misser White, look me in de eye while I tell you dat de proper way is to keep your eyes rollin' around de business horizon. If you owes a firm, an' dat firm is shaky, doan' pay de debt, but wait till dey fall. If a firm is shaky and owes you, sit on the door-step till you get de money. Now go 'long wid your whitewash."

'long wid your whitewash."

A young girl from the country, being on a visit to a Quaker, was prevailed on to accompany him to the meeting. It happened to be a silent one, none of the brethren being moved to utter a syllable. When the Quaker left the meeting-house with his young iriend he asked: "How did you like the meeting?" To which she pettishly replied: "Like it! Why! can see no sense in it—to go and sit for whole hours together without speaking a word. It is enough to kill Satan himself!" "Yes, my dear," rejoined the Quaker, "that is just what we want."

give him a fair start in it. People said old Gaskill hal acted very wisely, and Steve had sense enough to acquiesce in public opinion. He knew, too, that just as long as his mother or sisters had a shilling they would share it with him.

So he hopefully opened his office in his matter to won of Leeds, and waited for clients. But Yorkshire men are proverbially cautious; a young, good-natured, fashionably dressed the purposeless, dependent life which he had so foolishly chosen for himself.

Steve deserved it. He wrought faithfully so the heather of the heather of the heather Chinee after all. This is the steve deserved it. He wrought faithfully so the heather Chinee after all. This is the steve deserved it. He wrought faithfully so the heather Chinee after all. This is the steve deserved it. He wrought faithfully so the heather Chinee after all. This is the steve deserved it. He wrought faithfully so the heather Chinee after all. This is the steve deserved it. He wrought faithfully so the heather Chinee after all. This is the steve deserved it. He wrought faithfully so the heather Chinee after all. This is the steve deserved it. He wrought faithfully so the heather Chinee after all. This is the steve deserved it. He wrought faithfully so the heather Chinee after all. This is the steve deserved it. He wrought faithfully so the heather Chinee after all. This is the steve deserved it. He wrought faithfully so the beather Chine after all the purposeless, dependent life which he had so foolishly chosen for himself.

Steve deserved it. He wrought faithfully service, cheered by his wife's letters and visits, and when he came out of the Dalrymple works, there was no more finished iron master than he. He held his head sok, so long as any one of the househeld is sole, so long as any one of the househeld is lock, so long as any one of the househeld is lock, so long as any one of the househeld is lock, so long as any one of the province of the matter of the heather of the heather of the heather of the heather of the heather

Mouna Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:-I take the opportunity to write a letter for the SPIRIT. It is the first time that I ever attempted to write for a paper. Nothing do I love better than to read the "Young Folks' Column." My pa and ma are grangers. My Uncle Will takes your paper and likes it very much. I have four brothers, and one has no name. Cannot some of the young folks send me a name for him? I am going to school this tall, and I hope that I shall learn to write a letter soon. If I do not see this letter in print I will not get discouraged, but will write again. I will quit writing for this time. Yours truly,

JOSEPHINE MERIDITH. MARSHALL COUNTY, Kans., Aug. 12, 1877.

DEAR MR. EDITOR :- I received my silver cup on the 28th of July, and was very much pleased with it. It is much prettier than I expected it would be. I must thank you again for it, for I cannot thank you too much. The little dog on the handle looks quite cunning. I think it ought to have a name. Pa says it would not be safe to put milk in it, the dog would steal it, but I guess it won't. We are having very pleasant weather now. My eldest brother and sister are going to the institute at. Burlington. Where is Aunt Helen and Mrs. Mack? I would like to hear from them. From your friend, ALICE ROSER.

BURLINGTON, Kans., July 30, 1877.

DEAR EDITOR :- I have, not written you a letter yet. My father keeps the post-office and he gets a great many papers. We have some pigs and hogs and I feed them every day. I have a pair of pigeous. We have got two old horses and one is blind. We have twenty turkeys. I had a very nice garden this spring. We have some nice apple trees, but they did not have any apples on them this year, they were too young. My mother had a very good garden this year. My school is out and I have nothing to do now. Well, I guess I will have LAMAY HALE.

DISCORD, Kans., August 11, 1877.

MR. EDITOR :- l am thirteen years old ; I go to school, I study reading, spelling, grammar, geography and arithmetic. My father is not a granger. I like to read the "Young Folks" Column." It is raining to-day and I thought I would write to you. I have got three brothers and three sisters. We have got sixteen hogs and two calves. Pa has got forty acres of corn. Pa and I have been breaking prairie. We have got a few grapes this year. If you will not this in your column I will write again. ARTHUR BASEL.

MICHIGAN VALLEY, Kans., August 13, 1877.

MR. EDITOR :- I send you two charades. I have never written for your paper but I thought you would have no objections to my sending these:

I am composed of eight letters.
My first is in great, but not in small.
My second is in east, but not in west.
My third is in million, also in billion.
My fourth is in black, but not in white. My fourth is in black, but not in white.
My fifth is in city, also in pity.
My sixth is in Norway, also in Sweden.
My seventh is in bad, but not in good.
My eighth is in satis, also in silk.
My whole is the name of a cape on the coast
f South America.

I am composed of six letters. I am composed of six letters.
My first is in cat, but not in dog.
My second is in eat, also in seat.
My third is in young, but not in old.
My tourth is in little, but not in big.
My fifth is in lion, but not in bear.
My sixth is in man, but not in boy.
My whole is the name of an island.
FLORA H. WILLITS.
GROVE CITY, Kans., August 10, 1877.

A boy was riding on his uncle's back, and the latter suggesting that it was rather an elevated railroad, "Yes, uncle," exclaimed the youngster, "I'm riding on a dummy."

"If you want your boys to stay at home don't bear too hard on the grindstone when they turn the crank," was the advice which a Vermont preacher gave to the heads of his

A young man in Great Barrington, Mass., couldn't get up courage enough to "pop the question" to his girl, and so sent his offer by mail. He got a postal-card in reply, briefly saying: "Fetch on the preacher."

mail. He got a Postal-card in reply, briefly saying; "Fetch on the preacher."

An old author quaintly remarks: "Avoid arguments with ladies. In spinning yarn among sliks and satins, a man is sure to be worsted and twisted; and when a man is worsted, he may consider himself wound up."

The other day a simple child of nature was walking along the banks of a river. Suddenly she said to her companion: "Tell me, where does this water go?" "Into the sea." "But, then, why doesn't the sea overflow? Ah, I know why it is. Because in the sea there are so many sponges they such it all up."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1877.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATION'L GRANGE Master—John T. Jones, Helens, Arkansas.
Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Alonzo Golder, Rock Falls, Illinois.
D. Wyatt Alken. Cokesbury, S. C.
E. R. Shankland, Dubuque, Iowa.
W. H. Chambers, Oswichee, Alabama.
Dudley T. Chase, Claremont, N. H.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Overseer—J. F. Willits, Oskaloosa, Jeffers Lecturer—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas Steward—W. D. Rippey, Severance, Donipar

Sounty. Assistant Steward—S. W. Fisher, Mitchell coun-Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Secretary—P B. Maxson, Emporis, Lyon county.
Chaplain—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
Gate-Keeper—Geo. Amey, Bourbon county.
Pomona—Mrs. H. M. Barnes, Manhattan Riley Ceres—Mrs. H. A. Sims, Topeka, Shawned

county.

Flora—Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee county

Flora—Mrs. Assistant Steward—Mrs. Amanda Rippey State Agent—A. T. Stewart, Kansas City, Kans M. E. Hudson, chairman, Mapleton, Bourbon

Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county. W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson c unty. STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION President—M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bour

county.
Secretary—A. T. Stewart, Kansas City, Kans Treasurer—Wm.Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county

POMONA GRANGES.

1 Shawnee county, Geo. W. Clark master, H. H.
Wallace secretary, Topeka.
Cowley county, William White master, C. C.
Coon secretary, Little Dutch.
Sedewick county. Coon secretary, Little Dutch.

8 Sedgwick county.

Davis county, J. E. Mumford master, Mrs. J.

E. Reynolds secretary, Junction City.

Crawford county. S. J. Konkle master, A.

Georgia secretary, Girard.

Wyandotte county.

Morris county, Wallace W. Daniels master,

G. W. Coffin secretary, Council Grove.

McPherson county, C. Drum master, O. Haight
secretary, Empire.

Sumner county, Marion Summers master, Oxford.

ford.

10 Saline county—no report.

11 Bourbon county, M. Bowers master, H. C. Phnice secretary, Ft. Scott.

12 Butter county, Judson Winton master, E. K. Powell secretary, Augusta.

13 Republic county, W. H. Boyes master, G. A. Hovey secretary, Bellville.

14 Franklin county, Albert Long secretary, Le Loup. Loup.

18 Reno, Kingman and Barton counties, D. C. Tunnell master, Neitherland.

16 Cherokee county, Joseph Wallace master, J. L. McDowell secretary, Columbus.

17 Marion county, James W. Williams master, Wallace Yates secretary, Peabody.

18 Johnson county, D. D. Marquis master, N. Zimmerman secretary, Stanley.

Zimmerman secretary, Stantey.

19 Wabaunsee county—no report.

20 Douglas county, V. L. Reece master, Geo. Y.
Johnson secretary, Lawrence.

21 Neosho county, E. F. Williams master, Wm.
George secretary, Erie.

22 Clay county, Henry Avery secretary, Wake-

George seeretary, Erie.
Clay county, Henry Avery secretary, Wakefield.
Mitchell county, Silas Fisher master, Ben F.
McMilian secretary, Beloit.
Lyon county, W. V. Phillips master, J. W.
Truitt secretary, Emporia.
Chase county, S. N. Woodmaster, T. M. Worton secretary, Cottonwood.
Chase county, J. On Rehrig master, Miss Belle Besse secretary, Cottonwood.
Cosage county, John Rehrig master, Miss Belle Besse secretary, Osage City.
Allen county, F. M. Powers master, J. P.
Sproul secretary, Jeddo.
Anderson county, J. Post master, E. L. Row secretary, Welda.
Coffey county, D. C. Spurgeon master, Julias Nuell secretary, Burlington.
Doniphan county, W. D. Rippey master, S. W. Hinkley secretary, Severance.
Washington county, Mr. Barrett master, S. H. Maunder secretary, Vasshington.
Jewell county, A. J. Pettegrew master, J. Mc Cormic secretary, Oskalooss.
Greenwood county, F. G. Allis master, P. Cresse secretary, Carleka.
Linn county, W. H. Shattock master, D. F. Geyer secretary, Blooming Grove.
Montgomery county, C. P. Orwin master, Liberty. Secretary not reported.
Elk county, J. F. Rannie master, J. K. Hall secretary, Howard City.
Ctawa county, C. S. Wyeth master, Fränk S. Emerson secretary, Minneapolis.
Labette county, John Richardson master, J. T. Lampson secretary, Labette.
Brown county, R. J. Young master, F. W. Rohl secretary, Hinwaths.

Rohl secretary, Hiawatha.
mith county, W. D. Covington master, Ce- Olathe, on Tuesday the 7th inst.:

41 Smith county, W. B. Covinged darville.
42 Wilson county, W. S. Sanla master, James C. G. Smith scoretary, Fredonia.
43 Riley county, J. H. Barnes master, W. F. Allen secretary, Manhattan.
44 Nemaha county, G. W. Brown master, Seneca. Atchison county, John Andrews master, G. M. Fuller secretary, Huron.

Atchison county, John Andrews master, G.

M. Fuller secretary, Huron.

DEPUTIES
Commissioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas State
Grange, since the last session:
W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Frankin county, Kansas.
George Y Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas county.
John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county.
John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county.
S W Fisher, Beloit, Minchell county.
George F Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county.
D C Spurgeon, Burlington, Coffey county.
James W Williams, Peabody, Marion county.
R T Ewalt, Great Beud, Barton county.
C S Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county.
James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.
L M Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county.
John C Fore, Maywood, Wyandotte county.
J S Payne, Elm Grove, Linn county.
G M Summerville, McPherson McPher'n county.
J S Payne, Elm Grove, Linn county.
G M Summerville, McPherson McPher'n county.
W H Boughton, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.
W H Pierce, Oxford, Sumner county.
James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county.
L M Hill, Hill Springs, Morris county.
W J Ellis, Mismi county.
George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county.
W D Covington, Gedarville, Smith county.
W D Covington, Gedarville, Smith county.
W D Honndler, Rose, Woodson county.
F Hwilliams, Erle, Neosho county.
J W Bunn, Rush Center, Rush county.
J O Vanorsdal, Winfield, Cowley county.
F E Pwilliams, Erle, Neosho county.
W J Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county.
W J Rase, Frankfort, Marshall county.
J W Bunn, Rush Center, Rush county.
J O Marshall, Red Stone, Cloud county.
W J Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county.
W J Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county.
W J Flexe, Bunker Hill, Russell county.
W J Rase, Genera, Chawford county.
W D Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.
Y D Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.
W D Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.
W D Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.
W P B Maxson, Emporta, Leavenworth county.
A M Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.
W F

The SPIRIT OF KANSAS has interviewed a lawyer, and received from him a candid cofession that the grangers have injured his business. They are, he thinks, taking hundreds of dollars out of the lawyers' pockets every year. We hope this is really the case, for certainly it is high time that farmers gave up the folly of spendirg fifty dollars to settle the title to ten dollars' worth of property. No doubt the big fees are paid by corporations oftener than by individuals, but no corporation spends as much money on lawyers and in the courts in proportion to its wealth as the average farmer used to. We have known any number of farmers who did not begin to make enough to keep their families comiortable, and yet who were rarely without a suit in court. Litigation seemed to be their ideal of bliss, and they tound almost as much pleasure in being sued as in suing. It this sort of amusement has lost much of its former popularity we are sincerely glad; but we fear that it is still rather more popular than profitable. The SPIRIT OF KANSAS has interviewed a awyer, and received from him a candid cofes-

The above remarks from the Grange Bulletin were called out by our interview with an attorney which appeared in a recent issue of the SPIRIT. We are happy to inform the Bulletin that this interview was bona fide and not the work of a lively imagination. And further, the lawyer was right when he said that the grange has caused a great decrease in the number of cases being taken into our courts. This is not only the case in Kansas but we hear just such good reports from other parts of the country. Our farmers are waking up from a Rip Van Winkle sleep; they are beginning to realize that their existence on this mundane sphere is of importance to its other human inhabitants: that when the light of prosperity shines upon the agriculturist or the darkness of adversity surrounds him, all branches of industry are affected. And it is through and by the grange that all this good is being accom-

A Granger Speaks. It is our opinion that labor can never be certain of receiving a full and adequate remuneration, so long as it is subject to the slavery of wages: the laborer must work on his own land. with his own implements, and on his own ac count, or he will never enjoy the entire fruits of his own industry. If these are to be shared according to the arbitrary decision of an employer, he will be compelled by the inevitable laws of free competition to receive but a moderate surplus above what is necessary for a hare subsistence. But the fruits of labor be long to labor. If a man has no right to what he produces by the sweat of his face, he has no right to anything. If this principle is denied the foundation of individual property is destroyed. No arrangement should be tolerated which does not secure to the producer the full value of his product, or a just equivalent therefor. Every social organization which does not accomplish this is essentially defective, contains the seed of decay within its bosom and must be set aside with the increasing light and intelligence of the age.

Daniel Webster, thirty years ago in the height of his renown and statesmanship and in the full maturity of his reason, talked to large assembly of workingmen, thus:

Labor with us is entitled to something more than the pairry privilege to work all day, to lie down at night, to sleep on atraw and to rise in the morning hungry. It is entitled to abundant food, suitable clothing, a comfortable home, and to every man ample means for the education of the offspring with which God has favored him.

Noble words these; but does the working man always get these good things to which Daniel Webster said he is entitled? And if he don't get them, why don't he get them? That is the question that we wish some of our political economists would answer.

The Grange Lecturers.

We are pleased to notice that the Kansas Patrons are receiving the master of the National grange with such hearty manifestations of their interest in the work that is being done. Here is what the Progress says of the meeting at

day afternoon by the representative farmers of Johnson county, who had flocked thither for the purpose of hearing an address to be delivered by Hon. John T. Jones, grand master of the National grange. Considering the limited ad-

National grange. Considering the limited advertising, the crowd was a large one; and from the close attention given the speakers and the frequent bursts of applause it was evidently manifest that the remarks were appreciated.

Mr. Jones was introduced by George Black, and commenced by saying that he had been a lite-long farmer. He said that too many shunned the farm and engaged in other pursuits to such an extent that it is with great difficulty that they are enabled to gain a bare subsistence. He said that the object of the grange was to make the farm more attractive. He showed the disorganized condition of farmers, while all other classes had their boards of trade, protective associations, etc. He spoke at length tective associations, etc. He spoke at length on the subject of co-operation with like asso-ciations of Europe, and showed the great ad-vantage that would be derived from joining on the subject of co-operation with fixe associations of Europe, and showed the great advantage that would be derived from joining hands with the consuming classes of Europe. He showed the progress that had been made in this country by co-operating with Europe, and pointed out the many advantages to be derived from such co-operation. He showed that thousands of dollars' worth of the products of the farmer were eaten up by dishonest inspectors and middlemen. He showed the great advantage to be derived from the improvement of our rivers, in reducing the expenses of transportation. He said co-operation had two objects. One was economy in all their transactions, be careful in buying; buy nothing on credit you can do without; use care in all business transactions. He gave the results of a number of co-operative stores which were very flattering; he showed that they did not break down other stores, but, on the contrary, by establishing a cash system, helped other merchants in their business. He showed that unless farmers organized and looked to their interest they would soon be homeless—showed how fast the sharp and cute were undermining the industrious and unthinking; that in a few years the farmers would become tenants of the lands they now own. He said that gold was not wealth, but a medium by which our enormous agricultural products were exchanged. The other object, he said, was to disseminate universal intelligence; for without intelligence they would be overreached by the scheming, unscrupulous capitalists, whose millions were made from the undivided profits of toiling millions. In conclusion he paid a fitting compliment to the ladies.

Mr. Wm. Sims, master of the State grange,

the of the self. Appendix to the terminal that the terminal termin

was then introduced. He said that he had long since seen the necessity of co-operation among farmers; the grange was organized for that purpose. He then read their declaration among farmers; the grange was organized for that purpose. He then read their declaration of principles, their general and special objects. His remarks were interesting and instructive. Next introduced was Mr. J. T. Stevens, State lecturer. He has the faculty of combining truth, sarcasm and levity. While the points he makes are sharp and cuttling, he mixes enough of the other ingredients to make it pleasant. He is the right man in the right place.

Tennessee Grange.

The following brief address was made before Forest Hill grange (Tenn.) by Bro. W. H. Walker, of Germantown grange, on the occasion of an installation of officers:

PATRONS:—In installing the officers of the grange, I feel an inexpressible interest in its success. You feel to me as a part of our own family and my sincere desire is that a fraternal deeling will continue to exist between this and Germantown grange, No. 19, and I great you not as rivals but as co-laborers in the great reformation now being worked out by the Patrons of Husbandry.

The order of Patrons of Husbandry is of re-

cent date, but grangers have existed from the beginning of agriculture. The word grange signifies a well ordered farm, with all its appliances, The origin of the order of Patrons of Husbandry is briefly this. In the year 1866, Andrew Johnson, then president of the United States, sent O. H. Kelley, present secretary of the National grange on a visit South to inquire into its agricultural condition. He found the farms dilapidated, fields without fences, and in some instances homes abandoned. The farm-ers without means, divided in opinion and al-most totally indifferent to their situation. On most totally indifferent to their situation. On his return to Washington, he, with others, seeing the good results to other occupations from their co-operative unions, put their brains to work to organize the farmers into an association that would bring them together for their mutual benefit, which organization is the Patrons of Husbandry. The grange is a social institution, the meetings bring together its members as one family, where free conversation is indulged in by all. The hall is a school-room where each and every member should room where each and every member should teach and be taught, a social confidence culti-vated, and a free expression of opinion on all matters pertaining to the farm, garden, kitchen

and household given.

Co-operation is a theme largely descanted upon by the writers and speakers of our order, but seems to be but little understood or practiced up to this time. Its general feature is about this: To meet together, work together buy together, sell together, and in general act together for our mutual protection and advancement as or casion may require.

My brothers, we have a grand old country. Then let us apply diligently to our profession, read more, study more, study agriculture as a science, diversity our crops, make an abundance of feed for self and animals, make our farms self-sustaining, and ourselves indeand household given.

dance of feed for self and animals, make our farms self-sustaining, and ourselves independent, avail ourselves as soon as possible, of the advantages offered by the order; keep out of debt, "pay as you go, or don't go at all." Young men of the order, educate yourselves for a high position in your calling. Farming is the God-given profession of man. Don't be ashamed of your occupation, it was the first vocation of man. With a word or two to our sisters, and I will proceed to the installation of your officers. My sisters, attend the grange regularly; encourage us by your presence; give us your smiles and approval; urge on the young men of the order in the noblest work of young men of the order in the noblest work of man, the cultivation of the soil. It is also your duty, as Patrons, to beautify your homes, make them attractive, teach your daughters to perform all parts of the kitchen and house work, and my word for it, you will feel the happier and they will be profited thereby.

National Agricultural Congress.

The sixth annual session of the National Agricultural Congress will be held at the Grand Pacific hotel, in the city of Chicago, on Tuesday. Wednesday and Thursday, September 25th, 26th, and 27th, 1877, commencing at 10 a.

m. on Tuesday.

All agricultural societies, boards of agriculture, agricultural departments, agricultural colleges, agricultural periodicals, granges, farmers' clubs, and other organizations whose object is the promotion of agriculture in the United States and in British America, are requested to send delegates; and all persons de-siring to promote the objects of the congress are cordially invited to attend and to partici-pate in its deliberation. It is suggested and requested that in each State an effort be made send at least one delegate from each of it

congressional districts.

Specimens of agricultural products—such as the small grains, corn in the ear, fruits, nuts seeds, grasses and other forage plants, tobacco products, etc., are solicited for exhibition and for the comparison of the similar products of

different parts of the country.

The Grand Pacific hotel, which will be the headquarters of the congress, will furnish the use of a spacious hall for the meetings and an adjoining room for the display of articles on

exhibition.

The Chicago Inter-State Exposition will be open during the meeting of the congress, and delegates will have the advantage of such reducdelegates will have the advantage of such reduc-tion of fare as may be extended to other visitors, and an opportunity of visiting the finest exhi-bition of the agricultural, mineral and manu-factured products of the northwest. We earnestly solicit the special co-operation and attendance of the officers of the various

and attendance of the officers of the various departments and boards of agriculture, State agricultural societies and agricultural colleges, and of the editors of agricultural periodicals throughout the country. On the efforts of these three classes of educators the advance of agricultural intelligence largely depends; and consultation with one another, and with representatives of the agricultural dates will do sentatives of the agricultural class will d much to direct and energize their work. W. C. FLAGG, President. HORACE J. SMITH, Secretary.

According to the report of the secretary of the California State Grange for the quarter ending June 30, since the last meeting of the State grange nine months ago, eleven new granges have been organized. During the same period of time nine granges have surrendered their charters. Six of them were located in the southern part of the State, several of them in sparsely settled districts, many of whose members had to travel fifteen to twenty-five miles to meet with their granges. The drouth of the last winter had much to do with the work of disorganization, compelling many members of the last winter had much to do with the work of disorganization, compelling many members of the order to abandon their homes, some permanently, others temporarily, in search of employment for themselves and food for their stock. The cash receipts during the quarter were \$504.10. The incidental expenses of the secretary's office amount to the very small sum of \$10.30 for the quarter, or \$6.10 per month.

The granges of Wisconsin have established forty-one co-operative associations for selling goods and manufacturing, and twenty-nine insurance companies, all flourishing and representing capital to the amount of \$4,000,000.

T. A. Thompson, past-lecturer of the National grange, had a celebration on July 4th in a grove of trees of his own planting.

of the belogates but the had been box-

Co-operation a Cure for Poverty. I suppose nearly everybody in the world would like to be rich if he could become so without too much trouble. Whether making everybody in the world rich would make everybody in the world happy is a question which we need not settle just now. We know well enough that there are many people who are now miserably poor; we know that orime and every kind of evil is caused by poverty. There is reason enough, therefore, why we should seek a cure for poverty, if there were any hope of finding one.

seek a cure for poverty, if there were any nope of finding one.

We cannot hope to cure poverty by act of Parliament. It would be of no use to pass a law to make everybody rich, because there are so many people who are bent on being poor. The man who spends more than his income is poor, whatever that income may be. If all the wealth in the land was divided to-day amongst the poor, next month or next year there would the poor, next month or next year there would be some people as poor as ever. We hear now and then of poor men who, coming suddenly into property, forthwith drink themselves to

Whether it would be well for the govern-Whether it would be well for the government of this country to take any steps to make poor people richer or rich people poorer, we need not argue now. There is a question which concerns us all much more closely, and upon which we shall certainly all agree if we will give attention to it. Let us see what we can do, each of us and all of us, to lessen our poverty and the povepty of those around us. Even if the lords and commons shall some day pass a law dealing more justly with the land, for instance, than has hitherto been done, we may be sure it will be some time before it occurs. Meanwhile, it will be worth our while to see what we can do to lessen the evil if not to cure it. There are many workingmen nowadays what we can do to lessen the evil if not to cure it. There are many workingmen nowadays whose wages would enable them to save a fortune if they cared enough about it. The single man who is earning 37s. a week can save 20s. out of this if he likes.

If he would save ±50 a year for fifteen years, investing it year after year at 5 per cent., it would amount to £1,132. During the next fifteen years this will double treat a commend.

teen years this will double itself at compound interest, and, with the £1,132 saved during the second period, will amount to £3,396. If the same thing goes on for another litten years, the whole sum saved during the forty-five years will be £7.924.

will be £7,924.

We can hardly expect a workingman to save so much as this out of his wages. Suppose he should save nothing at all; suppose he should spend all he earns in eating and drinking and otherwise; there is a way in which he can grow richer, notwithstanding. It he spends all his money at a well managed co-operative store, this will save his money for him, whether he will or no. Suppose he pends 30s. a week at a co-operative store, perhaps out of this 3s. will be saved for him; this will make up £7, 16s. during the year. Suppose this, invested year by year at 5 per cent., at the end of fifteen years it will amount to more than £174; at the end of another fifteen years he will have £552, end of another filteen years he will have £522, and at the end of forty-five years he will have £1,218.

A co-operative store is a shop carried on for A co-operative store is a snop carried of it.
the benefit of the customers; what remains of
the profits, after paying the working expenses,
being divided amongst the customers in proportion to the money they have spent. It is portion to the money they have spent. It is not always easy to get a small store well man-aged, and the amount of the profits must de-pend on the management. There are some so-cieties who give a dividend of 2s. in the pound, pend on the management. There are some societies who give a dividend of 2s. in the pound, that is to say, who return to the customer 2s. for every pound which he has spent. It is true that a large number give a smaller dividend; but we must bear in mind that in many places people are only beginning to learn this sort of co-operation. It will take some time for a society of workingmen to learn how to carry on a shop in the best possible way. No doubt many stores fail through not knowing how to buy their goods to the best advantage. When all the co-operative societies buy their goods from the Co-operative wholesale Society this difficulty will be got over.

A co-operative store serves for a savings bank, as well as a shop. Members receive 5 per cent: interest on every share of £1. You will not often find any other way of getting so large an interest tor small sums. Some poor people find it so hard to save money that the store does them a greater service in keeping back their dividends till the end of the quarter than by selling the goods cheaper than other shops. If the customer had his 2s, paid back to him out of the pound, at the time of spending the money, perhaps he would find it difficult to keep it till the end of the quarter.

Now, I do not say that every man who has £1,218, must feel himself to be immensely rich, but I think the workingman who all his life has seented if.

but I think the workingman who all his life has spent all his money as fast as he has earned it, may well feel grateful toathe co-operative store for saving him this £1,218; and although this is not quite enough for him to set up his car-riage and pair, or to so into Parliament upon, it may be of no small service to him in his old If he has no children dependent upon

age. If he has no children dependent upon him, and buys a government annuity with it at sixty, he might secure about one hundred a year for all his life.

We have not yet seen all that co-operation will do for workingmen. We read of savage countries where every man expects to find an enemy in every fellow-man. We have improved a little upon that state of things, but we have wet much to do before we have made our civil. yet much to do before we have made our civilization a thing to be proud of. The word civilization means a great many things that are bad; but it means one thing that is good, namely, co-operation. Men have been learning to help one another ever since they fed on acorns and blackberries, and clothed themselves in raw skins. But they have yet a great deal to learn in that way. Let us regard our co-oper-ative shop-keeping as only a first step, which will lead us on to other forms of co-operation. that will make this world a happier place for all people who love justice and try to do that which is right.—English Tract.

McCarkle grange, No. 411, Hopkins county Texas, has just held a meeting, and passed the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, We feel that in time past we have not claimed our rights, and that the time has come when we should demand them, and WHEREAS; We feel that we have been wronged out of our rights in the weight of our cotton, and

cotton, and
WHEREAS, Manufacturers and merchants
demand of us to take their weights and measures, we feel that it is not too much for us to
claim the weighing of our own cotton at the

gin; therefore,

Resolved, That we demand of the proprietors Resolved, That we demand of the proprietors, of gins in our vicinity that they have their scales tested by the county clerk and record made of the same, and that they prepare a stencil plate with their names, and numbers to represent the weight of any bale of cotton, and that they weigh each and every bale of cotton pressed by them—putting their name and weight of the bale on the end as soon as pressed.

Resolved, That we will not patronize the gin of any man who fails to comply with the foregoing resolution.

of any man who take to comply the going resolution.

Resolved, That we will demand of the buyers that they buy by these weights and that they will not sell by any other.

The Patrons of Lemoore, Cal., are just finishing a warehouse for the storage of their wheat, and those at Hanford have occupied a new warehouse.

A farmers' store has been opened at Mendon, Mo.; capital \$2,000. It is said to be selling goods very fast and trade daily increasing.

How Can We Make the Grange Interest-

The following essay was read before Centennial grange, No. 418, June 27th, by the worthy lecturer:

lecturer:

To answer this question at once perhaps I I would say I really do not know what I can do, one alone can do but little. Still advice is cheap, and suggestions don't cost anything. We think there are many advantages arising from these gatherings. It is a common saying that "two heads are better than one." If that be true then something may be learned from ten or twelve. We cannot spend an evening together without getting something new for our minds. Then a social chat is something that will do us all some little good. "No one lives to himself alone," but each in turn depends upon the other.

alone," but each in turn depends upon the other.

It seems to me, to carry on these meetings successfully each member should teel the responsibility of doing something, if possible. When one is trying to do something for the benefit of another, however small the work may be, it is a lact that he who does it gets the benefit; as for example, in solving a difficult problem he who performs it gets the benefit, not the one who sees it done. We may not at once know all the benefits we derive from an association of this kind, but let us get all we can and in every way we can. What these ways are let each of us determine. The pecunary advantage is said to be one, and as the gentlemen have hitherto discussed these matters, if any of the ladies have received any benefit from this let them talk about it too.

Promptness in attendance, as well as punc-

Promptness in attendance, as well as punctuality in commencing and closing, will add to the interest of these meetings; then to spend more time than is necessary over the discussion of a matter makes the time seem dull, often many minor points may be looked after as well as greater ones. Economy of time is of advantage to all. Would it not be advisable to occasionally propose at one meeting what we occasionally propose at one meeting what we may expect to do at the next? that is as far as

practicable.

As there are several lady members, and all housekeepers, it seems to me it would not be amiss to occasionally bring in some matter of housekeeping; some of us might learn something that would be of advantage to us. Almost every one has a way of his own or at least a different way from another. Canning fruit or preserving pickles might be done well by two different pursons, vat one might have fruit or preserving pickles might be done well by two different persons, yet one might have some advantage over the other. Perhaps it would be well to have a miscellaneous exercise some evening and apportion some particular work to each member. We might speak of other things to be done but time will not permit. Suffice it to say if we all take an active part in these matters and do what we can we will undoubtedly receive some benefit therefrom.

Co-operation.

trom.

Bear in mind that co-operation aims at a no-bler object than the mere purchase of pure goods at reduced cost, though it is, no doubt, good thing in itself that it should destroy the temptation to fraud by means of the adultera-tion of goods and the use of short weights, and should enable the earnings of the poor to and should enable the earnings of the poor to go further in purchasing the necessaries of lite. Co-operation aims at the moral, still more than at the intellectual culture of mankind. It finds men eminently selfish, and adroitly avails itself of this condition, beginning by showing that it is to the direct money interest of the individual to join a co-operative store. But ere long the newly-joined member learns, by experience, perhaps, rather than precept, that his particular interest is not only not adverse to, but of necessity coincident with that of every other member. The more he condentrates his purchases on his store, the larger is his dividend at the quarter's end; but every additional shilling which he lays out is a direct benefit to every other member, by helping a quick turn-over of the stock. He will probably learn, too, that there is a direct money value in harmony and union among the members, and that these are best promoted by candor, by courtesy in word and dead, by refraining from the imputation of evil motives, it, there be not certain ground for so doing. He may unfortunately learn, if on the committee, that sloth and moral cowardice, when dealing with the funds of others, may be a social crime. He will assuredly not regard adulteration as a form of competition, but will probably learn to place those who make money by adulteration, short weight, or lying prosgo further in purchasing the necessaries of probably learn to place those who make money by adulteration, short weight, or lying pros-pectuses, in the same class of mankind as com-mon thieves. He will consider that no gener-osity in ostentatious subscriptions to cnarities and churches will cover the guilt of fraud. He will cease to look up to smart practice in trade as a virtue; to find any merit in buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market; to worship mammon. He may learn from co-operation that trading transactions are not incompatible with the moral maxims of christianity, that it is possible to attain magnificent success in them without any attempt to drive a hard bargain with your neighbor, and that from the very constitution of a co-operative society it is your direct interest to "do unto others that which you would they should do unto you."

WALTER MORRISON.

At a late meeting of the Patrons of Winnebago county, Ill., Deputy A. J. Swezey said: "When we reflect on the important relation that agriculture sustains to the general prosperity of the country—that it is indeed the foundation and basis of its growth; that the main and chief aim of the grange is to foster and develop and strengthen that great interest, to make it honorable and worthy of the highest appreciation of the loftiest talent in the land; to draw around it the learning and science escential to its perfect success; to make it pleasurable and remunerative to those engaged in it, and to attract to it the weight and importance of influence to which it is naturally ertitled, we may lindeed feel proud of our mission, and conscious of the rectitude of the noble, grand and patriotic purposes we have in view."

The grange is doing vastly more for the young people than is generally supposed. Many young men have been built up in character. There are those who are now head and shoulders above doing things in which they were wont to indulge themselves before they became members of the order. The associations and influences of the grange have taught them self-respect and the importance of self-control.

The sisters can do much toward making the grance meetings interesting, and securing a full attendance, by the exercise of some of those little womanly arts by which a bare log cabin is often transformed into a haven of rest and comfort. Think of this matter, sisters, and see if you cannot make an entire change in the apparatus of the grange rough. in the appearance of the grange room

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

a years. Cold natured, health and or week this much agree wing he led the leave all the leave all the

Kansas State Mews.

LINCOLN county will have 250,000 bushels of

THERE is over one mile of loaded grain care on the Atchison side tracks. THE tax levy in Sedgwick county in 1874

was 3 cents, 7 mills; 1877, 2 cents, 2 mills. FARMERS in Southern Kansas boast of corn fields that will yield 80 or 90 bushels per acre.

THE tax levy in Dickinson county is 5 mills for general revenue, and 43 for interest and sinking fund.

LEAD in large quantities is being discovered along the southern part of the State, as far west as Chetopa.

Kansas wheat is quoted at \$1.60 in New York market. This is ten cents higher than other wheat is quoted at.

planted since the flood bids fair to be a good erop." How long since the flood was it plant-WE see by the Champion that the Missouri Pacific railroad sent over a hundred cars of corn

from Atchison one day last week, destined for St. Louis. THE Wyandotte Herald says: "The Kansas Pacific railroad has cut down the force em-

ployed in the shafts at Armstrong about onefourth since the strike." LAWRENCE, treasurer of Rice county, who has been in jail for some months on the charge of using county money, succeeded in giving a

satisfactory ball bond last week. OATS in Dickinson county, says the Enterprise Gazette, are very heavy and will go from 40 to 75 bushels to the acre. Corn is earing out well, and is promising a very large yield.

THE Abilene Chronicle says : "Go in whatever direction you may you can see farm machinery, that will not be used again for nearly a year, lying out in the weather, rusting and rotting."

COL. COBB is having built on his farm, just west of Wyandotte, an old-tashioned cider mill and press. As he has a large orchard, we confidently expect to have pure cider in Wyandotte in the future. So says the Herald.

THE St. Marys Times says: "Kansas never looked better than it does to-day. The prairies are covered with the richest and most luxuriant grasses, and the corn fields are wonder ful. They promise an enormous yield."

SAYS the Lyndon Times : "Mr. James Smith, living west of this place, has one of the largest and best fields of corn in the county. He is also an extensive and successful stock raiser Every farmer in Osage county is prospering."

A Topeka lady named Miss Julia Gleason was severely wounded in the head, on Friday afternoon last, by a rifle ball. The shootist was trying his skill at a mark on an island in the river, but this bullet went wild and the result was a wounded lady.

SAYS the Emporia News: "Senator Plumb is preparing to put in seven hundred acres of wheat. He had four hundred acres last year which did not yield very well, but he proposes to prove his faith in Kansas by putting in nearly double the amount this season."

A STATE that is able to hold the corn crop of one year until that of another is insured, is in a prosperous condition. Kansas has done this in 1877. The crop of 1876 is just coming to market. Our railroads are taxed severely to furnish cars enough to haul the corn off.

In Greenwood county they steal mowing machines. One was stolen from Messrs. Biggs & Bennett, on the night of July 31st. It was found the next morning about fifteen miles west of Eureka hid away in the high grass. The thieves were caught and taken to Eureka by Sheriff Claycomb.

THE Humboldt Union speaks for Allen county thus: "A few years ago no attention was paid to the manufacture of cheese in this county. Now it is beginning to be quite an irdustry. We have three or four factories in successful operation. Aside from the factories a number of tarmers have commenced making cheese."

THE Beloit Record sends us this record Northwestern Kansas generally say that they never have had so good a corn crop as that of the present year. It is ahead of anything we ever saw in the great corn State of Illinois. Some farmers expect to get as high as 80 to 100 bushels per acre."

THE Great Bend Democrat gives the following item: "The finest young grove of timber we have ever seen, containing twenty-five acres, is being raised west of town by the A., T. & S. F. railroad company. The trees comprise many valuable varieties of forest growths of timber, the oldest being four years, and from fifteen to twenty feet in height. The com-

pany keep it enclosed and nicely cultivated." THE Abilene Chronicle says: "Mr. William Keachie, from Ontario, Canada West, arrived here on Sunday with fifty-eight head of thoroughbred Leicestershire sheep, which he delivered to A. M. German, of Lincoln township. They are as fine a lot of sheep as we have ever seen, of the kind. Mr. Keachie also brought a fine thoroughbred three-year-old Clydesdale stallion, which brings down the beam at 1,750 poutds. Such stock will prove of great advantage to the stock raisers of this county."

THE Congregational church at Cottonwood Falls is liberal. Here is a resolution passed by it: "Resolved, That the Presbyterians be allowed the use of the church on the second fourth Sabbath at 8 o'clock p. m.; the Universalists the use of the church on the fourth C. N. Carttenton, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York.

Sabbath, morning and evening; and that the 1.000,000 BOTTLES Lutherans be allowed the use of the church at 3 o'clock p. m. each alternate Sabbath that the church is occupied by the Congregationalists."

WE clip the following item of news from the Emporia Ledger: "The grading for the K. C., E. & S. narrow gauge road, was commenced last Friday, and the work is progressing be tween the junction depot and Mrs. Slocum's place. The teams and grading machines of the contractors had not arrived on Tuesday, and GOV. ANTHONY is to deliver the address at only a small force was at work, but as soon as the Sedgwick county agricultural fair this the full working force arrives, it will be put on. The grading between Emporia and the Verdigris, the first twenty miles, is to be completed in ninety days. The ties and iron will be brought in on the M., K. & T., and will be laid just as fast as the grade is ready to let them."

FROM the Southern Kaneas Advocate we clip the following: "Kansas was said, last year, to be a vast crib of corn; the statement will be nearer the truth after the now growing crop is harvested. The season has been so propitious that even the latest planted may now be con-THE Fredonia Citizen says: "Corn that was sidered secure for an extra yield. Wheat in all sections seems to be turning out better from the thresher than the stand indicated. Fruit is universal and abundant wherever there has been time enough for the growth of trees. All these facts will contribute to place Kansas in easier circumstances, and in the aggregate of quantity and quality to confirm her title of Queen of the States."

THE Leavenworth Times, of August 11th, sums up the labors of the "grasshopper commission" as follows: "Prof. Riley, of the U. S. entomological commission, have made a resume of the labors of that body recently in this State, Nebraska, and Colorado, dwelling particularly on the Rocky mountain locust or grasshopper plague. In summing up his observations, he says: 'There is very little danger of injury from the fall swarms of these insects from the northwest, unless they come from the Black Hills country. There remains a chance of swarms from the western parks and plateaux, or from those of Utah. But I have good reason for believing that they will prove no more injurious than the swarms that have been passing, on several days since I have been in this State (Colorado) from the western hatching grounds. The prevailing wet weather has destroyed the insects to a great degree, and has been more instrumental than any other cause in destroying the locusts." From this report we judge that Kansas has not much to fear the coming year from the 'hopper.

PROBABLY no State in the union is as well fixed to weather the hard times as Kansas. She has the greatest abundance of the fruits of the earth and she has no great surplus of unemployed laborers. There is little danger of act ual suffering among her population. She has a market both east, west and south for her products; and if they do not bring high prices, vet she has such an immense surplus to market and the goods she has to buy are so cheap that comfort and abundance will rule in the largest portion of the community. Her coal and lead mines and salt works are all being rapidly developed; her truit orchards are becom ing more valuable and various every year; her wheat is quoted ten cents higher than other wheat; her flocks and herds are on thousands of prairies; in fact the lines have fallen to us in pleasant places and we have a goodly heritage. If our manufactories were only developed to a corresponding extent Kansas would not only be self-supporting but would lay all surrounding States under tribute for her products. Even those who have suffered the most reverses in this State feel that here is the best place and the best chances to retrieve their fortunes .- Kansas Tribune.

THE worst storm that has ever struck Russell county, since its settlement, says the Record, stirred things up lively last Friday afternoon. Rain fell in torrents, and the wind blew for all that was out. Some hall fell, but not enough to do any damage here. A short distance north of here, however, the corn was cut considerably. W. A. Lewis' house, east of town, was struck by lightning, and damaged considerably; and a child of Mr. Lewis was stunned, but not seriously hurt. Mr. Bruce's stable was struck, and a horse killed; and Mr. Gernon's blacksmith shop was struck. The three bolts were almost simultaneous in their descent. Dr. Ellis was prostrated by the shock. A few broken chimneys and overturned out-"Farmers throughout the Solomon valley and houses completed the list of damages at this place. On Salt creek, in a circumscribed area, the storm took a more fearful shape, that of a whirlwind. It struck but one house, that of Mr. Scribner, and it scattered it and its contents over a space of about two miles square. The house was literally picked up and dashed to pieces. Mr. and Mrs. Scribner were badly bruised, but not dangerously hurt. The wagon was tossed about and dashed to the ground, breaking three of the wheels entirely off; and a stove, which was outside of the house, was broken up as effectually and thoroughly as could be done with a sledge hammer, and the pieces carried off in all directions. Different parts of the same piece of furniture were found in opposite directions from where the house had been; and lighter articles, as clothing, etc., had not been found at all. At Bunker Hill some empty cars, standing on a side track, were blown against another car, loaded with grain, and sent whirling to the east of the switch, where the grain car left the track, and was followed by one of the others. In other parts of the county there was little or no wind but a soaking rain.

TRIFTING
WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGERCITO
USO
WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS,
a sure remedy for COUGHS, and all diseases of
the THEOAT. LUNGS, OHEST and MUCC US MEMBRANE.

I hand TOF THE

CENTAUR

LINIMENTS

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

Mr. Josiah Westake, of Marysville, O., writes "For years my Rheumatism has been so bad that I have been unable to stir from the house. I have tried every 1 emedy I could hear of. Finally I learned of the Ceutaur Liniment. The first three bottles enabled me to walk without my crutches. I am mending rapidly. I think your Liniment simply a marvel."

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

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

READ! READ!

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

"My horse was lame for a year with a fetlock wrench. All remedies utterly isiled to cure and I considered hin worthless until I commenced to use Centaur Liniment, which rapidly cured him. I heartily recommend it." It makes very little difference whether the case

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

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

CASOTRIA.

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

Pitcher's Castoria is particularly recommended for children. It destroys worms, assimilates the food and allows natural sleep. Very efficacious in Croup and for children Teething. For Colds, Fe verishness, Disorders of the Bowels and Stomach omplaints, nothing is so effective. It is as pleas ant to take as honey, costs but 35 cents, and can be had of any druggist. This is one of many testimonials:

"Con Wall, Lebanon Co., Pa., March 17, 1874.
"Dear Sir:—I have used your Castoria in my practice for some time. It take great pleasure in recommending it to the profession as a safe, reliable; and agreeable medicine. It is particularly adapted to children where the repugnant taste of Castor Oil lenders it so difficult to administer."

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

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

Geo. Leis & Bro.'s DRUG EMPORIUM

Keep constantly on hand a full line of

PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

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

Sole Proprietors of

LEIS' CHEMICAL HEALING SALVE

For Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Cuts, Burns Ul-cer, etc.

Leis' Vegetable Cathartic Pills.

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

N. H.—These Pills are prepared especially for
the billious diseases of this olimate.

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

Price 25 Cents per box, or five for one dollar.
For sale by all druggists.
Should you fail to find them, inclose 25 cents to
the proprietor, with your name and post-office address, and they will be sent to you postpaid.

GOLDEN MACHINERY OIL

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

FOR SALE ONLY BY LEIS BROTHERS

建设的企业的自己的企业的自己的

POSITIVELY CURED.

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, 1855 Broadsway, New York.

PARTICULAR.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

THE ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE,

JOBBERS IN

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

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

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

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

THE QUINCY CORN PLANTER

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

CRANK MOTION TIP-UP,

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

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

WILDER & PALM.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

LTURAL IMPLEMENTS



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

THE WILDER & PALM SULKY PLOW,
Price of Steel Beam - - \$50.00 | Price of Wood Beam - - \$45.00 Agents for the Buffalo and Vibrator Threshers, Champion Reaper and Mower Buckeye and Hoosier Grain Drills, Holbrook garden Seed Sower.

STAR CORN PLANTERS,

RIDING AND WALKING PLOWS.

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

Cash customers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock. WILDER & PALM, and has no leased to my lo stant

116 Massachusetts Street,

Lawrence, Kansas.

A. L. CHARLES, CENERAL COMMISSION MORCE AND

AND AGENT FOR ... Inclined discount for the second

STEVENS PATENT EGG CASES. NO. 408 DELAWARE ST., BET. 4TH & 5TH,

Consignments Solicited.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1877.

WILL some one of our grangers give us their opinion, founded on expericause them to revolve in opposite diment, of the value of corn stalks for rections and play against each other. fodder, and tell us the exact time to cut The result would be, the ship, instead of folk, who aim to bring the grangers up corn so that the ears shall be in the of steaming out of harbor and running into contempt by trying to associate best condition of ripeness and the stalks in a direct line against wind and tide and blades in the best state for feeding into the open sea, would begin to spin out to stock? Or, in other words, will round and round without making the they will in the end make a grand failthey give us that process of harvesting least progress. The passengers on corn which will best utilize the entire | board would begin to grow uneasy and crop, ear and stalk?

WE expect, when the corn crops of the State have been harvested, to have end." a large number of reports from various sources, of the exact cost at which on, standing on the wharf, gets hold of corn can be raised per bushel. We imagine we shall find a marked difference in the cost reported. The reports, of course, will embrace whole fields, adjust themselves. Those wheels are the foes of wealth. They, like other whether larger or smaller, so that some conclusion can be arrived at in reference to the profitableness of the culture of large and small fields. These reports will embrace also the important items of the time of planting, methods of culture, quality of soil and freedom from weeds. The plain facts of the case are, farmers know very little about the cost of their farm products. The manufacturer can tell to a mill how much a yard of his cotton The "let alone" doctrine of certain costs. The farmer can give a rough guess how much per pound it costs to make his pork. But his guess may be wide of the mark. In all these details of production there should be exactitude, otherwise agriculture can never rise to the dignity of a science. If a thousand farmers, in different parts of the State, would send to us carefully prepared reports of their corn crops, stating fairly and accurately the items we have hinted at, they would make a valuable contribution to the cause of agriculture.

A SUGGESTION.

We will explain what we mean when we speak of co-operation and the organization of labor. Let twenty grangers, who want to grow wheat enough to supply their own tamilies with bread, meet together, talk over the matter, and form a plan of co-operation in this branch of farming. Let them select, from any one of their farms, the best forty acres of land for wheat that can of August or first of September, let proved machinery. Machinery does them all repair with their teams and more and better and cheaper work plows to the place previously selected, than men can do. and pitch their tents for a two days plowing match. To get up an interest and excite a pleasant spirit of rivalry, let two of their most valiant men be and the same results follow; in prochosen as captains. These two would portion to the amount of shoes manueach side. The land having been di- 1877 as were employed in 1850. So gotrim, the two acres per team will be to the entire population, has been con- large majority, possess only a fraction finished before sunset. The next day tinually increasing for the last fifty of the capital? will be devoted to harrowing and roll- vears. Another fact, correlated to this, ing the ground and in drilling in the is equally clear. During the same pelies who have united in the work, in a special picuic supper.

Now as to results. The work of the forty acres will be done in the most thorough and careful manner, because demand, so far as labor is concerned, to all will be greatly interested in the suc- adjust fairly and equitably the wage of cess of the plan. If a good harvest should ensue, each family would realize at least twelve sacks of flour for their three days' work. We reckon one day for harvesting. The grangers would have a good time working together, testing their skill in plowing, the strength and speed of their horses, and the excellency of their favorite plows. In reaping and threshing the grain they would economize expenses, and make the wheat cost them consid-

not understood very well the mechanical powers and the laws of motion, and had so arranged the wheels as to anxious; they would say, "This will never do, we are making no headway;

At this juncture of affairs some Sola speaking trumpet and shouts, "Hold on there, friends, be patient, let things self-regulating, only give them free ments and you will soon be relieved from anxiety, the ship will skim over the waves like a bird and hasten to her

destined port." Here, in a nut shell, is the present relation between labor and capital. They are simply misadjusted. They work against each other; they are the two wheels revolving in opposite directions. political economists will not cure the evil. The law of demand and supply, as applied to labor, will not bring about a just equilibrium of forces; the theory that men will flock into that kind of business simply because they cannot. The banking business has been good for many years; it has paid large dividends to stockholders. Do laboring men flock into this business? Can they? Banking requires capital; the laborer has no capital. But he can go into the manufacturing business. Let us see. In the year 1838 two hundred and thirty-one operatives, men and women, were required to run the "Boott cotton mill," at Lowell, Mass. In 1876 ninety operatives only were required to run the same mill; so one hundred and forty-one workmen are discharged from this single mill in the space of less than forty years, without any demand for one to fill their place;

cotton to that of shoes. In this busiuess, too, the same causes are at work, has become more and more imperious have come to certain conclusions. and absolute. Now we ask very earnestly, because we feel very deeply on the subject, how is the law of supply and labor? Will the laissez faire theory of our modern doctrinaires bring about the desired result? Are these antagonistic forces, so active in modern civilization, self-regulating? Will labor under the present system of wageswages regulated by the law of demand and supply-ever receive its just reward? Will it be paid what it fairly earns? We fear not.

THE GRANGERS AND THE LABOR

error? Shall truth never speak through fear of exciting the bad passions of bad men?

We wish to say very frankly, not only to Dr. Fulton, but to all that sort them in the public mind with communists, agrarians, mobs, and the like, that

Intelligent grangers, like all other intelligent men, see very plainly that there is a conflict between labor and we shall never reach our journey's capital. They see that capital is aggressive; that it is constantly gaining volume and power. Capital has its use. It plays, and ought to play, a very important part in this world's affairs. It has its rights, and those rights should be work. It is the law of all forces to maintained. Grangers are by no means sensible people, love money. True, of play and not interfere with their move- late years, they have had little of the circulating medium, and just now they feel keenly the need of it. They, as farmers, have created a great deal of wealth in the shape of farm products -wheat and corn, and pork and beef, and it is but a natural feeling that they tion to the common rights of citizenshould earnestly desire to realize from these products some ready cash to pay up their interest money now due on farm mortgages which are held by capitalists. They want this money to pay their heavy taxes, and they would like a little surplus to buy clothing for themselves and their families. In the matter of food, too, they have not fared kind of business that pays best is sheer as sumptuously as did the rich man in fallacy; they will not flock into that the parable. For a change they would prefer a more lush and generous diet. Are grangers to blame if they have some aspirations after a better condition? They have been growing into the belief, stronger and stronger, as they have met together in the grauge, that this is a great and grand world, God's gift to man, full of riches, yielding plentiful harvests annually, all manner of food for man and beast. This world contains mines of wealth, gold and silver, lead and iron, coal and diamouds. It furnishes the raw material for the finest and costliest fabrics, and for the most lordly mansions, and as face to face they have talked over these high themes, and uttered now and then a prophecy of the future, their hearts be found. On a fixed day, say the last their place has been filled with im- have burned within them. They have said, perhaps too proudly, yet with deep earnestness, has not labor, their labor, been a large factor in the creation of all this wealth? Then they Turn, then, from the manufacture of have asked another question, impertinent, no doubt, in the eyes of all the Fultons, but still very natural to them; they have asked whether they have had choose sides as it is called, that is, se- factured, not one-fourth part of the their just share of the wealth which lalect by alternate choice ten men on number of laborers are employed in bor has created? Has this vast wealth of our country been equitably distribvided into two equal lots of twenty and cautiously examining acres each, and ten lands in each division having been marked off, start the teams. If the land is mellow, the day teams. If the land is mellow, the day confronting us, namely, the fact that the larger part of the capital of the cool and the men and teams in good the proportion of laborers for wages, country, while the majority, a very

Now the grangers have looked over all these things carefully; they have wheat. Let the closing of the work on riod capital has been concentrating talked about them and examined them in Transvaal has been received through the second day be followed by a pleas- its power into fewer and fewer hands as closely as they possibly could, and outsthe provinces with enthusiasm. ant and social reuniou of all the fami- relatively to the whole population. It they have made up their minds, they

GENERAL NEWS.

nominated the following State ticket: date the prosperity of this important part of my dominious.

Gentlemen of the House of Comnati; lieutenant-governor, Frank S. Kodd, of Cleveland; State treasurer, D. A. Hine, of Cincinnati; clerk of the supreme court, Frederick Aneperger, of Cincinnati; board of public works, Peter McGeary, of Xenia; school commissioner, Peter W. Clark, of Cincin-

A GALVESTON News Rio Grande City special of Monday says: "At one o'clock this morning fifteen men from Mexico entered the town, broke open the jall, shot Judge Cox and the jaller, and released two notorious cattlers." and released two notorious outlaws. The civil authorities called on the military for assistance, and Col. Price with

the propelling power, the builders had claims through fear of a conflict with that, as that estimate was made in some instances too soon, it is too high, and that thirteen bushels is the average. On that basis the crop this year is 13,-65,938 bushels. The report gives the acreage in each crop, and the increase or decrease as compared with last year. It also gives, for the first time, the to-tal valuation of all crops and stock for 1876. The increase in the product of cheese from March 1, 1876, to the same date in 1877, is 360,282 pounds; in butter, 1,887,638 pounds; in wool, 42,860 pounds. The valuation of live stock and the products of live stock exceeds the total valuation of all the field and garden products by nearly five per cent.

A PORTLAND (Maine) telegram of Tuesday is as follows: "In the Democratic State convention, Hon. Wm. L. Putnam, of Portland, was nominated for temporary chairman, and John B. Redman, for secretary. It was voted that the temporary organization be made permanent. Sixteen vice-presidents were chosen, and committees appointed and the convention adjourned till two clock this afternoon. Upon reassembling, resolutions were reported and adopted, reaffirming the platform and principles of the St. Louis convention. characterizing as a monstrous political fraud the reversal of the election of Samuel J. Tilden as president, and asking an amendment to the constitution which will make a repetition impossible; and finally declaring that restoraship of the people of three Southern States, long kept subject to military ccupation, is a just acknowledgment of the wisdom of Democratic principles; that the Democratic party acts upon principles, makes no factious opposition, and opposes only what is wrong in the administration in possession of the government. Nominations for governor were then made, and Joseph H. Williams of Augusta, was delared the nominee, and the convention adjourned.

A LONDON dispatch of the 14th inst. says: Parliament adjourned this afternoon. The following is the queen's

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN :- I am happy to be able to release you from your attendance upon Parliament. My relations with foreign powers continue friendly. The exertious which, since the commencement of disturbances in Eastern Europe, I have not ceased to make for the maintainance of general peace, unfortunately have not been suc-

On the outbreak of war between the Russian and Ottoman empires I declared my intention of preserving an attitude of neutrality as long as the interests of the country remained unaffected. The extent and nature of those nterests were further defined in a communication which I caused to be addressed to the government of Russia. which elicited a reply indicating a friendly disposition on the part of that government. I shall not fail to use my best efforts, when suitable op-portunity occurs, for restoration of peace on terms compatible with the honor of the belligerents and with the general safety and welfare of other nations. If, in the course of the coutest, the rights of my empire should be assailed or endangered, I should confidently rely on your help to vindicate and maintain them.

The appreheusions of a serious famine in Southern India, which I combay, and upon the people of Mysore have been of intense severity, duration is likely to be prolonged. No exertion will be wanting on the part of my India government to mitigate this terrible calamity.

The proclamation of my sovereignity

Happily brought to a close, I trust the measure which has been passed, to enable the European communities of South Africa to unite upon such terms as may be agreed on, will be the means A MASS meeting of workingmen held of preventing a recurrence of a similar at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 11th inst. danger, and will increase and consolinominated the following State ticket: date the prosperity of this important

> mons, I thank you for the liberal sup-plies you have voted for public service. My Lords and Gentlemen, in bidding you farewell, I pray that the blessings of the Almighty God may rest upon you and your labors, and accompany you in the discharge of all your duties

THE Turkish legation, says a New York dispatch of the 13th inst., com-plains of the Russians near Kars, firing plains of the Russians near Rars, firing upon a flag of truce, and wounding Osman Effendi. Twelve unarmed Mussulmen of the village of Sunkanloa, near Eski, Saghra, surrendered to the Russians and seven of them were massacred

three hundred men and six hundred women perished. village, sixty Mussulman houses were destroyed, and one hundred men and twelve hundred women perished. Villages were abandoned upon the approach of the Russians, and were given to the flames, and nearly 50,000 houses

The legation concludes by saying that information is received that the Russians have adopted a uniform system to seize defenceless villages, and after destroying them with cannon shot to massacre the unarmed inhabitants and carry off the women for the purpose of outraging their persons when they are not killed at first. The Russians threaten Christian villages with the same fate it they do not surrender or if their in-

habitants refuse to be enrolled.

A correspondent at Rarabumer writes that appalling accounts continue to come in of the misery of the fugitives from the districts devastated by the Bashi-Bazouks and the Bulgarians. Thousands of women and children are homeless and perishing for want of shelter, medical attendance and food. Immediate help in the largest possible scale is most sorely needed. The pashs proposes to distribute the fugitives about Constantinople, Adrianople and Phil-lipopolis. The correspondent suglipopolis. gests the formation of a city of refuge on an island near Constantinople, under the protection of a neutral flag and a neutral guarantee from the belligerents. Crops are rotting in the ground, and no provision is made for winter. The correspondent speaks favorably of the conduct of the Turkish regular troops, but severely blames the government for employing or not controlling the irregulars, who commit the most excesses.

THE following Indian war news was received at Helena, Montana, on Saturday last:

DEER LODGE, Aug. 11, 9 a. m .- W. H. Edwards has just arrived from Big Hole, bringing an account of the terrible battles between Gibbon's command and the Nez Perces, on the Big Hole river, August 9th. Gibbon's command, consisting of 182 men -17 officers, 133 regulars, and 32 citizen volunteers--crossed over from Ross' Hole on Wednesday. Starting at 11 o'clock the same night, they marched all the troops with the exception of a few left to guard the transportation a few miles above, close to the Indian camp, which was made on the Big Hole, about three miles below where the Bitter Root and Bannock trail crossed.

At daylight this morning the fight was opened by the volunteers firing on and killing an Indian going after horses. A charge was then made on the camp, and hard fighting occurred for the next two hours, during which time a large number of white men and Indians were killed. The soldiers then charged on the lodges, but were repulsed in the at-tempt. The Indians then attempted to tempt. The Indians then attempted to cut them off from a high wooden point, but the soldiers charged, and driving but the soldiers charged, and driving the Indians' advance from it, held it, and at once fortified. The fighting continued all day, and was still progressing fitfully when the courier left, at 11 o'clock. The fighting was desperate on both sides, the full force of the Indians being in the fight. the Indians being in the fight. Logan and Lieut. Bradley were killed. Gen. Gibbon, Capt. Williams, and Lieutenauts Coolidge, English, and Nordhoff were wounded, Gen. Gibbon only Bradley was the first man

killed. The messenger says that after they failed to capture the lodges the Indians moved the camp off in the direction of Banuock. All of their horses being captured, the messenger had to come to French Gulch, near sixty miles foot. Another messenger was sent to Howard, who should have reached there to day. The howitzer flad been left six miles behind, and was ordered to be moved up at daylight. During the fight they heard it discharged twice and then it was silent. A band of Indians soon afterward appeared with a large herd of horses, and it is believed all the horses of the command, the supplies, the guns, reserve ammunition, etc., were captured. Gen. Gibbon thought, when the courier left, that he still had a hundred effective men, and believed the Indians had nearly all withdrawn from his front. The messenger says he thinks one hundred Indians were killed, and nearly half the command, including the citizens, were killed or wounded. Gen. Gibbon has sent for medicines, surgeous, supplies, etc. Dr. Mitchell will leave to-day with an escort. Gen. Gibbon particularly asks for ambulance wagons to come un-der an escort, and every available wagon will go forward from both here and Butter It was one of the hardest In-dian fights on record, and Gen. Gibbon's command made a most gallant and desperate fight against overwhelming

Rev. Dr. Fallon, of Brooklys, N. Y., affirms that the grangers are responsible for the recent strikes.

Were not the sholltonists of twenty ganization of labor. If the plan succeeded, it would open the way for further trial on a more extensive scale.

Laborand Carry passengers and transport merchandise. They are mosted through the water by means of wheels revolving in the same direction.

Now suppose that in the construction of these ships and in the application of the sundred women of these ships and in the application of the sundred and strict and the same direction.

Now suppose that in the construction of these ships and in the application of the sundred and strict and the same direction.

Now suppose that in the construction of these ships and in the application of the sundred and suppose that in the construction of these ships and in the application of the sundred and suppose that in the construction of these ships and in the application of the suppose that in the construction of these ships and in the application of the sundred and suppose that in the construction of these ships and in the application of the sundred and suppose that in the construction of these ships and in the application of the sundred and suppose that in the construction of these ships and in the application of the sundred and suppose that in the construction of the sundred and suppose that in the sundred and suppose that in the sundred and suppose that in the sundred suppose tha BIG HOLE PASS, August 11.—My loss in the battle of the 9th, was seven officers and fifty-three men killed and wounded. I am satisfied the Indians

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1877.

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

City and Vicinity.

READ Hollingberry's new advertisements.

W. S. RILEY, blacksmith, has established himself in his new shop on Vermont street, epposite the Lawrence house. All those wishing first class work done will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

WE would advise all who are in want of good time-pieces, to go to Mr. E. P. Chester's. He will do well to give him a call.

WE would call attention of our readers to the new piano and organ advertisement of H. J. Rushmer which appears on this page. Mr. Rushmer is selling organs very cheap, and those who wish to purchase will do well to get agures from him.

THE next regular monthly meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society will be held on the premises of Mrs. Wm. Bell, just west of Lawrence, on Saturday, August 18th, at 10 o'clock a. m. All are requested to bring specimens of fine fruit.

HAPPY tidings for nervous sufferers, and those who have been dosed, drugged and quacked. Pulvermacher's electric belts effectually cure premature debility, weakness and decay. Book and journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Personal.

MR. F. M. PERKINS, who has been spending a summer vacation in Wisconsin and other cooler climes, returned on Monday.

CHARLEY THOMPSON, an old Lawrence boy, now a merchant of Atchison, has been shaking the hands of old friends in Lawrence this

with the old folks at home-Burlington, Coffey

A New-mark for the Matrimonial List. In our last issue we informed our readers that another young business man of Lawrence was about to take leave of the single blessed, and we were not mistaken, for on Monday last Mr. M. Newmark was married to Miss Nellie Keefer, daughter of Abram Keefer, a well-known citizen of Douglas county. The marriage ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents, one mile east of Sibley station, Rev. J.'M. Cockins, of this city, officiating.

Mr. Newmark has for many years carried on a prosperous business in this city, and is known to all as a jolly, industrious and energetic citizen. Now that he has seen fit to take unto himself a wife, we join with the host of friends and say, it is well; may peace, happiness and prosperity attend you through the journey of life. The members of the Young Men's Social Club are the only friends who ex press sorrow because of Newmark's happy marriage. He was a member of this club. But no married man can belong to it, and so he had to bid the boys farewell. As a testimonial of monsat Glathart's Old Curiosity Shep. to bid the boys farewell. As a testimonial of their good feeling toward their ex-president the club presented Mr. and Mrs. Newmark with an elegant silver water set consisting of a pitcher with tray and goble couple left on the afternoon train, Monday, for

Saturday's Races.

On Saturday afternoon last, two exhibitions of speed were given by Lawrence owners of trotting horses on the half mile track belonging to the Kaw Valley Fair Association. About two hundred persons witnessed the races. The first race was for a purse of \$25, half mile heats, best two in three, for threeyear-olds. For this race there were four entries as follows: Alena Jones, by Ben Akers; Anna Allen, by I. N. Van Hoesen; Elmo Pilot, by J. Donnelly, and Prince, by J. Sands. The colts trotted well. Alena Jones won both heats easily. Time, first heat, 1:53; second heat, 1:54.

The second race was an exciting and interesting one it being for gentlemen's driving horses, open to all, half mile heats, best three in five, for a purse of \$30. The following entries were made: Corporal, by J. Donnelly; Pilot, by E. A. Smith; Hannah, by Geo. Osborn; Tom, by J. M. Webster; Prince, by C. C. Duncan; Kitty, by J. P. Ross; Blanco, by Richard Cunningham; Captain, by Joel Thomas. As the horses were drawn up for a start they presented a fine appearance and as they passed the stand on the word "Go" the buzz of wheels was in real old trotting style. Corporal did some good work on the first heat and won, with Tom and Hannah pressing close in behind. Time, 1:391. The second heat was also won by Corporal, Hannah second and Pilot third. Time, 1:33. By this time some of the older horses were getting warmed up and everybody was surprised on the third heat to see Smith's old Pilot brace up and shoot shead passing under the wire a neck in advance of Corporal. Time, 1:35. The fourth heat was

won by Pilot, in 1:35.

The excitement new rose to the highest pitch; such unexpected endurance as was displayed by Pilot, made matters look rather uncertain for Corporal. As the horses neared the stand on the fifth heat, Corporal pressed Pilot so closely that both horses finally broke into a run and were whipped under the wire side by

is selling clocks and watches very low for the ing. Opposite the west side of Oread avenue next ten days and any one who wishes to buy, is the entrance; there are two gates for foot wrought iron, hung to cut stone posts. Robert Sterling has the contract for the stone work and the Kimball Bros. that for the iron gates. Passing around to the west side of the building we find the loquacious Oliver Paul, hard at work constructing a new cess-pool for the reception of the drainage; also extending the smoke-stack twelve feet higher, thereby throwing the smoke from the furnace above the roof. The cess-pool is an ingenious device; it will be entirely under ground, and is so constructed as to prevent the back flow of sewer-gas into the building, which has been so obnoxious for several years.

Upon the inside of the grand old pile is the greatest transformation to be seen; carpenters and painters hurrying here and there, vieing each with the other, to get the work done in time for the opening ceremonies in September. The most notable piece of work here is the finish of university hall; the carpenter work of which is almost finished and already gives evidence of being, when completed, a marve of beauty, convenience, and acoustic properties; truly the finest assembly room in the State. Alcoves for the accommodation of the rapidly increasing library are also being built in one of the rooms in the south wing, with a capacity of 10,000 volumes. The hall will be seated with folding seat, opera chairs, and will have a WE are glad to see our friend, Frank Sheaseated capacity of 1,100 persons independent for, in Lawrence again. He has been visiting of the aisles. J. N. McFarland and O. P. Smith have separate contracts for the interior.

The whole is after the plans and under the personal supervision of L. M. Wood, of the prominent firm of Haskell & Wood, architects; of our city, and gives evidence of superior skill and ability.

A Result of Obstructed Digestion.

A Result of Obstructed Digestion.

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

A Few of the Articles for Sale by Shimmons at Glathart's Old Curlosity Shop.

SEWING MACHINES.

Two bran new \$35 singer's for \$35; one bran new \$35 Howe for \$35; one Wheeler & Wilson \$35 machine, second-hand but good as new, for \$25; Florence at \$10, one at \$16; Tinkie & Lyon at \$10; Wilcox & Gibbs, \$15; Buckeye at \$5—all in good order and warranted. We have the needles, extras and repair to all the popular machines, and the champion sewing machine repairer of the State.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

One new \$400; one new \$600 upright piano for \$400, warranted for five years, for \$300, sells at \$600; one new \$600 upright piano for \$400, warranted five years. Twenty to thirty violins, \$3 to \$15; one bass viol, \$18; violin strings, pegs and bows.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New silver plated single buggy harness, round straps and lines, for \$20, cheap at \$30; watches, \$1 to \$10; new American watches, full lewelled, nickle case, silver plated, for \$8; washing machines; coffee roasters; counter scales; the most complete stencil outil in the State at \$25; two Babcock hand fire extinguishers \$10 each; shot guns and muskets from \$1 to \$5; Colt's revolvers, pistols, \$1.25 to \$4; lawn mower, \$6; army chest, army books; compositors' type stand; grocers' 40 gallon patent oil can with pump. \$10, cost \$16; spirit lamp coffee urns; plunge, sitz and sponge baths; crosscut saws; billiard table reflectors, large beer cooler, \$10; a large collection of school books; the cheapest and best cooxing ranges and stoves in the State; table and pocket cutlery; queensware and glassware in all its staple branches; a large collection of oil landscape paintings, black walnut frames and gilt librings. 24x30 inches, \$3, worth \$10; one child's silver plated tea-spoons at \$1.5 per set; silver plated the spoons at \$1.50 per set; variety of clothes horses; road scrapers; large beer hogshead for cistern; three carpenter benches; signs of various sizes and kinds; one road wagon; new centennial clocks (Little Gem; \$2.50, worth \$6; large collection of glass bottles; g

kell stock of wool and fur hats at 30 to 40 cents on the dollar.

THE BOOTS AND SHOES AT THE BURT SHOE STORE,

the best ever brought to Lawrence Burt's, Gray Bros.' and Walker's—selling at less than manufacturer's prices. Now is the time for bargains in boots and shoes.

LIVE STO K.

One pony mare, one 4-year-old mare, one 5 years old, one 4-year-old gelding; 100 Southdown sheep.

J. H. SHIMMONS, Agent.

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

side. The judges couldn't see it for either of these horses and decided the heat in favor of Tom who came in just behind them. Time, 1:37. Now came the tug of war. Pilot was well ilmbered up and Corporal was plucky. But ago and experience was too much for pluck and Pilot won the sixth heat and the race. Time, 1:35.

The State University.

The work at the university is being pushed rapidly forward; the first sign of improvement which meets the eye upon reaching the summit of the hill, is the reduction of the grade of Adams street at that point about three feet, and the building of a stone wall on the line from H. W. Baker's corner, west to the east line of Mississippi street, a distance of some thing over three hundred feet. This wall is to be three feet eight inches high; two feet thick at bottom; one foot three inches at top; of broken-range rock faced ashlar—same as in the building itself—capped with cut-stone coping. Opposite the west side of Oread avenue is the entrance; there are two gates for foot passengers and one carriage gate, all of wrought fron, hung to cut stone posts. Robert Sterling has the contract for the stone work.

druggists.

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

T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T. A.,
G. N. CLAYTON, Hannibal, Mo.

Excursions to the Rocky Mountains.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad has arranged with the various railroad lines in the country for special round trip rates to the Rocky mountains, and has secured the following rates to Denver, Colorado Springs, Canon City, Pueblo and return: From Kansas City and Atchison, \$45; St. Louis, \$50; Chicago, \$65; Quincy, \$50; Cinennati, \$65; Buffalo, \$75, and correspondingly low rates from all points East, North and South. These tickets are good for 90 days and to stop at all stations west of the Missouririver. Tickets are on sale at all principal stations throughout the country. This is the new route to Denver through the garden of Kansas and Colorado. Send for maps, circulars, time tables, etc., to Excursions to the Rocky Mountains. maps, circulars, time tables, etc., to
T. J. Anderson, Gen'l Pass. Ag't,
Topeka, Kansas.

Excursion Train to Leavenworth and the Fort.

An excursion train will leave the Kansas Pa An excursion train will leave the Kansas Pacific depot, on Thursday, August 23d, for Leavenworth and the Fort and return. Fare for the round trip one dollar; children under twelve, half price. Farmers, take your wife and children and have a good time. Train will leave Lawrence at 9 a.m. and return in the evening.

GREAT reduction in all kinds of sewing machines. I will sell cheap for cash, any kind of sewing machine you want. All machines are warranted to be new, of the best manufacture, warranted to be new, of the best manuscrite, having all the latest improvements. And in addition to the usual equipments I give a tuck marker, ruffler and six hemmers. For prices call on Geo. Hollingberry, 121 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kans.

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

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

SEWING machines, oil and needles, of the best SEWING machines, of and needles, of the designatity, at the Wheeler & Wilson office. Singer needles thirty-five cents per dozen; Wheeler & Wilson, and all other needles, forty-five cents per dozen. Packages of one dozen sent to any address, postpand, upon the receipt of the price.

GEO. HOLLINGBERRY,

Repair Shop.

121 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kans.

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

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY

LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

SHORT & QUICK LINE TO THE EAST VIA Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Direct connections made at Detroit and Toledo with all RAILROAD TRAINS from West, North and South tions made at Buffalo and Niagara Falls

with YEW YORK CENTRAL and ERIE RAILWAYS.

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars On all Trains to Principal Points East. THE CANADA SOUTHERN is one of the best

onstructed and equipped roads on the continent, and its fast increasing business is evidence that its superiority over its competitors is acknowledged and appreciated by the traveling public.

Any information as to tickets, connections, sleeping dar accommodations, etc., cheermily given on application to the undersigned.

Its to Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Ag't, Devaoir.

JULY BARGAINS!

WE WANT TO SELL

SUMMER

TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL PURCHASES.

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS

WILL OFFER BIG BARGAINS.

PLOW SHOES, PLOW PACKS AND BROGANS.

Serge Shoes for Ladies and Misses Cheaper than Ever.

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

CITY SHOE STORE,

H. C. RAUGH & CO.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS,

Awarded the Medal at the Centennial Exposition for

VOLUME OF TONE AND EXCELLENCE OF WORMANSHIP.

KIMBALL ORGANS

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS

Cheap, Beautiful and not Excelled by any for Tone and Finish.

LAWRENCE, H. J. RUSHMER.

Is agent for the above Pianos and Organs, and all are invited to call at his store, No. 57 Massachusetts street, and see these instruments before purchasing. He is sure to suit you in both quality and price.

GREAT BARGAINS

BOOTS AND SHOES DAMAGED BY WA

MUST BE CLOSED OUT IN 30 DAYS. NOW IS THE TIME TO SAVE MONEY.

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

All goods at a like sacrifice. Remember the place,

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

JAS. REYNOLDS & CO.,

I IVE STACK

COMMISSION MERCHANTS!

Kansas Stock Yards, - Kansas City, Mo.

ALSO HANDLE GRAIN AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS.

ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVESTOCKBROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

Have for sale draft stallions, harness stallions in thorough-bred jacks and jennets; also 100 high-rade but calves, from 10 to 14 months old; also Berkshire hogs.
Reference—The Mastin Bank,

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne. Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing Manufactured at

> LAWRENCE, KAS The undersigned will furnish above manufactured articles on short notice so

OHEAP FOR CASH

That all dealers need not go out of the State for ... J. N. Roberts & Co.



ound to be fully as early as the Bee. The Hessian ily has carreed consider- kinds are especially grateful in warm rice, ripeding rean June 25 to July 5; able loss to the wheat crop in some weather, and should form a part of ev-None of these three kinds could fairly pure of Michigan.

in the West. All to be sold at Low Prices. THE SPIRIT OF TANKS

Horticultural Department.

This year Kansas farmers are especially glad that they have planted orchards and kept out of their trees the inches in circumference, but in all othborers. If the grown people on the farm do not rejoice at the sight of many trees bending with fruit, their Amsden's June and Alexander's Early children most certainly do; they rejoice not only at the sight but are delighted with the taste of apples. Aud, furthermore, we desire to say this to those farmers who have children to superior. As grown here this year, train and educate: When these children of yours grow up and leave the Early are certainly the most promising homestead and make to themselves homestead and make to themselves It appears to me, however, that there homes in some far off State, when they is still chance for farther improvement. grow old and their eyes become dim, their thoughts will reach back and dwell with delight upon that same old orchard under whose trees they sought shade from the summer's heat and from whose boughs they plucked and ate the ripened and delicious fruit, years and

years ago, while they were yet young. If, farmers, you want to keep your children at home and make them happy and contented on the farm, plant the orchard-raise good fruit of all kinds and in great abundance.

Have a Garden.

The farmer's garden need not be large, but a garden he should by all means have. Four square rods would be a fair size and would produce, if fruit, and then the profits may be light. properly cared for, all the kitchen vegetables requisite for a good sized family. On such a plot could be grown the pie-plant, asparags, peas, beans, onions, beets, parsnips, cucumbers, summer squashes, early potatoes, tomatoes, and then there would be space enough left to supply the table with the small fruits in their season. It would astonish one who had never seen the experiment tried, to see what a harvest of good things could be grown on just one thousand and eighty-nine square feet of land. From such a small piece of ground there could be raised substantial food, and nice delicacies for the table, an amount that would surpass in value the product of almost any acre on the farm. For the profit and pleasure the garden should be so near the house as to enable any of the women folk to step into it any time of day to gather what was needful for the table. The garden should be made ex-bles this season, delivered at the fac-ceedingly rich, be tastefully arranged tory: Tomatoes, half cent a pound; apceedingly rich, be tastefully arranged and kept clean of weeds. We speak of ples, half cent a pound; plums, one cent a pound; peas, two cents a pound; the garden in this week's issue, not because it is the season for spading and sowing, but because now is the time for laying out plans and gathering seeds for early spring sowing. If the farmer intends to have a good garden be must take time by the forelock, and make preparation for it in tall and winter, when he has more leisure than in the spring.

An inquiry comes from Kansas, says the Western Rural, in regard to the best variety of early peaches. So far as information has reached us, Amsden's June and Alexander are generally preferred for that State. We find in the last issue of the Country Gentle-man (July 19), a communication from Mr. Bissell, of Virginia, on the subject of early peaches as follows:

The great interest which is now felt in the question, which is the best of the early peaches, makes all information on the subject important. At our nurseries we have had a large number of the new early peaches in bearing this year. We have also received samples from friends in Virginia and North Carolina, so I have had a fair chance to judge of the comparative merits of the different early peaches, and to hear the opinions of others who have tested the fruit. of others who have tested the first and the head of every famight be expected these opinions every. This week we received a box of peaches from Timothy Chapman, of Manson, N. C., together with a letter prising the Early Beatrice in the highest terms, and endorsing it as the best. The samples of fruit sent by him were of Amsder's June. San grown by him certainly june errainly street the best. The samples of fruit sent by him were of Amsder's June. San grown by him certainly since to be promise to supply the entire fruit as grown by him certainly june of young trees are long five size, fully ripe, highly coloris, and thousands have combined to be an expected to be an expe

be said to ripen before the others. The Early Louise was not ripe until about July 4th. The Early Rivers is not yet

The Early Beatrice were only of fair size, few of them being over five to six er respect the fruit is excellent. The Early Louise were larger, but not equal in flavor to the Beatrice. The were both of fine size (much larger than Beatrice); they were highly col-ored, excellent in flavor, and so nearly equal in size and quality that neither one could be said to be undoubtedly

Early peaches are always in demand for table and desert fruit, and therefore should be freestone; but of all the early kinds now before the public have a de cided tendency to cling to the stone. The perfection of early peaches is not

A Western small-fruit grower says 'I commenced the business on an come of \$100 a year; now it is \$3.000. My market has been mostly in our small towns near home, and it is astonishing what an amount of fruit can be sold in our small towns of from five hundred to five thousand inhabitants, and at paying prices, too. But as some one who reads this may think he will try the business, too, I would just say go slowly at first.' That is good, and re-Your land is to be first put in good condition. Apply the manure liberally, even if you have enough for but one acre. 'Go slowly.' Obtain the best varieties of fruits, as far as in your power, and be satisfied to make a mere living. Beware of satisfied wasteing that living. Beware of setting varieties that are not adapted to your climate. For instance, raspberries that may be very successful in one place may not be worth anything in another locality, and the same is true, in some degree, with strawberries, grapes, etc."

Drying and Canning.

Santa Rosa has an Alden fruit drying establishment, and in connection therewith a cauning department. The dry-er will cure 16,000 pounds of truits and vegetables every twenty-four hours. The works are of the largest size, and cost, including land and machinery, over \$13,000. The cannery has a capacity of turning out 6,000 cans of fruit a day. The whole was built by a joint-stock company, and the stock is held by about twenty of the residents of the adjacent country. The following are their prices for fruit and vegetacorn, one cent an ear; grapes threefourths to one cent a pound, according to quality.—Riverside (Cal.) Press.

Selling Fruit.

If every fruit grower could go to the market where his fruit is sold and see his own packages in contrast with those of many other growers and notice the preference of the buyers, he would learn a useful lesson. If his own par-cels went off well he would see why this was the case, and study to improve upon their present style; if on the other hand his fruit was passed by, and that of another preferred, he would learn that what seems to be trifles have a money value. Packages of fair, well arranged, well assorted fruit command a price that will more than cover the extra trouble and expense of careful, clean, handsome arrangement.-American Agriculturist.

Fruit Diet.

Early peaches, early apples and early pears are now enjoyed by the young folks, and by the old folks too. Peach pies, apple dumplings and pies, apples baked and stewed, pears raw and baked —whose mouth does not water for such things! Every farmer has the land on which to raise the fruit, and if he does not, something is lacking in his make up. Fruit is the healthiest diet he can partake of, and the head of ev-

The Household.

PULVERIZED borax placed in the seams will destroy moths in furniture. THE proper way for drying yeast cakes is in the shade with a cool wind; drying in the sun sours them and destroys the life.

TOMATO BUTTER .- Seven pounds of ripe tomatoes, one cupful vinegar, three pounds light brown sugar, stick cinna-mon; boil slowly five or six hours.

POTATO CRUST FOR MEAT PIE.-One tea-cupful cream to six good-sized potatoes boiled and mashed fine; add salt and flour enough to roll; haudle as little as possible.

To PREVENT MILDEW ON PRE-SERVES.—Take the white of an egg and wet slightly both sides of a piece of letter paper sufficiently large to cover over the top of the preserves snugly.

MEAD.—Mead is made by dissolving one part of honey in three of boiling water, flavoring it with spices, and adding a portion of ground malt and a piece of toast steeped in yeast, and allowing the whole to ferment.

OUTDOOR WHITEWASH .- To every four quarts of slaked lime allow half a pint of boiled glue, lump of alum about twice the size of a bickory nut, and one table-spoonful of salt, with just suffi-cient bluing to give a pure white tint.

COBN CHOWDER.—Take the corn cut from twelve ears, boil in two quarts of water for two hours, add three onlous (omit them if you choose), three slices of pork, twelve potatoes sliced, and one quart of milk. Season to your taste.

DRESSING FOR SALAD.—Take a few bits of ham-fat and fry brown in a saucepan; beat up one egg; add vinegar (if very sour, add a little water) to the fat and bring to a boil; salt the salad and pour this over; boil an egg hard, cut in rings, and lay on top of the salad.

BLACKBERRY VINEGAR .- To three quarts of berries put one quart of vingar; let it stand for three days, then strain it, and to one pint of juice put one pound of sugar; put it into a ket-tle over a slow fire; skim it as it boils; let it boil for half an hour; cool, and

MINT SAUCE. - Take some green mint and chop it fine; for every heaping table-spoonful of the chopped mint add one even tea-spoonful sugar and a wine-glassful of cider vinegar; put the vinegar and sugar in a sauce-bowl, then add the mint; let it stand fifteen minutes before serving.

A NEW remedy for bed-bugs is announced in a British journal as follows:
"The best remedy for bugs in hospitals is a bug trap made by boring a series of holes in a piece of soft wood with a gimlet, and placing this under the mattress of each cot. The piece of wood is to be placed periodically in a basin of boiling water. This is an Indian hostical by its control of the piece of wood is to be placed periodically in a basin of boiling water. pital plan."

CURRANT TARTS .- Butter eight or more small tart-molds, line with short paste and then with round buttered paper; fill with cherry-pits and bake slightly brown; remove the paper and pits; baste all over with thick, warm syrup, and dry in the oven; then let cool; wash and pick some red currants, mingle with powdered sugar, fill the tarts, and serve. Keep the cherry-pits in a dry place, to use again when want-

THE Golden Rule gives us this rule concerning summer diet: "There is a great deal said in praise of French cookery, but the demands of the intense life Americans lead cannot be met by mere flavors and stimulated dishes. Our palates may be cheated by the cuisinier, but he cannot cheat our stomachs. Food we must have—food that on analysis gives fibrin and gluten and albumen, and puts such restlessness in-to our muscles and our brains, that we cannot choose but work and think. The hearty worker is invariably the hearty feeder. While it is right and proper to utilize everything edible, and wrong to waste what may serve a useful purpose, there is no economy so un-wise as to defraud our blood by filling the stomach with what seems to be food, but is lacking in the essential elements of food.
"In the summer time, fruits and veg-

"In the summer time, fruits and vegetables naturally form a large part of our diet. When neither under ripe nor over ripe, nothing can be more wholesome than fruit. But there are no articles of food more deranging to the system than unripe fruit, or that verging on decay, in which the fermentations of decomposition have begun. So far as possible fruit should be eaten without sugar. Sugar is carbon in a saccharine garb, and carbon is heat. Curds are very desirable articles for food. For breakfast on a sultry morning in June or July nothing can exceed a cream cheese for delicacy and satisfaction.

"The habit once formed of eating

C电/自由外C 等3次 章人

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

VEGETINE

I not a vile, nauscous compound, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy which is sure to purify the blood, and thereby re-store the health. VEGETINE

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

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

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

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

VEGETINE

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

PROOF. WHAT IS NEEDED.

Boston, Feb. 13, 1871. Boston, Feb. 13, 1871.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:

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

U. L. PETTINGILL.

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

I HAVE FOUND THE RIGHT MEDICINE.

BOSTON, MASS. MR. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir-My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information. Having been badly afflicted with salt rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me great pain and annoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood preparations, among which was any quantity of arsaparilla, without obtaining any benefit until commenced taking the VEGETINE; and Before had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently I followed on

with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced a well man; and my skin is smooth, and entirely free from pimples and eruptions. I have never enjoyed so good health before, and I attribute it all to the use of VEGETINE. To those afflicted with rheumatism, I will make mention also of the VEGETINE's wonderful power of curing me of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely. C. H. TUCKER,

Pass Ag't Mich. C. R. R., No. 69 Washington street, Boston

VECETINE. PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.



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

Powders.

These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasal gleet, indigestion and all derangemens 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 seasching out roots and herbs for the benefit of our domestic animals. Every larmer, stock, raiser and drover should use them. It produces a fine, glossy cost and frees the skin from all dandruf, 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.

J. T. WARNE,

DEALER IN



UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS. FALL SESSION COMMENCES SEPTEM-BER 5, 1877.

Full course of study in Ancient and Modern Languages, in Metaphysics and Political Science, in English Literature and History, in Civil Engineering. Special courses in Natural History and Chemistry A higher course of Normal Instruction for professional teachers.

A COURSE OF LECTURES On various topics embracing Science, Literature, Art and Law, by some of the most eminent men in the State MUSIC,

Vocal, plane and organ by a competent instructor. For any desired information write to J. MARVIN, Chancellor.

Lawrence, Mansas LAWRENCE FOUNDRY:

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.



O PER DAY! made easily with this Machine! work of a dozen men. The horse does travel around the well. Auger is ed and lowered instantly. Successful re all others fall. No labor for man, and for our 60 PAGE ROOK, FREE.

LOOMIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio. ESTABLISHED

SIMPSON'S BANK.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

CORNER OF MASSACHUSETTS & HENRY STS.

Interest paid on time Deposits. 22t. G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER -AND-

ENGRAVER, WOOSTER'S DRUG STORE,

75 Mass. Street, - - Lawrence, Kans. Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

WINDSOR HOUSE. Patronized by Farmers, Grangers and the traveling public.

Endorsed by Lyon County Council. Stop at the Windsor, near the Atchison, Tope-ka and Santa Fe Depot.

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

Contractor & Builder

MILL-WRIGHT AND PATTERN MAKER

Farm and Stock.

J. W. Iliff, of South Platte, Colorado, now owns 35,000 cattle pastured on most thorough manner." He began cattle raising on a small scale in 1861; by diligence, care, patience and enterprise he has built up a business of chase of such implements of husbandmagnificent proportions and of great

John D. Gillett, of Logan county, Ill., has a 12,000 acre stock farm. He has of fat cattle, 800; cows and twoyear-old heifers, 550; calves, 400; yearling heifers, 225; yearling and twoyear-old steers, 400; total, 2,375. Mr. Gillett began operations as a farmer in of such joint-stock ownership is the 1840 and has added to his estate farm after farm, till it has assumed its present grand proportions. We had rather be drawn, and the proper arrangement own that farm and stock than to be of time and place in which it was to president of the United States.

Turnips.

We are not enthusiastic on the turnip question. In English husbandry the turnip crop is held in high estimation. Turnips, smooth and sweet, are digestible food both for men and animals, and they are so easily raised, in wet seasons especially, that we recommend their culture. Select a piece of ground that is free of weeds, give it a top dressing with a little well-rotted manure; sow the seeds evenly and not too thick, just before or during a gentle rain; do it before the last days of August and you will be pretty sure of a remunerative

Farm Horses.

We believe it would well pay the farmer if he would give his attention more carefully to the breeding of horses for farm use. We have had enough of the race-course breed of horses; of such we shall always have a supply without any special encouragement of premiums. What we now want is a breed of horses which will supply the greatest number of uses for which a farmer needs a horse. The kind of horses now used by farmers seem to be too small. When hitched to a plow they do not possess sufficient momeutum to draw a deep, straight, even furrow; a heavily loaded wagon is too much for their strength. If an addition that equals it for this purpose. With of about one-third to the weight and a large majority of feeders, the growof about one-third to the weight and size of our work horses could be made. it would add very much to the efficiency of farm labor as well as to the ease with which it is carried on. This enough to be of service. But when is a topic which might be profitably handled at some meetings of the grange.

Farm Work with Ocean

There seems to be a prejudice among Western farmers against the use of oxen for farm work. "They make a slow turn to the dry corn. The great secret team;" "they are logy fellows, and will not promptly obey either whip or voice." Yes, half broken and untrained oxen are sufficiently awkward and ungainly; but taken when retained of successful pork making lies in keeping the appetite of the hog in good condition, then supplying it plentifully with corn, and making your pork before the advent of cold weather. gainly; but taken when steers and managed patiently, and carefully trained, they are the most docile and obedient of animals. Their common gait can be swine of all sizes amounted in only brought nearly up to that of the horse; twelve months to 4,000,000 animals, they never balk, and seldom run away and play smash with the wagons. Anot lost through any fall in values, but other advantage, and it is not a small an actual destruction of property. The one, that oxen have over horses, is, loss fell solely upon that portion of the that when their labor is done, when they have paid for their keeping over and over again in good faithful work. they can be made into beef and be sold might have been, in a great measure, for a good price. We are pretty well avoided, had the farmers been well informed at to the nature and means of prevention. The death of these williams convinced that one pair of oxen and prevention. The death of these millions one pair of horses on the farm would of swine is ascribed to hog cholera, a be more satisfactory to the farmer and | term given to diseases, or various manteams of horses.

stand the immense value of the wheat this includes the investigations of able crop; apart from its commercial value it is useful for home consumption. As far as it is possible to do so the farmer should raise his own breadstuff. Now sippi than elsewhere, probably for the coordinate of the field. is the time to make ready the field. reason that there are more swine there.

AN goods bought and sold for CASE.

a larger acreage than can be conveniently handled. The grangers' motto is: "Have all your work done in the

Farm Machinery.

It would be profitable for a number of farmers to join together in the purry as are beyond the means of individual farmers to buy. The portable farm steam engine for threshing and grinding, reapers, threshing machines, feedmills, fruit driers, and other costly machinery could be owned and worked by several farmers united for co-operative purposes. The practical difficulty distance and rough roads over which such heavy machinery would have to be used by each individual owner. But the advantages of using such machinery would be so obvious that the practical farmer would soon learn to adjust the details as to the place where, and the time when, the machinery was to be used. Some of our grangers will think over and mature a plan for this special phase of co-operation, and give us the result of their labors.

Make Pork.

The "hog crop" of Kansas is of great and ever increasing importance. Many or even a few large and well-fattened hogs, ready for market about Christmas time, will replenish the purse of the farmer and make him feel quite independent when called upon for taxes, or the payment of the incidental expenses of the farm and providing for the family. Hear what the National Live-Stock Journal has to say on the subject of fattening hogs:

Don't forget that warm weather is the time to make pork. There is but little profit in feeding hogs, so far as pork making is concerned, when the thermometer is down to zero. Remember the fact, and commence feeding early. Hogs that are to be marketed this year, ought now to be in fair condition, and should be fed unsparingly from this on until they are ready for the market. The great mass of Western farmers rely entirely upon our food; and certainly there is nothing ing crop is depended upon to fit hogs now on hand for the market; and, when this is the case, they should commence just as soon as the corn is hard there is a sufficient quantity of old corr on hand, it will be found more profit-able to continue its use until the new crop is thoroughly ripened. If the hogs tire of it is its dry, hard form, it will be found profitable to shell it from the

Statistics show that the losses of

pay him better in the end than two teams of horses. itestations of one disease, which, however the symptoms may differ, all agree wheat.

We suppose that our farmers under
Wheat.

We suppose that our farmers under
We suppose tha should raise his own breadstuff. Now is the time to make ready the field. The point is well established among while the disease runs its course very rapidly, and is not readily curable, all agree in regarding it as preventable, as it is due to causes which may be avoided. What is known as hog cholera is it is due to causes which may be avoided. Await is generally when the fight was a hog cholera is attributed, and with good reason, to two chief causes—improper feeding wheat with a drill than to sow it broadcast. If the weather is dry, special care should be taken to have the soil deeply and thoroughly mellowed with the plow, and the clods and baked earth crushed and pulverized with the plow, and the clods and baked earth crushed and pulverized with the right way, that is, with thoroughness and painstaking, than it is to attempt

through their period of growth. The food is not favorable to a healthy growth, and one of the important steps in the prevention of hog cholera is to give the animals a variety of food, while making their growth, especially pasture and green food in other forms, with other grains, artichokes, and oth-er less concentrated food than corn. Feeding in this manner produces a more healthy and vigorous animal, and one better able to resist disease than one fed exclusively on corn, which both practice and science teach to be inade quate to supply all the wants of the growing animal. The second cause of growing animal. The second of a prop disease is crowding and want of a prop er sanitary condition of the berd. have not space here to enumerate all the conditions that should be, and can be avoided; improper sleeping and feeding arrangements, impure water, and filth generally, may be regarded as the chief of these. There is but little wonder that animals improperly fed from the start and exposed to every predisposing condition that the inge-nuity of carelessness can contrive, should be subject to epidemics of the most fatal character. The disease, having been prepared for through many months, when it comes is so rapid in its course, and so fatal in its results. that very little help can be hoped from remedies. Coburn's Swine Husbandry discusses these points in full, and shows plainly that these losses to farmers which sum up in such a fearful aggre-gate, are due to diseases which may be avoided by proper and inexpensive care. We are convinced that were this work in the hands of farmers general-ly, and they would heed its teachings, the number of millions of dollars would be speedily reduced, and that hog chol-era would soon cease to be the frightful scourge that it now is.—American Agriculturist.

Care of Harness.

Few farmers realize the care needed in the proper preservation of leather and the lack of knowledge of its re quirements causes the loss of many dollars to the owners of horses. The practice of washing harness in warm water and with soap is very damaging, unless a coat of oil is applied imme diately after washing. No harness is ever so soiled that a damp spouge will not remove the dirt; yet, even when the sponge is applied, it is important to apply a slight coat of oil by the use of a second sponge. All varuishes, and blacking that contains the properties of varnish, should be avoided. When harness loses its luster and turns brown, as almost any leather will'do after long exposure to the air, the harness should be given a new coat of grain black; first washing the grain surface black; first washing the grain surface thoroughly with potash water, to kill the grease, and after the grain black, applying oil and tallow to the surface. This will fasten the color and make the leather flexible.

Neat's foot oil only should be used on harness, and no more should be applied to the leather than it will absorb as many harnesses are injured by ap-plying too much oil. A superabundauce so applied works out to the surface in hot weather, absorbing dust and dirt, and soon looking very slovenly.

Au excellent harness polish may be

made by breaking in small pieces four ounces of glue, pouring over it in a basin about a pint of vinegar, and letting it stand until it becomes soft. Take two ounces of gum in another vessel, and pour in about a half a pint of black ting it stan ly dissolved. Melt two drachms of isinglass in a cup with as much water as will cover it. To mix the whole, turn the softened glue into a saucepan over a gentle fire, adding another half-pint of vinegar, stirring until perfect-ly dissolved, being careful not to let it ly dissolved, being careful not to let it burn at the bottom, nor reach the boiling point. Next add the gun, and after arriving at about the same heat, add the isinglass; then pour it on for use. Apply a thin coat, sufficiently heated to be fluid, with a piece of dry sponge, and if the arricle is dried quickly, either in the sun or by the fire it will have er in the sun or by the fire, it will have a better polish. This answers equally well for boots and shoes.—Nebraska Farmer.

Remedy for Kicking Cows.

Having had, several years ago, some experience with kicking cows and having tried many methods to manage them, I found none so good and simple as the one I will endeavor to describe: Put the cow into a stall; if the stalls are not partitioned make a rail partition (one rail may answer if put at the right height) on the left of the cow; let her stand close to this partition, and with front feet as close to the manger as possible; then take a rail or strong

Veterinary Department.

I have a stallion colt; when born it was perfect and strong in all its limbs : a few days afterward it got sickly, and in the course of a few days after taking sick, I noticed one of its hind legs commenced swelling on the inside and outside of the hock joint. Both hind legs are now swellen at the hock joint, and are very much puffed; it is lame in the right hind leg. It is three weeks old to-day. An early answer will oblige. Answer.—Your colt suffers from ar-

ticular rheumatism, a disease that usually terminates fatally, it being charac-terized by exacerbations; may become transferred to the heart, either the fibrous tissue of the heart or its membranes, viz., the pericardium or endocarliums; when at that stage the chances of recovery are anything but flattering. At the present time the capsules of the joints are thickened and distended by an excess of the synovial fluid. At a later period the fluid becomes absorbed, leaving the membrane permanently thickened, which may become converted into a solid body. The disease is often characterized by a kind of a crackling noise when the joints are moved. The result of treatment is very unsat-The result of treatment is very unsatisfactory, being principally palliative; in the early stages warm fomentations, soothing liniments, and when the inflammation has subsided, mild blisters o the parts, have a good effect. When it has been transferred to the heart, and we have a true case of peri or endocarditis, I am doubtful if there is a cure for an animal so young. It is well to give an occasional cathartic, alkalies, etc., keeping up the animal's strength by stimulants and tonics.—Turf, Field

I am a subscriber to your paper, and have ventured to ask for a little information. I have a fine colt and had him castrated about two weeks ago. In making an incision into the scrotum we found the colt slightly ruptured The operation was, however, per-formed, and the colt is now about well, but the bowels have come down into the scrotum, making the bag the size of a man's fist. Query: The colt is about three months old; is there any chance for a permanent cure? Is there such a thing as a truss for animals similar to that for the human subject? If so, do you think it worth the trial? If here is no such thing as a truss, will it be practicable to bandage in any way so as to effect a cure?

Answer.—In your case there are but two methods of treatment, viz., subcutaneous injection of some irritating preparation, or by applying the clamps and allowing the scrotum to sluff, there by setting up an adhesive inflammation first having reduced the hernia. Either application should only be attempted by an educated veterinarian. There is good deal of risk attached to the latter operation, and, in our opinion, it should not be resorted to until the other had failed.

I have a horse that has very bad feet. His frogs seem to be rotten.. Please inform me what is a good remedy. I have also a horse that has a very bad back; seems to have been made by the

saddle. Please give remedy.

Answer.—Your horse has thrush in his feet, due either to neglect by allowng the animal to stand in filth and not duce a little calomel once a day, being careful to introduce it well into the cleft of the frog. If it does not respond after a week or ten days, clip the hair from the coronet and apply a mild blister. For his back, cleause the sores ter. For his back, cleause the sores with castile soap and warm water; cauterize them with nitrate of silver, and apply once a day the following wash: Take sulphate of copper, one; tincture of aloes, four ounces; dissolve the cop-per in the aloes; let the animal stand for a few days.

I have a seven-year-old horse that makes a disagreeable noise when he trots, it sounds as though the noise was caused by his bowels. Can you inform ne what it is and if there is any remedy for it? Please reply in your next issue. The noise is frequently heard in horses.

ANSWER.—The noise referred to is Answer.—The noise referred to is due to atmospheric air rushing into the sheath. It is usually heard when the animal is traveling carelessly; seldom when he is driven up to the bit. There is no cure. Possibly an astringent preparation applied to the parts may constringe them temporarily, but would not be lasting. Energetic driving is your only remedy.



AS THE LARGEST SALE OF

Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hide-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yel'sw Water, Heaves, Losa of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheunatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fetal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wisn to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse inte the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promotting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stag companies. livery men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS POWDER atands pro-eminently at the head of the lat of Horse and Catrle Medicines.

Also an excellent remedy for chicken cholers,

mong fowls.

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

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST. LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

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

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.

LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK.

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

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

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

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

EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$8,000 in 35 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per keeping the feet clean, or from disease of the planter cushion. Treatment: Pare away from the frog and sole all loose and devitalized tissue, and jurro-\$32,000 in 35 years, 6 months, 6 days; while at 8 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, 6 days; at 12

JAS. G. SANDS COME FARMERS. WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING

Sands's Genuine all Wool HORSE COLLARS.

All Collars Guaranteed to be as

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

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

S. L. CLARK,

Commission Merch'nt

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

PRESCRIPTION FREE

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

y guiterd.
The price of house to treaterially changed. There we tree estate of Zura II. Costan december 1 years the research of the price of house the research of the price of house the research of the price of house the research of the r

MARKETS BY	TELEGRAPH.
Produce N	farkets.
ST. Lo	uis, Aug. 15, 1877.
Flour-XX	\$5.50 @ 5.70
XXX	5.10 (0 0.00
Family	
Wheat-No. 2 fall	
No. 8 No. 4 red	
Corn-No. 2 mixed	41 @ 42
Oate_No 2 mixed	20 (0) 202
Rve - No. 2	53 @ 54
Rye — No. 2 Pork	13,05 @13.50
Bulk Meats	
Bacon	0.00
Lard CHIC	AGO, Aug. 15, 1877.
TO OTTO	4.50 (4) 1.60
Wheat-No. 2 spring	1.12 (4) 1.124
NO. 0	
Corn	
Ooto	20 0
Pork	
Bulk Meats	
Lard KANSAS	CITY. Aug. 15, 1877.
Wheat-No. 2, fall	1.10 (4) 1 20
No. 3, red fal	1.061@ 1.08
No. 4, fall	96 @ 21
Corn-No. 2 mixed	804@ 81 18 @ 20
Oats	00 2
Rye—No. 2 Barley—No. 2	TABLE A CONTRACT ALGORITHMS OF CONTRACT OF THE

Hogs..... CHICAGO, Aug. 15, 187 In Kansas City leading articles of produce

are quoted as follows: White beans \$1.25@ 2.25, hand picked, \$2.50@3.00; castor beans, 90c.@\$1.00; beeswax, 20c.; butter, best, 13@ 15c., common. 10@12c.; broom-corn, \$35@65 \$ ton ; cheese, Kansas, 6@7c.; eggs. 6c.; feathers, 20@50c.; flax seed, crushing, \$1.15, loaning. \$1.40; hay \$6.25@7.25; hides, green, per lb, 6 @61c., green sulted, 8@81c., dry flint, 14@18c., dry salt, 12c., kip and calf, 10@12c., dry sheepskins 25c. @\$1.00; honey, strained, 12@15c.; linseed oil, raw, 75c.. boiled, 78c.; onions, \$2.50@ 8.00 per bbl.; poultry-chickens, live, \$1.50@ 2.00 per doz.; turkeys 75c. each; potatoes, 35c.; tallow, 6½ 6½c.; tobacco, extra bright, 14@18c., 1st class, 61@71c., 2d class, 4@5c., 3d class, 3@4c.; wool, fine unwashed, 18@25c., medium fine, 20@23c., combing fine, 23@27c., tub washed, 34@37c.; dried apples, 5@6c; dried peaches, 9 to 12c.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: XX, \$\psi\$ sack, \$2.50; XXX, \$2.90; XXXX, \$3.25; fancy, \$3.50. Corn meal, \$3 cwt., 80@85c. Rye flour, \$2.00.

Flour is still falling in sympathy with the decline in wheat. In St. Louis it has fallen twenty-five cents per hundred on all grades the past week.

Wheat is about the same as last week, No. 2 has risen a few cents. No. 3 and No. 4 are both a little lower than last week in Kansas City. The average, taking all grades, is probably a shade lower.

In St. Louis No. 2 red fall wheat is quoted at \$1.26 to 1.30, spot, and \$1.25, August; No. 3 at \$1.18, spot, \$1.08 to \$1.09. September. In Chicago No. 2 spring is \$1.12 to 1.124, spet; \$1.02 to 1.03, August; 96c., September. In Kansas City, No. 2 is quoted at \$1.15 spot \$1.16 to \$1.18, August; \$1.05 to \$1.15, Sep tember; No. 8, \$1.061, spot, \$1.061, August, and \$1.01, September.

Corn is a little lower than we quoted it last

Oats, barley and rye are all a little lower. in most markets.

tations for produce. Butter is slowly advancing; hay, vegetables and poultry are declining. Live-Stock Reporter says:

Live-Stock Reporter says:

There has been no time this season when our market has been as depressed as for the past week. The receipts have been more liberal than the week previous, though not very large, and contained quite a number of fair to good native cattle. Buyers, however, having lost heavily last week, seemed sick at heart, and it was a hard matter even to get them to look at cattle. The offerings, as a rule, having been bought high in the country, holders were asking much above buyers' views. This helped to clog the wheels of trade, and quite a number of native cattle, after being held here for several days, were sent East in first hands. While we sympathize with our country friends in their misiortune, we doubt whether they will benefit themselves by going farther east. The quietude that we have experienced here has not been confined to St. Louis alone, but has been general. Telegrams from Boston, Albany, New York, Buffalo, Philadelphia and Pittsburg the past week have all indicated low and unsettled markets.

It is not always pleasant to quote from a de-

It is not always pleasant to quote from a de-

clining market or to give unfavorable news, nevertheless, it is sometimes necessary to do so. The fall in cattle is owing to the decline in the demand for dressed beet for shipment to Europe. This enterprise has not flourished as it was sanguinely expected it would. It has been found that during the hot summer months there is a good deal of risk in sending meat in refrigerators across the ocean. At least that has been the experience of those engaged in it this season. Perhaps in future, when the business is better understood, the market more settled on the other side of the ocean, and the facilities for taking care of it on its arrival more perfect, the business will be a greater success. During cooler weather it will doubt-less revive and be brisk all winter. There is not much doubt but the price of cattle will-imnot much doubt but the price of cattle will improve in a few weeks. The demand was strong for several months, and large supplies coming just as the exportation of beef fell off, it was natural the markets should become temporarily glutted.

The price of hogs has not materially changed.

NOUICE OF FIRST SECULEMENT.

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

Executor of the estate of Zara H. Coston, deceased. prove in a few weeks. The demand was strong for several months, and large supplies coming just as the exportation of beef fell off, it was natural the markets should become tempora-

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss. Samuel Liggett vs. Charles H. Taylor et al. Y VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Ju-al District Court, in and for Doughas county State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I

monday, the 10th day of September, A.

Between the hours of 2 and 3.0°clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas and State of Kansas, offer for sale at public antiction and sell, to the highest and best bridder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of Charles H. Taylor and Jennie B. Taylor, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Commencing at a stone in the east line of shalls 40 100 chains south of the ne corner of the ne 1-4 of sec 16, 12, 19, thence south to the sec or of same greec, th w 3 25-100 chs, th n 15 degrees e 4 chs, th s 34 1-4 degrees w 8 chs, th n 69 1-2 degrees when the said the second of the sec 18, 14 degrees w 8 chs, th n 69 1-2 degrees w 8 chs, th n 46 100 chs, th n 46 deg w 1 42-100 chs, th n 20 1-4 deg w 2 42-100 chs, th n 20 1-4 deg w 1 83-100 chs, th n 46 deg w 1 43-100 chs, th n 13 1-4 deg w 1 43-100 chs, th n 50 deg w 1 83-100 chs, th n 50 deg w 1 83-100 chs, th n 20 deg w 1 83-100

SHERIFF'S SALE. State of hansas, Douglas county, sa

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

The Concord Savings Bank, plaintiff, vs. George W. Umberger et al., defendants. DY VIRTUE OF AN ALIAS ORDER OF SALE to me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for the county of Douglas, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on

Monday, the 20th day of August, A. D. At 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of George W Umberger and Rusaltha O. Umberger, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: The east half of section fifteen (15), in township thirteen (13), of range eighteen (18), less twenty-two and seventy-five hundredths (22 75-100) acres deeded to James H. Lane, on the east side thereof, and five (5) acres deeded to Harrison Burrow, on the west side thereof, in Douglas county and State of Kansas; and appraised at ten thousand two hundred and fifty (\$10,250.00) dollars. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said alias order of sale.

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

Sheriff of Douglas county Kansas.

Owen A. Bassett, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss. D. W. C. Clapp vs. John Speer et al. BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME
directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county,
State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will,

Monday, the 10th day of September, A. D. 1877.

Monday, the 10th day of September, A. D. 1877.

At two (2) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas and State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in kand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of John Speer, William Speer, Mary E. Neff, Eva Speer, Hardin Speer (minor). Rosa Speer (minor), legal heirs and representatives of Elizabeth D. Speer, deceased, and the North Lawrence and Railroad Building and Saving Association, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: The south half of the southeast quarter of section number twerty-nine (29), township number thriteen (18), range number twenty (0), east of the sixth principal meridian, containing eighty (80) acres more or less, situated in Douglas county and State of Kansas; and to be sold without appraisement. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

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

sale.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of
Lawrence, this the 9th day of August, 1877.

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss. Ann M. Jenkins vs. Nancy R. Simmons et al.

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

Monday, the 27th day of August, A. D. 1877, Oats, barley and rye are all a little lower. In most markets.

Several changes will be noticed in the quotations for produce. Butter is slowly advancing; hay, vegetables and poultry are declining. Cattle are dull and declining. The St. Louis Live-Stock Reporter says:

There has been no time this season when our market has been as depressed as for the past week. The receipts have been more liberal than the week previous, though not very large, and contained quite a number of fair to good native cattle. Buyers, however, having lost heavily last week, seemed sick at heart, and it was a hard matter even to get them to look at cattle. The offerings, as as rule, having been bought high in the country, holders were ask-

To Helen Farwell, George A. Farwell and Horace H. Dickinson, who are non-residents of the State of Kansas: You and each of you are hereby notified that you have been sued by Charles Foster, in the District Court of Douglas county, in the State of Kansas, and that said Foster filed his petition in said court against you on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1877, and that unless you answer or demur to said petition on or before the 20th day of September, A. D. 1877, said petition will be taken as true and a judgment will be rendered against Helen Farwell and George A. Farwell or \$500 and interest thereon at ten per cent. from March 1, 1877, on their promissory note or mortgage bond for \$25.00 and interest thereon at twelve per cent. "om September 1, 1876, and for \$5.00 and interest thereon at twelve per cent. on their interest coupons, and for \$55.00 for an attorney's fee for prosecuting said action and for costs of suit, and a decree will be rendered that all of said defendants and all persons, claiming by, through or under them or either of them, be forever barred and foreclosed of all right, title and interest, claim, lien or equity of redemption in, to or upon the following described premises situate in the county of Douglas and State of Kansas, to wit: Lots fifty-four (54) and fifty-six (56), on Pennsylvania street, in the city of Lawrence, and lot twelve (12), in Christian's subdivision of block ten (10), Lame's second addition to the city of Lawrence; that said premises be sold without appraisement according to law and the proceeds apprise that said premises had to the disty of Lawrence; that said premises be sold without appraisement according to law and the proceeds apprise and collect the rents and profits thereof during the pending of said action.

HARRER & ALLEN, PILT'S Att'ys. PUBLICATION NOTICE.

Notice of Final Settlement.

THE "SPIRIT" BUYS. KANSAS PAPER STORE

A FULL SUPPLY OF ALL KINDS OF PAPER A B WARREN & CO.

> 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. 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 \$800 will be rented with privilege of purchase and agreement that when the rent paid amounts to the value of the organ it shall belong to the party hiring it. One taking an organ on this plan must engage to keep it at least six months, after which he may return it. At any time he may at any time purchase the organ, in which case he will be allowed all rent which has been paid and a deduction from its price at the rate of tweive per cent. per annum on payments anticipated. A very liberal discount will be made to Chur hes, Sunday schools, Granges, Good Templars, etc.

Catalogues and price lists free to any address upon application.

W. W. FLUKE, Agent,

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

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

WALL PAPER.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

WINDOWSHADES

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

SETS. CROQUET

BABY WAGONS.

· ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF

PICTURES,

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. Orders solicited.

175 Mass. St., - - Lawrence, Kans

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER,

MILLINERY.

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods

No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

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

A GREAT OFFER!! We will during these Hard dred PIANOS and ORGANS, new and second-hand of first-class makers including WATERS' at low-er prices for cash or Installments or to let until paid for than ever before offered. WATERS' at low-er prices for cash or Installments or to let until paid for than ever before offered. WATERS' GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS AND ORGANS (INCLUDING THEIR NEW SQUVENIR AND BOUDOIR) are the BEST MADE. Seven Cotave Pianos \$150; seven and a third do \$160 not used a year. Two-stop Organs \$50; four stops \$58; seven stops \$60; eight stops \$75; ten stops \$58; seven stops \$60; eight stops \$75; ten stops \$88; twelve stops \$100 cash, not used a year, in perfect order and warranted. LOCAL and TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalognes Mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, etc. Sheet music at half price. Horace Waters & Sons, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th St., Union Square, N. Y.

JAMES M. HENDRY, ATTORNEY AT LAW NOTARY PUBLIC -OFFICE AT-

No. 77 Massachusetts Street, up stairs.

SPRING TRADEL due 2 to 1811. W. J.

Attention, Dry Goods and Carpet Buyers.

GEO. INNES & CO.,

Call your Especial Attention to their

STOCK OF SPRING

Now being Received, Comprising

NEWEST STYLES

RELIABLE GOODS

KNOWN IN OUR TRADE.

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

CALL AND SEE US.

With an Efficient Corps of Salesmen and a

SUPERIOR STOCK OF GOODS,

PURCHASED OF MANUFACTURERS DIRECT,

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

GEO. INNES & CO.



ELMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas, BREEDER OF

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

-AND-

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE

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

POLAND-CHINA HOGS.



PURE BLOOD. THE BEST ANYWHERE IN THE WEST. 300 Pigs now to select from. HENRY MIEBACH, Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas



ESTABLISHED

IN 1866.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

ELEVATOR

Proprietors of

GENERAL

GRAIN, STORAGE

-AND-

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

STEAMBOAT AGENTS, And Manufacturers' Agents

Distributing Goods Received in Bulk.

Office and Salesroom, Opposite Union Depot. KANSAS CITY, MO.

PATRONS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

Douglas County, Kan. JUSTUS HOWELL,

Secretary and Agent. DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN, FLOUR

SEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

No. 88 Massachusetts Street,

Kansas. Lawrence,

All goods bought and sold for CASH, and prices made accordingly.