

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

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LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, APRIL 12, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 271.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S TRAGEDY.

One day, as I wandered, I heard a complaining,
And saw a poor woman, the picture of gloom;
She glared at the mud on her door-step (twas raining),
And this was her wail, as she wielded her broom.

"Oh! life is a toil, and love is a trouble,
And beauty will fade, and riches will flee,
And pleasures they dwindle, and prices they double,
And nothing is what I could wish it to be.

"There's too much of worryment goes to a bonnet;
There's too much of ironing goes to a shirt;
There's nothing that pays for the time you waste on it;
There's nothing that lasts us but trouble and dirt.

"In March it is mud; it's slush in December;
The midsummer breezes are loaded with dust;
In fall, the leaves litter; in muggy September
The wall-paper rots and the candlesticks rust.

"There are worms in the cherries, and slugs in the roses,
And ants in the sugar, and mice in the pies;
The rubbish of spiders no mortal supposes,
And ravaging roaches, and damaging flies.

"It's sweeping at six, and it's dusting at seven;
It's victuals at eight, and it's dusting at nine;
It's potting and panning from ten to eleven;
We scarce break our fast ere we're planning to dine.

With grease and with grim, from corner to corner,
Forever at war, and forever alert;
No rest for a day, lest the enemy enter;
I spend my whole time in a struggle with dirt.

"Last night, in my dream, I was stationed forever
On a little bare isle in the midst of the sea;
My one chance of life was a ceaseless endeavor
To sweep off the waves ere they swept off poor me!

"Alas! 'twas a dream—again I behold it!
I yield! I am helpless my fate to avert!
She rolled down her sleeves; her apron she folded;
Then lay down and died, and was buried in dirt.

A POT OF MONEY.

BY ELIZABETH CAMPBELL.

Esra Alden was in love with Clara Scudder; and sometimes in moments of great exaltation—for he was a modest youth, as every true lover should be—he had dared to think that she did not frown upon his passion. But Clara was the squire's daughter, and an heiress; while Esra was but a small farmer, and so far from successful in that pursuit, that he seemed absurd, as well as impossible, that he should aspire to the hand of the lovely Miss Scudder, who had been courted in vain even by fine city gentlemen. So he had sighed and cast longing looks from his place in the choir (where he sang in a fine tenor voice on Sundays) into the squire's pew; and more than once he thought pretty Clara blushed brightly, and he knew well enough that she always smiled sweetly; and her voice, when she spoke to him, had a caressing sound; and altogether her manner towards him was not discouraging.

But Esra would not be discouraged. He felt that it was useless for him to ask the squire for his daughter's hand unless he had a good pot of money in his own hand with which to back his proposal. So, instead of trying to compass the desired end by increased industry he neglected his little farm more than before, and spent his whole time in wishing that he could find a pot of money somehow, in the manner of old-fashioned stories—at the foot of a tree; under the foundation of his house. I believe he would even have sought for it at the end of the rainbow, like the boy in the nursery rhyme, if he had been told there was a good chance of finding it there.

Suddenly there spread abroad that a wonderful gipsy had appeared, who was telling people fortunes that came true in the most remarkable manner, and all the country-side was in a state of excitement on the subject. She was of somewhat exclusive character, this madam gipsy, and could only be consulted in a certain place, in the shadow of a wych-elm, in the open air, and during certain hours—these hours being between the last rays of the declining sun, and the first shadows of coming night.

Of course the rumor of the gipsy's marvelous fortune-telling reached Esra Alden, and equally of course he was much exercised in mind concerning it. He found out the place where the fortune-teller divined these fair fortunes; and one evening, after watching the sun slowly disappear behind the western hills, he repaired thither, stealthily, and a little afraid of meeting Clara Scudder somewhere in the

vicinity, for the wych-elm was just on the further side of the squire's farm. However, he met no one, except a hurried squirrel, fast speeding to its home, and it was even more scared at being met than Esra was, so he hastened to the wych-elm, and there, sure enough, was madam gipsy, sitting curled up against the trunk, and looking precisely as if she were waiting for him. She was a very old woman, bent almost double; her lips and wrinkled face was the color of butternut, and the tangles of her hair hung in elf-like grizzled locks about her brow and over her cheeks; but her black eyes had a wonderful brilliancy and such a keen look that they seemed to see right through him. She was wrapped in a tattered old scarlet cloak, and a hood of the same was drawn well over her head. She gave a quick nod to Esra, and motioned him to take a seat at her feet, which he did with his heart thumping as if he were before the Delphic oracle. And when she spoke he had to bend his head and listen very attentively, for not only did she mutter her words in a very toothless fashion, but she spoke in so low a tone that he had some difficulty in hearing her. But he made out that she said:

"I was expecting you, my son, and I know what you come for; and then she held out a hand even more butternut than her face—a shaking and tremulous hand; and Esra made haste to cross the palm with silver, that being, as he knew, the time-honored custom. This happened before we had begun the return to a specie basis; and silver was scarce, but Esra had in his pocket a half-dollar piece, with a hole in it, and a cross drawn on its face, which he had kept many years for luck. So, as there could be no more auspicious occasion than the present for using it, he timidly placed it in the gipsy's hand, and again bent his ear attentively to listen to her unintelligible mumbling.

"I know the desire of your heart, my pretty gentleman," said the gipsy. "It is a certain maiden, not a hundred miles away, only you have the faint heart that seldom wins a fair lady. But if you could find a pot of money, your spirit would be bolder. Listen to me, and obey me, and you shall have your wish."

Esra did listen, with all his ears, and as you may suppose, they were just then pretty long and wide, and capable of taking in a large amount.

"You must dig up every foot of land you possess," proceeded the gipsy; "you mustn't grow weary in your search—you must dig and dig, continuously, and plant and harvest, and dig again, if necessary; and, mark my words, before a very long time, you will find the pot of money, and the maiden will be yours."

Esra listened with faith, and departed with joy in his heart. He fulfilled the fortune-teller's injunction so well, that all the country side took to talking of him after the gipsy disappeared. He not only dug, but he plowed and sowed and harrowed; he seemed taken with a sudden mania for farming and work, which before seemed distasteful and monotonous, now, that he had an object in view, was full of excitement and interest. At first he dug and dug, looking for his pot of money; but as it did not turn up, he continued to dig, full of faith, and growing every day more interested in his own efforts.

"What on earth has got into Esra Alden?" asked the neighbors, one of another. "Why he has taken to working like all possessed. He's hired a man, too, and the pair of 'em are at it from the first dawn of daylight to nightfall."

"Whatever has got into him he is going to have the best crops of the year," answered one. "Lucky fellow. Just when there's going to be a rise in flour, too, and he has no end of wheat growing, and in splendid condition."

"Why, Clara, isn't that Esra Alden's farm?" asked the squire, as his daughter one day drove him past it, in her pretty pony carriage.

"Yes, sir," returned Clara, with a faint pink stealing into her clear, pale cheek.

"Has some one else farmed it then?" asked the squire. "There isn't another farm around here fit to compare with it."

The pink in Clara's cheek deepened to a lovely crimson.

success at farming having also developed his commercial ability, he sold all that he had to sell to excellent advantage.

"Well," said Esra, as he counted his gains, and tied them securely in his money-bag, "I haven't found my pot of money, but this little pile is not to be despised, and I shall keep on."

"By George! I wonder if this was what the old gipsy meant."

Esra had some time on his hands now for dreaming; and he took to sighing for Clara once more, but in a much more hopeful spirit.

"I will speak to her father," he thought; "and if he gives me encouragement I will ask Clara, plump, if she will marry me."

Now some young men would have thought it safer to win the daughter's consent first; but Esra was too honorable for that.

"If the squire won't have me," he said to himself, "it's no use to ask Clara. She would never disobey her father. I shouldn't care half as much for her if she would."

So he took his money-bag in his hand and sought the presence of Squire Scudder.

The squire sat reading a volume of the Pickwick papers in his handsome old-fashioned parlor; and being in a very genial mood, he received Esra with the most encouraging kindness, and listened to all that he had to say with a benignant smile.

"It is not a great deal," concluded Esra, holding up his money-bag, "but there's plenty more where I found this, sir."

"And, pray, where did you find it, Mr. Alden?" asked the squire, rather taken aback.

"At the roots of my wheat and barley," answered Esra; adding, with a laugh, "To tell the truth, sir, I consulted a fortune-teller, and she told me to dig and dig, and I would certainly find a pot of money. I haven't found it yet, but I intend to keep on digging, and I don't doubt but I shall find it by and by."

Squire Scudder burst into a hearty laugh; and kindly patted Esra on the shoulder.

"I don't doubt but you will, my lad," he said, cheerily. "Honest industry is the best pot of money any young man ever found. As for Clara, you can talk over that matter with herself—she's sitting there by the window, hidden behind the curtains."

Now that was dreadfully mean of the squire, not to have given Esra a hint of Clara's presence before; but he didn't mean it. It seems quite impossible for these old gentlemen to realize how serious such matters are to boys and girls.

Squire Scudder rose with a nod and a smile, and went away, leaving Esra in dire confusion, staring at the window curtains; and wishing the floor would open and swallow him. But it didn't. Instead, the window curtains opened and a lovely young lady stepped out from them.

"So, Mr. Alden," she said, coming forward, "you consulted the gipsy fortune-teller, too?"

"O, Miss Scudder—Clara—you have heard everything," stammered Esra, sinking into the chair, from which he had risen in his first consternation. "What a terrible fool you must think me!"

"But I don't—I have great confidence in that gipsy's predictions."

"Then you consulted her, too?" asked Esra. "Dozens of times—she beguiled me of all my small silver."

"Well, she got but a single piece from me, that's some comfort," said Esra, recovering somewhat, and venturing to laugh slightly.

"Was it anything like this?" asked Miss Scudder, producing one from her pocket, and holding it toward Esra on the palm of a hand like cream.

Esra looked and started, and gave a little cry. It was his own lucky silver piece. He glanced into the laughing, blushing face; and then for the first time he looked straight into Clara Scudder's eyes. They were very, very dark, and wonderfully brilliant; but this time they did not seem to look through him—they sank before his glance, and veiled themselves under lovely, long, black lashes.

"O, Clara!" murmured Esra; "you were the gipsy?"

A few nights ago the homely one had her sweet revenge. Half a dozen gentlemen were expected to be present to take part in music, singing, card-playing and other enjoyments. Just before the arrival of the guests, the homely sister dropped a grain of morphine into a glass of water which the other had asked her to get, and that was what did the business. The guests arrived, and then hats and coats were taken by the girls and hung in the hall. It was "good evening, Miss —," and "how do you do, Mr. —," for about five minutes, when the girls sat down, and the handsomest was made the centre of an admiring group.

"The weather has been rather nice for a day or so."

"Yes-s-a," replied the fair one, with a yawn that caused her mouth to open like the jaws of a Blake crusher.

The group tried hard to keep her attention engaged. The most fluent weather talker of the lot exhausted himself on meteorological phenomena, but without effect. The chap who had read a portion of Daniel Deronda next turned himself loose, but the yawns of that moment reminded him that this conversational influence was not felt. The musical friend of the crowd hopped upon the stool and belabored the piano, while the others sang "Pull Down the Blind," but at the end of the song the beauty was lying back in a rocking chair fast asleep.

What was the homely girl doing all this while? She was making herself as agreeable and sprightly as possible. When the other began to snore she apologized in a most sisterly way. "I hope, gentlemen, you won't be offended at this," she said, "but I just for a joke. You know she's always doing such original things. You won't feel insulted, will you?"

Then she took them out in the pantry and filled them up with mince pies, cold tongue, roast turkey, etc., and when they left that house they came to the sworn conclusion never to have a house party again, and to cultivate the homely one more in the future than in the past.—*Virginia Chronicle*.

Growth of Libraries.

In 1776 there were but twenty-six public libraries in the colonies. Of these, Connecticut had four, containing an aggregate of 4,400 volumes; of these, three were in Yale College, being the college library, and those belonging to societies of the students. Maine had one, containing 93 volumes, in Portland; in strictness this should be classed with the Massachusetts collections. In Massachusetts there were five libraries, containing 8,500, of which 7,000 were in the libraries of Harvard College, being the college library, and those belonging to societies of the students. New York had two libraries, both in the city, one belonging to Columbia College, containing 1,500 volumes, and the other to the Society Library, consisting of 4,000 volumes. Pennsylvania had eight such libraries, containing about 14,000 volumes. Three of these were in the Logan collection and 4,300 in that of the Library Company. Rhode Island had three libraries—the Redwood collection, at Newport, consisting of 1,500 volumes; the library of Brown University, at Providence, containing 600 volumes; and Providence Library, 1,000. South Carolina had one library, at the College of Charleston, containing 5,000 volumes. Virginia had one library, at the college of William and Mary, containing about 2,000 volumes. This makes the total amount of volumes in the colonies at the time of the Declaration, accessible to the public for purposes of culture, about 43,000. To this should be added the first circulating library, established by John Mein, at Boston, in 1765. It had a printed catalogue, and claimed to have 1,200 volumes. The yearly subscription was twenty-eight shillings. Mein soon afterward advertised that his stock of books for sale consisted of 10,000 volumes.

The following figures will show the result of a census in obtaining at least the appliances of literary culture: From 1775 to 1800 there were established thirty libraries; from 1800 to 1825, 170; from 1825 to 1850, 551; and from 1850 to 1875, 2,481. This calculation includes libraries of all kinds, classified under the heads—Academy and School, College, Society, Law, Medical, Theological, Scientific, Historical, Public, Mercantile, Social, Young Men's Christian Association, Government, State and Territory, Garrison, Asylum and Reformatory, and Miscellaneous. This gives us in 1875 a total of 8,682 libraries, numbering in the aggregate, 12,763,964 volumes, making an average of over 2,900 volumes to each, the limit below which no library is included in the list being 300 volumes.—*EDWARD HOWLAND, in Harper's Magazine*.

A sharp Yankee went into a country store down East, and thus accosted the proprietor: "Squire, do you trade?" "Considerable," was the reply. "I mean do you dicker?" "Some what ye got to dicker?" "A egg." "What ye want for an egg?" "Guess I'd like a darnin' needle." The required needle was dickered for the egg, and the Yankee was going away, when he turned and said, "Squire, do you treat?" "Well, I don't mind if I do," replied the good-natured storekeeper. They repaired to an adjacent tavern, and the usual hour-bon was produced. "Hold on," cried the Yankee, "my chest's weak, and I never take whisky without an egg in it." The generous shopkeeper handed him the dickered egg, but without asking him for his needle again. The Yankee broke the shell on the edge of the glass, when he exclaimed, "Gee-ewillikins! this egg's got two yolks! Guess you'd better give me another darning needle!"

Don't let passion subjugate your judgment, young men. If your sweetheart is a flirt, let her alone, for we never yet knew a girl who was a flirt to make an honest wife. There may be cases—there doubtless are—but in all our years of experience and observation we never knew a flirt who was true to her husband.

Young Folks' Column.

DEAR YOUNG FOLKS:—It has been quite a while since I have written, but I will try to make up for it this time. Sister Mattie and I went down to Tiblow yesterday and perhaps you would like to have a description of our trip. We started from home about 8 o'clock, in company with one of our neighbor's son. It was real cold and we had quite a time with our ponies as they wanted to go fast. It is a beautiful country from here there, and we saw several large wheat fields which looked very well. It is nine miles to Tiblow, but it did not seem so far to us. When we were about half way there our companion drew out from his pocket a lot of candy, so we went on our way munching sweets. Arrived in Tiblow about 10 o'clock. After eating dinner we, that is my aunt, sister Mattie, Miss White and myself, started for a walk; went through the school-house, which is a large brick building and furnished splendidly. After viewing it we went down the railroad about half a mile, saw the famous onion patch that yielded so much last summer, but did not even catch a glimpse of its cultivator. Miss White and I went on top of a very high bluff where we could see over in Johnson county, and could see three towns in plain sight. I went on the highest rock I could, and hollowed "Hurrah for Hayes and Wheeler." Started for home at half past three, and did not get one bit cold; had a good time coming, but we missed our gay companion of the morning as he had to go fifteen miles farther and could not come back with us. I saw Frank Warner's picture; wonder if he can guess where. Our school will be out Friday, then I am going to Lawrence on a visit. Of course we want to hear from Aunt Helen. I am afraid if I write any more I will crowd some one else out, so no more at present.

MAGGIE A. ENOCHS.

RENO, KANSAS.

MR. EDITOR:—I have written for the "Young Folks' Column" twice; I remember I promised to tell you about our school when it was out. We have had a four months' school. I went every day. We have had a good school, and the last seven weeks it was hard to beat. Miss F. A. Waddles was our teacher. She lives in Ottawa. I like her very much. I studied reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. My cousin, Ina Reed, and I had quite a race in spelling; we tied, each getting twenty-five head marks. When our class (B) were all present there were twenty-one. My two sisters excelled in their classes. A and C Ma says she feels very proud of her girls doing so well in school. Miss Eva Foster wants a name for her calf. I send it a name—name it Geneva. My sister says to name it Juno. I would like to hear from Aunt Helen. Please tell her to write. I almost feel acquainted with her. I am afraid my letter will be too long—may be crowd some other little girl's letter out—so I will close. If you print this I will write again. Very respectfully yours,

ZOA HESTER.

OTTAWA, KANSAS.

MR. EDITOR:—Our school closed over two weeks ago. There were not many visitors out; it was such a bad, stormy day. I got a card with kittens on it playing with tassels. Our teacher's name is Miss Janney. We have twenty-six little chickens. We had to keep the hens and chickens in all day to-day. We have three little calves. We had a little pig given to us this winter, and it is growing finely. I haven't forgotten Aunt Helen's letters. I want to hear from her again. "Papa and mamma belong to the grange. They like the grange very much. We have Sunday school here every Sunday. KATE HOLLINGSWORTH.

PLYMOUTH, KANS., April 9, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I will write a few lines for the "Young Folks' Column." I see they have been writing more for the last few weeks, I hope they will keep on so doing, for I like to read the "Young Folks' Column." I go to school and study reading, spelling, arithmetic and geography. My teacher's name is Minnie Cunningham. I cannot think of any more so I will close. I wrote once before and you put my name Ann Richardson, and it is

ONA RICHARDSON.

LABETTE, KANSAS.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write to you. We have got sixteen chickens, four cats, one dog, three calves and eight cows. Pa is going to get a kitchen built. I have got two beets, four parsnips and a celeriac on a foot and a half deep, and I have got two little rabbits. HENRY E. MEADOR.

PHAROS CITY, KANS., April 9, 1877.

The answer to Aunt Hannah's enigma in last issue is "Panther." Several "Young Folks'" letters stand over to appear in our next issue.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1877.

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 - 3 Sedgewick county, E. Mumford master, Mrs. J. E. Reynolds secretary, Junction City.
 - 4 Crawford county, S. J. Konkle master, A. Georgia secretary, Girard.
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 - 6 McPherson county, C. Drum master, O. Haight secretary, Empire.
 - 7 Sumner county, Marion Summers master, Oxford.
 - 8 Saline county—no report.
 - 9 Bourbon county, M. Bowers master, H. C. Phillips secretary, Ft. Scott.
 - 10 Butler county, Judson Winton master, E. K. Powell secretary.
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 - 15 Marion county, James W. Williams master, Wallace Yates secretary, Riley.
 - 16 Johnson county, D. D. Marquis master, N. Zimmerman secretary, Le Roy.
 - 17 Wabasha county—no report.
 - 18 Douglas county, W. L. Reese master, Geo. Y. Johnson secretary, Lawrence.
 - 19 Neosho county—no report.
 - 20 Clay county, Henry Avery secretary, Wakefield.
 - 21 Mitchell county, Silas Fisher master, Ben F. McMillan secretary, Phillips master, J. W. Trust secretary, Emporia.
 - 22 Chase county, S. N. Wood master, T. M. Wornton secretary, Cottonwood.
 - 23 Osage county, John Reberg master, Miss Belle Reese secretary, Osage City.
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 - 31 Greenwood county, F. G. Allis master, A. V. Chapman secretary, Eureka.
 - 32 Lincoln county, W. H. Shattuck master, D. F. Geyer secretary, Blountville.
 - 33 Montgomery county, C. P. Orwin master, Liberty. Secretary not reported.
 - 34 Elk county, J. F. Rennie master, J. K. Hall secretary, Howard City.
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 - 36 Labette county, John Richardson master, J. T. Lamson secretary, Le Roy.
 - 37 Brown county, R. J. Young master, A. Cur others secretary, Hiawatha.
 - 38 Smith county, W. D. Covington master, Cedarville.
 - 39 Wilson county, W. S. Santa master, James C. G. Smith secretary, Fredonia.
 - 40 Riley county, J. H. Barnes master, W. F. Allen secretary, Manhattan.
 - 41 Nemaha county, G. W. Brown master, Seneca.
 - 42 Atchison county, John Andrews master, G. M. Fuller secretary, Huron.

- DEPUTES**
- Commissioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas State Grange, since last session:
- W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin county, Kansas.
George Y. Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas county.
John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county.
S. D. Underwood, Junction City, Davis county.
S. W. Fisher, Beloit, Mitchell county.
George F. Jackson, Burlington, Coffey county.
James W. Williams, Riley, Marion county.
J. T. Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county.
C. S. Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county.
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John C. Fore, Maywood, Wyandotte county.
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W. D. Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.
W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
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W. L. Moore, Frankfort, Marshall county.
Ira S. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county.
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J. K. Miller, Peace, Rice county.
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T. C. Deuel, Fairmont, Leavenworth county.
Arthur Sharp, Pease, Crawford county.
R. S. Osborn, Bull City, Osborn county.
J. H. Bradd, Prairie Grove, Republic county.
P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
A. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.
W. H. Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.
H. C. Clark, Rippon, Labette county.
W. S. Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.
W. H. Lileon, Heaton, Butler county.
S. N. Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.
R. M. Ross, Sedan, Chautauque county.
G. A. Rutledge, Abilene, Dickinson county.
J. E. Barney, Greenfield, Elk county.
W. W. Goss, Dover, Shawnee county.

The co-operative stores in Ohio are generally reported in good condition, many earnest patrons advocating their general establishment, others holding that the business can be more cheaply done through two or three large State agencies, and the goods distributed by each subordinate grange for themselves.

From Crawford County.
EDITOR SPIRIT:—While many of the neighboring granges have gone down, Neosho Grange keeps square on the books of the State grange, and it seems to me that if the delinquent ones had only looked a little further into the future they also would be very reluctant to surrender their charters at the present time. We did not expect to realize any great pecuniary profits, but were well satisfied with the local benefits, that must naturally result from the cultivation of the various social propensities that we possess. Consequently we gave but little heed to the question of "pecuniary advantage." We had our seasons of rejoicing, our harvest feasts, and our feasts of more substantial food than bread and meat, with cakes, and pies, and all the various of *caecae* that help to fill the "boundful board." We visited each other, especially in sickness; we endeavored to aid each other in distress; and we have, by just dealing, avoided cost of litigation, and the ill will of our neighbors. All this we might have done without any grange organization, but when we look around and notice to what annoyance and cost those who regard not the precepts of the grange are subjected, and which all true Patrons avoid, we feel more than satisfied with our organization. We cannot well avoid the conclusion that the grange is working to our advantage. Spring seems to have at last returned, and farmers are taking advantage of the fine weather by preparing the soil for the reception of seeds.

There will be a great many castor beans planted this spring, many more than were ever planted in this section before. It is to be hoped that our grange agent will have the handling of them, even if local dealers should bid up for the purpose of breaking down our agency. Patrons may rest assured that if dealers do offer higher prices than our agent can obtain for us, it is only for the purpose of having us the more completely in their power in the future. The Patrons' Commercial Agency will, in the course of time, take the place of our State agency, but until that time arrives we must cling to those who cling to us. It is the general opinion here that the grasshopper eggs are about all dead, and that we are apt to raise good crops in proportion to our diligence and skill in cultivation. May every Patron do his best, with the double purpose of reaping an abundant harvest, and of disposing of it in the most judicious manner.

OSAGE MISSION, Kans., April 7, 1877.
Farmers Must Educate.
Constituting, as we the agricultural classes do, the masses of a nation and not only the masses of a nation, but the very life and vitality of nations, how necessary that we be educated. I do not mean a superficial education, a smattering of the dead languages or of the sciences, or perhaps, a knowledge of the history of by-gone ages, but a real practical education that will fit any of us to fill intelligibly, and honorably, any position in life we may be called to occupy, whether servant or master, laborer or capitalist, farmer or statesman. Then with the foundation, the practical education, let us have all the true accomplishments attainable.

It is not the want of natural ability in the agricultural or laboring classes that makes their living less genteel than that of other callings and professions, but it is the lack of training, of culture, of knowledge, of refinement; in fact the lack of thorough, systematic education. If the rays of the sun were made to penetrate the deep and dark recesses of the mountain gorges the great masses of ice and snow would be melted; the warm rays would soon penetrate the soil; plants, flowers and trees would spring up, and there would be a wealth of vegetation where before there existed but the masses of snow.

What sunshine is to plant life, knowledge is to the mind and soul. Shed upon the human mind and soul the refining and elevating rays of knowledge, and where once existed but a dwarfed and stunted plant, will now exist the flowering tree. When, then, the minds or intellectual powers of the class constituting the masses of a nation are expanded, developed, educated, new and higher desires, higher aspirations and higher impulses will be brought into existence, and as it is impossible for a healthy and sickly plant to exist under just the same conditions, the sickly must give way to the healthy one, so will it be impossible for the baser and more ignoble desire to exist where the new and higher desires reign. Then, as ignorance vanishes under the rays of knowledge, so will its accompanying evils of selfishness, injustice, tyranny and oppression vanish.

EDITH ENGLIS.

EMPORIA, Kans., April 6, 1877.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The granges are not all dead in this section of the county, if you have no letters in the SPIRIT from them. The work is reviving hereabouts and a class of people are interesting themselves in the order who will benefit it and also themselves. Clinton Grange has been cold for a while but at last are beginning to show their energy and Past-Master S. A. Halderman of Fairview Grange assisted by Bro. W. J. A. Montgomery of Centennial Grange installed their officers on Thursday the 22d ult. The officers elected are of the very best men of Clinton township, and will insure success under their administration. They are as follows: Jas. D. Dean, Master; A. S. Baldwin, Overseer; Thos. Tucker, Steward; Ira Steele, Assistant Steward; G. W. Umbarger, Lecturer; Dr. E. G. Macy, Secretary; Mrs. M. E. Baldwin, Treasurer; Wm. Cummins, Chaplain; Jao. Harrell, Gate-keeper; Mrs. R. C. Macy, Ceres; Mrs. O. W. Umbarger, Pomona; Miss Mary Houston, Flora; Miss Kate Houston, Lady Assistant Steward. Call and see us and we will return the compliment. Respectfully, W. M. CLINTON, Kans., April 6, 1877.

From Riley County.
EDITOR SPIRIT:—Riley County Pomona Grange held a regular meeting on the 4th inst., at the hall of Manhattan Grange, at 11 o'clock a. m. Bro. Wm. Sims, worthy master of the State grange, officiating as installing officer, assisted by Bro. S. B. Barnes, past-master of Manhattan Grange. After installation then dinner. Re-opened in the fourth degree, Worthy Master O. W. Bill appointed some committees, and then the Patrons present had the pleasure of hearing an address from Worthy Master Sims on the subject of co-operation, which was handled in an able manner and fairly presented; it was also well calculated to encourage members of our order in the work of co-operation. As a large amount of business was to be done, conferring the fifth degree, on the half dozen candidates to receive it, was postponed to the 23d of May, at 6 o'clock p. m. Session lasted till a late hour in the afternoon, and was one that was interesting, busy and fully attended. Patrons were present from all parts of the county, and Pottawatomie county was well represented.

The co-operative store here is in quite an encouraging situation. It commenced business about the 25th of January with a small capital. The following will show the increase of sales: Second week's sales over the first week's sales, thirty-three per cent; third week's, sales over second week's, fifty per cent; fourth week's sales over third week's, twelve and a half per cent; fifth week's sales over fourth week's, twenty-six and a half per cent.

The business and capital is still increasing and much sympathy with the movement is manifested by persons not Patrons. The agency has shipped several car loads of corn West, and so far as returns have been received have netted several cents per bushel more than could be obtained in this market. Eggs and butter have been shipped both East and West as well as other produce. A single beef hide has been sent to Bro. Stewart to sell, and was a paying transaction.

This letter has been written for the encouragement of the order.
Yours, fraternally,
U. N. ITC.
MANHATTAN, Kans., April 7, 1877.

From Lyon County.
MR. EDITOR:—We are rejoicing almost as usual and trying to keep the wolf from our doors as best we can. There has been some spring wheat sown in this county, but I think the amount sown is less than usual, I suppose on account of the danger of being devoured by the young 'hoppers. We have been experimenting some with the eggs, and find that they hatch in from six to ten days when kept in a warm place (that is the 'hoppers' eggs). Hard freezing does not injure the egg, and in our opinion the only salvation is for warm weather to hatch them before vegetation starts and freezing weather ceases. We believe there can be millions of the eggs destroyed by plowing the ground deep where the eggs are deposited. We are turning the soil upside down as fast as we can. The old settlers do not seem to be alarmed. But because the young ones never injured them in the spring is no argument that they will not do us damage the coming spring. The prairies should be protected and not be burned until the young insects hatch, and then the prairies should be burned simultaneously.

Our co-operative store is doing a good business, so Brother C. E. Paine, the manager tells me. We started with a small capital, but are increasing every day by getting new members. We like the system of doing business very much, and hope it will be a success.
Fraternally,
W. B. R.
EMPORIA, Kans., April 7, 1877.

Hospitality.
The following excellent paper, which we find in the *Husbandman*, was written by a sister Patron and read before Palmyra Grange, N. Y., at one of its recent meetings. It will, no doubt, be read with interest by the lady members of the order in Kansas:

One of our sisters closed an essay not long since with this question: "When people receive guests with the appearance of genuine pleasure, is the spirit prompting it to be commended for its well meant deception, or condemned because it savors of deception?" My answer is, that it is to be condemned if it is deception on our part. It is no more necessary to act a falsehood than to tell one. Now I contend we can receive visitors politely, kindly and even pleasantly though their visits may be entirely or partly unwelcome to us.

Experience ought to teach any good housewife not to be easily ruffled or confused over so small a matter as callers or visitors, if it is a busy time with her, but to take things as they come and make the best of them. We Americans are apt to make more fuss over small troubles than we do over larger ones. As the old song says:

"This world is not so bad a world
As some would like to make it,
But whether good or whether bad
Depends on how we take it."

We are not always called upon to go into ecstasies over callers and say so many fine things we do not mean. Better keep silent instead of following the example of our ex-president, the quiet man as he is called, leaving out the smoking, (which would be unpardonable in a lady) for what young man would ever think of marrying a lady who smoked half a dozen cigars a day? I will admit that we do not always feel in a mood to entertain company, sometimes for lack of time, or from weariness, or it may be baking day; and they come pretty often in a farmer's family. Now what are we to do if company come at such time? I will tell you what I have done and shall do again under like circumstances: Greet them kindly without compelling them to wait a fashionable length of time at the door; invite them to be seated, and perhaps remark that I am quite busy, as it is my baking day, but make no apologies. If bread, pies or cake are likely to burn, I furnish my visitors with books or papers and ask them to excuse me for a time while I attend to my work. An intimate friend I would invite to accompany me to the kitchen where visiting and working could both receive attention. The work might not progress as rapidly as if no company were present, but it would be better than trying to be cheerful in the parlor while at the same time wishing in our hearts they would go away—or better still, had stayed at home.

Let us learn a lesson from our city friends. After many cordial invitations on their part we go to make them a short visit. After a few

minutes' chat the male members of the family, at least, must be off to business, many times not even asking to be excused or thinking to invite their friends to walk "down town" with them. Now they don't consider themselves impolite, but "business is business," you know and must be attended to. Let us look at the other side. When our city friends or relatives come to see us, they expect us to give our undivided attention to them, no matter what time of the year or how pressing the work in which we are engaged. They do not hesitate to tell us when they would like to ride out, or walk over the farm, if it is not too hot or too wet, and *reliance* us of responsibility by telling what they would like to eat while they stay. When ready to retire, long after our usual bed time, they turn to us with a smile and say, "Please don't call us quite so early, we are not used to getting up so early as you country people." This requires an extra breakfast, or a serious delay in the labors of the farm. When their visit, of from one to four weeks, is ended they expect to be taken to the depot at the most convenient time for them, or if not too far for them to ride they suggest that we have a little recreation and had better take them home with the carriage, if we are fortunate enough to have one they would be willing to ride in.

Now my hearers, this is no fancy sketch, but the plain unvarnished truth. No deception here whether there is in the hospitality or not. When we receive these visits we expect to furnish our own transportation, and if we were to suggest what we would like to eat, etc., I am inclined to think we should be called green or confuted.

I have one friend that I truly believe is always ready to welcome company, no matter what hour of the day or what time in the year. Her husband wishes me to add that she will send for them if they do not come without. I believe she would be glad to have an avowed enemy come and spend the day with her rather than be without company, and her kindness would soon win her regard. I am well aware, in taking the position I do against the city form, that many of our granger sisters will not agree with me. When convinced that I am unwell or lacking in true politeness, I will endeavor to make amends to the extent of my ability.

The Grange.
A correspondent of one of our exchanges says:

Like all other innovations the order of Patrons of Husbandry has been met with the usual amount of inquiry, speculations and opposition. It may very truthfully be said that "it is a new thing in the world."

All theories, ideas, enterprises and innovations of an important character, meet with these obstacles in their promulgation. This is as it should be, for it simply acts as the grindstone, so to speak, upon which to whet the "sword of reform," the action of which is to cut away the evil. While enterprises not possessing the merit of worth or greatness in their conception and working, must inevitably fail. But while speculation and opposition have been rife, the order has been gradually extending itself; its principles, objects and aims were gradually being disseminated throughout the broad expanse of the United States, until already it assumes a vastness of proportion unsurpassed if equalled by any secret order having existed for the same length of time. So it is that man in the order of Patrons of Husbandry gives another evidence of that greatest of all laws, implanted in his nature by the Almighty, the law of progress.

The evidence that social and business evils can only be temporary in their existence, that the very existence and practical working of corrupt business and social commerce between man and man, will generate of itself the proper reform, and the theory entertained by many of the United States, until already it assumes a vastness of proportion unsurpassed if equalled by any secret order having existed for the same length of time. So it is that man in the order of Patrons of Husbandry gives another evidence of that greatest of all laws, implanted in his nature by the Almighty, the law of progress.

While the American people are impulsive and quick to act, they are also an eminently practical people. The very nature of the government under which they live, the century of their history, and the business character in which they are engaged as well as their social customs and relations, tend to cultivate and foster that spirit. In view of this fact and the platform of principles so clearly enunciated by the order, we may safely conclude that it has as well as every other order, the substantial benefits accruing from its practical working, add the strongest testimony of its value to the agricultural world; although jealous middle-men and "old fogies" have prophesied for it the poorest results, and that its growth would be retarded by the order, a desire to retard its progress for their pecuniary advantage, for the moment they acknowledge its power, they will be forced to exclaim with Othello, that their "occupations are gone."

The notion has been quite prevalent with merchants and other business men, that the order was organized for the purpose of instituting an indiscriminate warfare upon all classes of business, not favoring the interests of the order. While this is clearly not the position of the order, and is worthy refuting, it is but simple justice to say, that it has not assumed a single aggressive attitude that was not warranted by the strongest sense of justice, and which was not produced by oppressive, commercial and other conditions.

The first object of the organization is the promotion of social, intellectual, and consequently moral improvement. It is the desire that the farmer should mark as high an intellectual standard as other men, as by expansion of his mind the correctness and accuracy of his judgment may be established as well as a stronger interest incited in the political affairs of his country. His reflective and reasoning powers trained by active exercise, that he may attain greater success, and occupy with greater honor the supremely honorable position which he now occupies—a tiller of the soil. To those who are not yet initiated into the order, I would say: "Do not let the order be a mere social club, but let it be a school of instruction, a place where the mind is trained, the heart is purified, and the soul is elevated. Let it be a place where the farmer can learn the art of living, the art of managing his family, the art of managing his business, and the art of managing his country. Let it be a place where the farmer can learn the art of being a man, a citizen, and a Christian. Let it be a place where the farmer can learn the art of being a Patriot. Let it be a place where the farmer can learn the art of being a Granger."

The Social Features of the Grange.
No part of the order has been more liberally commended by writers and speakers than the "social feature." But writers and speakers have not always been as careful as they should have been to emphasize the fact, that whether the social feature be commendable or not it depends altogether on what we make the social feature. From the manner in which it is sometimes spoken of one might infer that the social feature is some such institution of the order as is a co-operative store or grange hall; and that a grange if it were alive to its own interests, would provide itself with a social feature, just as it would provide itself with a hall or a store.

We need hardly say that this would be a mistaken inference, as any grange which holds meetings has its social feature. But this social feature is by no means always "more valuable than the business feature." Orators and essayists to the contrary, notwithstanding. A grange might meet once a week, and have a supper once every month, and not have a social feature of much real value. All society is not profitable and improving. The influence of bad society is corrupting, and the influence of good society, that is society composed of good people, is not always beneficial. Unless the good people display their good qualities, association with them is not beneficial. Because a grange happens to be composed of the best farmers and their families it does not necessarily follow that its social feature is of great value. It is undoubtedly true that in such a grange the social feature is less likely to prove injurious than in a grange of which the composition is not so good; but unless the members, or a majority of them, not only possess knowledge of culture or good feeling, but shed it abroad, little improvement can result. If the social feature is but another name for feasting and gossiping and story-telling it may be something very pleasant but it is of little real worth. There is no need to organize granges to secure it. We have no opposition to express against grange feasts; and we would not entirely deprive members of the pleasure of gossiping and story-telling. But the social feature which we all praise so highly, and from which we expect such great things, should not have these as its characteristics. It should comprehend some of the light and gay, but more of the sober and sensible. The aim of every Patron should be to shape it into something useful as well as pleasant. As we have already said, the simple act of meeting together, while it gives the grange a social feature, does not give it a social feature that improves. Whether meeting together will be beneficial or not, depends entirely on what we do when we have met.

It is said to be the custom of a lady, noted for her brilliant conversation, to spend some time, just before going into society, reading De Quincy or some other standard English author. By this exercise, besides improving the style of her conversation, she supplies herself with matter for it, for she confines her talk as far as possible to the subject of her recent reading. Inasmuch as this cool preparation for conversational brilliancy is chiefly to enable the lady to appear well in company, it is not very commendable. But her habit contains a valuable suggestion for members of granges. If every Patron, before going to a grange meeting, would prepare himself for the conversational exercises of the meeting, by recalling whatever new experiences he has had in his farming, since the last meeting, or by getting from books or papers some new facts, the social feature of the order would very soon merit all the praise that has been bestowed upon it. The conversation at the grange meetings need not be what it is now, nothing but idle talk. It might be such that each member, by contributing something valuable to it, would derive something valuable from it. The worth of the social feature might then be proved by its fruits better than by somebody's laudatory words.

Taxation and the Grangers.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Vallejo Grange, California, January 13, 1877, and commended to the attention of the granges generally:

Recognizing the necessity of a united and immediate action on the part of all delegates correcting the evils which are affecting us so seriously, and believing that individual prosperity is dependent upon that which promotes the welfare of the body politic, we earnestly invite the co-operation not only of the Patrons of Husbandry, but every true citizen and lover of justice.

Our purpose is to secure proper representation which will bring about legislative action and reformation, covering the entire field that has been and is productive of injury as to render this action for self-preservation imperative. Among the prominent grievances we seek to correct and relieve, are:

1. That of unequal and excessive taxation.
2. Congressional and legislative donations of immense tracts of land, and millions of the public money, to corporations and individuals, granting in addition special rights and privileges, creating thereby classes and social conditions at variance with the spirit of our institutions and a republican form of government.
3. Compelling the manufacturing and agricultural interests, and capital employed in developing the country, to bear the burdens of government, by exempting from taxation foreign banking capital and money invested in bonds and mortgages.
4. The want of economy and consideration of the public welfare in every department of State and federal service, in creating sinecures, continuing excessive salaries and exorbitant fees to officials of every grade.
5. The unjust and iniquitous use of the ballot box, which is prostituted for partisan purposes.
6. We are, therefore, resolved that henceforth our individual and united efforts shall tend towards correcting the evils complained of, by nominating and supporting for office such men only as are competent and honest, non-partisan, loyal to their constituents; men who are pleased in serving rather than deceiving the people—those who recognize the necessity of guarding safely the elective franchise, surrounding it with safeguards and qualifications which will render its exercise impossible by those not directly interested in the results they were called upon to decide.

The Order of Business in the Grange.

One very prominent reason for the falling off in the attendance of the members of many granges may be found in the time spent in going over the order of business. Many granges consume from one to two hours in doing this, even when no business of importance comes up for consideration, and not infrequently the entire evening until past the usual hour of retiring, when at home, is passed in doing what should not have consumed to exceed thirty minutes. We do not wish to be understood that business should be hurried over, or that proper time should not be given for its consideration, but as a rule the time for consideration is in the interval between meetings, as no really important business should be transacted until the members have had time to fully consider it at leisure. —Horton, Patron.

To the agents appointed to receive stock for the State Co-operative Store, we would say: "Do not let the order be a mere social club, but let it be a school of instruction, a place where the mind is trained, the heart is purified, and the soul is elevated. Let it be a place where the farmer can learn the art of living, the art of managing his family, the art of managing his business, and the art of managing his country. Let it be a place where the farmer can learn the art of being a man, a citizen, and a Christian. Let it be a place where the farmer can learn the art of being a Patriot. Let it be a place where the farmer can learn the art of being a Granger."

Kansas State News.

A FATAL fever is prevailing to an alarming extent in the vicinity of Neuchatel, Nemaha county.

DR. P. G. PARKER, once surgeon of the Tenth Kansas Volunteers, died near Spring Hill, last week.

MR. GEORGE H. ANTHONY, son of Gov. Anthony, has been appointed chief clerk of the State penitentiary.

MINNIE SEABURN, a little girl aged fourteen years, was drowned while attempting to cross the Big Blue river five miles above Randolph, in Riley county.

MISS LEONA THURMER, of Wichita, killed herself by taking poison, last Tuesday night. She was deranged from intense religious devotion says the Eagle.

TALK about raising pigs, just read the following from the Newton News: "Mr. Russell has four sows that had respectively seven, twelve, fourteen and sixteen, pigs last week, thirty-nine of which are alive and doing well."

THE Leavenworth Times says that Miss Clara C. Hyde, of Cleveland, Ohio, passed through that city one day last week en route to Japan, there to be joined in marriage to Volney Gregory, a missionary to that distant empire.

THE Commonwealth of Friday says a big crowd of excursionists from Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana and Pennsylvania arrived at Topeka on Thursday. They will prospect along the line of the A., T. & S. F. railroad.

THE Chetopa Advance says: "The universal testimony of our farmers is that the grasshoppers in this locality are dead in the shell, and will never hatch out, and there is not a man, woman or child who is not happy over the fact."

WHILE J. W. Emerson of Wauaubsee county, was on his way to Wamego, a few days since, a large gray wolf suddenly appeared by the side of the wagon and attacked his large dog, which was only saved by the interference of Mr. Emerson.

THE Atchison Champion of the 7th inst., says: "Thirty-five Indian savages, among them Red Cloud and other chiefs, passed down on the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs railroad yesterday. They are on their way from the Black Hills to the Indian Territory."

SOME disease is killing the poultry off in the vicinity of Hamlin, Brown county. David Shelton has lost about two hundred chickens, the Myers family one hundred and fifty turkeys, and many other families have lost more or less fowls. The disease is said to be cholera.

SAYS the Atchison Patriot: "The ice packed during the season at different points on the river is about to start on its way downward. It is estimated that barges containing from thirty to fifty thousand tons, have already been started. These barges are used exclusively for the purpose, being arranged as floating ice-houses, and preserving the block admirably."

ON Monday evening last, while the judges of election at Newton, Kansas, were temporarily absent, some one slipped into the room and purloined the poll books. The clerks remembering the exact number of votes polled no serious results followed. The thief after finding that his game would not work, dropped the books in the post-office. It is not known who he is.

SAYS the St. Marys Times: "We doubt if the farmers of Kansas can be equalled in any country for pluck, endurance, energy and economy. A farmer a few miles north of here dug his well as deep as he could throw out the dirt, and then made a ladder out of some old poles and took a sack in the well with him filled it with dirt and carried it up on the ladder, and so on until his well was dug. The performance was reversed when it came to walling."

THE Junction City Tribune says: "We are in receipt of a present of thirteen eggs, from Mrs. J. R. Richardson, of Lyons creek, as the product of a single hen during thirteen consecutive days. The hen is now ten years old, and has been owned by Mrs. Richardson for eight years. Mrs. Richardson is one of our most successful poultry raisers, and usually keeps a stock of sixty or eighty hens of mixed breeds. Finds the medium or smaller grades more profitable than the large clumsy ones."

THE Columbus Courier says: "Owing to the three thousand dollars voted last fall, the county commissioners have been enabled to purchase land for a poor farm. They have purchased a farm six miles southeast of Columbus and have rented the farm out for two hundred dollars, cash rent, for the year, the renter taking charge and caring for the poor, and rent of the farm to come out of board in taking care of the poor. This is the first substantial investment made by the county, in the way of public improvements."

THERE will be a meeting of the State board of education in the State normal school building in Emporia, on Thursday and Friday, the 28th and 29th day of June next, for the purpose of examining candidates for State diplomas, State certificates, and certificates of special qualification for institute work. The examination, chiefly written and partly oral, will begin at 8 a. m., and close at 6 p. m. of each day. Full particulars can be obtained by addressing Allen B. Lemmon, State superintendent of public instruction, Topeka, Kansas.

A YOUNG man named Frank Browning living in Cloud county visited the town of Olney Center, one day, recently, in company with a man named Woodruff, at which place they both proceeded to fill up with poor whisky. So completely overcome were they that after being started for home in a wagon by an officer they rolled around in the wagon leaving the horses to take their own course. A gentleman meeting the team there, without a driver, stopped them and endeavored to arouse the sleepers when he discovered that young Browning was cold and stiff in death. The overdose of stimulants caused paralysis of the heart. The poor victim of intemperance was but twenty-four years of age.

OUR farmers are beginning to realize that it pays better to raise well-bred stock than poor common animals. We hear of a number who have purchased fine specimens this spring. The last is from the St. Marys Times, which says: "Abe Giltner attended the sale of the Ashland herd, of Short-horns, bred by John Prunty of Ashland, Illinois. He bought eleven head of the choicest animals, among which is the famous bull Master Muscaton, No. 17706. He has sold to Mr. Martel, the 8th Duke of Ashland, which is a splendid animal, three years old this spring. Also, sold to Thomas Paschal, the 20th Duke of Ashland, a fine red calf six months old. The above animals are all very fine and it is well worth any man's time to go and see them."

A CORRESPONDENT in the Troy Chief thus speaks of an extensive and prosperous Doniphan county farmer: "Joseph Symms sold twenty-four head of cattle in two lots. Sixteen head averaged fourteen hundred and eighty pounds, sold at four sixty; the other lot of eight head sold at three seventy-five, and averaged fourteen hundred. They were Texas and stag cattle. Mr. Symms is one of our best farmers; has energy and go-ahead about him; is bound, in time, to become a wealthy man. He has, in the last year, in spite of hard times, put over one hundred and sixty acres of land in cultivation, built a fine house and barn, and has over two hundred acres in fall wheat. His stock is of the best imported cattle, hogs, etc. His farm comprises four hundred and eighty acres of the best land in the county. It is not every man that will be successful in farming; it is a business, and a farmer has not much time to loaf, and spend his time in town. Work and economy is the watch-word."

THE proof is in the trial. It is reliable, it is handy, it is cheap, and every family should have the White Centaur Liniment.

THE Yellow Centaur Liniment is adapted to the tough muscles, cords and flesh of horses and animals. It has performed more wonderful cures in three years, of Spavin, Strain, Wind-galls, Scratches, Sweeney, and general Lameness, than all other remedies in existence. Read what the great expressman says of it:

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

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

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

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

The best patrons of this Liniment are Farmers and Veterinary Surgeons, who are continually using some Liniment. It heals Galls, Wounds and Poll-evils, removes swellings, and is worth millions of dollars annually to Farmers, Livery-men, Stock-growers, Sheep-raisers, and those having horses or cattle.

What a Farrier cannot do for \$20 the Centaur Liniment will do at a trifling cost.

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

Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co., 48 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER,

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY,

Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods.

No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

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

CENTAUR
LINIMENTS.

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

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

"INDIAN HOME, IREFF. Co., Ind., May 28, 1873. 'I think it my duty to inform you that I have suffered much with swollen feet and chills. A few bottles of Centaur Liniment has done the work for me. I have not been free from these swellings in eight years. Now I am perfectly well. The Liniment ought to be applied warm.' BENJAMIN BROWN."

The proof is in the trial. It is reliable, it is handy, it is cheap, and every family should have the White Centaur Liniment.

THE Yellow Centaur Liniment is adapted to the tough muscles, cords and flesh of horses and animals. It has performed more wonderful cures in three years, of Spavin, Strain, Wind-galls, Scratches, Sweeney, and general Lameness, than all other remedies in existence. Read what the great expressman says of it:

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

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

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

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

The best patrons of this Liniment are Farmers and Veterinary Surgeons, who are continually using some Liniment. It heals Galls, Wounds and Poll-evils, removes swellings, and is worth millions of dollars annually to Farmers, Livery-men, Stock-growers, Sheep-raisers, and those having horses or cattle.

What a Farrier cannot do for \$20 the Centaur Liniment will do at a trifling cost.

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

Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co., 48 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED IN 1866

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GENERAL

GRAIN, STORAGE

—AND—

COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

And Manufacturers' Agents

FOR

Distributing Goods Received in Bulk.

Office and Salesroom,

Opposite Union Depot,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER,

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No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

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

ON WELL IMPROVED FARMS, on five years time, or less, at a lower rate of interest than ever before offered in this State.

J. B. WATKINS & CO., Address them at Lawrence, Kansas, or at St. Louis, Mo., or at Chicago, Ill.

N. B. PARTICULAR.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

THE ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE,

JOBBER IN

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

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

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, opposite the Matteson House.

Chicago, Illinois.

THE QUINCY CORN PLANTER

—IS—

Acknowledged Superior to its Competitors.



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

CRANK MOTION TIP-UP,

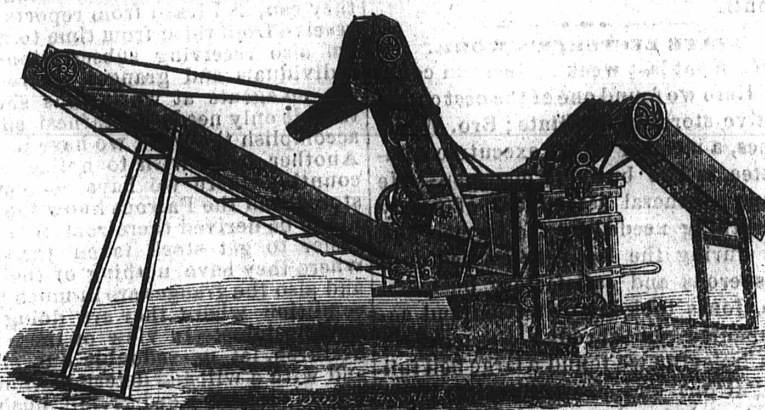
which is acknowledged the best device in use for raising it out of and forcing into the ground at will. Its perfect and accurate drop enables both dropper and driver to see the corn while dropping. Farmers call and see the Quincy before buying. If not for sale in your town write to

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

WILDER & PALM,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

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



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

STAR CORN PLANTERS,

RIDING AND WALKING PLOWS,

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

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

WILDER & PALM,

116 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

A. L. CHARLES,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND AGENT FOR

STEVENS' PATENT EGG CASES,

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Consignments Solicited.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1877.

DON'T NEGLECT THE GRANGE MEETINGS.

At this season of the year we know all our farmers are very busy with spring work. The small grain, if not already sown, must be put in; then comes corn planting, the largest job of all; in fact, a season of almost endless work has opened. Knowing all this, we would urge upon our brother Patrons the necessity of attending the grange meetings regularly. Get together and talk over farm matters; listen to the suggestions of your neighbor who has discovered a new and better way to do this or that part of the spring work on the farm. There are numerous ways to make the few hours occupied in attending the grange meetings profitable. Get one another's opinions concerning which kind of seed is best to plant. Brother A. may wish to purchase a horse to make up another team for plowing, and you may have just the animal he wants. Bro. B. is looking for a certain kind of seed corn, you have it; then Bro. C. may have something that you want and must have immediately to go on with your work. Bring these matters up in the meetings, time and trouble may often be saved by so doing. Don't neglect the grange meetings.

LIVE STOCK.

It was our privilege on Thursday last to attend a sale of live stock which took place at the farm of Messrs. Jewett & Duncan, about three-fourths of a mile distant from the village of Reno, in Leavenworth county. The proprietors of this farm have, during the past ten years, risen to a position of considerable prominence in Northeastern Kansas, as breeders of fine and graded stock. Therefore, on the day set apart by them for the sale, upwards of four hundred of our best farmers and breeders from the counties of Leavenworth, Jefferson, Wyandotte and Douglas, were on the grounds. The stock sold consisted of ninety-seven head of cattle, thirty-seven mules and fourteen horses and colts. Among the horses sold was the famous black Membrino stallion, "Ashland Chief." This fine specimen of horse flesh was purchased by Mr. John Donnelly of Lawrence. Among the cattle our attention was called to a magnificent Short-horn bull and a fine Jersey bull. The bidding was brisk and almost every animal offered brought a fair price.

The farmers and stock-raisers of our State are beginning to realize the fact that well-bred animals, be they horses, cattle, hogs or sheep, are of far greater value on the farm or in the market, than the poor, half-domesticated stock heretofore so common on these Western prairies, and we are happy to say there is being rapidly introduced better breeds which, in a few years, will cover our almost limitless pasture range, and fill the farmers' pockets with profits.

STATE LECTURER'S WORK.

We spent last week in Jackson county. Here we found one of the best co-operative stores in the State; Bro. W. H. Jones, a member of the executive committee, is the business manager. He keeps a general assortment of nearly everything needed by the farmer, and has during the last year carried on a prosperous and satisfactory business. Bro. Jones took his own team and accompanied us through the county. At Circleville we found a large hall full of Patrons and farmers, with their wives and daughters, and all seemed anxious to hear what we had to say about the order of Patrons of Husbandry. Bro. J. McComas is master of the grange at this place, and in our judgment is one of the best masters in the State. His grange has a query box and at every meeting some subject is discussed that is of practical benefit to the members. We found this grange increasing, instead of decreasing in membership. At Whiting we also found a live working grange, Bro. G. T. Watkins, master. Several other excellent granges were introduced to us, but the two mentioned we consider much the best. At Whiting they have one of the Mason & Hamlin best ten stop organs, and Sister Bailey we found to be a first class player. Good music certainly adds very much to the enjoyment of the meetings. There are some in Jackson county who joined the grange expecting that through the efforts of others they would reap large benefits, with-

out doing anything themselves, and because they have not been made speedily rich, they say the order does not amount to anything. But happily for the farmers of Jackson county, there are hundreds in the order there, that appreciated the situation when they became Patrons, and were willing to do everything they could towards working out their own social and financial salvation; these have entered earnestly into the work of co-operation and now, as before stated, have one of the best co-operative stores in the State. Through their efforts they have largely reduced prices of almost everything the farmer buys, and increased the prices of nearly all kinds of produce. Stick to it brother and sister Patrons of Jackson, renew your efforts, and success will finally be your reward. Pay no attention to the drones, for though they may reap large benefits on account of your exertions, and gather where they have not sown, the time is almost here when you will realize larger benefits, in which the drones will not be able to participate.

We are pleased to notice, in the late dispatches from Washington, that the supreme court in the centennial appropriation case has decided that the \$1,500,000 appropriated by the government to complete buildings, etc., for centennial exposition, shall be returned before any dividends are paid to the stockholders. We believe the exposition, participated in as it was by nearly every nation of the earth, will result in good to the United States of far greater value than the amount it cost to arrange for it. Already many of our manufacturers are doing a large foreign business on account of it. But this is no reason why the money appropriated by the government shall not be returned according to agreement.

We are in receipt of an anonymous communication from Rock Creek Grange, Pottawatomie county. Who wrote it?

STATE CO-OPERATION.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I wish to say for the encouragement of the Patrons that the work of raising the stock is moving forward, though rather more slowly than we like, but then you know large bodies move slow, also that those who are very hopeful and enthusiastic are apt to get impatient at the slow pace of the people who we think ought to be more wide-awake to their own interests. But we must bear in mind the fact, that a great many of the Patrons know very little about the business enterprises of the order, and of course cannot be expected to invest their mite in anything they are ignorant of.

Faith comes by hearing, and how shall they hear unless some one talks, and how shall they talk, unless they are sent for that purpose; and you know, Mr. Editor, that only a small part of those who were sent have done anything, so it follows as a matter of course that if ten have to do the work of forty it will take proportionately that much more time, and I wish to say here that some of our agents have done nobly, and are still doing what they can, as I learn from reports that I receive from them from time to time. I am also receiving subscriptions from individuals and granges where there are no agents at work, thus showing that it only needs an earnest effort to accomplish the work we have in hand. Another fact I wish to notice is, that counties where we have co-operative stores, and the Patrons know the benefits to be derived therefrom, it is much easier to get stock taken than it is where they have nothing of the kind, and also the granges are in much better condition where they are doing their own business. In view of these facts, brethren, let us redouble our efforts, and with a will and determination that knows no such word as fail, push this work to a successful termination.

Fraternally, M. C. MOWRY.
LAWRENCE, April 10, 1877.

STATE AGENCY.

BRO. STEVENS:—It is with feelings of pride and gratification that I hand you the Quarterly Report of the Johnson County Co-operative Association, headquarters Olathe; agent, H. C. Livermore.

Amount of stock on hand.....\$1,778.91
Cash on hand.....527.40
Bills receivable in excess bills payable 177.25

Total paid up stock.....\$2,483.56
Net profit.....2,116.98

Net profit.....\$ 366.98

MONTHLY SALES.

January.....\$3,038.08

February.....3,350.61

March.....4,522.49

Total sales for the quarter.....\$11,911.18

Now, Bro. S., it does seem to me that there can be no good reason why one such agent as Bro. Livermore cannot be found in every county in our State. Some will say it requires more than one agent. True, it does. But I think

a great deal depends upon the person selected to fill this important position. It should be a person that has the ability to perform the duties of the position; that will keep accurate account of all transactions, make frequent reports of his affairs to the proper officers, which would help build up the great lack in all our undertakings, viz., confidence. Get this well seated, and no difficulty, want of cash, or anything else will be wanting. I am one who will not believe that there is a county in our State that has two hundred Patrons, that could not raise eight or nine hundred dollars to start a store with (this was the original amount of capital the Olathe store began with). This amount sent to me will get a full line of groceries, and as fast as sales are made, keep sending me the money, and replenishing the stock, as it is gradually and surely adding daily a little more to the stock. The class of brothers who are always crying failure, and the like, will soon see the rising sun, and want some of its warmth and comfort; will open wide the doors of their locked up understandings and treasures, and take a few shares in your enterprises, besides lending a good word now and then, instead of throwing cold water, and making predictions of failures, etc. Reports like the above surely must convince all of the doubters that there certainly is one successful store run by Patrons. And for the information of this class say, if required, we can furnish reports of a dozen successful ones in our State, and nearly all doing their business through this agency.

We are of the opinion that when the State Co-operative Association is well under way, our little store will multiply very rapidly, and bring within the reach of all its benefits. Wishing you all the success your untiring energies deserve, in the upbuilding of our State association, and the good of the order generally, I am as ever, yours,
A. T. STEWART, State Agent.
KANSAS CITY, April 6, 1877.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE secretary of the interior has recommended Jno. W. Green of Iowa, and John F. McKenna, of Dakota, for appointment by the president as register and receiver respectively of the newly established land office at Sheridan, in the Black Hills country.

THE latest sensation in the San Juan region is a specimen of ore from Plutarch lead, near Lake City, containing black sulphurets of gray copper and brittle silver, and which assays the enormous sum of twelve hundred ounces of silver to the ton. A one-fourth interest in the mine has just been sold for twelve thousand dollars.

VERY extensive frauds in the manufacture of tobacco in North Carolina have recently been discovered. Some thirty manufacturers in the county of Surry, charged with participation in these fraudulent transactions, have been indicted. The frauds discovered are estimated by revenue agents to exceed one-third of the total amount of internal revenue taxes collected in that State.

THE settlement between the heirs of Cornelius Vanderbilt has again been brought to a stand still on account of the differences between Wm. H. and Cornelius J. Vanderbilt. All the heirs with the exception of Cornelius, had agreed to accept one million dollars, and Wm. H. had agreed to settlement on that basis, but Cornelius had made a claim of two million dollars, and his sister, Mrs. Lafitte, refused to make any settlement until Cornelius J. was satisfied. Meanwhile the will will be admitted to probate.

A New York dispatch says: "During January, February and March sixty-four persons were reported missing in this city, and forty-four in Brooklyn, making a total in the two cities of one hundred and eight. Of this number thirty-four were found through the agency of officers and detectives, thirty returned to their homes and gave explanation of their absence, one, A. Oakley Hall, has reappeared in England, eleven were found dead, having committed suicide or have been murdered, and thirty are still missing."

BANK robberies are getting quite frequent of late. Here is another as reported by a New York dispatch of Monday. The dispatch says: "Early yesterday morning burglars entered the unoccupied basement under the Sixth National Bank, No. 1,202, Broadway, and cutting a hole through the floor, were soon at work on the small safe, and speedily pried off the door with wedges and jimmies. There were \$5,000 in the safe when the bank closed on Saturday night, and half of this amount was taken. The bank officers say five or more men must have been engaged in the job, or else they made two trips with their booty, as \$2,500 in silver would make a load for five men, even though they were not endeavoring to secure it."

A LATE dispatch from St. Louis, brings the sad intelligence that at 1:30 o'clock, on yesterday morning, the Southern hotel in that city was discovered to be on fire. The flames must have spread with wonderful rapidity, for although every effort was made to rescue occupants of the upper stories of the building, it is estimated that fifty persons perished in the flames. The Southern hotel was located on the corner of Walnut and 4th streets. It was the finest hotel in St. Louis, and one of the finest in the West. Full particulars of the terrible calamity up to this writing have not been received.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT is enjoying his liberty from official responsibility by renewing old acquaintances at St. Louis and in Illinois preparatory to his departure for Europe. A Chicago Tribune special of the 9th inst. from Galena, Ill., says: "Gen. and Mrs. Grant this evening received a few friends at the elegant residence of Capt. Augustus Etey. About nine o'clock Schermer's band serenaded them, playing 'Hail to the Chief,' and in answer to the calls from a large number of citizens, the ex-president being presented by the only surviving member of his staff during the war, Col. W. R. Rowley, he said:

"FELLOW CITIZENS OF GALENA:—I am obliged to you for this serenade and manifestation of esteem. All I have to remark is that it affords me gratification to make periodical visits to this city and to come back to you again after sixteen years of official life, like yourselves, one of the sovereigns of this great republic. Good night."

ADVISES from Matamoros state that the Mexican war steamer Libertad arrived at the mouth of the Rio Grande, with Gen. Basilio Garcia, commissioned by the supreme government to take Gen. Cortina to the city of Mexico. Gen. Cavalas, who commands this city and who is governor of the State of Tamaulipas, has not yet determined to surrender Cortina to the general government, as he is held under sentence of death under the State laws. Considerable excitement has been created by the demand of the general government for the delivery of Cortina, and it is believed that if Gen. Cavalas refuses to surrender him it will cause a conflict between the State and federal authorities. The Libertad brings news from the city of Mexico to the 29th ult. The day previous Gen. Ausenly was arrested in the railroad cars between the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz, with important documents relating to a conspiracy in favor of the restoration of Lesado Delajadas as president; in consequence of which Senator Villada, Gen. Turo, Gen. Nigley Horandiz, together with several prominent persons, were arrested and imprisoned in the castle of San Juan de Ulloa. The Cairo Del Norte of this city, to-day, relying on the news brought by the Libertad, says that the reaction against Diaz has set in earnest and that the whole country will soon be involved in another revolution.

THE dispatches from Columbia, S. C., give intelligence that at noon on the 10th inst., in accordance with the decision of President Hayes, the United States troops occupying the State house were formed in line and marched out. Gov. Chamberlain, recognizing the president's action concerning the State affairs of South Carolina, has issued an address to the voters of his State, retiring from the contest for the governorship. In the address, he says: "I find myself unable longer to maintain my official rights with any prospects of final success, and I hereby announce to you that I am unwilling to prolong a struggle which can only bring further suffering upon those engaged."

I now announce to you and to the people of the State, that I shall no longer actively assert my rights to the office of governor of South Carolina. The motive and the purposes of the president in his policy which compels me to pursue my present course are unquestionably honorable and patriotic. I devoutly pray that events may vindicate the wisdom of his action, and that peace, justice, freedom and prosperity may hereafter be the portion of every citizen of South Carolina."

The State officers under Chamberlain, on the 10th inst., submitted the following:

To His Excellency, D. H. Chamberlain, Governor of South Carolina:

DEAR SIR:—Recurring to the views sincerely expressed by us during the personal conferences which we had the honor to hold with you yesterday, in regard to the political complications which have grown out of the late canvass in this State, we beg leave to apprise you of the conclusion we have reached after mature deliberation, and the gravest reflection which we have been able to bestow upon the subject. Whilst we are no less inspired with admiration for the dignified and resolute manner in which you maintained your claim to the gubernatorial chair by virtue of the election held in November last, then we are solemnly impressed with the validity of your title to office, we are unanimously in the belief that to prolong the contest, in the absence of that moral aid to which we feel ourselves and our party justly entitled at the hands of the national administration, installed in a large measure through the same agencies which are now held insufficient for your maintenance, would be to incur the responsibility of keeping alive partisan prejudices which are in the highest degree detrimental to the interests of the people of the State, and perhaps of precipitating a physical conflict that could have but one result to our defenceless constituency. We cannot afford to contribute, however indirectly, to such a catastrophe, even in the advocacy of what we know to be our rights. We are agreed, therefore, in counseling you to discontinue the struggle for the occupancy of the gubernatorial chair, convinced as we are that, in view of the disastrous odds to which its maintenance has been subjected by the action of the national administration, your retirement will involve no sur-

render of principles, nor its motive misapprehended by the great body of that political party to which, in common with ourselves, you are attached, and whose success in the past in this State has been ennobled by your intelligent and unselfish service.

[Signed] ROBT B. ELLIOTT,
Attorney-General.
THOS. C. DUNN,
Comptroller-General.
T. L. CARDOZA,
State Treasurer.
JAMES KENNEDY,
Adj't and Inspector.
H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

The following correspondence has been made public:

To Hon. D. H. Chamberlain:

SIR:—Having learned that you now propose to turn over to me the executive chamber, with the records and papers belonging to the executive office now in your possession, I beg to inform you that I will send the proper officer to receive the same at any hour you may indicate as the most convenient to yourself. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON, Governor.

To Hon. Wade Hampton:

SIR:—Replying to your note of this date, I have to say that my private secretary will meet such officer as you may designate, at 12 meridian to-morrow, at the executive chamber, for the purpose indicated in your note. Very respectfully, D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor South Carolina.

PRUDENTLY break up your cold by the timely use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old remedy for sore lungs and throats, and a certain curative for coughs.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets.	
St. Louis, April 11, 1877.	
Flour—fall, superfine.....	\$5.50 @ 5.75
extra.....	6.50 @ 7.00
XX.....	6.80 @ 7.75
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	1.82 @ 1.83
No. 3.....	1.58 @ 1.60
No. 4 red.....	1.58 @ 1.64
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	41 @ 42
Oats—No. 2 mixed.....	36 @ 36 1/2
Barley—No. 2 choice.....	40 @ 45
Rye—No. 2.....	72 @ 72 1/2
Pork.....	14.40 @ 14.50
Bacon.....	8 @ 8
Lard.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Butter—creamery.....	30 @ 35
dairy.....	22 @ 25
poorer qualities.....	10 @ 12
Eggs.....	10 @ 12
CHICAGO, April 11, 1877.	
Flour.....	4.50 @ 7.50
Wheat—No. 2 spring.....	1.35 @ 1.34
No. 3.....	1.24 @ 1.26
Corn.....	40 @ 40 1/2
Oats.....	32 1/2 @ 34
Pork.....	14.00 @ 14.07 1/2
Bulk Meats.....	8 @ 7 1/2
Lard.....	9 1/2 @ 9.32
Butter—dairy packed.....	2.85 @ 2.75
Eggs.....	10 @ 12
KANSAS CITY, April 11, 1877.	
Wheat—No. 2, fall.....	1.47 @ 1.49
Wheat—No. 3, red fall.....	1.43 @ 1.44
No. 4, fall.....	1.33 @ 1.44
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	32 1/2 @ 32 1/2
Oats.....	30 @ 30 1/2
Rye—No. 2.....	62 @ 58

Live Stock Markets.

St. Louis, April 11, 1877.	
Cattle—Primes to choice.....	\$4.75 @ 5.50
Poorer grades.....	3.25 @ 4.00
Hogs.....	5.10 @ 5.65
CHICAGO, April 11, 1877.	
Cattle—Good steers.....	4.40 @ 5.50
Hogs—Packers.....	4.50 @ 5.25
KANSAS CITY, April 11, 1877.	
Cattle—Native shippers.....	4.40 @ 5.00
Native feeders.....	3.50 @ 4.00
Native stockers.....	3.25 @ 3.50
Native cows.....	2.85 @ 3.75
Texas steers.....	3.40 @ 4.25
Hogs—Packers.....	4.40 @ 4.50
Stockers.....	3.75 @ 4.25

Wheat has risen about ten cents, the past week; in Kansas City, about twelve cents. The foreign demand continues good, and the threatening attitude of the belligerent nations in Europe, together with the unfavorable prospects for the coming crop in some parts of the United States, has produced an excited market in the large cities. Dealers differ in opinion as to the duration of present prices, and betting is brisk on the prices for May.

Corn has risen a little in sympathy with the rise in wheat. The market in Baltimore is reported active and excited; price 57c. Baltimore is making an effort to compete with New York in the shipment of corn to Liverpool.

Other grain, flour and gold have been tending upward, probably the effect of the rise in gold.

The war between the great trunk lines to the East has been short. A treaty has been signed by Vanderbilt, Jewett, Scott and Garrett, representing the New York Central, Erie, Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio roads, by which it is agreed that freight going East shall be three cents less, per hundred pounds, to Baltimore than New York, and two cents less to Philadelphia than New York. On freight coming West the rates will be from three to eight cents less from Baltimore than New York, owing to the quality of freight. By this arrangement it will cost \$100 less to ship a carload of corn from Chicago or St. Louis to Baltimore than to New York.

The Kansas City Times, of Wednesday, says that the cattle market there has ruled strong and in sellers' favor during the past week, and excellent prices have been obtained on all grades of cattle. Tuesday's advices showed that the market was beginning to clog in the East, which had a depressing effect at Kansas City, but this will only be temporary.

A St. Louis paper of Tuesday says: "Notwithstanding the rain, buyers of cattle were out in force, and took all on the market, some sixty-five car-loads. We can truly say that fully one hundred car-loads could have been sold."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1877.

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

City and Vicinity.

NOBLE L. PRENTISS will deliver his pleasing lecture, "Pike of Pike's Peak," at Liberty hall, to-night.

MRS. GARDNER extends a cordial invitation to all the ladies to visit her store on Friday, and witness the elegant display of new spring styles that she will make on that day.

JUDGE NORTON performed the ceremony yesterday afternoon, that made Mr. Joseph E. White and Miss Emma B. Whitehead man and wife. The contracting parties are both of Douglas county.

THE Chetopa Advance of the 5th says: "Hon. John Speer, recently of the Lawrence Tribune, the veteran editor of Kansas, gave us a call on Tuesday evening last. He was on his way to Texas on business, and was accompanied by his son Hardin."

THE great Sunday School Institute opens at the Congregational church to-day. Dr. J. H. Vincent, of New York, the Sunday school man of our country, will lecture to-morrow night at this church. A large number of visitors from various parts of the State are expected.

THE following is a list of patents issued to inventors in Kansas for the week ending April 10, 1877, and each dated March 27, 1877. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C.: C. Hopkins and J. Johnson, window shutters, Topeka; T. Rankin, ice machine, Lyndon.

THERE is no better place in the country for boating than on the raging Kaw, above the dam. Quite a number of pleasure boats have been launched this season, and more are heard from. This summer the sweet tones of "moonlight on the lake," will be wafted over the waters, to charm the listener. Selah!

THE fencing of the university grounds will be completed about the 1st of May. And now that this protection will be made, the next important improvement that suggests itself is to adorn the grounds. Mr. P. D. Ridenour takes the lead and has offered to set out twenty-five shade trees; then comes the County Horticultural Society, which is pledged to plant a large number of trees; to keep the ball rolling, our county officers collectively have agreed to furnish one hundred trees. Next.

MANY fine horses and cattle were in the city last Saturday to show at the breeders' fair, but owing to heavy rains the Kaw Valley Fair Association postponed the exhibition until next Saturday, the 14th.

This feature of the work of the Kaw Valley Fair Association is one of great benefit to the farmers and horse fanciers of this section, as it affords an opportunity to see at one time and place the various animals kept for breeding purposes and compare their relative merits. Every farmer should be present. A large number of horses and cattle will be present.

Personal.

J. A. BLISS and Mrs. J. G. Haskell left on Tuesday for Massachusetts.

MRS. FLORA BYERS, of St. Louis, daughter of our former citizen, Mr. M. Shaw, is visiting with friends and relatives in Lawrence.

MR. J. T. STEVENS, of this paper, went to Emporia on Monday to attend a meeting of the executive committee of the Kansas State Grange.

CROMWELL TUCKER and W. L. Cooper, formerly of this city but now residents of the town at the mouth of the raging Kaw, spent last Sabbath in social converse with old friends in the historic city.

From Stranger.

The closing exercises of Stranger school were held on Friday evening. A large and appreciative audience were in attendance. Music, recitations, dialogues, etc., together with the address of Prof. Adams, the teacher, awarding premiums to Fanny Paxton, Mary Tudhope, Maggie Brunk, Rena Kreighen, Maggie Gluripse, Geo. Whetzel, Johnnie Fry and Eddy Ford which showed a high order of excellence attained, constituted the entertainment. Special credit is due to Miss Lillie Burdick for the fine music she rendered at the organ, also to Mr. Frank Burdick's solo, "The Last Appeal," and the Misses Tudhope, Stanton and others.

The farewell address, by Miss Fanny Paxton, brought tears to the eyes of all present. The people of Stranger know how to appreciate a good teacher, consequently they have contracted with the professor for another term.

A TEMPERANCE mass meeting, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance in this city, was held at Plymouth Congregational church, on Monday night. This organization have set about to do some good work in Lawrence, and to get their object before the public, they labored hard to make the meeting on Monday night a success. It was a success, for the church was crowded, and the speakers, Reverends Cordley, Spring and Phillips, earnestly and impressively addressed the large audience, holding up the Omnipotent arm as the only power sufficient to battle successfully with intemperance. No laws that man can make will banish the curse from our land. The struggle may be unending, yet it is the duty of humanity to continually battle against this terrible foe that is desolating homes, bringing

poverty and wretchedness upon the innocent, and casting into an untimely and dishonorable grave, sixty thousand human beings annually. Prof. Bartlett opened the exercises with a grand voluntary on the organ. Miss Nell rendered, in her usual manner, a beautiful solo, entitled, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

The Grasshopper Law.

Two laws were enacted by our Legislature last winter upon the subject of grasshoppers. One appears to vest the power in the boards of county commissioners, the other in the township trustees. The executive officers are the road overseers under both laws. The first named act provides:

SECTION 5. The board of county commissioners of each county shall notify the road overseers of said county of the time fixed upon by the joint meeting for the driving and burning, or destroying by other means, of the grasshoppers in the district; said notice to be given to said overseers as soon as practicable after the same shall have been determined by the joint meeting.

SEC. 6. Said road overseer shall immediately notify the residents of his road district of the time designated and the manner of procedure, in order to carry out the provisions of this act. He shall also specify what tools or implements will be required of each resident in performing the labor required of him; and such notice may be enforced the same as in the acts authorizing road overseers to warn the residents to perform road labor; and a refusal shall subject such persons refusing to the same penalties as are provided by law in such cases.

SEC. 7. The road overseers shall direct the manner of performing the labor, and have the supervision of the same, and shall keep a list of the names of those who shall perform labor, and shall certify the number of days' work performed by each, and shall place such certified list in the possession of the board of county commissioners of the county.

The other act is as follows:

SECTION 1. That the township trustees of the different townships and the mayors of cities which are not included in any township of any county within this State are hereby authorized and it is made their duty when so requested in writing by fifteen of the legal voters of the township or city, to issue orders to the road overseers of the different road districts within their respective townships or cities, to warn out all able bodied males between the ages of twelve and fifty years, within their respective districts, for the purpose of destroying locusts or migratory insects.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of road overseers immediately after receiving said orders to proceed at once to warn out all persons liable under section one of this act, giving notice of the time and place of meeting, and the tools to be used, and the kind of work expected to be performed, and all work shall be done and performed under the direction of the road overseers.

SEC. 3. Any persons over eighteen years of age warned out as is provided in this act, may pay the road overseer the sum of one dollar per day for the time so warned out, and in case any person shall fail to perform labor under this act or paying the sum of one dollar when so warned out, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be fined the sum of three dollars for each day so failing or refusing, and the moneys so collected shall be expended by the road overseer in the destruction of grasshoppers in their respective road districts.

SEC. 4. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, the road overseer is authorized to enter upon the premises of any person lying within the township where such order of the township trustee is in force, with a sufficient number of hands and teams to perform such labor as he may deem necessary for the public good.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the State board of agriculture, immediately after the passage of this act, to compile in circular form, all information relating to the manner and means heretofore used for the extermination of grasshoppers, and send at least ten copies of the same to each township trustee in the State.

The Fish Law.

The following bill for the protection of the fish in our streams, passed both House and Senate at the last session:

SECTION 1. A commission of fisheries of the State of Kansas is hereby established, as hereafter provided for in section 3 of this act.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the commissioner to examine the various rivers, lakes and streams of the State of Kansas, with a view of ascertaining whether they can be rendered more productive of fish, and what means are desirable to effect this object, either in restoring the productions of fish in them, or in protecting or propagating the fish that at present frequent them, and to stock the same with fish as means for that purpose may be supplied by the United States fish commissioners, and by the societies and individuals interested in the propagation of fish or otherwise; and shall report the result of his labors, and any recommendations he may offer, annually to the governor of the State.

SEC. 3. The governor shall have power to appoint a commissioner, to hold office for two years, who shall receive three dollars per day and ten cents per mile for actual time and distance traveled: Provided, That the amount actually paid shall be charged as mileage on railroads, and that not more than fifty days in each year shall be devoted in carrying this act into effect.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person or company to obstruct any of the streams in the State of Kansas, by building a dam, or otherwise, without constructing a "fish way."

SEC. 5. Any person or company owning or operating a dam on any of the streams of the State of Kansas, shall, within one year after the passage of this act, construct a fish-way that will permit all kinds of fish to pass up the stream.

SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person to fish with a sein, net or otherwise, within eighty rods of any fish-way, or from any private fish preserve, pond or stream, owned and used for the propagation of fish, without the owners consent.

SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful for any person to catch with a sein or net any of the fish in the waters of the State of Kansas during the months of April, May and June in each year.

SEC. 8. Any person or company violating any of the sections of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined for violating section four or five of this act, not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars; and for violating sections seven or eight of this act shall be fined not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, and shall stand committed until such fine is paid.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the fish commissioner to see that the provisions of this act are enforced, and for this purpose shall have power to call to his assistance the country attorney of any county in which the provisions of this act are violated, to manage and prosecute the case.

SEC. 10. Five hundred dollars for the year 1877, and five hundred dollars for the year

1878, or as much of it as is necessary, are hereby appropriated out of any funds not otherwise appropriated, to carry this act into effect. Said commissioner shall procure the ova of such fish and from such places as the government may direct, and take charge of the establishment for hatching the same, which shall be located in any suitable place that may be offered to the State free of charge, and report to the governor annually upon the practical results and success of the enterprise. The salary of said superintendent shall not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars per annum, after taking charge of said establishment.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Daily Commonwealth.

Encouragement for the Feeble.

Debility, whether it be inherent, or caused by overtaxed strength, or protracted illness, has a most depressing influence upon the mind, breeding an abject melancholy nearly akin to despair, and enervating the abandonment of cherished projects and high hopes. Happily, the enfeebled system, even in extreme cases, is susceptible of invigoration. It is proved by incontrovertible evidence that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an unfailing strengthener of the weak, and that in addition to vitalizing the physical organization, it establishes regularity among those organs upon whose efficient discharge of the duties imposed on them by nature, continued vigor and health depend. Thousands of instances might be cited and shown the regenerating influence of this health-giving agent in cases of debility, liver disease, dyspepsia, nervous ailments, constipation, intermittent fever, urinary and uterine troubles, gout and rheumatism, and other maladies.

HATS for 25 cents at Miss Oliver's.

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

TRUNKS for 99 cents at the 99 cent store.

LADIES, see Miss Oliver's 50 cent corsets.

REPAIRING and cleaning done at Hope's—making old clothes look like new.

SEE the bargains in millinery at Miss Oliver's.

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

SPLENDID umbrellas for 99 cents at the 99 cent store.

TWENTY thousand pounds of strictly pure white lead; twenty barrels linseed oil; fifteen barrels Paris white, all of which will be sold to farmers and crangers at a small profit above cost, at Leis & Bros.' drug house.

LADIES' and gents' traveling bags and baskets for 99 cents at the 99 cent store.

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

One beautiful 5 bottle castor for 99 cents at the 99 cent store.

To Exchange.
A FARM of three hundred and twenty acres in Arkansas county, Ark., seventy acres of which is covered with fine timber. A living stream of water runs through the farm. This is one of the most desirable farms in Arkansas. The owner will exchange it for an improved farm of like value within five miles of Lawrence, Kansas. Inquire at the SPIRIT office.

BEAUTIFUL parlor lamps for 99 cents at the 99 cent store.

Stray Notice.

Strayed from the farm of H. T. Davis, on March 18th, two and a half miles west of Lawrence, a light bay filly, three years old; about fourteen hands high; dark main and tail; one white hind foot; a few white hairs in forehead. Any one giving information of said colt will be liberally rewarded. H. T. DAVIS.

LADIES, if you want bargains in hats and bonnets go to Miss Oliver's.

For sale.

ONE dark bay stallion, five years old this spring, fifteen hands high, sound in every particular. Sired by General Mitchell, dam of Canadian stock. Call and examine the horse at my farm, at the Hutchinson bridge, Wakarusa, or address, JACOB CHROWEL, 12-4t.

The largest and best assortment of millinery in the West is on exhibition at Miss Oliver's. No trouble to show goods. Don't fail to see goods and prices.

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

You will save 50 per cent. by visiting the 99 cent store the first place in Lawrence. Anything from five cent doll to a \$25 hat can be found there.

Merchant Tailor.

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

In the Sweet By-and-By

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

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS.

ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

SIGN OF THE CAMEL,
WEST SIDE, 117 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

THE BURT SHOE STORE!

—SELLS—
LADIES' AND GENTS' FINE WEAR,
SUBSTANTIAL

KIP AND CALF GOODS.

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

Farmers' Wear a Specialty.

Price our goods before buying elsewhere.

E. PARKER.

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

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

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

Are You Going to Paint?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Great Meteor.

This wonderful traveler first made his appearance at a point west of the Missouri river December 21st, 1876, and the fact will pass into history that the route selected for his eastward journey was directly over the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. and connections, being visible from all points on its line, thus showing conclusively that the Old Reliable H. & St. Jo. route East is the first choice of all heavenly as well as earthly bodies. We are told that signs and wonders shall appear, &c. So, when people traveling East choose the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Jo. route, the sign is they will have a pleasant and safe journey, with no vexatious delays or hindrances. Through Day Coaches and Pullman Sleeping Cars are run between Kansas City and Chicago, without change. Also through coaches from Kansas City to Toledo, and Pullman Sleeping Cars from Atchison and St. Jo. to Cleveland, Ohio, without change. Also close connections via Quincy for Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Louisville.

T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T. A.,
Hannibal, Mo.
G. N. CLAYTON, Western Pass. Agt.,
Kansas City, Mo.

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

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No. 52 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas.

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

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

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

EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$8,000 in 35 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per cent. the result would be \$16,000 in 35 years 4 months, 16 days; or at 10 per cent. \$32,000 in 35 years, 6 months, 5 days; at 12 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$1,000,000 in 69 years and 7 months, or during the lifetime of many a young man now 21 years of age. \$100 would of course increase to \$100,000 in the same time.

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SEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

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

MARRIAGE GUIDE

A Physiological View of Marriage for the Married and those contemplating Marriage, on its duties and qualifications, the Myriades of Reproduction, the sacred intimacies of Youth and Manhood, and the Physical System of Woman. An illustrated book of 250 pages which should be kept under lock and key. The original and best Marriage Guide. Beware of imitations. Sent under seal for 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE on all diseases of a Private Nature in both sexes, the abuses and disorders of the sexual system, and the means of cure; 140 pages with engravings, and under seal for 25 cts.

MEDICAL ADVICE on Seminal Weakness, Lost Energy, Skin, Blood and Chronic Diseases, Catarrh, Cancer, &c., 40 page pamphlet, free for stamp.

All the above Diseases successfully treated at this celebrated Dispensary, established 1857. Address, Dr. BUTTS' DISPENSARY, No. 12 North 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

G. H. MURDOCK,
WATCHMAKER—AND—
ENGRAVER,
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Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

BIG
EST Milton Gold Jewelry Combination of elegant watch chain, ladies' set and gold brooch, set and gold earrings, pair elegant gold chain silver buttons, set silver studs, collar buttons, heavy plain wedding ring, and gold watch band. The second pin. The above 5 articles, post-paid, for 50 cents, have been sold for \$1.00. Be quick, stock must be sold. Address, J. B. STODOLSKY, 27 Bond Street, New York.

Horticultural Department.

Coal-Tar Smoke for Fruit Trees.

A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* thus writes concerning the efficacy of coal-tar smoke in preventing insects from destroying fruit:

After giving my experience in keeping the curculio from destroying the plum, by smoking the trees with coal-tar, it would perhaps appear to some that plum growing would be easy and successful, but there is a more uncontrollable enemy than the curculio, that is, the plum rot. As soon as we can discern the true nature and cause of the rot in plums, we shall doubtless find a remedy to prevent it. If it is a fungus, we shall, I fear, hardly get rid of it. Whatever it is, it is certainly the greatest drawback to plum growing of all other obstacles.

On all the trees treated with coal-tar smoke, I saw not one mark of curculio sting, yet I saved but few plums from rot. I have one hundred trees, one-half in bearing, and from the appearance of the immense loads they carried, I am satisfied I might have had forty bushels of plums could I have saved them from rot; as it was, I had scarcely one-tenth of that crop. No varieties proved entirely exempt from rot except the Green Gage, German Prune, Wild Goose, and Miner. These I have had in bearing for four years and their fruit has always escaped rot. My soil is a very friable loam, with a porous clay subsoil; does not retain water, was originally covered with hazel and underbrush, rich and easily tilled. My trees are all healthy and grow rapidly. Have lost but few from any cause; not more than are ordinarily lost out of the same number in an apple orchard. On account of the rot, it seems to me that planters had better confine themselves to such varieties as the Green Gage, German Prune, and the Wild Goose, and then smoke the curculio out, and plenty of plums will be the result.

The scent of the coal-tar is not perceptible in the fruit, and does not in the least injure it. The smoking is not necessarily continued up to the time of ripening, as the season of curculio depredations ends some time before the ripening of the fruit, and all scent that may have been communicated to the fruit by the smoking, is dispelled long before ripening.

I am well satisfied that this practice of smoking will prevent insects of all kinds from puncturing or injuring any and all varieties of fruit. During last summer while engaged especially in smoking my plum trees, I also carried the smoke into half a dozen apple trees, and with no particular care to smoking the entire trees, and found, when gathering, that scarcely an apple was punctured by canker worms.

Horticulture in Colorado.

The *Prairie Farmer* makes the following extracts from an article which recently appeared in the Greeley, Colorado, *Tribune*, concerning the status of fruit and timber trees in that State:

The great variety of forest trees which grow in the States without any trouble, many of them as spontaneously as weeds, can here scarcely be made to live when brought hither with the greatest care and cultivated with the utmost skill. Thousands upon thousands of evergreens and larches have been set in this town and vicinity; and now we know of one larch that is alive, and which grows perhaps an inch in a year, and there are not more than a dozen evergreens. Perhaps twenty barrels of black walnut, butternut and hickory nuts have been sown, and there can be found a few black walnut trees two and three feet high, which during some winters freeze to the ground. Chestnuts live about as well as bananas would. Of the vast number of apple trees obtained the first year, it is doubtful whether twenty are alive, and pears, cherries and plums have gone the same way. Peach trees, wonderful to state, are more hardy than almost anything else, certainly more so than oak or hickory, and though the wood winter kills badly, the roots are vigorous and abundance of new shoots come forth in spring.

The hardiest sorts of apples usually iron-clad elsewhere, have been carefully nursed and watched, and they have grown into nice trees, but the fierce cold winds or other causes have struck them to the heart, and if not dead they are certainly less promising than they were two or three years ago.

In grapes the outlook is reported more favorable, but not at all consolatory. In relation to grasshoppers in connection with vines, it says, it "seems to be that what we can save from the winter, and we can do a good deal in this way, the grasshoppers seize; they eat out buds and blossoms, cut off leaves, even gnaw bark, and do disgusting work." Cottonwood, box-elder, and perhaps soft maples are reported "to make a grand show of foliage in summer,—in fact, better than in many places in the States."

Eat Apples and Pears.

It is many years since, that the father of a large family told us that he saved nearly all his former doctor's bills by keeping a barrel of apples within reach of everybody in the house, so that they could at any time help themselves to an apple if they desired it.

Pears are equally good, but as they only last a short season, not being so well fitted for preservation, the main

reliance must be placed on apples, which besides being nutritious to some extent, are a most beneficial stimulant to the secretory organs, far superior to vinegar bitters, sarsaparilla, buchu, or any cathartic. We hope some day to see the "apple cure" introduced, and have no doubt that it may be as beneficial as the celebrated "grape cure" in Germany.

A writer in a contemporary states, that after being troubled with heartburn, wakefulness, indigestion, etc., he adopted the practice of eating apples with each meal. It cured him entirely, and his weight increased in two months from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and sixty pounds, and he felt stronger in proportion.

It is a fact that people in general do not fully realize the blessings provided by bountiful Nature in providing fruit, and in giving to man the appetite for it and the relish of enjoying it. Unfortunately, many men pervert this natural appetite by the unnatural use of tobacco and alcohol; and when the latter stimulants are indulged in, the blunted organs do not find much relief in fruit. Drinkers of alcohol are not fruit eaters, and vice versa, fruit eaters are not easily seduced into the vices of indulging in the use of tobacco or alcohol. So says an exchange. We know it is more than true—are constantly receiving evidence to this effect. In these days of cheap apples, let them be eaten by all who love and can digest them.—*Herald of Health.*

Bursting of Bark.

It is not uncommon in the spring to find free growing young nursery trees seriously injured by a splitting and separating of the bark near the ground. The slit will be two to four inches long, and the bark is often loosened to the extent of the circumference. As the lips of loosened bark dry, they gape open more and more, leaving the surface of the wood beneath fully exposed to dry wind, wet and decay. This injury is usually, but mistakenly spoken of as a "sun scald"—an effect of hot sunshine suddenly thawing a frozen stem. But it is often seen in the north and east as well as on the south and east sides of the stem. It is evidently caused by the expansion of the watery sap of the cambium, on being converted into ice. It is never seen on trees from which the leaves have nearly all fallen, and this is because the leaves do not fall until the flow of sap has subsided, and the new wood begins to harden and dry to the condition of the winter sap.

Although we do not often see the hurt until it becomes very obvious in the spring, by gaping open, it takes place only in the fall, at the time of the first keen frosts, and as already said, only late growers, which retain their leaves late, are liable to it. The apple (of such sorts) shows it most frequently, probably because the bark is not very tough or elastic. The cherry is often a severe sufferer. If the damage occurs as early as in October, we often find in the spring that it has been repaired by a natural exudation of prepared sap, so that the exposed wood has been sealed over by a very thin brown film of cambium tissue, which, although not finished smooth and varnished like the completed bark, yet answers its purpose of protection to the wood against losing moisture from within, or receiving too much moisture from without. It is like the thin and scarcely perceptible film which oozes from wounds made by pruning in September, or early in October, and which prevents the face of the cut from cracking in fissures, such as are seen on wounds made by winter pruning if left long unprotected by a waterproof coating. All that is necessary to save trees affected by the splitting and separating of the bark is to look for the cases in November, tie the bark down, and cover with earth, or with a strip of wax, like a wound made in grafting.—*Country Gentleman.*

Strawberries in a Barrel.

A Cherokee county fruit grower sends to the *Courier* the following novel plan for a strawberry patch which he had seen tried with success in the South:

Take a coal-oil barrel and bore five or six holes in each stave, commencing about six inches from the bottom and the upper one about three inches from the top, then the rest of the holes equal distances apart, and so on until the whole barrel is full of holes, making from eighty to one hundred holes. Then fill in close of very rich dirt to the first tier of holes. Then insert a good healthy plant into each hole just letting the bud or crown of the plant stick outside of the barrel, put the dirt firmly on the roots, inside of the barrel; then fill up with dirt again to next tier of rows and then plant as before and so on until the whole barrel is planted, leaving the top a little concave, so as to hold the water that is to be poured onto it as required. Make a few holes in the bottom of the barrel to take off any surplus water that might accumulate, that it may drain off.

This is a beautiful way of having a neat strawberry patch near the house, or on the porch, making both an ornament and producing luscious fruit. One hundred plants at a half pint each to the plant would make twenty-five of luscious berries.

Further, they are not in danger of drouth, as you can keep them watered, and keep them in bearing for six or eight weeks.

The Household.

GINGER-DROPS.—One-half cup of shortening, one cup of sour milk, two tea-spoonfuls of soda, one tea-cup of brown sugar, half a cup of molasses, two eggs, one table-spoonful of ginger. Grease a dripping pan well. Make the batter so it will drop from the spoon in drops as large as an egg.

LEMON JELLY.—Grate the outsides of two lemons, and squeeze the juice; add one cup of sugar, one-half of butter, yolks of three eggs; beat the three last ingredients thoroughly, then add the juice and grated rind, and put it over your fire, stirring until thick; mold to fancy. Or one paper of gelatine; let it stand one hour in warm water; then add one quart of boiling water, the juice of three or four lemons, and a pint and half of sugar.

TO MAKE POTATOES MEALY.—A Canada paper says: "We have found from our own experience that potatoes are watery after the month of March till the market offers us new ones. In our kitchen we overcome the soggy disposition of these valuable vegetables by soaking them a few hours in cold water, and putting them into hot water to boil, without salt; then when they are tender nearly all the way through, turn the water off, and refill the saucepan with cold water. Put in salt and boil till they are quite done; drain off that water also, cover as tightly as possible, and set on back of the range to steam, lifting the cover for an instant once or twice; then, with one hand holding down the lid, shake the saucepan gently, quickly and steadily for a moment, and serve your potatoes hot. If rightly managed they will be like snow-balls."

CREAM CAKE.—Three eggs, one tea-cup of sugar, one tea-cup of flour, two tea-spoonfuls of baking powder rubbed in the flour, one table-spoonful of sweet milk. Bake in four thin loaves and put them together in layers with the following cream: One pint of milk, one cup of sugar, two table-spoonfuls corn-starch, one-half tea-spoonful vanilla and a piece of butter the size of an egg. Dissolve the corn-starch with a little milk or water, and stir into the milk while boiling; when sufficiently cooked add the sugar and butter, and stir until well mixed, remove from the stove and add the flavoring. The cake can be covered with icing if desired. In one-half hour from the time you commence making this cake, you can have it done and ready to use. The greatest caution to observe is, do not scorch the milk while making the cream; if you do it is spoiled.

A USE OF OLD PAPER.—Never throw away old paper. If you have no wish to sell it, use it for the house. Some house-keepers prefer it to cloth for cleaning many articles of furniture. For instance, a volume written by a lady who prided herself on her experience and tact, says: "After a stove has been blackened, it can be kept looking very well for a long time by rubbing it with paper every morning. Rubbing with paper is a much nicer way of keeping a tea-kettle, coffee-pot and teapot bright and clean than the old way of washing them in suds. Rubbing with paper is also the best way of polishing knives, tin-ware and tea-spoons; they shine like silver. For polishing mirrors, windows, lamp chimneys, etc., paper is very much superior to dry cloth. Preserves and pickles keep much better if brown paper instead of cloth is tied over the jar. Paper is much better to put under a carpet than straw. It is warmer, thinner, and makes less noise when one walks over. Canned fruit is not so apt to mold if a piece of writing paper, cut to fit the can, is laid directly on the fruit."

S. L. CLARK, Commission Merch't

For the sale of

GRAIN, HAY
—AND—
PRODUCE GENERALLY

1192 Union Ave., - - Kansas City, Mo.

Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing Boxes and Fruit Packages

Manufactured at

LAWRENCE, KAS.

The undersigned will furnish above manufactured articles on short notice so

CHEAP FOR CASH

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

J. N. Roberts & Co.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

Patronized by Farmers, Grangers, and the traveling public.

Endorsed by Lyon County Council.

Stop at the Sherman, near the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Depot.

J. GARDNER, - - - EMPORIA.

BANKRUPT SALE OF JEWELRY.

Great Failure of the Milton Gold Jewelry Company in London.

Everybody has heard of MILTON GOLD JEWELRY, it having been sold in this market for the last ten years, and worn by the best and richest class of our population. Still it takes an expert to distinguish Milton Gold from Virgin Gold. In order to dispose of this large consignment in the speediest way we have put up lots which we offer to the public for less than the tenth part of their value.

50-CENT LOT.

One pair elegant sleeve buttons, retail price \$4 00
One set spiral shirt studs, retail price..... 75
One beautiful scarf pin, stone setting, retail price..... 75
One elegant gent's watch chain, latest pattern, retail price..... 1 50
One collar button, retail price..... 50
One elegant wedding ring, very heavy, retail price..... 2 00
Total.....\$6 50

Remember, we will send you the above named six articles, which we have retailed for \$6.50, by mail, post paid, for 50 cents, 4 sample lots for \$1.50, or 12 sample lots for \$4.

\$1.00 LOT.

One pair gent's sleeve buttons, stone setting, \$1 25
One set elegant spiral studs to match same..... 1 00
One beautiful ladies' hand engagement ring..... 2 00
One gent's large seal ring..... 2 00
One ladies' long neck chain..... 2 75
One gent's heavy plate watch chain..... 1 75
One gent's "Lake George" diamond stud..... 1 00
One beautiful scarf pin..... 75
One pair ladies' engraved sleeve buttons..... 1 00
Total.....\$13 50

The above figures are the prices these goods have been retailed at in our leading cities. We mention these figures to give you an idea of the goods.

A FINE SOLID SILVER WATCH FREE.

On receipt of \$15 we will send by express one dozen 50ct. lots and one of each of the others; also one elegant watch, ladies' or gent's size, guaranteed to be a good time-keeper. Such opportunity is offered but once in a lifetime.

We want our patrons and the public in general to understand that this is Milton Gold Jewelry, and no common Plated Ware. Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance or money refunded. Send money by P. O. money order or registered letter.

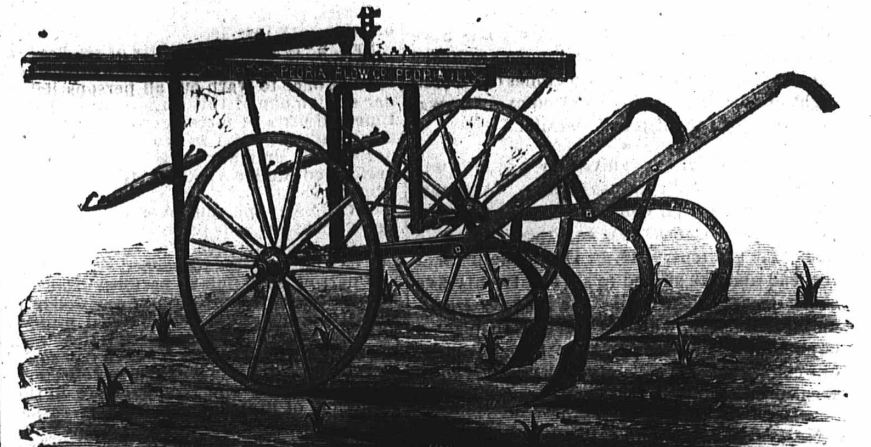
Our Firm and Milton Gold Jewelry is endorsed by all the leading newspapers of the country. Goods sent C. O. D. if 5.00 is sent with the order, not otherwise. Address all orders to

RALSTON JEWELRY CO.,

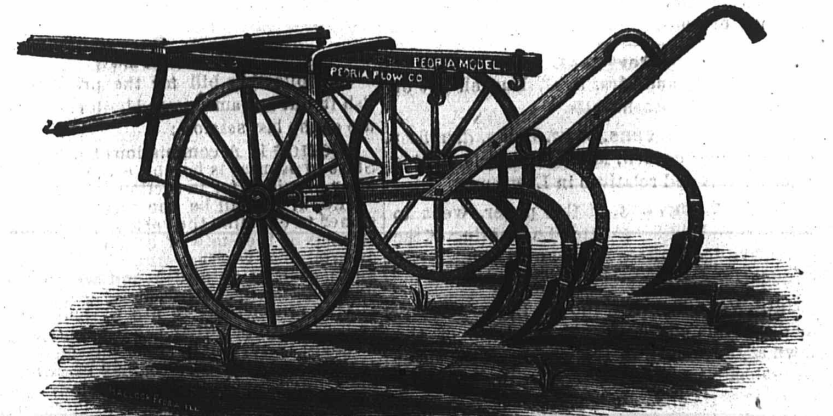
Importers of Watches and Jewelry.

LaSalle and Randolph Streets, Chicago, Illinois.

THE PEORIA PLOWS.



FOR SALE BY

A. T. STEWART, STATE AGENT
PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.Steel Beam Plows, Wood Beam Plows, Sulky Plows and Corn Plows
IN ALL VARIETIES.

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

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

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

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

Having opened at the above named place a salesroom for

**CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS,
LADIES' PHAETONS,
BUGGIES, WITH OR WITHOUT TOPS,
SPRING WAGONS, ETC., ETC.,**

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

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

M. A. DEHONEY.

Artichokes for Hogs.

Breeding too Close of Kin.

Of the more particular and well defined results of close breeding, we will mention the following:

Shall We Wash Butter?

A resident of Nevada says that a considerable quantity of alfalfa has been sown in that State during the past few years and is doing finely.

I have a very fine six-year-old colt, which I value. I wish you would prescribe some means by which I can stop

Have for sale draft stallions, harness stallions and thorough-bred jacks and jennets; also 100 high grade bull calves, from 16 to 24 months old; also Berkshire hogs.

and will give \$1,000 for a case not wanted. A bottle sent free to all J. E. DIBBLE, Chemist, Omece, 11 way, New York.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.
In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District,
sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas.
Mary J. Smith, plaintiff, vs. Susan J. Searl et al.
defendants.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO
me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Ju-
dicial District Court, in and for Douglas county,
State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will,
on

Monday, the 14th day of May, A. D. 1877,
At one (1) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the
front door of the court house in the city of Law-
rence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer
for sale at public auction, to the highest and best
bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and
interest whatsoever of Susan J. Searl, A. D. Searl,
C. S. Allen and P. R. Allen, partners as Allen
Brothers, Charles Allen and R. S. Searl, and each
of them in and to the following described prem-
ises, to wit: The undivided one-third (1-3) of the
south half of lot number twenty-eight (28), on
Massachusetts street, in the city of Lawrence,
Douglas county, Kansas. Said premises to be
sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of
Lawrence, this 12th day of April, 1877.
H. S. CLARK,
Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.

POULTRY JOURNAL

GIVEN AWAY!

High Class Poultry

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS,

PARTRIDGE AND BUFF COCHINS,

PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

HOUDANS.

BROWN & WHITE LEGHORNS,

B. B. R. GAME,

—AND—

SILVER SEABRIGHT BANTAMS,

BRONZE TURKEYS,

ROUEN AND MUSCOVY DUCKS.

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

EGGS FOR HATCHING A SPECIALTY.

PURE BERSHIRE PIGS.

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

D. J. WILLMER,

Baden, St. Louis County, Mo.

State in what paper you saw this advertisement.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

F. BARTEDES & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

IN ALL KINDS OF

FIELD AND GARDEN

SEEDS & PLANTS.

TO THE PUBLIC:

We herewith take pleasure in notifying our
friends and patrons that we have our new stock of

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS

completed now. Being engaged for years in the
Seed business, we have made it our principle to se-
lect our seeds, personally, from first-class seed
houses; this enables us to obtain

NONE BUT GENUINE

New and Good Seeds,

Which we will sell at just as low prices as they can
be bought of any other seed house east of us.
Special attention will be paid to granges and
parties clubbing together to get a large quantity
of seeds.
Catalogues and price lists, and any information
desired, will be promptly furnished on applica-
tion.
Respectfully,

F. BARTEDES & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

SIMPSON'S BANK.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

CORNER OF MASSACHUSETTS & HENRY STS.

Interest paid on time deposits. 22t.

JAMES M. HENDRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

NOTARY PUBLIC,

—OFFICE AT—

No. 77 Massachusetts Street, up stairs.

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

\$250 Reward for an inflexible case. Dr. J. F. FORT,
Professor of medicine, 1859, has discovered a new
remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney and Liver diseases, and
guarantees Dr. F. F. Fort's Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney and
Liver Pills, a permanent cure, or will refund money. Full details,
testimonials, and medical advice sent by mail gratis. Address
Dr. F. F. Fort, 42 S. Fourth, Philadelphia, Pa. Medicines at Druggists.

"THE COUNT FINISHED!"**RHEINSCHILD & LUCAS**

To the front with the most complete line of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

West of the Missouri river, which includes some
of the most popular, as follows:

John Deere Plows,

ADVANCE & WIER

CULTIVATORS,

The Celebrated Gilpin Sulky Plow,

HOOSIER GRAIN DRILL,

Peerless Riding and Walking Cultivator,

New Departure Tongueless Cultivator, Diamond,
Union and New Monitor two-horse Corn Planters,
O'Brien Bros.' Harrows, Wood's Mowers and
Reapers, Thomas Sulky Hay Rakes, Studebaker
Farm and Spring Wagons, Cortland and Studebaker
Platform Spring Wagons. We also keep a
general assortment of Hardware, Nails, Shellers,
Fanning Mills, Churns, Wood and Iron Pumps,
Hubbs, Spokes, Fellos, Patent Wheels, Patent
Iron Axes, Fairbanks' Standard Scales, Fence
Wire and Staples, Wooden-ware, Sections of all
kinds, Hand Corn Planters, Knuckles, Skins,
Stoves and Tinware, Railroad and Garden Bar-
rows, etc., etc.

**Dr. W. S. Riley's Alternative Renovating**

Powders.

These powders prove an invincible remedy in all
cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs,
croup, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasal
bleed, indigestion and all derangements of the
stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling
worms. These powders are the only blood and liv-
er renovator now in use and only prepared by Dr.
Riley, whose has spent much time and money
searching out roots and herbs for the benefit of our
domestic animals. Every farmer, stock raiser and
drover should use them. It produces a fine, glossy
coat and frees the skin from all dandruff, and leaves
your animals in fine spirits after you stop feeding
them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction.
DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S.,
Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

SEED SWEET POTATOES.**YELLOW NANSEMOND**

WILL HAVE PLANTS

IN THEIR SEASON.

PRICES LOW.

D. G. WATT & SON,

Lawrence, Kansas.

P. O. Box, 874.

TRIFLING

WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS.

Use

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS,

a sure remedy for COUGHS, and all diseases of the

THROAT, LUNGS, CHEST and MU-

CUS MEMBRANE.

PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

C. N. CRITTENTON, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York.

A HOME & FARM

OF YOUR OWN.

On the line of a GREAT RAILROAD with good

markets both EAST and WEST.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE IT.

Mild Climate, Fertile Soil, best Country for Stock

Raising in the United States.

Books, Maps, Full information, also "THE

PIONEER" sent free to all parts of the world.

Address, O. F. DAVIS,

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OMAHA, NEB.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS.

We want 500 more first-class

Sewing Machine Agents, and 500

men of energy and ability to learn

the business of selling Sewing Ma-

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Agent. For particulars, Address,

Wilson Sewing Machine Co. Chicago.

827 & 829 Broadway, N. Y., or New Orleans, La.

\$200 A Month. AGENTS WANTED ON OUR

THREE GREAT BOOKS. THE

STORY OF CHARLEY ROSS.

A full account of this Great Mystery, written by his

Father, beats Robinson Crusoe in thrilling interest.

The illustrated Hand-Book to all Religions, a com-

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illustrations. Also the Ladies' medical guide, by

Dr. Fancourt, 100 Illustrations. These books sell at

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JOHN E. PORTER & Co., Publishers, Phila.

Cards no two alike 10c. 40 of same in hand-

some double case \$3c. 25 chromo 25c. 50

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set in gold 25c. your address on all. The

whole lot for \$1. Samples of cards and a 32-col-

umn weekly paper for \$c. G. B. ULLMAN, 12 Win-

ter street, Boston, Mass.

A NEW DEPARTURE. TRAVELING

Suits are a new and valuable addition to the

wardrobe. A full and complete set of traveling

suits, including a full set of underwear, socks,

and handkerchiefs, for \$10.00. A full set of

underwear, socks, and handkerchiefs, for \$5.00.

A full set of underwear, socks, and handkerchiefs,

for \$3.00. A full set of underwear, socks, and

handkerchiefs, for \$1.50. A full set of under-

wear, socks, and handkerchiefs, for 75c.

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