VOL. VI.---NO. 25. LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, JUNE 21, 1877. WHOLE NO. 281.

THE CROWN OF LOVE.

BY CALEB DUNN.

The strongest ruler is the man
Who subjugates himself,
Who conquers passion, conquers sin,
And bows not down to pelf.
He is the prince of all that's good,
Who shuns all evil things,
And he who helps his brother man
The noblest is of kings.

Not always on the field of war
Are grandest actions done,
For in the quiet paths of peace,
Grand victories are won—
The victories that goodness wins
By charity and love,
The victories of manliness,
All others far above.

Oh, blest, most blest, is he who holds
Within his grasp the power
That honest, well-earned wealth bestows—
An honorable dower—
If he but exercise it well,
And do the most he can
To show by deeds that he upholds
The virtue of the Man.

He may not wear a jewelled crown,
No title he may bear,
And life to him at times may seem
More tumble-tossed than fair;
But if he always walk the path
Of right and purity,
He'll win the love of all his kind,
And that his crown shall be.

FROM THE DEPTHS.

BY MARY E. MOFFAT.

A brilliant company were assembled to grace the wedding of Lionel Morris and Clara Wellman. As the youthful pair stood under the canopy of flowers to receive the congratulations of their friends, life opened before them with a pleasant outlook.

Lionel's flashing dark eyes and beard, high forehead, regular features, and tall, firmly-knit frame formed a striking contrast to Clara's fair, serene loveliness and piquant face which could express either playfulness or hauteur as the spirit of the passing hour dictated.

She came of an old Puritan stock, and inherited some of their finest qualities. Her blood flowed steadily through her veins, with no disposition to excess of any kind which would have been unbecoming to a Puritan maiden.

Lionel was also of irreproachable habits, but he came of a family with a dash of wild blood running through it, which had occasionally made its appearance in scions of the proud old race, and caused exceeding shame and suffering. His mother had reared him judiciously, and had sought to inspire him with her own aversion to stimulants, caused by seeing the husband of her youth fall a victim to their baneful effects. On her death-bed she had received his solemn promise never to touch or taste the intoxicating cup. Thus far he had kept it religiously.

Clara was, in most things, a sensible girl; but she was young and inexperienced in the sorrows and sufferings of this oft-times tragical human life. Accustomed to the use of wine in her father's family, and only seeing its genial effects, she thought her lover's total abstinence a whim which made him appear odd in the eyes of many. It did not annoy her at first, but some of her friends took occasion to rally her about it, and hinted that if she had as much influence as a betrothed maiden should have, she would cure him of the ridiculous notion.

So to-night, at the dainty wedding collation, Clara lifted a glass filled with ruby wine and held it toward him.

"See, Lionel, how it sparkles in honor of our wedding. Taste it, just this once. I will not ask you again."

Lionel grew very pale. He looked at Clara entreatingly.

"You do not mean it, Clara? You are surely jesting!"

"Yes, indeed," she answered, lightly, "and I know you will not be so cruel as to refuse me."

He looked for a moment full into her pleading eyes. Then throwing off all appearance of indecision, he took the glass, and said:

"You are right, Clara, I can refuse you nothing. I drink to your health."

Another moment and the wine had disappeared. The girl had offered fire to combustible material. It was the first glass—would it be the last?

Five years later Clara is seated in the nursery of her elegant home, watching the gambols of her twin boys. She is a beautiful woman, but her face has lines upon it drawn by the pencil of care. She starts nervously as the door bell rings, and she hears the sound of approaching footsteps. A servant enters with a puzzled look on her face.

"The gentleman wouldn't be shown into the parlor, ma'am. He said for me to take him right to you, wherever you was!"

Clara rose in surprise and looked at the stranger—a tall, bearded man—who stood for a moment silently, then "Cally, don't you know me?" thrilled to her heart. It was an echo from her happy, untroubled childhood.

"Oh, Fred.," she exclaimed, "to think I did not know my own brother! Come here, Freddy and Neddy, this is your very own uncle. Aren't they splendid boys, Fred.?" She took refuge in words to keep the tears back, well remembering Fred.'s boyish dislike to them.

"So these are your children, Cally—you, whom I left in short dresses! Well, time waits for no one. But how is Lionel? I have had no word from home since the first year of your marriage."

"We have written regularly, Fred., but you have been such a wanderer, I suppose the letters miscarried."

The troubled, nervous look came to her face again, for her quick ear detected the sound of a latch-key fumbling in the lock; then an unsteady step in the hall, and Lionel came in.

"Well, Call," he said, huskily, reeling towards her, "Here I am. What's the news?"

He steadied himself with an effort as he caught sight of the stranger.

"It's brother Fred., Lionel. He has changed so, I did not know him at first."

"Why, Fred., old fellow! glad to see you." He sank into a chair as he spoke, and pointed drowsily to another. "Sit down and make yourself at home." The effect of his potations made him so stupid that he leaned his head back and went off into a heavy sleep.

Clara's face flushed as she saw Fred.'s look of pained astonishment. She said, hastily: "Don't blame him, Fred., it's my fault, and mine be the punishment! He's the noblest hearted being that ever lived, and I, miserable woman that I am, tempted him to break his pledge just to prove my influence over him."

"Can nothing be done to save him? Such a fine, intelligent fellow as he was when I left home!"

"I have tried everything! It was in his family, and I knew it! Yet, poor fool, I tempted him to his ruin. Oh, Fred., it is this that ties my hand. What can I say? I—his betrayer?"

Fred. walked the room in deep thought. His sister's agitation was terrible to see. This was a sad greeting upon his return home.

"Never despair," said he at last. "It is a sad case, but worse have been reclaimed. It's a pity you have so much wealth, Clara. In that case he would not have so many tempters. How is your property fixed?"

"It is mostly in stocks. Sometimes I fear it will soon be gone; for my funds, as well as his own, are in his care, and you know one bad habit leads to others, and Lionel is often at the gaming table."

After Fred.'s departure Clara's heart seemed heavier than ever before. The gleam of sunshine he had brought in with his cheery presence faded as suddenly as it came.

One night she was watching beside the bed upon which her children were sweetly sleeping. She was listening for a footstep, which she longed yet dreaded to hear. Suddenly, yielding to an overpowering impulse, she sank upon her knees and prayed for her husband. As to a loving father, she confessed her own sin, and petitioned that he might be restored to his former self, and that the punishment might fall alone upon her—the real offender.

She did not see that Lionel had entered the room—sobered for the first time in weeks—and was listening to her agonized pleadings for him. When she rose he caught her convulsively to his heart.

"I am not worth so much love, Clara. When you know all you will despise me. I am a wretch! This night has seen me gamble away yours and our children's inheritance! We are beggars!"

The wife said, solemnly:

"Lionel, you have come home in your right mind. *Thank God for poverty!* We will begin life anew. I caused the shipwreck of your bright young life. I will prove to you what a repentant wife can do!"

"Clara, you are unjust to yourself. You have been the fondest, truest wife to me through all my wicked excesses. I know not what demon had possession of me! Listen!"—he raised his right hand solemnly. "From this time I will neither touch or taste the liquid poison in any form, so help me God!"

He kept his promise. The shock of finding that he had been lured to risk all of his wife's fortune as well as his own property, and only to lose it, had sobered Lionel, and he had left the gaming table trembling upon the verge of the unknown world. Suicide was in his thoughts, but his love for Clara and his boys had drawn him home for a last look. By God's mercy he was in time to hear the thrilling petition which was ascending to heaven in his behalf. Every word of it went to his heart as though aimed at an arrow's point.

Luxury and ease were to be strangers to them for the present. Their beautiful home was no longer theirs, and money which had been only too plenty, was now only to be obtained in small quantities, and for its equivalent in labor.

Lionel was fortunate in obtaining a situation with an old friend of his father's, who took him on trial, knowing his weakness, but willing to give him a helping hand, even while doubting whether he could keep his good resolutions.

A year later. Let us visit them in their modest *suite* of apartments. It is evening. The boys are asleep. Lionel is reading the daily paper. Clara is clearing away the remnants of the supper, prepared by her own white hands. Ever and anon she glances toward her husband with an expression of supreme content. Evidently the happiness, denied her in the old days of luxury, is now an inmate of her home.

The last touch is given, and, as if by magic, the kitchen and dining-room is transformed into a cozy parlor, and the weary little woman seats herself beside Lionel, who imprisons in his own one of the busy hands which have been doing him such willing service through the day. Then he commences to read aloud—a custom which he has taken up of late, and by which the two enjoy together the choice literature of the day. It is the only luxury within the reach of their limited means.

Tap, tap, tap. Lionel opens the door, and stands, for a moment, speechless with surprise. The stranger does not wait for an invitation, but pushes by him, lifting his hat deferentially to Clara. Lionel recovers himself, and says haughtily:

"Sir, if you will oblige me, I prefer that you should call at my office to-morrow. I have my reasons for not wishing to introduce you to Mrs. Morris. You will probably understand them."

The stranger seated himself coolly, and proceeded to divest himself first of a flaxen wig, then of some bushy, white whiskers, and, lastly, of a long, gray overcoat. As Lionel and Clara watched him in astonishment, he turned smilingly toward them.

"It is about time that this came to an end. How are you, old fellow?" stretching a kindly hand toward Lionel.

Clara gave a little scream and rushed at him.

"Fred. Wellman, what have you been doing to yourself?"

"Ask Lionel," was his concise reply.

Clara turned toward her husband.

"Do explain things, Lionel. What is Fred. masquerading in this style for?"

"As near as my puzzled brains can tell, I think it is, or was, for my benefit. He it was who swept everything from me on that last, dreadful night."

Clara turned a white, horified face toward her brother.

"Oh, Fred., *you* a gambler!"

"Not so fast, Cally. I merely tried a homeopathic style of treatment on Lionel. 'Like cures like,' you know. When I found that he had fallen into the hands of sharpers I set my brains to work to save him. A fellow who has been on the Pacific coast as long as I have can not fail to pick up some tricks at cards. I tried them on Lionel, with what success you have reason to know. My experience with Lionel was my first and last of the kind. How will it feel, brother-in-law, to be a rich man again? Here are your stocks, etc., etc.," throwing a parcel on the table.

Lionel could not speak for a moment. In his agitation he seized Fred.'s hand and wrung it until he begged him for mercy. Then he said:

"Thanks to your sister, my own precious Clara, I am once more a free man. No unworthy habit has dominion over me now. The wealth which was but a curse to me in former days shall now be used, not abused. I, who have been in the depths, and know the horrors of an inebriate's life, will devote a goodly portion of it toward founding a home for the restoration of drunkards. What says my Clara?"

Intense emotion lent a magnetic thrill to the deep voice of Lionel as he turned towards his wife.

The tears in her eyes were his only answer. It was an eloquent one to him.

Industry of Bulgarian Women.

The correspondent of a London newspaper writes: "Every house has its rude loom, of a make so primitive that one wonders how such good material is produced by it, for the Bulgarian cloth, though rather rough in texture, is of excellent quality, and will wear for years; a finer kind is, however, produced in the towns and at Kazan, in the vilayet of the Danube; I was assured that they could imitate any quality or pattern of cloth that might be given to them. The other woolen articles made are chiefly carpets, generally in long, narrow strips of bright color something like the Spanish blankets; rugs of different patterns, cushion or pillow cases, and bed coverlets; these are sold either in the provinces or to the Constantinople market, and I do not think that there is any export for them; indeed, as the sheep of Roumelia give only about two pounds and three-quarters of wool to a fleece, the amount produced is barely sufficient for internal consumption. One of the most striking things in these villages is the apparently ceaseless industry of the women and girls, every one of whom, whether seated on the door-step, walking in the streets, or going to the fountain with her pails over her shoulder on a yoke like a milk-maid, always carries a hank of wool tied on a distaff under one arm, and twirls a spindle. In Kazan I walked for twenty minutes without being able to find one—literally one—woman or girl above eight years of age without this accompaniment, and mothers carry their little babies in a sort of bag on their backs, so as to have their hands free to use the spindle."

Queer Origin of Words.

"Jet" derives its name from the Gatates, a river at Lycia, where was found the black stone which the French call gatate, or jaet, which we abbreviate into jet.

Pamphylia, a Greek lady, who compiled a history of the world in thirty-five little books, has given her name to "pamphlet."

"Punch and Judy" are the relics of an ancient mystery play, in which the actors were Pontius Pilate and Judas Iscariot.

"Dollar" is from the German thaler, which is derived from Thal, the Valley of Joachim, in Bohemia, where the silver works were situated that made this coin.

"Bigot" is from Visigoth, in which the fierce and intolerant Arianism of the Visigote conqueror of Spain has been handed down to infamy.

"Humbug" is from Hamburg; "a piece of Hamburg news" was in Germany a proverbial expression for false political rumors.

"Exhort" and "yeast" are from the same root, which signifies something boiling or overflowing.

"Gas" and "gust" have the same parentage.

"Gauze" derives its name from Gaza, where it was first made. Silk was first made at Damascus.

"Tabby-cat" is all unconscious that her name is derived from Atab, a famous street in Bagdad, inhabited by the manufacturers of silken stuffs called Atabi, or taffety, the wavy markings of the watered silk resembling pussy's coat.

Generosity of Napoleon.

During the campaign of the great Napoleon Bonaparte in Italy in 1796, an incident occurred which showed that he could be generous as well as stern and brave.

It was during the night after the repulse of the Austrians at Arcola, a small borough in Lombardy, that the general was walking through his camp and taking his survey. As he was on his way he noticed a sentinel asleep. Instead of waking him, he took the soldier's musket lightly from him, and, going on guard, waited till some one should relieve him. After a time the soldier woke up. Great was his horror and surprise on seeing the general under whom he was serving pacing up and down the beat! He exclaimed with terror, "Bonaparte! I am lost!"

The good-natured general replied, smiling, "Be easy my friend; you are a brave man, and deserve some sleep. But next time wait for a better chance."

A prominent pisciculturist lately sent a very valuable present of trout spawn to a San Francisco magnate who is more remarkable for wealth than refinement. The donor's idea was that the trout might be hatched, and would thrive in a small artificial lake which was a feature of the millionaire's grounds. He was much surprised at receiving the following note some days afterwards: "My Dear Friend—Them water-peas as you sent was way-up and was excellent fried. I had considerable railway people, and one or two bankers to dinner the night as they came. We would never have knew what the concerns were only for Maria, who has just graduated at a phemale school, and knows a sight. She told us as them peas were quite common, and that they grew under water same as you sent 'em. We all sends kind regards, and would be pleased to have some more water-vegetables when you are sending to the city."

A witty old American judge, who had spent an evening with a young lawyer in the country, whose office was on the second story, on taking his departure, stumbled on the stairs and fell to the bottom. The young lawyer hearing the noise rushed out, and, seeing the judge lying on his back at the bottom of the stairs, hastened down, and with great anxiety asked:

"Is your honor hurt?"

"No," replied the judge, scrambling to his feet,—"but my legs are."

Two tramps stopped at the house of a lone widow and one went in to beg. Very soon he came out with a bloody nose and a black eye. "Did you get anything, Jack?" "Yes," growled the sufferer, "I've got the widow's might!"

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I will write to your paper for the first time. My father takes your paper and I always like to read it. I do not go to school much for I am a cripple, but I am going to study at home all I can. I would like to write for the prize but I am too old; I was fifteen in March, but if the editor will allow me I will write any how. Well I must tell you what a nice spring we are having; the little birds have come back again and are building their nests and singing their sweet little songs, and the violets have opened their blue eyes to the sun once more, and the little refreshing showers of rain have come back to wash their faces after the dust has blown on them and made them all dirty. The blossom leaves have just fallen off the apple trees and they make nice pink and white carpets under the trees and the little winds come and play among them and take the leaves for little air boats to sail in the air. I will stop for fear my letter is too long. MARY C. GLIDDEN.

CENTROPOLIS, Kans., May, 1877.

[Mary's letter was unavoidably held over with a number of others, but it is good. Write again Mary.—ED.]

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write again. We are plowing corn. We have got three young calves. The weather is very pleasant; it has been fine all this week. My pa is gone away to work down Lost creek. I have got three sisters and four brothers. The days are so long I get tired plowing corn. I am to raise some nice cotton this summer, and I am going to take it to the fair this fall. Our potatoes are growing very nice. Our corn looks nice too; we have got thirty-five acres of corn. We have got a little colt, it is named July. I have got a little pig. The hog cholera is in this county. The grasshoppers are hatching out; they haven't eaten anything up yet. We live way out here on the prairie; we have a good, nice place. I study reading, spelling, writing and geography. Our school will soon be out; they are going to have school next winter and I am going, we will have lots of fun. We have got thirty-one little chickens. My pa is a granger. We have got forty-nine apple trees. I am afraid my letter is too long, so I must close. Yours truly.

EDWARD VINTON.

OAKWOOD, Kans., June 16, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I wrote to you about one month ago, and as I have not seen my letter in print, I thought perhaps it had been miscarried, so I will write again. We are having beautiful spring weather, every thing looks very promising. Our wheat is very nice; how I love to see it wave in the wind. We have roses, pansys and adonis in blossom now; they are beautiful. Our roses are the prettiest I ever saw; some are dark red with a green center, and others are very dark velvet; I wish I could send you a bouquet. Pa bought three stands of bees, and one stand has swarmed and are acting very much like swarming again to-day. I do love honey but I am afraid of the bees. I went out to the corn pen yesterday and found a hen's nest with twenty-two eggs in it. We have ten hens sitting now and about sixty-five little chickens, and four turkeys. My brother went to Fontana to-day and got four hundred sweet potato plants and is going to plow some rows and set them out this evening. From your little friend,

IVA A. COLLINS.

LA CYGNE, Kans., May, 1877.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—My pa has lived in Kansas twenty years; I am twelve years old; I was born in Kansas. When I was a little baby my pa was out helping fight the rebel Price. My ma says she could hear the cannon roar when they fought twelve miles east of our place, on Mine creek. My pa has seventy acres of corn in and five acres of castor-beans in and two acres of cane. Ma has two hundred and twenty little chickens, and four hundred cabbage plants set out. We had a seven months school, and I went six months. Pa takes the SPIRIT. We have a good Sabbath school at Walnut Grove, and I go every Sunday; I got six hundred and sixty-four verses in ten weeks. Our superintendent, Mr. Heeton, has all the little folks sing and we all like him very much. I guess I will quit for I am afraid you will not publish it. Yours truly,

GEORGEANNIE KENDALL.

FARLINVILLE, Kans., June 16, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have never written for your paper before I thought I would write this week. I am thirteen years old. Ma has fifty-seven young ducks, and about ninety young chickens. The peaches have nearly all fell off, but there will be plenty of gooseberries and grapes. I go to Sunday school every Sunday. My pa and ma are grangers; we went to meeting last night. I will close for this time, but will write again. Yours truly,

SHERMAN ADDINGTON.

WOODSTOCK, Kans., June 18, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—This is the first time I have attempted to write a letter. I am in the second reader. I am seven and a half years old; and very proud of myself. God will bless every child that is good. I hope that I will be as good as other children are; and I hope that he will bless me, and also my mother and my aunts. JOSEPH DIMICK.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 13, 1877.

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

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1877.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATION'L GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

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

POMONA GRANGES.

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

DEPUTIES

Commissioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas State Grange, since the last session:

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

Harvest Apples.

Pomona walks in the garden,
She walks with stately mien,
And in her mantle she carries
Apples yellow and green.

They glow like the fabled fruitage
Brought to Paris of old,
As he stood on the slope of Ida
And heard his fortune told.

She bears them netted in silver,
Where sunbeams dance and play
And thrushes are singing loudly
Their careless roundelay.

And butterflies, black and scarlet,
Flit through the russet leaves;
The cicada plies his labor,
The early cricket grieves.

And splendid parterres of crimson,
Blossoms of sunset dye,
Incline their heads to the goddess
Who paces slowly by.

And there in the glowing noontide,
Disporting in his glee,
Comes Eros, the mischief-maker,
Disguised as a brown bee.

And he stings the dreamy goddess
Upon her rosy lip;
As she shrieks and drops her mantle
Away the apples slip.

And the mellow harvest fruitage
Is ours until this day;
Pomona's favorite apple
For love was cast away.

—*New York Evening Post.*

From Doniphan County.

DEAR SPIRIT:—It has been some time since you have heard from me as a granger, and I greatly fear you will feel slighted or, perhaps, neglected. To avoid any unpleasantness, and to tell you of our prosperity, I now write. The Doniphan County Grange met here to-day, according to previous arrangements. We had a feast and the fifth degree conferred. We had essays and speeches from Bros. Ladwick, Blair, Smith, Weaver and others, and a brand new Beatty organ, furnished us by the politeness of Rev. H. Moys, discoursed sweet music to the handy touch of Bro. Ladwick. About fifteen or twenty of our worthy fourth degree members took a step higher in our mystic order. The day passed off very pleasantly. Every farmer had a good excuse to leave his farm, even in this busy season, as it was too wet to plow, and yet, the sun shone and birds sang as if a dark cloud had never been spread in our zenith. The grange then took action on the case of the sudden and unexpected death of our worthy brother, A. Lazalere. A committee was appointed and I herewith enclose their

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Inasmuch as it has pleased an overruling Providence to visit our fraternity and take from us one of our number it becomes our sad duty to offer the following tribute to his memory: Bro. A. Lazalere, while attending to his duties as a member of the county board, was called, without warning, to render up his account, thus proving that in the midst of life we are in death. He died in the harness, being at that time lecturer of the county grange. His wife had preceded him only a short time, but he leaves children and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. To whom be it

Resolved, That we tender our heart-felt sympathies in this the hour of their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be sent to each of the county papers and also the SPIRIT OF KANSAS, with a request to publish and send a copy to his bereaved friends; and further, be it

Resolved, That a page in our records be set apart upon which these resolutions be spread.

JOHN TRACY,
W. P. SYMS,
C. LADWICK, } Com.

Bro. Lazalere was buried in the honors of the order, which to many was new, and very impressive.

Also the committee appointed at our last regular cession on the death of Bro. Joel P. Blair, handed in their report to-day, which I also herewith enclose:

SEVERANCE, Kans., May 12, 1877.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst one of our oldest and most valuable members, Bro. Joel P. Blair, and

WHEREAS, "The vacant chair" at our comings together will always remind us of the uncertainty of life, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Doniphan County Grange, in session assembled, do extend to the family and relatives of our deceased brother our heart-felt sympathies, in this, the hour of their bereavement; and further be it

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be furnished to each of the county papers and also the SPIRIT OF KANSAS, with a request that a copy be sent to the family; and further that a page be set apart in our records upon which a copy of these resolutions shall be spread.

JOHN L. BLAIR,
F. HARPSTER,
C. N. DEVINE, } Com.

From Washington County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As Maplewood Co-operative Association has never been reported to the readers of your paper, I will report the following: It was organized on the first of April, 1875, and commenced business on a small capital, by keeping the most staple groceries and notions. We have now received enough stock to make our store a success, and build a grain house twenty-four by thirty-six feet, that our members and those west of us may have a place to store their grain until they can ship it. Last year we chartered cars, loaded on one day's notice, and shipped our grain, but that made us a great deal of trouble, yet we learned the advantages to be derived from shipping our own grain. Patrons west of us, that bring grain to this road, can have as much benefit from this warehouse as the stockholders do. Our place of business is Barnes, on the Central Branch, seven miles west of Waterville.

E. K. WOLVERTON, Sec'y.

BARNES, Kans., June 14, 1877.

Through Water to Attend the Grange.

Bro. Geo. A. White, secretary of Prairie Gem Grange, Sedgwick county, writes us that the recent and long continued heavy rains caused the streams in Sedgwick county to overflow their banks and inundate the surrounding low lands. It so happened that before the waters subsided the day for the regular meeting of Prairie Gem Grange came around. What was to be done? There was water all around; it even extended to the grange hall. How were the brethren to reach the hall? Bro. White, being determined that the grange meeting should not be neglected, soon solved the problem by building a large boat. When the boat was completed he filled it with Patrons and away they went to the grange. When they arrived they found quite a number already there, and so Prairie Gem Grange had a successful meeting notwithstanding the fact that the country was covered with water.

Cowley County Patrons.

Bro. S. H. Tolles writes to the SPIRIT as follows: "The Patrons of Cowley county are awake. Everybody is talking co-operation since the recent visit of the State lecturer, and we are accomplishing something in the way of business. Our membership is increasing rapidly and everything looks bright."

The Physical and Mental Strength of Farmers.

The following address was read before the Bremer County (Iowa) Union, P. of H., by M. Farrington:

MR. PRESIDENT, BRETHREN AND FRIENDS:—It is a generally admitted principle that the use of powers or faculties, in all animals, tends to strengthen such powers or faculties. The muscles are thereby increased in size, hardness and power, as witness the right arm of the blacksmith, accustomed to swing the heavy hammer, in plying his useful and honorable vocation. But pure air is an essential element of strength, and without it the physical powers must suffer; for the less pure air taken into the lungs, the less physical strength, the greater the exhaustion in the same effort. It is therefore an undeniable fact, that those accustomed to labor or exercise in the open air, provided such labor or exercise be not excessive, must possess more physical strength, other circumstances being equal, than those accustomed to labor exclusively in-doors. It follows that the farmer, who is mostly in the open air, and enjoying its bracing and strengthening influence, provided his physical powers be not over-taxed and thereby weakened, and provided further that he is not injured by exposure in inclement weather, must be at least equal in strength to those of any other occupation in life.

We are well aware, however, that thousands of farmers, as well as people engaged in other occupations in life, even though endowed with good physical constitutions, have, by various causes, injured and weakened their physical powers. And among these causes are over exercise, exposure, improper food, drink and clothing. And in many cases, perhaps all, these weaknesses, resulting from whatever cause, are transmitted to their posterity, who commence life under far inferior circumstances and conditions to their ancestors. Hence the proverb has become general that "every generation becomes weaker," and consequently shorter lived. Yet we are well convinced that by a far greater ratio men in other avocations are weakened by the cause mentioned than farmers. Add, a want of exercise, being well satisfied that this alone is a cause of great weakness and enervation amongst mankind; for the contemptible and shameful idea exists among many that labor is disreputable, and that dignity and nobility require a life of idleness and listless indolence. Besides, living in cities, towns, and villages, though possessing those advantages, are more closely connected with institutions tending to vicious indulgences, which "as the way of the transgressor is hard" invariably lead those who fall within their influences, to injure and weaken both physical and mental powers, and shorten human life. The farmer, living more remote from these influences, is less liable to be contaminated by them, being unable, even if he has a desire, to spend his evenings under and within such influences.

Therefore, as the farmer spends more of his time in the fields, breathing the pure, free air; as the vegetables which he eats are generally purer and fresher than those eaten by other people, who do not raise their own, and as he lives more in accordance with nature, and more removed from the vices the follies and the luxuries of mankind, we must conclude, that he is at least the physical equal of any other class in civilized society. And yet we cannot but declare our conviction that even among farmers some seem, by circumstances surrounding them, compelled to labor too hard because others do not their share of the useful necessary labor—too little even for their own physical well-being. We are also satisfied that there are very many cases of unnecessary exposure, the results of which are often disastrous, causing physical debility and death. Would that farmers, and all other classes of society, would bear in mind the injunction of Paul to one about to take his own life—"Do thyself no harm!" Your own welfare, as well as that of coming generations, depends upon your acts.

The mental and physical are so closely connected that we find the former existing only in connection with the latter; and, to all outward appearances, the end of the latter is the end of the former. Whatever weakens and impairs the physical powers, does also, to a certain extent, weaken and derange mental powers. How carefully therefore ought all who regard their own welfare or that of future generations, to study to understand the laws which govern life and health, and as far as possible, strictly conform thereto. The connection between the physical and mental is so intimate that we cannot expect long to find a powerful mind in a feeble physical organization. A powerful engine, placed within a weak and rotten hull, will soon run both to the bottom.

It has been said "If a man is too stupid to fill any of the professions, let him be a farmer," and this has passed into a sort of proverb, and induced many to look upon farmers as mental inferiors. But it is an infamous falsehood, and a slander upon the millions tilling the soil, to whom a civilized world looks for food, clothing and life. It would be far more truthful to say that if a man is too lazy to work for an honest living, let him enter some profession. Because a professional man finds a farmer not versed in metaphysics, must he jump at the conclusion that farmers are simpletons? He should for the same reason brand mechanics and manufacturers—aye, lawyers and doctors, too—with the same epithet. Should another meet a tiller of the soil (he may call him "a clod-hopper" when no election is pending) who is unacquainted with Blackstone, or the minutiæ of materia medica, (he never desired to profit by the contentions, or physical violations or misfortunes of mankind,) must he conceitedly conclude that all but those of his own profession are stupid? No, it is high time that this gray old falsehood from which farmers have long suffered, was laid out.

Does a young man exhibit mental superiority because he feels a pompous self-conceit and disliking to soil his diminutive hands with honest labor, quits the farm house of his parents, who pay perhaps thousands of dollars for his collegiate education, while his brothers attend only the common schools a part of the time? Do his brothers show that they are one iota his mental inferiors, because neither afraid nor too lazy to toil, and having no desire for the bubble-show and bustle of city life, they remain in the occupation of their parents, which Washington said, "is the most healthful and honorable occupation of man?" Down, then, with this shameful and wicked falsehood of farmers' inferiority, that curses your profession—that looks with contempt upon you and your families—that slights and insults your sons and daughters, and drives them, in many cases, to tie to a yard-stick, to become a third-rate limb of the law, or anything rather than a useful, and therefore necessary and honorable worker for the good of a civilized world. The silly saphead who turns up his nose at you as farmers, hasn't brains enough to qualify him for recognition in any intelligent society. The intelligent world knows full well that to the mental exertions of farmers, mechanics, and manufacturers, it is indebted for nearly all the good and useful, as well as the grand and noble in enlightened society. But ignorant aristocracy, gone to seed, insults and denounces all as "mud-sills of society—small-fisted farmers, greasy mechanics, and filthy operatives, fit only to serve a purse-proud nobility, in a degraded bondage, scarcely less oppressive than that which formerly put up men, women and children on the auction block. Fellow-citizens—farmers, mechanics, all who do useful labor, swear with Thomas Jefferson "upon the altar of God's eternal hostility to every species of tyranny over the mind of man," and especially the tyranny of aristocracy, the most contemptible of all—or the time is not far distant when the laboring millions of this land will find themselves not one iota better off than the oppressed toilers of monarchial Europe. Look for one moment at the frightful increase of crime, corruption and pauperism, even in this new land; and remember that labor, honorable labor, heaven-sanctioned labor, upholds and sustains all. Then, men, women and children, everywhere, as long as you breathe the free air of heaven, stand up as one for the honor, the dignity, the true nobility of useful labor.

Mr. President, search if you will all past history, and you will find that this idea of mental inferiority is the first blow struck at the liberties of a people. Prior to the revolution, the overbearing Britons looked down upon the people in America. The proud and haughty aristocrat, marching against Du Quesne, looked down with contempt upon his escort, Washington, as "a young buckskin," for proposing a plan of procedure. But a rifle-ball from a concealed foe humbled him, and the "young buckskin" saved the remnant of the army. Convince any people that they are mental inferiors and you have accomplished their enslavement. Could the American people have been content to be forever looked down upon, then "*Common Sense*" had never blazed forth—"Oh! ye who love mankind! Ye that dare oppose not only tyranny but the tyrant, stand forth!"—and the degradation of America had been accomplished without the firing of a gun. Instill this shameful falsehood of mental inferiority into the minds of the tillers of the soil, and farewell to their inalienable rights.

The farmer, therefore, who acknowledges, either in word or deed, the mental inferiority of his class, thereby consents to his own enslavement, as well as that of his children, for all coming time; and betrays, so far as he is able, the liberty and welfare of untold millions. Full well we know that all are not equally, developed mentally, for the reason that education and other circumstances surrounding them have been very different. And although the educational advantages of the wealthy have been vastly superior to those of the poor, still from the humble hearth-stones have stepped forth the world's greatest heroes, inventors, statesmen, philosophers and scholars, who have wrought out for themselves an immortality of honor, honor to the mentality of their parents, and honor to the class from whence they sprang. Let farmers then, and all other useful laborers in America, stand erect, forever affirming the self-evident foundation principle of our government, that "all men are created equal." Stand erect, even in the presence of popes or emperors; and live and die as honest men.

A Secretary of Agriculture.

Within the past two months, two eminently respectable bodies of agriculturists have set forth, in earnest language, the necessity of there being established a bureau of agriculture, to constitute a department of the government, co-equal to the others. The plan contemplates a secretary of agriculture to be admitted to the cabinet, thus giving the interest a voice in the management of national affairs, such as its magnitude and importance have long entitled it to.

The proposition is by no means a new one, for the agricultural press, especially the western part of it, have long advocated it, as have a number of individuals interested in agricultural pursuits. But it is a matter of congratulation that the Agricultural Congress at Philadelphia, and the National Grange at Chicago, have taken hold of the measure with an earnestness that we believe will arouse the people to a pitch of enthusiasm that will have an effect upon the Congress now in session.

The present agricultural department has done a good work, faulty and weak as its management has generally been, and with the pittance that has been allowed it in the government appropriations. But it is only a step toward the real recognition which the agricultural people desire to have, and deserve to have, from their number and their importance, in the material affairs of the nation.

It was suggested at the Agricultural Congress, that the State and county agricultural societies throughout the union, petition Congress for a representative in the national cabinet, and that this member should be taken from the ranks of successful farmers. We would second this movement, and would also suggest that our horticultural and kindred societies, as well as every State and subordinate grange take up the matter, and send petitions to the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House, requesting them to place them before the bodies over which they preside. We are confident that if the idea is taken hold of properly and earnestly, the present Congress will give it more than a passing attention. At any rate, it is worth the people's while to make the attempt.—*Ex.*

An Iowa Patron writes as follows: "I have frequently been asked these questions: 'When did the Patrons of Husbandry originate?' 'When did co-operation originate, and what was the cause of the people abandoning it?' The Divine Master planted a garden eastward in Eden and gave it to man to cultivate. That was the first grange. But it was not good for the husbandman to be alone, so God gave him a matron to help him. That was the first act of co-operation. After this came along the third person designated as a serpent but better known as the devil; his business was to sow tares and thereby make the garden foul so that it could not produce its native fruits. A few of the plants which he planted in the garden were lawyers, politicians, bankers, money shavers, and a host of useless agents and shylocks. These so covered the ground that there was no room to plant the good seed, only in an obscure corner. The order of Patrons proposes to reinstate you in the garden from which you have been driven. But there are many obstacles in the way, of which the most prominent are selfishness and distrust."

Nearly every week we hear of dormant granges being resuscitated and put in good working condition again. When once they have tried it they find the grange indispensable.

On Keeping up Appearances.

To keep up appearances, is, by some Patrons, considered the first duty to the order. Whatever the order may be, we must, they think, cover up its imperfections and weaknesses, its decline in any locality and its failure in any respect. If a grange store or agency is badly managed and financially embarrassed, the fact should not be promptly published, but should be concealed just as long as possible. If in any section the granges are holding no meetings and paying no dues, we should all keep quiet about it. If it is true that the order has fewer active members and paying granges than it had a year or two ago, the least said about the matter the best. The object of all this concealment is that "our enemies may not be encouraged and strengthened."

Now, while we have the greatest respect for the motives of those Patrons who favor keeping up appearances at any hazard, we must say that nothing will so surely disconcert "our enemies" as making the order just what we wish it to appear. But we cannot make the order just what we wish it to appear, until we know just what it is; until we stop deluding ourselves, with the baseless hope of duluding others, as to its real condition, and learn precisely what and how serious its defects are. When a grange store or agency is not prospering, nothing is gained by pretending that it is prospering. On the contrary much harm is sometimes done. Ignorant of the real condition of such a store or agency, Patrons and dealers have sometimes traded with it after it was in a failing condition; and the failure when it came was worse than it would have been had there been no concealment and "staving off." Even though, in such a case, the losses were no greater than they would have been if no attempt had been made to conceal the real condition of the concern, yet the concealment made the failure more damaging by making it more unexpected to all but the managers. Less injury would have been done the order if there had been no concealment; indeed, the announcement that the enterprise would fail unless it received more support from Patrons—either in the form of larger patronage, or more promptness in paying—might have prevented failure. The great thing in all Patron business enterprises is entire confidence between the business managers and other members of the order. Anything which tends to prevent or destroy such confidence is damaging; and concealment or the appearance of concealment on the part of managers tends most decidedly to this. Hence, prompt and candid representations of the condition of the business, when they do not prevent failures, will at least prevent or lessen the greatest evil that attends failures.

A full knowledge of the true condition of unprosperous granges is even more desirable than that of the true condition of unprosperous business enterprises; for the success of business and all their enterprises of the order depends largely on the prosperity of the granges; and to pretend that the granges are all doing well, when they are not all doing well, is to aid in limiting the usefulness of the order. When some of the granges are drowsing or disbanding, the fact should not be concealed, but should be made known, so that steps may be taken to awaken or reorganize them. The matter of real importance is to have no dead or dying granges, not keep people in ignorance of the fact that we have them. Just at this time, there is too much of a tendency to ignore or think lightly of the fact that the order is dragging in some localities, and too little disposition to do something toward reviving it. Of course this tendency is strengthened by the concealment and the denial of lukewarmness that really exists. The more we pretend that there is nowhere any loss of activity and interest, the harder it becomes to carry out measures for repairing the loss. In view of the unwillingness of the State and National granges to make any provision for recruiting and reviving the subordinate granges, we are inclined to think that a little extravagant talk in the opposite direction would do no harm,—that it might be well to represent the order as worse off than it really is, instead of better off. But, however this may be, we should certainly avoid too bright views of our condition. It is actually true that the order has fewer active members and fewer paying granges than it had a year ago, and, while it is also actually true that the order has really gained by the loss, yet it is foolish and harmful to deny the loss; and the fact that the loss has been a gain does not excuse us from doing all in our power to make the membership of the order as large and larger than it ever was. Every member should see the order yet as it is, and then every member will more easily understand what he must do that the order may become just what we wish it to be. If a grange store is not prosperous, let us say so; and then set to work to make it prosperous. If some of the granges are weakening, let us confess the fact, and do what we can to strengthen them. In this way we shall get ahead of "our enemies" for all time to come. Weak as they are, they cannot be overcome by mere "blow."—*Grange Bulletin.*

A correspondent of the Covington, Ky., *Commonwealth* says: "The order is going down, but the downward movement is like that of the oak which, as it grows older, sends its roots deeper and more firmly into the earth, the better to withstand the storms which may beat upon it. We think we are perfectly correct in saying that at no period in the history of the order were its real friends more full of hope concerning the realization of the real objects of the organization, viz., the elevation of the social, intellectual and business condition of the producers of the land. Enough has been accomplished to demonstrate what may be done, and in our opinion the weak-hearted farmers and the opposers of the fraternity will be convinced ere long that their predictions of a speedy dissolution of the order are based upon sandy foundations. Let the true Patron be not discouraged by the apparent falling off in number. The vine yields its richest fruit only when carefully pruned. So will it be with our institution, when freed from the dead weight as represented by the selfish, narrow-minded, and doubting members, produce rich harvests in results most desirable.

With the increased activity in the field there is great danger that the interest in the grange meetings will be allowed to die out. Tired humanity, after a hard day's work under a burning sun, has a great inclination to stay at home and go to bed early, or in other words, to neglect the grange and indulge personal convenience. It is the greatest mistake a Patron can make. The grange is like a human being in this respect, that loafing will do a very great deal of harm. The efficacy of the grange for winter work depends in a great measure upon the manner in which it was summered. It cannot be packed away and labeled "to be used after harvest." The grange is a most useful member of the body politic, and to keep its muscles in good tune, they must be in constant exercise. And then the mental relaxation obtained by attending the grange meetings is worth an hour's sleep at any time.—*Prairie Farmer.*

The new crop of wheat is now being harvested and the next question to be considered is, how is the best way to dispose of it. Talk the matter over at your grange meetings. It will be money in your pockets if you act wisely.

Kansas State News.

THE farmers of Saline county are erecting an elevator at Salina.

THE farmers of Cowley county began to cut their wheat on the 11th of June.

AN Olathe paper says the wheat in Johnson county will make only about four-fifths of a crop.

A LITTLE daughter of Jacques Walker, of Cloud county, was killed on the 4th inst., by the fall of the ridge log of a dug-out.

A MARION county farmer recently killed a rattlesnake which measured three and one-half feet in length. It had ten rattles.

FROM different localities in Franklin county, says the Ottawa *Journal*, the prospect is reported favorable for a large crop of corn.

AN old settlers' meeting was held in Lyon county last Wednesday. Quite a number of the old Kansas pioneers were in attendance.

THE fire company and cornet band of Ottawa are taking the lead in preparing to appropriately celebrate in their town on the 4th of July.

PROF. J. V. SHANK disappeared from Council Grove last Sunday night. There is reason, says the *Democrat*, to believe that he committed suicide.

A FISH shower occurred on the farm of Mr. Townsdin, near Concordia, about two weeks since. About four quarts fell from the clouds or somewhere.

MESSRS. BUCKNUM, BELL AND STOCKWELL, who represented the Atchison gun club at the Kansas City tournament, carried off over $200 of the prize purses offered.

IT is said that a Mr. Robert Procter, of Blue Rapids, Kansas, has fallen heir to a fortune of $400,000 by the death of a relative in Scotland. Proeter is a lucky man indeed.

A MATCH game of base ball, for one hundred dollars and the championship, says the Wellington *Press*, is to be played by the Caldwell Lightfeet, and Oxford Bulldozers, in this city, on the fourth of July.

THE grasshopper commission, consisting of Prof. Riley, of Missouri, Prof. Thomas, of Illinois, and Prof. Aughey, of Nebraska, are along the Atchison and Nebraska road, examining the haunts of the insect.

THE La Cygne *Journal* tells the following: "Mr. Joshua Shaffer, a farmer living near La Cygne, on Thursday drove through the city a loaded wagon drawn by two oxen and two real live buffalos, the latter being well broken to work in the yoke."

SAYS the Holton *Recorder*: "We have in our possession a curious petrifaction, which was presented by Mr. H. Moore, of Circleville. It is a stone about two inches in length and one in width, made of grasshopper eggs and sand. Mr. M. picked it up on his farm."

SHERIFF BURCHFIELD, of Elk county, lately captured three horse thieves—a man named O. P. Haish, a boy named M. J. Culyer and a boy named Ed. Green. They stole the stock in the Indian territory, and plead guilty, but were afterwards released on account of some informality.

AN enterprising youth from the country came into town circus day intent on seeing the show, and armed with fifteen quarts of gooseberries, and a pair of opossums in a cage. Forepaugh declined to add the animals to his menagerie, and the last we saw of the boy he was canvassing the town to find a market for his gooseberries. Such is young America's genius and enterprise. That boy should have had a dead-head ticket. So says the Emporia *Ledger*.

THE *Cherokee County Courier* says: "Tuesday morning last there were two hundred Indians of the Ponca tribe passing through Columbus in charge of Col. E. C. Kimball, for the reservation in the Territory near Baxter. Col. Kimball informs us that there are about five hundred more of the same tribe coming from Dakota Territory, that are about fifteen days march behind. The settling of these Indians so near Baxter will help that town out amazingly."

SAYS the Wichita *Eagle* of the 14th inst.: "A few farmers in the western portion of Sedgwick are cutting their wheat. By next Monday hundreds of machines will be going in every direction providing we have no more rain. Out of the fifty-three thousand acres in this county, less than one thousand has been destroyed by the floods and but a very small per cent. additional injured. Fifteen days more clear weather and Sedgwick will show as large a per cent. of independent and happy people as can be found anywhere."

THE Wichita *Eagle* says: "The whole number of acres of wheat growing in the county is 55,084; number of acres in corn, 48,888; acres planted in oats, 10,321; in barley, 1,021; in rye, 941—a total of 116,257 acres planted in the five cereals named. An average of twenty bushels of wheat to the acre will give us 1,101,666 bushels, which at $1.50 per bushel would aggregate the magnificent sum of $1,752,490, or $140 for every man, woman and child in the county. On the 1st day of March Sedgwick county had upwards of 200,000 bushels of old corn on hand."

A MASSACHUSETTS farmer, having recently visited Kansas, writes to his home paper, giving his opinion of Kansas and her people. He is delighted with the soil, the climate, the landscape, the people; but he adds: "As a class, Kansas farmers are the most extravagant of any I ever heard of, or saw, in any place or station in life." He saw plows, reapers, mowers, horse rakes, harness and water jugs left where, months ago, they were last used; and he closes by saying: "If there were the New England thrift and economy on those farms, Kansas, in ten years, would be our richest State."

SAYS the *Sumner County Press*: "On Tuesday of last week the townships of Rock and Beaver, in Cowley county, defeated the proposition to aid in the construction of the Kansas City, Emporia and Southern railroad. Rock township gave fifty votes for the bonds to one hundred and thirty-eight against. In Beaver township the majority against the bonds was forty-three votes. Only two townships—Cresswell and Bolton, gave majorities for the bonds. This result in Cowley, for the time being at least, settles the fate of the Emporia narrow gauge, which has yet to push its way through Butler and Cowley to reach Sumner."

THE *Chase County Leader* relates the following sad story: "Thursday night of last week, when the storm was at its height, Mrs. Martin Perkins, who lives near the junction of Turkey and Cedar creeks, above Cedar Point in this county, was awakened by the moving of her house. Upon getting up she discovered that the floor was covered with water. Seizing her two children—one a babe and the other a little girl of four years—she opened the door and found that the entire bottom was covered with water, so she started for the highlands; but the water that surrounded her was already quite deep and running very swiftly, and she soon found herself in the middle of a strong current struggling for her own life and that of the two helpless babes which she carried in her arms. She now got beyond her depth and was floating down the stream when something (in the darkness she could not see what it was) knocked the children from her arms, and she saw them no more. She continued floating with the current, however, until she came to a tree, the limbs of which she caught hold of and managed by considerable exertion to climb up into its top, where she remained until morning. The children were drowned and were found near where they sank. The house floated off and was lost, being, doubtless, carried into the Cottonwood river. Mr. Parker was absent at the time."

VEGETINE

He Says It Is True.

SENECA FALLS, Nov. 9, 1876.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—As you are an entire stranger to me, I want you to know what VEGETINE has done for me. Only those who have been raised from death's door can know the value of such a good medicine. I am 58 years of age. Three years ago I was taken sick with what the doctors called LUMBAGO. For weeks I was confined to my bed. I had three different physicians, without any help. I received no relief; I was a great sufferer; finally I became entirely helpless. The last doctor told me there was no help; he said he might possibly save my life by ejecting morphine in my arms and legs. The encouragement for saving my life by having this done was so small a chance I could not consent to run the risk. About this time my son read your advertisement in our paper, a testimony of a person who had been very sick with about the same complaint, and was cured. My son went right away to the apothecary store and bought a bottle of VEGETINE. Before I had used the first bottle I found great relief; I could move myself in bed. After taking three bottles I was able to sit up and move about my room. I continued taking the Vegetine, and I was in a few weeks restored to my former health. The VEGETINE saved my life after the physicians said there was no help for me. I have had no doctor since. If I feel unwell I take a dose of VEGETINE, and I recommend it to my friends.

Your Vegetine ought to be in every family. My doctor was surprised to see me in good health. He says VEGETINE is a good medicine. I tell him it cured me. He says, "It is true." I cannot feel too thankful. Very gratefully yours,

Mrs. CATHERINE COONS.

SENECA FALLS, Seneca county, N. Y.

VEGETINE.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD. If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the Great Blood Purifier. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE.

WILL CURE

CANKER HUMOR.

ROCKPORT, March 31, 1876.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:

Sir—Last fall my husband got me two bottles of your Vegetine to take for the Canker Humor, which I have had in my stomach for several years. I took it, and the result was very satisfactory. I have taken a good many remedies for the Canker Humor, and none seemed to help me but VEGETINE. There is no doubt in my mind that every one suffering with Canker Humor can be cured by taking VEGETINE. It gave me a good appetite, and I felt better in every respect.

Yours, with respect,
Mrs. ELIZA ANN POOLE.

VEGETINE.

NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.

SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 14, 1876.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker and Liver Complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the VEGETINE. I am now getting along first rate, and still using the VEGETINE. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody.

Yours truly, Mrs. LIZZIE M. PACKARD.
No. 16 Lagrange St., South Salem, Mass.

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

VEGETINE.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Book-keepers, Reporters, Operators, School Teachers.

Penmen

Fitted at Great Mercantile College, Keokuk, Iowa.

A NEW DEPARTURE. TRAVELING and local salesmen wanted. STAPLE GOODS. NO PEDDLING. Salary $75 a month. Hotel and traveling expenses paid. S. A. GRANT & CO., manufacturers of ENVELOPES and PAPER, 2, 4, 6, and 8 Home St., CINCINNATI, Ohio.

25 ELEGANT CARDS all styles with name 10c. postpaid. J. B. Husted, Nassau, Rens Co., N. Y.

1,000,000 BOTTLES

OF THE

CENTAUR

LINIMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

READ! READ!

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

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

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

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

CASOTRIA.

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

Pitcher's Castoria is particularly recommended for children. It destroys worms, assimilates the food and allows natural sleep. Very efficacious in Croup and for children Teething. For Colds, Feverishness, Disorders of the Bowels and Stomach Complaints, nothing is so effective. It is as pleasant to take as honey, costs but 35 cents, and can be had of any druggist.

This is one of many testimonials:

"CORNWALL, Lebanon Co., Pa., March 17, 1874.

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

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

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

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

ESTABLISHED IN 1866.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GENERAL

GRAIN, STORAGE

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

And Manufacturers' Agents

FOR

Distributing Goods Received in Bulk.

Office and Salesroom,

Opposite Union Depot,

5— KANSAS CITY, MO.

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER,

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY,

Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods.

No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

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

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

J. B. WATKINS & CO.
Lawrence, Kan.

Address them at Lawrence, Manhattan, Emporia, Humboldt, Parsons or Wichita.

N. PARTICULAR. B.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

THE ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE,

JOBBERS IN

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

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

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

5— 227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, opposite the Matteson House.

Chicago, Illinois.

THE QUINCY CORN PLANTER

—IS—

Acknowledged Superior to its Competitors.

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

CRANK MOTION TIP-UP,

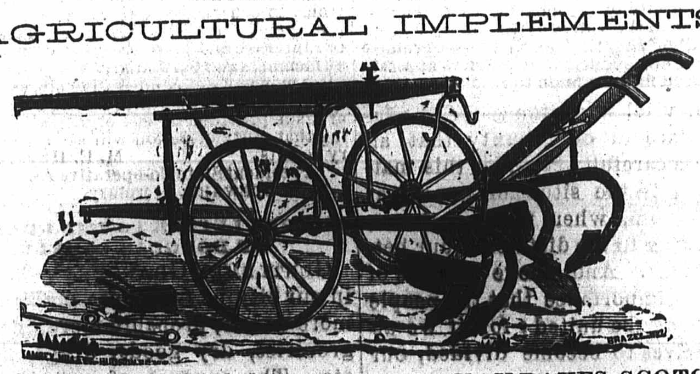
which is acknowledged the best device in use for raising it out of and forcing into the ground at *will*. Its perfect and accurate drop enables both dropper and driver to see the corn while dropping. Farmers call and see the Quincy before buying. If not for sale in your town write to

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

WILDER & PALM,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.



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

THE WILDER & PALM SULKY PLOW,

Price of Steel Beam - - $50.00 | Price of Wood Beam - - $45.00

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

STAR CORN PLANTERS,

RIDING AND WALKING PLOWS,

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

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

WILDER & PALM,

116 *Massachusetts Street,* *Lawrence, Kansas.*

A. L. CHARLES,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND AGENT FOR

STEVENS' PATENT EGG CASES.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Consignments Solicited.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1877.

ANOTHER PROMINENT AMERICAN OFF FOR EUROPE.

On the 13th inst. Gov. Thos. A. Hendricks and wife sailed from New York for Europe, in the steamship Scythia, of the Cunard line. On board the same steamer, bound also for Europe, were Rev. Dr. John Hall and Senator Roscoe Conkling. Gov. Hendricks will remain abroad about three months and will visit England, France and Germany. His object in visiting European countries is to study the manners and customs of the people more than to view foreign scenery. If, said he, I wished to view beautiful scenery, my own country affords abundant scope for the gratification of that taste.

BOND MEETING.

A delegate convention was held at the court house in this city, on Monday last. The convention was called by the county commissioners, for the purpose of hearing what the people of the county had to say about compromising our bonded indebtedness. One hundred and sixty-three delegates were present. Hon. Wm. Roe was chosen chairman and Hon. E. A. Smith secretary. Dr. Deskins stated the object of the call to be wholly for the purpose of taking into consideration the railroad bonded indebtedness of Douglas county. The people voted $300,000 to the L., L. & G. and $50,000 to the St. L., L. & W. railroads, and the bondholders claim that we owe them these amounts. Now we have asked the people to come here and candidly and deliberately consider this question. The courts have decided against us, and we want your opinions on this subject. I can only say for myself and for the other commissioners that we will do whatever you want, provided you justify us or will save us harmless in so doing. Speeches were made by Gov. Robinson, C. W. Babcock, Sam'l Riggs and several others. Mr. Babcock introduced the following resolutions which were adopted.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention, after a careful and patient examination of the financial condition of Douglas county, that it is next to, if not quite, an absolute impossibility for our people to pay the county bonds without some concession upon the part of our creditors.

Resolved, That while we feel that we have been most unjustly, and in many cases infamously treated by all the railroads we have attempted to aid, and while we have been most unfortunate in lending our credit to the building of roads which have proved of no benefit to us, still, to avoid further litigation and expense, we are willing to compromise by undertaking to pay all that we believe our people can pay and stay in the county.

Resolved, That we believe fifty cents on the dollar is the very largest amount we can undertake to pay.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the integrity and sincerity of our present board of county commissioners, and that we would respectfully recommend to them that they submit to the voters of the county a proposition authorizing the board to compromise any and all our bonded indebtedness at a rate not to exceed fifty cents on the dollar.

It is of vital importance for the future welfare of our county that all the people carefully consider this matter, taking in the situation exactly as it is, and then, when the time comes, act according to the dictates of our better judgment. And above all, it is of the utmost importance that the people of the county be united; for if we allow ourselves to become divided, our fall is certain.

WAR AND GRAIN.

The intense excitement which prevailed in the various grain markets throughout the United States and England during the spring, was the direct cause of making and losing many a fortune. Those dealers who anticipated a sudden heavy rise in the price of grain on account of the Eastern war and bought large quantities before the excitement begun and sold when it was at its height, were the men who were suddenly made opulent, and even those who bought at advanced prices and were wise enough to sell when they could realize a good profit made a handsome sum. On the other hand those who held their grain and kept holding it, regardless of the reports from England that prices must soon take a tumble, were the ones who lost their all. The sudden reaction which took place in English markets early in May was caused by the almost universal belief that as soon as the Russians succeeded in crossing the Danube river other European powers would interfere in favor of Turkey and stop the war. The closing of the war would of course greatly lessen the demand for foreign products. It is stated that the excitement which reigned in the Liverpool markets during the month of April exceeded anything known for thirty years. The imports into Liverpool during one week in April amounted to 47,032 quarters of corn; 155,747 quarters of wheat, and 36,695 sacks of flour. The greater portion of the imports were made from the United States and Canada and were sold in the ports of the Danube and the Black sea.

The fact that there is a war going on keeps grain up to a good price, but the slow progress which the Russians are making and the uncertain feeling which exists as to the intentions of any power concerned in the war will prevent a repetition of the spring excitement.

STATE AGENCY.

BRO. STEVENS:—Below I hand you the preamble and resolutions unanimously adopted at the meeting at the Tremont house, Kansas City, June 5th, and ordered printed in letter form and sent to all grange agents and officers of co-operative associations; also a request that you publish the same in the SPIRIT OF KANSAS; therefore in compliance with the order of said meeting I furnish you with the copy. This office is in receipt of many letters asking information in relation to the action of the meeting in regard to the State Co-operative Association.

We will say the meeting was tolerably well attended in view of the interruption in railroads reaching this city, high waters and busy time of the year, some twenty-five agents and officers being present.

On hearing reports of agents and officers and finding the necessary amount needed to commence business with, according to the original plan, not yet subscribed, it was ordered that the money on hand and what should be received into our treasury be used in such manner as would conduce to the best interest of the stockholders and membership, until such time as the directors or stockholders would make other disposition. At adjourning all agreed on getting home to renew their efforts, and at the next meeting to roll up the needful to make the State Co-operative Association what we all so much desire, a success and monument of our own building, and to which all may say, we helped build to the extent of our ability, and feel proud of.

Bro. Stevens, hoping you will not relax your energy in the upbuilding of the State association, and that after the next meeting of the executive committee it will be found that there is sufficient funds in the State grange treasury to justify them in keeping you and our worthy master continually in the field so much needing earnest work, I am fraternally and truly yours,

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

KANSAS CITY, June 18, 1877.

WHEREAS, It is apparent that the success of our State agency depends upon the amount of trade secured; that the amount of material advantage derived by the membership will be in proportion to the amount of business furnished; that upon "concentration and cash" depends the success of the business arm of our organization, and that our State agency, established for our benefit, is entitled to our confidence and patronage; therefore

Resolved, That it becomes our duty as Patrons, to concentrate our trade and patronize the agency established for the advancement of our interest, and therefore most earnestly urge all members and particularly all agents and business managers of co-operative stores, to make their purchasses and sales through the channel of trade provided by our organization, believing that unity of action will secure satisfactory results.

M. E. HUDSON,
President State Co-operative Association.
A. T. STEWART, Secretary.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE GRANGERS OF DOUGLAS COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN GRANGERS:—There are in our city of Lawrence eighty stores, more or less, probably more, including groceries, dry goods, drugs, liquors, etc. The expense of running these stores, embracing rent, clerk hire, profit of sales and the like, cannot be less than two thousand dollars each, or an aggregate of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Who pay these expenses? The patrons of these stores of course; they who do their trading therein. Now let us suppose that two-thirds of this heavy expense, namely, one hundred thousand dollars, could be saved to the citizens of Douglas county by conducting this heavy trade on right principles, on a basis of true political economy. If this saving can be made, if a burden of one hundred thousand dollars, annually assessed and annually paid, can be lifted from the shoulders of a tax ridden community, is it not the duty, and the interest as well, of the grangers of this county to look carefully into this matter, and by immediate and efficient actions apply the needed remedy.

There is a grange store in this city. The grangers know the principles on which it is established, and on which it is conducted. It is established not in the interest of the two or three individuals who take the direct management of it, but in the interest of those who purchase their goods there. After subtracting the actual expenses of running the store, its patrons receive of the profits made in proportion to the amount of their purchases. If their purchases are large their profits are large. If they buy one hundred dollars' worth of goods in three months they will receive just ten times as much as those who, in the same time, buy ten dollars' worth of goods. Now let us make the supposition that this grange store does twenty thousand dollars' worth of business annually at a cost of three thousand dollars. That is, it costs three thousand dollars to run the store. Let us suppose further that the goods are sold at a price of fifteen per cent. advance on their cost, it will be readily perceived that by doing this small amount of business nothing is gained to the purchaser. He might just as well have traded at any other store, conducted on the old plan, provided it sold goods at the same profit of fifteen per cent.

Now let the grange store, instead of doing a business of twenty thousand dollars, do a business of one hundred thousand dollars. This could be done at an added cost very trifling. Fifteen per cent. on one hundred thousand dollars amounts to fifteen thousand dollars. Deduct the three thousand dollars which is the supposed cost of running the store, and there is left twelve thousand dollars profit to be divided among the patrons of the store. In other words, each patron would make twelve per cent. on the money he spent in the purchase of goods. We have made the above calculation, and believe it to be at least approximately correct, for the purpose of making an impression, of calling the attention of the grangers to this specific point, that of putting their money into the grange store, of making their purchases there, of feeling an interest in it as deep and vital as though it was their own store, as it virtually is.

No good will be effected in the establishment of grange stores, unless they can receive the hearty, steady support of those who believe in them. There is another thing that grangers will do well to bear steadily in mind; in changing the present modes of doing business, in diverting trade into channels which are new and in a measure untried, there must unavoidably be some friction. All things will not work so smoothly as we hoped, and expected, so there will be a liability to discouragement and a tendency to become weary. For this reason we must gird up our loins, being sure of our principles. We must not waver, we must press forward; we must fight the good fight till we gain the victory; for in this battle we shall as certainly win as the sun will shine and the rain fall. Yours most heartily for the good cause.

J. S. B.

We will send the SPIRIT one year free of cost to the individual who will make a square of the word "Kansas," using only words to be found in Webster's dictionary.

J. S. B.

GENERAL NEWS.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Galveston, of the 16th inst., a *News* (Fort Dark) special says that on Monday last a detachment of Mexican troops crossed the Rio Grande to this side at a point twenty miles from here, in order to avoid a conflict with a larger body of revolutionary troops who were fast closing in on them. On the same night the revolutionary body crossed the river and attacked the government soldiers, killing several and wounding many, and then returned to the Mexican side. U. S. military authorities at this point have made captives of Mexican troops for the violation of neutrality laws in crossing to the American side, and having a battle thereon. They were brought to this post under guard of U. S. troops—forty in number, and one colonel, three lieutenant colonels, and five captains. They were released yesterday on parole. Reconoitering is going on on this side for the revolutionary party.

A DISPATCH of the 19th inst., from Columbus Junction, Iowa, says: "The east-bound mail on the Atchison branch of the C., B. I. & F. railroad ran into the creek ten miles west of Washington, Iowa, at 5:30 this morning. The engine, baggage and two passenger cars fell through the bridge. The sleeper stopped, with a third of its length projecting over the chasm. About fifty passengers were on the train. None were killed and none dangerously hurt. The engineer, Thos. Rhodes, of Weston, had one leg broken and was otherwise injured. The fireman, John Moore, of Milton, had both legs broken. The baggageman, Jack Cadey, of Davenport, had both arms and one leg broken; will probably die. George Martin, express messenger, was badly crushed, but will recover. Several passengers were slightly hurt. The baggage car and its contents were badly smashed. Had the sleeper fallen upon the passenger coaches instead of stopping on the trestle, the loss of life would have been terrible. The bridge was undermined by the tremendous rain of last night."

A WASHINGTON dispatch of Saturday says the following was issued this afternoon from the treasury department:

"*To A. M. Wyman, Treasurer of the United States*—SIR:—It appears from the reports of the treasurer of the United States, comptroller of the currency, and chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, dated the 9th inst., that the amount of fractional currency lost and destroyed, and which, therefore, cannot be presented for redemption, is $8,083,513.50. The attorney-general, in his opinion of this date, a copy of which accept herewith, holds that in ascertaining the amount of fractional currency outstanding, within the meaning of the third section of the joint resolution of July 22, 1876, there should be deducted from the amount of such currency issued and not redeemed the amount lost and destroyed. The amount issued and not redeemed May 1, 1875, is $21,206,930.33, and deducting the amount lost and destroyed as above stated, will leave $13,123,416.83, the amount of fractional currency which, according to the opinion of the attorney-general, was then outstanding. You are, therefore, directed to issue, according to law, from time to time, an amount of silver coin which, including the amount issued since the date of the resumption act, January 14, 1875, and the amount of fractional currency outstanding, it is ascertained will equal $50,000,000. Very respectfully,

"JOHN SHERMAN."

A SPECIAL to the Leavenworth *Times* from Joplin, Mo., June 18th, says: "Quite an exciting scene occurred at Galena, on Short Creek, about 10 o'clock last night. A party consisting of five, well-armed men rode on horseback into the village from Missouri, in the morning, and during the day made themselves prominent by firing pistol shots into windows, and going into saloons and breaking mirrors. At the time mentioned they all appeared in a body, in a restaurant kept by a man whose name could not be learned, and finding a man known as Tiger Bill, accompanied by a comrade named A. H. Campbell, eating supper, they, without any warning, began firing pistols at the eaters. The first shot struck Bill in the back, just below the right shoulder-blade, and passed out through the abdomen, a fatal wound. The second shot struck Campbell near the right shoulder from behind, and passed out through the breast, above the nipple. Several other shots were fired, but none took effect. The desperadoes, as soon as they found their men had fallen, left the room and mounting their horses, which were ready outside, rode away in the darkness. The wounded men were cared for by some of the large crowd which soon collected, and everything possible was done for them, while a posse of citizens armed themselves, and mounting horses, started in pursuit of the murderers. Up to this morning nothing has been heard of the party, nor the pursued. Tiger Bill lived until about eight o'clock this morning, and expired. Campbell is not considered as fatally injured. It is supposed that an old family fued is the cause of the tragedy."

A SPECIAL from Winnepeg, Manitoba, says a dispatch from Fort Walsh says, Sitting Bull, with 350 lodges, is settling between there and Wood mountain. He claims to have won many victories over the United States troops, of which the public know nothing, and exhibits numerous trophies, including arms, wagons, etc., some belonging to Custar's party. He holds that violations of federal treaties by the United States warranted his rebellion. A Bismarck special says Rev. Abbott Martin returned yesterday from a conference with Sitting Bull, held at the latter's camp, in the British possessions, May 28th. Martin was accompanied by six Sioux Indians and an interpreter, and was joined while there by Maj. Walsh and other Canadian officers from Fort Walsh, some 60 miles away. Sitting Bull was courteous, very hospitable and attentive. He told the same old story of his wrongs in an eloquent and firey speech. The conclusion reached was that Sitting Bull would not return to the United States, but would remain in the British possessions. He could not bear the idea of surrendering his possessions, ponies, arms, etc., besides he feared for his personal safety. He appeared entirely subdued. The Indians lost all their lodges, many arms and supplies while crossing the river this spring, and are in bad condition to continue the war. There are three hundred and twenty lodges, or about one thousand warriors. The British officers sympathized with them, and assured them of protection during their good behavior. Father Martin thinks the band is better off as it is, and recommends that they be encouraged to remain, and believes the Indian war over.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 19th inst. gives the following Eastern war news: "Delaplain, charge d'affaires of the United States at Vienna, says: The Shiek-ul-Islam has recently sent a delegation of doctors of the law to a shiek, the direct descendant of the prophet, for the purpose of demanding funds from the treasury of Islam, to be applied in the defense of Islam, for this treasury is formed from the annual offerings of pilgrims which are accumulated in the Kaaba of Mecca. The Cherif of Mecca receives an average of 15,000,000 francs in annual offerings. One chest was opened during the Russian-Turkish war of 1828. Several large sums were withdrawn, but it was afterwards closed. The second chest was opened in 1854, during the Crimean war, but the third has not been opened since 1545. It is conjectured that the accumulation of money in the last named chest cannot be less than $50,000,000, and it is fully believed that the total amount in the treasury of Islam will exceed $120,000,000, and even a much higher sum.

"The Danube is higher now than at any previous period this season, partly owing to the recent inundation. The condition of the Reni road is very precarious.

"A date has not yet been fixed for the departure of the general staff from Plaesti.

"Outrages are proceeding unchecked in the provinces. Christians are outlawed by the authorities and abandoned to Tartars and Circasians. Villages and farms are wantonly fired and burned, with a view of reducing the country to a desert before the advance of the Russians will take place. Ghastly heads are carried every day by blood-stained murderers into villages. The flames of some burning village are visible every night.

"The British consul at Smyrna announces that electric torpedoes have been laid at the entrance of the bay.

"Fozli Pasha telegraphs from Sukumkoleh, the 14th, that 13,000 Russians who occupied Mexmika and Tchamtahass have been driven out, and a movement has been undertaken to cut off their retreat.

"A dispatch reports that the three Turkish columns which have entered Montenegro are advancing by the following routes: *Via* Oedrinik to Derslo, *via* Zilta to Bopajivia, and *via* Povia to Gatio. At the last place which is a Montenegrin depot, fighting has been going on since yesterday.

"Ali Saib telegraphs from Scutari, June 18th, that he will shortly effect a junction with Soliman Pasha. In a subsequent telegram he claims to have carried the heights of Martrie, probably Martinja and Valedian after three hours' engagement."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, June 20, 1877.	
Flour	$4.00 @ 9.00
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.69 @ 1.70
No. 3	1.64 @ 1.65
No. 4 red	1.51 @ 1.52
Corn—No. 2 mixed	42¼@ 43
Oats—No. 2 mixed	37 @ 38
Rye—No. 2	63 @ 65
Pork	13.00 @13.25
Bulk Meats	5 @ 7
Bacon	5¼@ 7¾
Lard	8¼@ 8⅜
Butter—creamery	20 @ 25
dairy	14 @ 19
country	9 @ 11
Eggs	8½@ 9½
CHICAGO, June 20, 1877.	
Flour	4.00 @ 8.50
Winter, extra	8.50 @10.50
Wheat—No. 2 spring	1.47 @ 1.48
No. 3	1.34 @ 1.36
Corn	45 @ 47
Oats	36¼@ 38
Pork	12.75 @12.90
Bulk Meats	4¾@ 7
Lard	8.75 @ 8.87½
Butter—Dairy packed	14 @ 20
Eggs	9 @ 10
KANSAS CITY, June 20, 1877.	
Wheat—No. 3, red fall	1.42½@ 1.52
No. 4, fall	1.25 @ 1.40
Corn—No. 2 mixed	32½@ 34
Oats	33 @ 38
Rye—No. 2	42 @ 43

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, June 20, 1877.	
Cattle—Prime to choice	$ 6.25@ 6.50
Poorer grades	2.25@ 5.50
Hogs	4.40@ 4.60
CHICAGO, June 20, 1877.	
Cattle—Good steers	5.00@ 5.10
Hogs—Packers	4.50@ 4.80
KANSAS CITY, June 20, 1877.	
Cattle—Native shippers	4.75@ 5.50
Native feeders	4.25@ 4.60
Native stockers	3.75@ 4.25
Native cows	2.00@ 4.50
Texas steers, corn-fed	4.00@ 4.75
do do grass-wint.	2.75@ 3.35
Hogs—Packers	3.85@ 3.95
Stockers	3.25@ 3.50

Seeds are quoted as follows at Kansas City: Red clover, $9.00@9.25; timothy, $1.90; blue grass, $2.10@2.35; orchard grass, $2.25; millet, 50c.; Hungarian, 60c.; buckwheat, $1.50.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: White beans $1.25@2.25, hand picked, $2.50@3.00; castor beans, 90c@$1.00; beeswax, 20c.; butter, best, 10@11c., common, 8@10c.; broom-corn, $35@65 ℔ ton; cheese, Kansas, 9@10c., old, 4@8c.; eggs, 9c.; hay $7.00@8.50; hides, green, per ℔, 6@6½c., green salted, 7@8c., dry flint, 14@18c., dry salt, 12c., kip and calf, 10@12c., dry sheepskins 25c.@$1.00; honey, strained, 10@12c.; linseed oil, raw, 75c., boiled, 78c.; onions, $2.00@3.00 per bush.; poultry, dressed chickens, per ℔, 7@8c.; turkeys 8@9c.; potatoes, $1.00@2.50; tallow, 6¼@6½c.; tobacco, extra bright, 14@18c., 1st class, 6½@7½c., 2d class, 4@5c., 3d class, 3@4c.; wool, fine unwashed, 15@18c., medium fine, 20@22c., combing fine, 23@27c., tub washed, 34@37c.; dried apples, 5@6c; dried peaches, 9 to 12c.

Wheat is quoted about ten to fifteen cents lower than it was a week ago, in St. Louis; in Chicago, it is about five cents lower for spring wheat; in Kansas City there is a fall of nearly fifteen cents. But at latest dates wheat was rising in nearly all the markets.

Offerings for new wheat, after harvest, are about 40 cents below the present prices of old wheat.

Flour is reported dull and few sales, in St. Louis but active in Chicago.

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

Corn is about the same as we quoted it last week.

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

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

In live stock, the past week, there has been a slight decline in both cattle and hogs. Good grades of cattle are in good demand, but choice fat cattle have been pretty thoroughly culled out of the country. A great many grass-fed and Texas cattle are now coming into the markets, and bring low prices. On Tuesday, in St. Louis, the highest price paid was $6.37, lowest, $2.50; in Kansas City, highest price, $5.25, lowest, $2.25.

Lumber is quoted as follows at Kansas City: Rough boards, 12 to 16 ft., $16@18; common dressed $20; scantling and joice, 18 feet and under, $18; 1st, 2d and 3d class, white pine flooring, respectively, $37.50, $32.50 and $25; siding, $16 to 25; 1st clear inch, $45; second clear inch, $35; 3d clear inch, $30.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 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.

MR. JOHN CHARLTON, State grand master I. O. O. F., of this city, who has just returned from an extended trip through the western part of Kansas, informs us that the wheat crop wherever he has been is immense and in consequence thereof the farmers are happy.

HELP for the weak, nervous, and debilitated. Chronic and painful diseases cured without medicine. Electric belts and other appliances, all about them, and how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious. Book with full particulars, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., 292 Vine street Cincinnati, O.

THE following is a list of patents issued to inventors in Kansas for the week ending June 12, 1877, and each dated June 26, 1877. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C.: H. Bower, dumping car, Mulberry Grove; J. Davidson, broom, Kalida; C. Pierce, artificial stone, McPherson; P. Thomsen, wagon brake lever, Atchison.

WHILE bathing in the river near Cameron's bluff, on Sunday afternoon last, a colored boy, sixteen years of age, named Thomas Hill, got beyond his depth and was drowned before his companions could render him any assistance. On Tuesday morning a fisherman discovered the body of a colored boy lodged under the bridge near the dam. The proper authorities being notified, the body was taken out and proved to be that of Hill. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

THE following township committees have been appointed to work up the subject of a grand Fourth of July celebration to be held on the grounds of the Kaw Valley Fair Association: Wakarusa—William Meairs, J. Neal and C. H. Taylor; Eudora—William Hughes, M. L. March and Samuel Davis; Palmyra—B. Keifer, C. A. Beck, C. E. Dallas and E. E. Gaddis; Marion—M. McMillin, H. C. Fisher and Geo. F. Sexman; Clinton—John Moore, R. E. Steele, Mr. Montgomery, Munroe, Cartright and L. J. Wood; Kanwaka—T. E. Tabor, Mrs. Ricker and Wm. W. Ingersol; Grant—Grace C. Lawrence, Sidney Herd and Ida Wilson. These committees will meet at Miller's hall at 1 p. m., Saturday, June 23d.

Stock Exhibitions, Trotting, Etc.

The Patrons and farmers of Reno township, Leavenworth county, have built a half-mile race-track, just east of the Villa Eden farm, for the purpose of training young horses. On Saturday last some interesting exhibitions of speed were given on the new track, and time was made that is proof that the farmers of Reno township own some excellent roadsters. The owners of this trotting course will, during the summer and fall, hold stock shows. All farmers are invited to bring in their fine horses. On the 14th of July another trotting exhibition will be given. We are glad to see these evidences of enterprise on the part of our farmers, and feel assured that good will result from their meeting together and comparing stock.

Harvester Exhibition.

On Tuesday of this week we had the pleasure of visiting the farm of Mr. Fitch Reed, located about four miles south of this city, where we went for the purpose of witnessing an exhibition of the McCormick harvester and binder in a wheat field, given by one of the live machine men of Kansas, Mr. I. N. Van Hoesen. Of the superior work that has been done by the McCormick harvester almost every farmer in the West has knowledge, but the binder is a comparatively recent improvement and is just being introduced. This great labor-saving invention binds firmly with wire all the grain that is cut by the harvester. The binding attachment consists of an iron arm that gets its power from an endless chain connected with the main body of the machine. This arm takes the grain from the table at the right of the machine where it is delivered by an endless apron from the sickle platform. We watched the operation of the binder with interest and found that it worked easily and noiselessly, and did not fail to bind the grain regularly as it was delivered. Quite a number of Douglas county farmers witnessed the exhibition and the unanimous decision was that the machine is a great labor-saving success. The machine was operated on this occasion by Mr. Frank Coolie, from the great McCormick factory at Chicago. This grandest of all achievements in the way of an improvement to a harvesting machine not only makes the farmers smile because it perfoms the work of five or six harvest hands, that heretofore have been necessary to keep the grain bound up, but it lifts a heavy burden from the shoulders of the farmers' wives who have had to cook for those five or six hands. This binding attachment to the McCormick harvester, neither eats, drinks nor gets tired, but it does perform excellent work.

Mr. Van Hoesen informs us that one hundred and twenty-five of these machines have been sold in Kansas this season; fifteen of this number were sold from the Lawrence office. To witness the McCormick binder in operation will well repay any farmer for the trouble of a ten-mile journey over a rough road.

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

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

—OUR—

STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES

Is now Complete, and we are

SELLING THEM CHEAP FOR CASH.

BARGAINS IN SUMMER GOODS:

Men's serge shoes	$1 50	worth	$2 25
Men's plow packs	1 00	"	1 25
Men's plow shoes	1 75	"	2 00
Women's grained shoes	1 60	"	1 75
Women's kid, side lace	2 00	"	2 50
Women's kid slippers	1 00	"	1 25

And all other goods in proportion. Call and see for yourselves at

CITY SHOE STORE,
(Old Bazaar Stand).

Kansas Editors in Rocky Mountains.

DEAR SPIRIT:—We arrived here this morning about 5 o'clock, a tired and sleepy set, having rode all night on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, crowded into narrow-gauged cars.

The breaking of a valve to our engine yesterday caused this delay. At Topeka we were delayed over four hours. We pulled out from there at seven and a half o'clock on Thursday afternoon; breakfasted at Kinsley the next morning. Met the Illinois editors between Kinsley and Dodge City. This was an unusually pleasant greeting. Two lines of editors were formed between the two tracks, and short speeches of greeting were made by the captains of both parties. As our Illinois friends came in sight, Kansas music greeted their ears, and also as they moved away. Their reply, "The bear went over the mountain," was received amid cheers and waving of handkerchiefs. The weather being delightful, the ride on the A., T. & S. F. R. R. was a perfect one.

Maj. T. J. Anderson joined us at the meeting of the editors and added much to our enjoyment, furnishing music and pre-arranging everything possible for our pleasure and comfort.

About three-quarters of an hour was spent at Lakin, in eating dinner, playing croquet, etc. Pueblo was reached about midnight.

Saturday. This has been a glorious day. Our party left Pueblo at 7:15 a. m., over the Denver and Rio Grande road, for the celebrated Sangre de Christo pass, the highest railroad point (completed) in the world, it being nine thousand three hundred and sixty feet above sea level, with an average grade for fourteen miles, of about two hundred feet to the mile. From La Veta to the summit, a distance of fourteen miles, the awful grandeur of the scenery impressed all—the Spanish peaks, covered with snow just ahead, and the ranges, Greenhorn and Sangre de Christo, on our right. At Pueblo the "Peaks" looked only five or six miles away, though in reality they were eighty-five miles distant. The road in ascending the mountains winds around them like the thread of a screw. The view, as we were nearing the summit, can never be forgotten by one who has seen it, and considering we are the first and only party in the world that has ascended a mountain 9360 feet high in a railway car we are proud to record it. One hour on the summit was consumed by roaming around gathering mementoes, canes, flowers and cones, spruce gum and various other things.

Two miles from the summit on our descent we were invited by Col. D. R. Anthony to step out upon a huge rock and view the valley below and the high mountains above. While standing there, taking in the country, Col. Anthony with a neat little speech introduced to us the man who projected this wonderful road upon the side of this huge mountain—General Dodge, of Colorado. The general comes forward amid three rousing cheers, and after making a few appropriate remarks introduced Mr. J. McMurtrie, whom Col. Anthony calls the "boy engineer," a young man of about thirty-three summers who has so perfectly carried out the plans of the projectors of this wonderful road. The cheers were loud and long for this man, to which he responded in a neat little speech. Chief Justice Horton, Hon. D. C. Haskell and T. J. Anderson, followed with appropriate speeches, after which the signal "all aboard" was given and down the mountain side we went.

The ascent was made in four hours and the descent in one hour and a half. Oh how hungry we all were, it being twelve long hours from breakfast to dinner. We filled up at La Veta astonishing the Mexicans by our capacity for storing up food for twelve hours in arrears and thirteen in advance. Our damaged engine was exchanged at the summit of Sangre de Christo pass for a freight engine, hence our long ride of twelve hours in going about one hundred miles.

This forenoon has been spent in various ways, eating, sleeping, walking, talking, bathing and singing; I suppose some attended church, but I don't know of it. Our ride to the numerous glens, Garden of the Gods, etc., etc., takes place to-morrow. F. T. B.

MANITOU, Col., June 17, 1877.

Regular Secretion Essential to Health.

The regular secretion and flow of the gastric juices, and of the bile which the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters promotes, are effects which conduce materially to the restoration of health, when the system is disordered. Food is not digested in the dyspeptic stomach because the gastric fluid is deficient, superabundant or vitiated; the liver becomes congested and the bowels constipated because the supply of bile is inadequate or misdirected. The bitters rectifies all this, and removes every ill consequence of non-assimilation and bilious irregularity. Furthermore, it stimulates the action of the kidneys by which impurities are, so to speak, strained from the blood, and any tendency in the urinary organs to grow sluggish and disordered counteracted. Whether it be used as a means of regulating gastric or bilious secretion, and relieving the overloaded bowels, or to promote complete, and therefore healthful, urination, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied upon with confidence to accomplish the end in view.

For the Black Hills

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

GREAT reduction in millinery and fancy goods. Miss Oliver will, on June the 20th, reduce the price on all kinds of goods. This stock must be sold at a reduction to give room for a fine stock. A trimmed hat for 50 cents. Children's hats 25 cents. Don't fail to examine prices; the 99 cent store is the place.

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

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

Centennial Barber Shop.

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

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

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

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

BRICK for sale. Inquire of H. S. Fillmore, two doors south of Lawrence brewery.

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

FUN! 1 pack acquaintance cards, 1 pack hdkf flirtation, 1 pack scroll, all sorts, for only 10 cents and stamp. Fun Card Co., Middleboro, Mass.

New pieces sheet music, retails for $1.75, sent for 10c & stamp. Cheap Music Co. Middleboro, Mass.

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

ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

BURT SHOE STORE!

WEST SIDE, 117 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

LADIES' AND GENTS' FINE WEAR,

SUBSTANTIAL KIP AND CALF GOODS.

We Make Farmers' Wear a Specialty.

PRICE OUR GOODS BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.

E. PARKER.

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

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

ALL KINDS OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

FINE GOODS FOR GENTS.

LADIES' AND MISSES' GOODS A SPECIALTY.

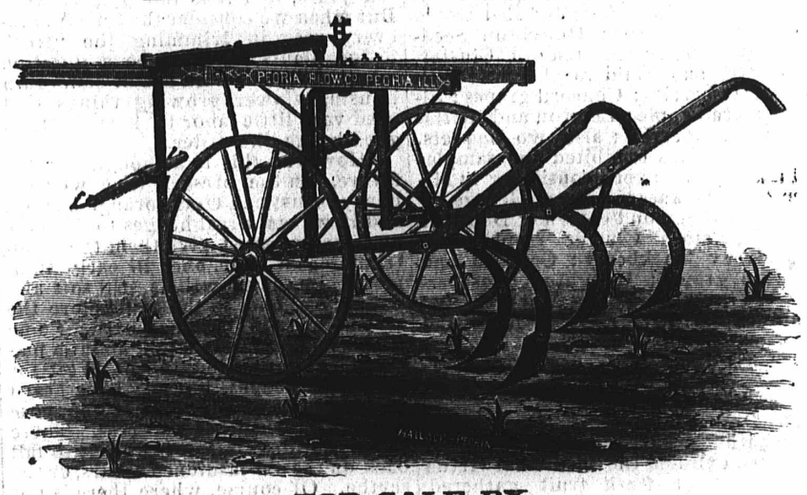
HAND MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

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

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

W. H. OLIVER & CO.

THE PEORIA PLOWS,



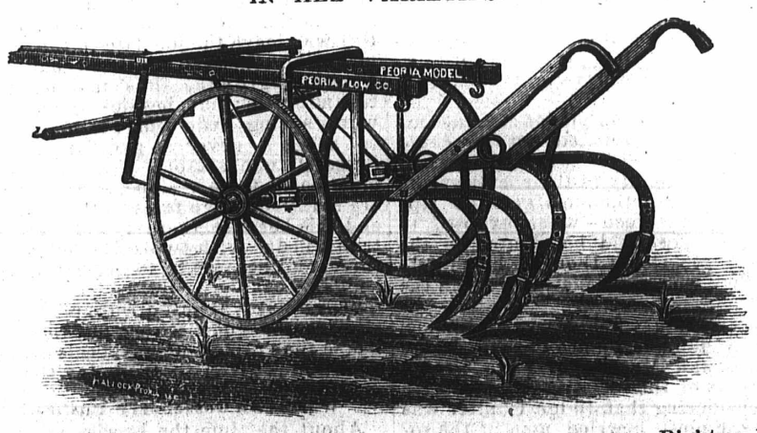
FOR SALE BY

A. T. STEWART, STATE AGENT,

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

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

IN ALL VARIETIES.



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

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

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

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

Having opened at the above named place a salesroom for

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS,

LADIES' PHAETONS,

BUGGIES, WITH OR WITHOUT TOPS,

SPRING WAGONS, ETC., ETC.,

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

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

Respectfully,

M. A. DEHONEY.

Horticultural Department.

Save Your Apple Trees.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In the ordinary way of pruning apple trees from one-third to one-half break down of their own growth, by the time they are fifteen years old. To remedy this, plant trees leaning to the south, about to two o'clock sun, with the same direction to shade the body of the tree. As the tree gets older, select other limbs, twelve or fifteen inches apart that puts out bold, and does not cleave upright to the tree. Three main limbs are enough to any tree when balanced well. If the tree is inclined to grow too high, better top it down a little; leave no opposite limbs, no forks; keep tree leaning south. May and June are the best months in which to prune.

HENRY HAWKINS.

COWLEY COUNTY, June 15, 1877.

A member of the Labette County Horticultural Society sent to the *Independent* the following report of a recent meeting of that organization:

The society met at Oswego, on June 2d., Hon. J. L. Williams presiding. A report of the financial condition was read, also a communication from the secretary of the State Horticultural Society. An inspection of fruits, flowers and cereals followed. Those presented by Mr. Coley consisted of a fine assortment of green grapes; Damson, Chickasaw and wild plums; Red Astrachan, Early Harvest, June, Transcendent and Wild crab apples; Stump the World and Early York peaches; also nectarines, currants, Davidson's Thornless raspberry, White and Kittatinny blackberries and Early Richmond cherries.

Mr. Sanford exhibited specimens of his fruit consisting of Hale's Early, Morris' White, Walter's Early Snow and Crawford's Early and Late peaches; Wild Goose, Chickasaw and Wild plums; Orange quinces; Early Richmond and Hybrid cherries; Red Dutch currants; almonds; Houghton Seedling gooseberry; Mammoth Cluster, Doolittle and Wild raspberries; Wilson strawberries; Concord grapes; Siberian crab apple; Lawton and Kittatinny blackberries; also two boquets,

Mr. Williams exhibited fine samples of fruits and flowers, consisting of Miner and Chickasaw plums; George IV peaches; Richmond cherries; Doolittle and Mammoth Cluster raspberries; Kittatinny blackberry; Concord and Clinton grapes; Houghton gooseberries; Wilson, Downing, Monarch and Kentucky strawberries; all large and fine.

Mr. Wesley Tibbits' first fruit offering was a royal "bundle of earth's best flavors"—apples.

Dr. Draper made specialty of grapes, and with the fluency of a youthful Bacchus, extolled the medicinal virtue in harvest of fresh fruit gathered from the fine Dracut Amber, Isabella and Hartford Prolific which he presented. One stem of the prolific, one and one-half inches long, held four bunches of grapes. The doctor may possibly have to try again as Messrs. Bevins and Tibbets offer to bring at the next meeting a stem with five or six bunches.

Mr. Fred Perkins' grange propensities predominating, presented corn forty and wheat forty-eight inches in length.

From the fine samples of currants exhibited it was admitted that they could be raised in Kansas. Mr. Williams said the main difficulty in their cultivation is, the wood of the bush gets too ripe—like a dead weed—when exposed to the sun, and should be planted in the shade. Mr. Coley thought by mulching they would do just as well in the sun.

Messrs. Henry Tibbets, J. Williams, Wesley Tibbets, James Parnell, Judge Coulter and Mr. Carver were elected members of the society.

Considering that Judge Coulter was the youngest married man in the society he was presented with the boquets of flowers and the strawberries, which he said would be duly appreciated, as his better-half was a sensible, practical woman.

On motion, a committee consisting of H. S. Coley, Henry Tibbits and N. Sandford, was appointed to investigate and report what rates can be had for shipping fruit—the quantity to be shipped and to contract for boxes for that purpose.

To Protect Trees from Grasshoppers.

Prof. Riley gives the following advice: "The best means of protecting fruit and shade trees deserve separate consideration. Where the trunks are smooth and perpendicular they may be protected by whitewashing. The lime crumbles under the feet of the insects as they attempt to climb, and prevent their getting up. By their persistent efforts, however, they gradually wear off the lime and reach a higher point each day, so that the whitewashing must be often repeated. Trees with short, rough trunks, or which lean, are not very well protected in this way. A strip of smooth, bright tin answers even better for the same purpose. A strip three or four inches wide brought around and tacked to a smooth tree will protect it, while on rougher trees a piece of old rope may first be tacked around the tree and the tin tacked to it, so as to leave a portion both above and below. Passages between the tin and rope or the rope and trees can then be blocked by filling the upper area between tin and tree with earth. The tin must be high enough from the ground to prevent the 'hoppers from jumping from the latter beyond it, and the trunk below the tin, where the insects collect, should be covered with some greasy or poisonous substances to prevent girdling. This is more especially necessary with small trees, and kerosene or whitewashing having Paris green mixed with it will answer as such preventives. One of the cheapest and simplest modes is to encircle the tree with cotton batting, in which the insects will entangle their feet, and thus be more or less obstructed. Strips of paper covered with tar, stiff paper tied on so as to slope roof-fashion, strips of glazed wall paper, and thick coatings of soft soap, have been used with varying success; but no estoppel equals the bright tin. The others require constant watching and renewal, and in all cases under our observation some insects would get into the trees, so as to require the daily shaking of these morning and evening. This will sometimes have to be done, when the bulk of the insects have become fledged even where tin is used, for a certain proportion of the insects will fly into the trees. They do most damage during the night, and care should be had that the trees be unloaded of their voracious freight just before dark."

Trimming Hedges.

The *Germantown Telegraph* makes the following timely remarks: "It is worth while to remember by those who would have nice live fences, that it is necessary to look well after the trimming if a perfect protection is desired. To have a live fence within a reasonable time we may have to employ fast growing material—trees in fact—and in order to keep trees as hedge plants we have to keep them cut down. There are plenty of plants that would make good live fences without any cutting back—shrubs in fact—if we could wait for them, but this would take some ten years, and it is too long to wait. But when we consider the time it takes every year in trimming the "tree" hedge plants, it may be a question whether there would not be some gain in using slower growing things that need very little labor to keep them in good hedge-like order.

"However, this is a thought for the future. In the present time we have honey locust and Osage orange hedges, and if we want real hedges to be made of them we must give them two good trimmings a year, once in early summer while the growth is still soft and young, and once in the fall before the second growth becomes hard. Some time ago there was a talk about a machine being invented in the West for trimming hedges, but we have heard nothing of it of late, and we suppose it has not turned out a success. There seems nothing left for us but to fall back on the old-fashioned shears, or the scythe. Of course, where there is not much of a hedge and it is desired to have it done neatly the shears are the best, but for long strips of hedge a sharp scythe will do very well. But for scythe cutting it must be done twice a year certainly, as only young soft shoots can be cut out with it. The shears will cut stouter material, but it is harder work, and some who cut this way leave the job late in the summer, when there is not much chance of a second growth, thus making one trimming do; but besides the harder work, saving little time really, a once cut hedge is never so good as one cut twice in one season. The trimming must be made on a slope, so that there are really but two faces to the hedges, and this because there is less work to trim a hedge with two sides instead of three, and because it is better for the hedge.

"Live fences at best are but poor substitutes for good fences, but they are worse than useless unless at this season attention is given to trimming them."

Worms on Gosseberry Bushes.

About the time the berries were in prime, an army of worms appeared upon the scene, and commenced a raid upon the bushes, and did not leave until every vestige of green had been stripped from the currant and gooseberry bush. This year the same kind of worm appeared earlier—soon after the young fruit had set. They had stripped several branches bare before I discovered them; but as soon as I became aware of their depredations I resolved to give them a taste of brimstone.

Taking an old tin pan, I placed a few pieces of well rotted wood in the bottom, sprinkled a very little coal oil over them then put on a good layer of sulphur and covered the bush on which the worms had begun feasting with old carpeting to hold the smudge. I put some live coals in the pan and set it on the ground in the center of the bush. The fire smouldered and sent out a terrible smudge, causing the worms to wriggle and twist themselves in all sorts of shapes as if they were suffering untold torments. I kept the smudge up for over an hour, and the result has been most favorable. At present writing not a worm is to be found, and the fruit is growing nicely.—*Cor. Fruit Recorder.*

The grape crop of Southern Indiana will be small the coming season, owing to the severity of the winter.

Five hundred thousand young trees have been set out in Kearney county, Nebraska, this spring.

The Household.

ANTS can be banished from the pantry by sprinkling red pepper on the shelves under the papers.

SALT RHEUM CURE.—Calomel, two drachms; oxide of zinc, two drachms; glycerine, two ounces; mix and shake well, and apply to the hands at night. Wash in the morning with tar soap, which can be obtained at any drug store.

VINEGAR PIE.—One teacup vinegar, about one cup sugar, a few small pieces of butter, and two tea-spoonfuls flour. Spices. Taste improved by a few drops of lemon. This makes two pies, as care must be taken in respect to quantity put in.

PLUM PUDDING is always better for being made some time before using, and up to a certain extent the longer the time the better the admixture. The reason is that the time gives the various juices and flavors a chance to mingle, amalgamate and blend.

REMEDY FOR A CANARY'S ASTHMA.—Dip a small feather in pure sweet oil and pass up the nose; if once does not effect a cure, try again, being careful not to get any oil around the eyes; at the same time give the bird red pepper tea, well sweetened, and a little milk in it.

RASPBERRY SHRUB.—Use raspberries gathered late in the season so that they will not easily make jelly; wash the berries, put one quart of vinegar to twelve of raspberries, let them stand over night, add one pound of sugar to a pint of juice, and let it come to the boiling point.

FOR GRAY HAIR.—Dark-haired people's locks turn gray sooner than others'. An exchange gives the following restorative: Tincture of iron, one ounce; spirits of ammonia, half an ounce; soft water, one pint. Apply daily for some time, and keep on with brushing it every day well.

CURE FOR SORE THROAT.—Mix one tea-spoonful of golden seal and two of glycerine; make a swab of soft linen secured to a whalebone end, and the end of linen fringed; dip this in the mixture and carefully wash the throat, being sure to wash all cankered spots; repeat this three or four times daily.

CURE FOR BOILS.—Scrape a little hard soap off from a bar, and work into it as much brown sugar as will mix with it. Spread this mixture on a small piece of cloth, and apply over the boil as a plaster. Perpare a fresh one when needed. This will draw it, and bring it to an end sooner than it would bring itself.

SODA BISCUIT.—Take four large cups of sifted flour, in which one large tea-spoonful of soda and two of cream of tartar have been well mixed, with one tea-spoonful of salt; add one-half cup of butter and mix thoroughly; to this add a pint of sweet milk, a little at a time, and mix with as little kneading as possible. Bake in a quick oven, eight to ten minutes.

HARD SAUCE.—Stir to a cream, one cup of butter with three cups powdered sugar. When well mixed, add the juice of one lemon and two tea-spoonfuls nutmeg. If preferred add also half a cup of wine or a table-spoonful of brandy. Beat the whole to a creamy consistency and set in a cool place until needed. The wine or brandy can of course be omitted if preferred.

BLACK FRUIT CAKE.—One pound butter, one pound brown sugar, and one pound flour, ten eggs, five nutmegs, one table-spoonful of mace, one table-spoonful cinnamon, one wine-glassful of wine, one wine-glassful of brandy, one and one-half pounds of raisins, one pound citron. The fruit must be well prepared and floured, and the eggs must be beaten separately. Icing for the cake is made as follows: Three-quarters of a pound of powdered sugar, the whites of eggs beaten very stiff, the sugar applied gradually.

PATRONS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION
—OF—
Douglas County, Kan.
JUSTUS HOWELL,
Secretary and Agent.
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
GRAIN, FLOUR
—AND—
SEEDS OF ALL KINDS.
No. 88 Massachusetts Street,
Lawrence, - - Kansas.
All goods bought and sold for CASH, and prices made accordingly.

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

CREW & HADLEY
Keep constantly on hand a full stock of
WALL PAPER,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WINDOW SHADES,
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
CROQUET SETS,
BABY WAGONS.
ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF
PICTURES,
PICTURE FRAMES
AND NOTIONS.
Next door north of Simpson's bank.

L. B. DAVIS,
Carriage and Wagon
MANUFACTORY!
SPRING WAGONS
—AND—
BUGGIES
Constantly on hand and made to order. All kinds of repairing done promptly. All work warranted. Orders solicited.
175 Mass. St., - - Lawrence, Kans.

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

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.
SIMPSON'S BANK.
LAWRENCE, KANSAS
CORNER OF MASSACHUSETTS & HENRY STS.
Interest paid on time Deposits. 22t.

G. H. MURDOCK,
WATCHMAKER
—AND—
ENGRAVER,
WOOSTER'S DRUG STORE,
75 Mass. Street, - - Lawrence, Kans.
Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

SEED SWEET POTATOES.
YELLOW NANSEMOND
WILL HAVE PLANTS
IN THEIR SEASON.
PRICES LOW.
D. G. WATT & SON,
Lawrence, Kansas.
P. O. Box, 874.

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.

WE Want SALESMEN on a regular salary of $85 a month and expenses, to sell our CIGARS to DEALERS. Samples FREE. Send 3c. stamp to insure answer. S. FOSTER & CO. Cincinnati, O.

"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, Felloes, Patent Wheels, Patent Iron Axles, Fairbanks' Standard Scales, Fence Wire and Staples, Wooden-ware, Sections of all kinds, Hand Corn Planters, Knuckles, Skeins, Stoves and Tinware, Railroad and Garden Barrows, etc., etc.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1858.
KIMBALL BROS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,
MILL WORK AND
CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.
45-tf

THE TIFFIN
Well Boring & Rock Drilling
MACHINE!

$40 PER DAY! made easily with this Machine!
The most perfect in the world. Bores from 12 to 44 inches in diameter. It does the work of a dozen men. The horse does not travel around the well. Auger is raised and lowered instantly. Successful where all others fail. No labor for man. Send for our 60 PAGE BOOK, FREE.
LOOMIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio.

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 MUCCUS MEMBRANE.
PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
C. N. CRITTENTON, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York.

The Black Hills.
By H. N. MAGUIRE who has spent 12 years in this region. Latest accounts of Gold and Silver prospects, Agricultural and Grazing resources, Climate, Hunting, Fishing, Indians, and Settlers' Adventures with them, Mining and Wild Western Life, the Waterfalls, Boiling Geysers, noble Scenery, immense Gorges, etc. With 27 fine illustrations, and one map. Price Only 10 cts. Sold by all Newsdealers, or sent postpaid for 12c. by DONNELLY, LOYD & CO., Publishers, Chicago, Ill.

TIP The Tip Top Package is the largest and best selling out. READ AND SEE. 18 Sheets Note Paper, 18 Envelopes, Pencil, Penholder, Golden Pen, Set of Elegant Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons, Gents Lake George Diamond Pin, Amethyst Stone Ring inlaid with gold, Amethyst Stone Scarf Pin, Gold-plated Wedding Ring, Set Rosebud Ear Drops, Ladies Flowered and Silvered Hat Pin, Ladies Fancy Set Pin & Drops, Gold-plate Collar Button, Gents Gold-plated Watch Chain and Set of Three Gold-plated Studs. The entire Lot sent post-paid for 50 cents. EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO AGENTS. J. BRIDE, Clinton Place, New York. TOP

CATARRH, BRONCHITIS,
and kindred diseases are CURED by the
CROSBY VAPORIZING INHAL'R
Send for Circular to
CROSBY INHALER COMPANY,
Hannibal, Mo.
Trade supplied by McPike & Allen, Atchison, Kas.

BOOK See this. Only $1.50 capital required to start canvassing for MARK TWAIN'S NEW SCRAP-BOOK. Apply with stamp, to JOHN K. HALLOWELL, 139 East Eighth street, New York. CANVASSERS

HA 1 comic oil chromo, 7x11, mounted, worth 25c, 1 pk love cards, 1 pk comic envelopes, 1 pk comic cards, 1 pk scroll, 1 24p book Fun, all sent for only 5 three cent stamps. Novelty Co., Middleboro, Mass.

Farm and Stock.

Improving Farm Stock.

There was never so good a time to improve farm stock as the present, says the Chicago *Times*. All kinds of improved stock are low. Many professional breeders "are hard up," and wish to dispose of a part of their animals. They would generally prefer to sell other than fancy stock, for which they expect to receive good prices when times become better. Fortunately it is not fancy stock which farmers desire to buy, if they simply wish to bring up the character of the animals they desire to keep on their farms, and do not want to engage in the business of breeding. The farmer who wants cattle for work, beef, or to give milk to sell, or to manufacture into butter and cheese, has no occasion to purchase a $27,000 Short-horn bull. One that can be purchased for $200, or even $100, will answer his purpose nearly as well. If an individual farmer can not spare this amount of money, or has not a sufficient number of cows to serve, he should unite with his neighbors in purchasing a bull, or see if he can secure custom enough to make it profitable to buy one. If the farmers in the neighborhood are generally engaged in raising animals for beef, it will be best to buy a Short-horn or a Hereford bull. If they are producing milk to sell, or to manufacture into cheese, an Ayrshire bull will probably be the most profitable. If, on the contrary, they want to make butter, there is nothing that will compare with the Jersey stock.

The bull purchased can be used during two years, when it can be exchanged for another, or can be turned into boarding house beef. By the end of that time the farmers will have made a fair start in improving their stock, all the young cattle being half-breeds. By purchasing a second bull of the same breed, but not of the same family, they can begin to raise three-fourths blood, and by this time they will have thinned out their native stock to such an extent that they will be on the high road to improvement. A farmer, or a community of farmers who have gone thus far, will not stop but will go on improving till there is but a trace of so-called native blood in the cattle. In many parts of the country, grangers and farmers' clubs have taken hold of the matter of purchasing bulls, with the best results. In some instances the farmer who keeps the animals has the right to charge a small sum for service, to pay for the keeping; in other cases he has the animal at the expiration of a certain time.

In many parts of the West, live stock is absolutely deteriorating. Only scrub bulls are kept, and they are related to all the herds in the neighborhood. This state of things often exists in a neighborhood where a noted breeder lives. The time has come, in the more thickly settled portions of the West, when there is little profit in raising poor stock for market. The far west furnishes a sufficient number of inferior animals to supply all the demand for cheap beef. Choice beeves, however, are ordinarily produced near the market they are sold at. Improved cattle mature quicker than native stock and the beef is every way better. So, too, the time has come when there is profit in keeping inferior milch cows, or those which give little milk or milk of a poor quality. There is always poor butter enough to supply the market, but extra fine butter, such as is produced from the milk of Jersey cows, always brings a high price.

Shrinkage in Corn.

Diverse opinions are often expressed in relation to loss in bulk and weight of corn from husking time till the following summer or autumn. Several years ago, we performed a series of experiments bearing on this subject, and reached several conclusions, which farmers generally should understand. We found the results to vary with dryness or dampness of the autumn, and the degree of ripeness in the corn at the time of husking. The condition of the corn will vary considerably in different parts of the field, or in different ears in the same hill. It is essential, then, that a fair average be taken. The following are some of the results:

Corn in the ear, after an unusually damp season, was weighed the first of January, and by the following October had lost one-fifth part of its bulk.

The weight of corn in the ear, of the northern, eight-rowed variety, varied all the way from 68 to 75 pounds, to yield a shelled bushel of 60 pounds. Ears with small cobs, well dried, afforded scarcely 8 pounds of cobs to the bushel. With larger cobs, freshly husked, they may weigh 12 or 13 lbs. A moist cob is much heavier than a dry one. Farmers who sell corn in the ear should know the amount of loss from drying. As a general rule, a dollar per bushel for corn in the ear in summer is no better than seventy-five cents at husking time.

Sold in the ear, it should always be weighed, not measured. We found that a full, compact, heaped half-bushel, of moderate sized eight-rowed ears, contained 56 ears, weighing 24 pounds. Thrown in loosely, and heaped, there were only 44 ears, weighing 19 pounds.

Shelled grain shrinks in bulk and loses in weight by long drying. In one case it lost one-twentieth of its bulk and one-eighth of its weight in three weeks in a room heated with a stove. After some months it shrank in bulk from its original condition as six to seven, and lost in weight so as to be as five to six. Other experiments in cold rooms nearly correspond with these results. It would, therefore, be better to sell shelled corn early in the winter at eighty cents than the following summer at one dollar. With gourd-seed or dent corn, the results may be different, and they always vary some with seasons. Wheat loses much less by drying than corn.—*Country Gentleman.*

Origin of the Canadian Horse.

A very intelligent gentleman residing in the State of New York, who has given a great deal of earnest thought to the subject of breeding, and who has traveled extensively in European and other foreign countries, in the course of a private letter to the editor of the *Live-Stock Journal*, makes the following suggestions as to the origin of the tough, hardy horses of Canada: "By the way, I have occasionally seen it asserted in our agricultural papers, that the Canadian is a Norman reduced by scantier food, colder climate. etc. Now, this I think physically impossible, as a reduction of size in this way, I am confident, would produce a long-legged, slab-sided, stumbling brute, very different from the compact, hardy, fine-formed, active little Canadian, as he has existed there as far back as the memory of man, still maintaining his ground in considerable numbers, notwithstanding the numerous crosses in late years of larger English horses. When I was in Quebec, in 1852, I saw a very fine light or dappled gray stallion. He was about fourteen hands high, possibly not over thirteen and a half hands—a real beauty, with fine action, etc. In Paris, in 1867, I saw the exact counterpart of this stallion—also other equally small horses, of same style, though not so fine. Now, I have no doubt that when the French first settled in Canada, this was the sort of horse they imported, and have continued to breed and own to the present day. Ships, or rather brigantines, in those days were too small, I presume, to bring over seventeen or eighteen-hand horses, weighing 1,800 to 2,000 pounds, as some of the Western and Scotch Canadian breeders boast of importing now."

The Cattle Kings of America.

Few of our readers have any idea of the extent to which cattle raising is conducted by a number of enterprising single breeders and firms in the great Southwest. Appended will be found a list of some of the cattle kings of the country: Messrs. Allen & Son, east of the Brazos, have 40,000 acres enclosed, 50,000 head of cattle, and ship annually about 20,000 beeves. Foster Dyer, west of the Brazos, has 12,000 acres enclosed and 40,000 head of cattle. Last spring he made a purchase of 3,000 three-year-old heifers and paid for them in gold. Caruthers & Bro., north of Austin, Texas, have 60,000 cattle on the plains. O'Brien, on the Guadaloupe, has 35,000 cattle. Mr. Lowe, west of the San Antonio river, has 40,000 acres in pasture and 120,000 head of cattle. A widow lady, further west, has 140,000 cattle on the plains, and sells annually 15,000 beeves. Matthews & Coleman, Rockport, Texas, have 200,000 acres of pasture land and 130,000 cattle. They ship annually, including purchases, 30,635 beeves. Duvuse and Ellison, of San Antonio, drove last spring, 60,000 cattle to Kansas, and have 120,000 on the plains. Mr. King, west of the Nueces river, drove to a Western market 33,000 beeves from his own ranch and sold them at $33 per head. He has 200 acres of pasture, 160,000 cattle, 10,000 horses and mules. Mr. M. Kennedy, his next neighbor, has 190,000 acres of pasture, 130,000 cattle and 8,000 horses and mules. There are many others, at present young in the business, whose stocks number from 10,000 to 30,000 yet notwithstanding these enormous figures there is a large diminution of the cattle on the plains within the past five years. —*Turf and Farm.*

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writes: "There is a fact about setting milk covered, that unless the animal odor is well passed off, to cover it is to spoil it; it will ferment and become bad, and the cream will be unfit to make butter from, even at a low temperature, if kept till the cream is well risen. But if well aired till reduced, gradually and slowly, to the desired temperature, and then the air shut out with an occasional covering to make sure that no hurtful odor is confined, a better, sweeter quality of butter, no doubt can be made, which will keep longer, provided always the cream is churned before the milk has soured, the acid showing the presence of fermentation, which will be contained in the cream and butter."

A correspondent of the *American Poultry Journal* gives the following excellent advice in chicken-raising: "When you see a chicken a little droopy and its comb getting dark, remove it at once and doctor it for cholera; its discharges are green, and if alowed to run loose would spread the disease. As a preventive, I use a handful of salt twice a week in a wash-basin full of bran mixed with a little meal, and three times a week give corn at night on which pour a little coal-oil, just enough to coat every grain and no more. My neighbors all around have been losing their chickens, both young and old, and I've lost but one. Clean out your chicken-houses; whitewash them and scatter carbolic acid around."

Veterinary Department.

Inoculation for Pleuro-Pneumonia.

A correspondent speaks of the efficacy of inoculation to prevent losses of cattle from this fell disease, and asks for a history of any of the cases to which he alludes.

As to its history—so far as I know it—its first introduction and use was in Ireland. Sometime before 1863, a veterinary surgeon, in Cork, went over to Holland to examine as to the truth of certain reports he had heard concerning the beneficial effects of inoculating cattle as a prevention of pleuro-pneumonia. The result of his journey was, that when he came home, he advised those who consulted him to kill the infected animal, and from the worst part of the diseased lung to squeeze out a portion of the corrupted blood, or frothy matter, and to inoculate therewith all the rest of their stock in the infected buildings.

In the winter of 1862, three of my cattle were attacked with this disease; the local veterinary surgeon did what he could to prevent it spreading, and to cure those that were seized, but with little or no effect—numbers of them died. One morning in February, 1863, we were about to bury two cows which had died over night, when a friend came to visit me. He recommended inoculating the others, and told me the method Mr. Holden had adopted. Although having but little faith in it at the time, I was glad to try anything that might be proposed, as we were at our wit's end for a remedy. We brought out another cow, which was far gone with the disease, and could not live very long, killed her, and took the part of the lung as before described, and having filled a vial with the matter, proceeded to the cow stalls, when our local veterinary surgeon made an incision near the point of each animal's tail deep enough to draw the blood, then, dipping a quil into the vial, he dropped into the wound about as much of the matter as would fall from a pen when too much ink is taken up out of the ink glass. He did not tie it up with anything. Now mark the result. Not another case occurred after this but one, and that was a cow which was doubtless affected, although we did not observe her to be so, with the disease at the time the operation was performed. We did observe, however, that, unlike the others, no suppuration or inflammation in her tail followed the inoculating operation, the reason, no doubt, being because she had the disease already. Most of the animals thus treated suffered severely from ulceration of their tails, but none lost them altogether. I have known several instances since, in which the tails of inoculated animals actually dropped off.—*Cor. Agricultural Gazette.*

I have a horse, though in all respects in ordinary health, except being a little dull, having a discharge from one nostril for over a year. It is continuous, and sometimes I fancy a little fetid. I have observed recently a slight swelling under and very near the right eye, tho same side from which the discharge comes. Sometimes the eye appears a little dim and watery. Please answer.

ANSWER.—We think your horse suffers from clogging of the super-maxillary sinews, due to some previous catarrhal affection. The mucuous membrane lining the cavity becomes inflamed and pours out a quantity of pus that does not escape through the natural channel, and in consequence it becomes partly inspissated and cannot make its way out, causing the maxillary bone to become diseased and weakened, hence the bulging or swelling. *Treatment:* You might try forcing a solution of carbolic acid and water, one part of acid to sixty of water, with a strong syringe, up the nostril; also fumigate the parts twice a day with steam; it can be done by putting some oats in a bag and placing the bag in a bucket; pour boiling water in the bucket, envelope the face and nose in the bag and apply for twenty minutes; if it does not afford relief, the only remedy will be an operation called trephining. The horse requires to be cast and a V shaped incision made with the apex downward, at the most pending part of the swelling. Carefully remove the soft tissues by raising them out of the way, then trephine through the maxillary bone, and wash the sinews out with a syphon syringe. Introduce the finger to feel if it is clear, as sometimes we have an osseous deposit in the form of supernumerary teeth. It is well to syringe for some days with a solution of carbolic acid and water, one to sixty. As the operation requires some ability to perform, it is better that none but a qualified veterinarian should attempt it.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Do you approve of or would you advise nerving a horse for lameness in the feet? Do any bad results occur from it? Will the nerve again unite or the feeling return again? Would like your views in the matter.

ANSWER.—Nerving is never advisable unless all other treatment fails. When once severed the nerve never again unites nor does the feeling return.

Occasional outbreaks of cattle plague (rinderpest) continue to occur in England, notwithstanding the stringent measures taken for its suppression. On this account the Royal Counties' Agricultural Society,s show, in June, has been abandoned.

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for consumption, probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which of course must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium; it is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for pulmonary consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

—OR—

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

Will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS.

These Pills are not recommended as a remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

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

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

JAS. G. SANDS.

COME FARMERS,

WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING

Sands's Genuine all Wool

HORSE COLLARS.

All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented.

BIG STOCK OF

SADDLES & HARNESS

—FOR—

SPRING TRADE

JAS. G. SANDS.

(Established in 1855.)

JAMES M. HENDRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

NOTARY PUBLIC,

—OFFICE AT—

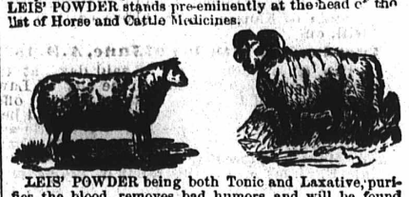
No. 77 Massachusetts Street, up stairs.

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

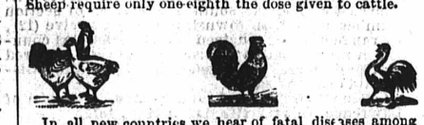
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over every other preparation of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

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

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



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



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

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

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

N. B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS.—To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine.

Geo Leis.

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.
BROWN, WEBBER & GRAHAM, St. Louis, Mo.
MEYER, BRO. & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.
COLLINS BROS.

Should you fail to find the powder, inclose thirty cents to the proprietor, with your name and post-office address, and they will be sent to you postpaid.

FITS & EPILEPSY

POSITIVELY CURED.

The worst cases of the longest standing, by using DR. HEBBARD'S CURE.

IT HAS CURED THOUSANDS,

and will give $1,000 for a case it will not benefit. A bottle sent free to all addressing J. E. DIBBLEE, Chemist. Office, 1355 Broadway, New York.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients.

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

$250 *Reward for an Incurable case.* Dr. J. P. Fitler, being sworn says: I graduated in 1833, appointed to Professor's chair 1859; have devoted 40 years, exclusively to Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Kidney and Liver diseases. I guarantee Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, Kidney Cordial, and Liver Pills, a permanent cure, or will refund money. Pamphlets, References, and Medical advice sent by mail, gratis. Address Dr. Fitler, 48 S. Fourth, Phila. Medicines at Druggists.

S. L. CLARK,

Commission Merch'nt

For the sale of

GRAIN, HAY

—AND—

PRODUCE GENERALLY

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.
In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas.
E. P. Hammond, plaintiff, vs. Mary F. Simpson et al., defendants.

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

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

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

Given under my hand at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this, the 24th day of May, 1877.
H. S. CLARKE,
21-5t Sheriff Douglas county, Kansas.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.
In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas.
E. P. Hammond, plaintiff, vs. S. N. Simpson et al., defendants.

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

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

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

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this the 24th day of May, 1877.
H. S. CLARKE,
21-5t Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.
In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas.
H. L. Ward, plaintiff, vs. James F. Moore, defendant.

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

Monday, the 16th day of July, A.D. 1877,

Between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, and State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of James F. Moore in and to the following described premises, to wit: The west half of the northeast quarter of section number thirty-six (36), township number eleven (11) south, of range number seventeen (17), east of the sixth principal meridian, containing eighty (80) acres more or less, situated in Douglas county and State of Kansas; to be without appraisement. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this, the 14th day of June, 1877.
H. S. CLARKE,
Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.
R. J. Borgholthaus, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.
In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kas.
The Concord Savings Bank, plaintiff, vs. George W. Umberger et al., defendants.

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

Monday, the 16th day of July, A. D. 1877,

At 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of George W. Umberger and Rusaltha O. Umberger, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: The east half of section fifteen (15), in township thirteen (13), of range eighteen (18), less twenty-two and seventy-five hundredths (22 75-100) acres deeded to James H. Lane, on the east side thereof, and five (5) acres deeded to Harrison Burrow, on the west side thereof, in Douglas county and State of Kansas; and appraised at ten thousand two hundred and fifty ($10,250.00) dollars. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this the 14th day of June, 1877.
H. S. CLARKE,
Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.
Owen A. Bassett, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.
State of Kansas vs. John Lawson and Richard Stephens.

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

Monday, the 2d day of July, A. D. 1877,

At 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the Sheriff's office at the County Jail, in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas and State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of John Lawson and Richard Stephens in and to the following described property, to wit: One two-horse spring buggy, one two-year-old bay horse colt and one yearling bay filly. Said property to be sold to satisfy said execution.

Given under my hand at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this 20th day of June, 1877.
H. S. CLARKE,
Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.
S. M. Allen, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE—IN CHANCERY—M. Lewis vs. Henry Shanklin, Lydia Shanklin and James E. Terry: Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree rendered in the above entitled cause on the 16th day of June, 1875, I, Mark W. Delahay, special Master in Chancery and by said decree duly appointed and authorized to execute the same, will, on the 9th day of July, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m. of that day, at the outer door of the court house building, in the city of Lawrence, in the county of Douglas and State of Kansas, offer at public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, the following mentioned and described property, situated in said county of Douglas, to wit: All that tract or parcel of land situated in the county of Douglas, in the State of Kansas, described as follows, to wit: Commencing on the south corner of Adams and Kentucky streets in the city of Lawrence, thence south on Kentucky street two hundred and ten feet, thence west two hundred and fifty feet to Tennessee street, thence north on Tennessee street two hundred and ten feet to the corner of Adams street, thence east on Adams street to the place of beginning, with appurtenances. That upon the confirmation of sale the purchaser will be entitled to a conveyance of the land so sold.
MARK W. DELAHAY,
Special Master in Chancery.
THACHER & STEPHENS, Solicitors.
Dated June 5, 1877.

NOTICE.—McQuilla Green is hereby notified that an order of attachment was issued against him on the first instant, by Charles Chadwick, a justice of the peace in and for the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas and State of Kansas, for the sum of $27.25, in an action commenced on that day by John T. Warne and Charles W. Gillett; that property of the defendant has been taken under said order, and the cause will be heard by said justice at his office in Lawrence aforesaid, on the 16th day of July next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.
JOHN T. WARNE,
CHAS. W. GILLETT,
Plaintiffs.
Dated Lawrence, June 8, 1877.

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 "Standard," and strive faithfully to please my customers.

EGGS FOR HATCHING A SPECIALTY.

PURE BERKSHIRE PIGS.

I have a few fine pigs of the above breed for sale low. 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.

J. T. WARNE,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

77 Mass. St., - - Lawrence, Kans.

The most complete stock of

BUILDING HARDWARE,

Such as

LOCKS, HINGES,

Window-Fastenings, Door-Bolts, Nails, Etc.,

In the city. Also sells

SYTHES AND SNATHS,

GRAIN CRADLES,

HAND HAY RAKES.

AND OTHER HARVEST GOODS.

CHERRY-SEEDERS, APPLE-PARERS,

BABY CARRIAGES.

The finest assortment of

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY, & SCISSORS

In the West.

All to be sold at Low Prices.

ELMENDARO HERD.

LEVI DUMBAULD,

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas,

—BREEDER OF—

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

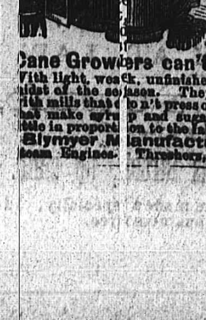
—AND—

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

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

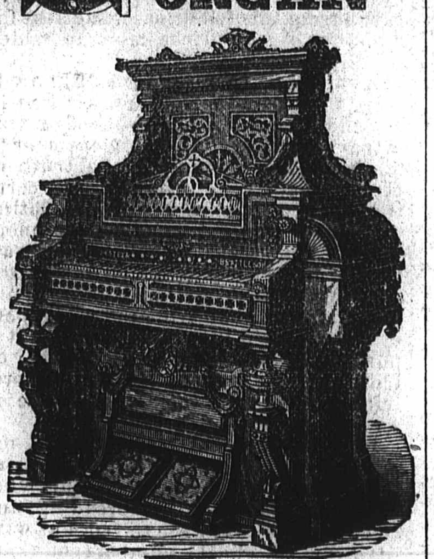


Victor Cane Mill
And
COOK EVAPORATOR
The BEST and only standard machines.
FIRST PREMIUM AT 125 STATE FAIRS.
Grand Medal at Centennial Exhibition.
Over 44,000 sold.
Safe, Reliable, Economical.

Cane Growers can't afford to risk Crops with light, weak, unfinished mills, liable to break in the midst of the season. They can't afford to waste crops with mills that don't press out all the juice, or evaporators that make syrup and sugar unfit for market, and too little in proportion to the labor and fuel they require.
Blymyer Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.
Steam Engines. Threshers. Bells. Circulars sent free.

PIANOS AND ORGANS!

ESTEY ORGAN



The Estey Beats the World.

This Beautiful Instrument is too well known to need description.

OVER 75,000

are now singing their own Praise. Why buy any other Organ, when you can get the

ESTEY,

As Cheap as The Cheapest

It is the only Instrument containing the

BEAUTIFUL VOX HUMANA!

and the wonderful

VOX JUBILANTE!

Also the

VIOLETTA STOP,

which produces a soft delicate quality of tone heretofore unknown in Reed Organs.

ARION PIANOS!

Never before has a Piano risen so rapidly in popular favor in so short a time.

☞ *The Patent Arion Piano-Fortes have been adopted and are used exclusively in the New York Conservatory of Music.*

The Celebrated

BRADBURY PIANOS,

known all over the world as strictly first-class, and used in preference to all others by Grand Central, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, New York, Rev. Stimpson and Janes Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Dan'l Curry, Chaplain McCabe, Phillip Phillips, Wm. Morely, Punshon and thousand of our leading men throughout the country.

STORY & CAMP PIANO!

THESE ELEGANT

instruments are unsurpassed, and are sold at exceedingly low prices. Every instrument FULLY WARRANTED, and sold to responsible parties on easy time. Full description and Illustrated catalogues sent to any address with any information desired.

STORY & CAMP,
914 Olive Street, St. Louis.
211 State Street, Chicago.

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

CAPITAL STOCK, $100,000.

LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK.

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

General Banking & Savings Institution.

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

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

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

EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

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

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

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

SPRING TRADE!

Attention, Dry Goods and Carpet Buyers.

GEO. INNES & CO.,

Call your Especial Attention to their

IMMENSE STOCK OF SPRING GOODS

Now being Received, Comprising

THE NEWEST STYLES

AND THE

MOST RELIABLE GOODS

KNOWN IN OUR TRADE.

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

CALL AND SEE US.

With an Efficient Corps of Salesmen and a

SUPERIOR STOCK OF GOODS,

PURCHASED OF MANUFACTURERS DIRECT,

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

JAS. REYNOLDS & CO.,

LIVE STOCK

COMMISSION MERCHANTS!

Kansas Stock Yards, - Kansas City, Mo.

ALSO HANDLE GRAIN AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

J. B. SHOUGH E. M. HEWINS E. L. TITUS

SHOUGH, HEWINS & TITUS

LIVE STOCK

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

EXCHANGE BUILDING, KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

W. W. FLUKE,

DEALER IN

PIANOS, ORGANS,

VIOLINS, GUITARS,

ACCORDIONS &C.

A good selection of

SHEET MUSIC

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

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

Catalogues and price lists free to any address upon application.

W. W. FLUKE, Agent,

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

FUN! 1 package comic Envelopes, pk. comic Cards, pack scroll cards, 24 p. book of Fun; all for 10 cents and stamp. Novelty Co., Middleboro, Mass.

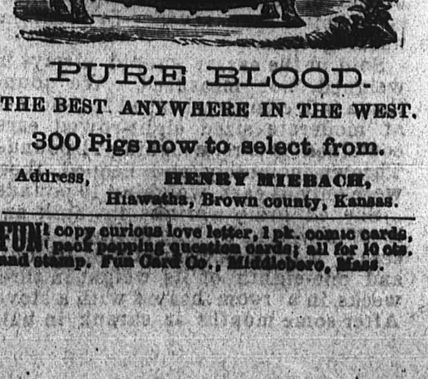
$55 2 $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit Free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

A LAWRENCE Sunday-school boy gave his teacher the illustrative definition of "responsibility:" "Boys has two buttons for their 'spenders, so's to keep their pants up. When one button comes off, why, there's a good deal of 'sponsibility on the other button."

BUT you must not look upon the cucumber when it is wilted; when the grocery-man showeth it aright. It biteth like a serpent and stingeth like a bumble-bee. Yea, it is full of stomach-ache, and its ways are the ways of cholera morbus.

If you do, however, get the stomach-ache, head-ache, ear-ache, tooth-ache, leg-ache, or the boys and girls get the heart-ache, you know, or an ache to save money, Wooster's is the place to get relieved; at the same time paint your house with the Chemical Paint they sell already prepared.

POLAND-CHINA HOGS.



PURE BLOOD.

THE BEST ANYWHERE IN THE WEST.

300 Pigs now to select from.

Address, HENRY MIEBACH,
Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

FUN! 1 copy curious love letter, 1 pk. comic cards, 1 pack popping question cards; all for 10 cts. and stamp. Fun Card Co., Middleboro, Mass.