



THE DIFFERENCE.

BY CALEB DUNN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MRS. GORDON'S LOT.

It not unfrequently happens that men who are doing a large business are quite ignorant of how they stand, and when death intervenes their families are left unprovided for. Such was the case with William Gordon. He was stricken down suddenly, and died in less than a week from the time of his attack. His family had scarcely roused themselves from the grief which this bereavement brought with it, when they were called upon to bear another. It was found that on settling up Mr. Gordon's affairs not more than a couple of hundred dollars were left for the maintenance of his family. In addition to this, though it was hardly thought worth mentioning, there was a tract of land located somewhere in Illinois, which Mr. Gordon had purchased some years before for a mere song, and which was probably worth no more now than at that time.

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

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

"I hardly thought you would wish to see me while you were overcome by grief." This was plausible and might be true, but there was a stiffness in his tone which led to a suspicion of his sincerity.

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

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

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

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

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

"About fourteen." "Charlie is twelve." "The fact is—I scarcely believe he would answer."

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

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

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

As she stood erect, with flashing eyes and flushed cheeks, looking down upon her recreant lover, he covered beneath the glance, and stammered out that he wanted to do what was right, and hoped he had not hurt her feelings. "You need not trouble yourself on that score, sir," said Isabel, proudly, "nor could you have taken a more effectual method for dissipating whatever of regard I once had for you. For that I feel grateful to you."

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

It was now necessary for the family to seek some employment. Isabel procured a school, which yielded her an income which, though not large, was of essential service in procuring the family comforts. Charlie also obtained a place in a store, and he too was able to contribute his share—while Mrs. Gordon took charge of the housekeeping, and did plain sewing. Of course they had moved into a smaller house and lived very frugally. Of course, too, they were obliged to submit to many privations, and Charlie's education was suspended. From this condition they were finally relieved, and singularly enough, by Gerald Rhodes himself. As the reader's curiosity is no doubt excited by this statement, I will proceed without delay to detail the circumstances.

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

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

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

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

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

"Mr. Gordon!" exclaimed Gerald, starting. "Yes; do you know him?" "I did formerly," said the young man, evasively.

Gerald Rhodes had now plenty to think about. He had no doubt in his own mind that this was the lot belonging to Mrs. Gordon, and it was very evident that she was entirely ignorant of its value. After all, it would have been a good speculation to marry Isabel. A hundred thousand dollars in five years was no trifle. It would at least treble his wealth.

Then came the thought, "Perhaps I can yet win Isabel for my wife. I have always liked her and the only objection I had was her poverty. Now this is removed and I need feel no hesitation. I don't believe she will refuse me."

A husband with fifty thousand dollars is too great a catch to be given up." Accordingly within two days after his arrival at home, he dispatched the following letter to Isabel:

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

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

The amazement of Isabel on receiving this letter can scarcely be conceived. She did not for a moment think of accepting the proposal which it contained. She had once lost confidence in Gerald Rhodes, and with her confidence and respect had vanished her love. Was it possible that he had so changed as this letter would seem to imply? Was it possible that, after all, he had been cured of the meanness which she supposed inherent? She did not know, but even if her love had remained the change was too great and too sudden for her to credit without suspicion. Besides she had met another young man in every respect superior to Gerald Rhodes, except in wealth, for of this he had little, and she felt that she had never truly loved unless she met him. On the next day truly his own letter had been sent Gerald Rhodes received the following:

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

P. S.—My brother is already in an excellent place. "Confounded cool!" Gerald Rhodes muttered discomfited, when he read this note. "So she is otherwise provided for and there's no chance for me to get possession of the land in that way. I must resort to something else."

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

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

The next day Mrs. Gordon received a call from Erasmus Quill, attorney at law. "I am informed, madam," he said, "that you have a lot of Western land in your possession."

"My husband had such a lot and I refrain it." "Would you like to sell?" "If I could get a fair price," answered Mrs. Gordon.

"I am authorized by a client to offer you a thousand dollars for it," said the lawyer. "Mrs. Gordon had little acquaintance with business but she had shrewdness enough to perceive that if a thousand dollars was the first offer for the land, it must be worth a great deal more. She accordingly declined the proposition."

"I will give you two thousand," said Mr. Quill. This confirmed her first thought.

"Mr. Quill," said she, "will you oblige me by mentioning the utmost that your client authorizes you to offer. Otherwise our conference closes."

"Ten thousand dollars," said the lawyer with some hesitation. "I will sell for that sum," said Mrs. Gordon. "Then we will draw up the papers at once," said Mr. Quill. In fifteen minutes the sale was effected and

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

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

"Little boy," said he, "has your father a grindstone?" "Yes, sir," said I. "You are a fine little fellow," said he. "Will you let me grind an ax on it?" Pleased with the compliment of a "fine little fellow," "O, yes, sir," I answered; "it is down in the shop." "And will you, my man," said he, patting me on my head, "get me a little hot water?" "How could I refuse? I ran, and soon brought a kettle full. "Now, how old are you, and what's your name?" continued he, without waiting for a reply. "I'm sure you're one of the finest lads that ever I have seen. Will you turn a few minutes for me?" Ticked with the flattery, like a fool I went to work, and bitterly did I rue the day. It was a new ax, and I tolled and tugged till I was almost tired to death. The school-bell rang, I could not get away. My hands were blistered, and it was not half ground. At length, however, the ax was sharpened, and the man turned to me with: "Now, you little rascal, you've played the truant; now scud to school, or you'll get it!"

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

When I see a man flattering the people, making great professions of liberty and prating loudly about economy, who is in private a tyrant, meddling with school, or you'll get it." When I see a man hoisted into office by party spirit, without a single qualification to render him either respectable or useful, alas! methinks: Deluded people, you are doomed for a season to turn the grindstone for a booby.

Success in Life. Benjamin Franklin attributed his success as a public man, not to his talents or his powers of speaking—these were moderate—but to his known integrity of character. "Hence it was," he says, "that I had so much weight with my fellow-citizens. I was but a bad speaker, subject to much hesitation in my choice of words, hardly correct in language, and yet I generally carried my point." Character creates confidence in men in high station as well as in humble life. It was said of the first Emperor Alexander of Russia, that his personal character was equivalent to a constitution.

During the wars of the Fronde, Montaigne was the only man among the French gentry who kept his castle gates unbarred; and it was said of him, that his personal character was worth more to him than a regiment of horse. That character is power, is true in a much higher sense than that knowledge is power. Mind without heart, intelligence without conduct, cleverness without goodness, are powers in their way, but they may be powers only for mischief. We may be instructed or amused by them; but it is sometimes as difficult to admire them as it would be to admire the dexterity of a pickpocket, or the horsemanship of a highwayman. Truthfulness, integrity and goodness—qualities that hang not on any man's breath—form the essence of manly character, or, as one of our old writers has it, "that inherent loyalty unto virtue which can serve her without a livery." When Stephen of Colonna fell into the hands of his base assailants, and they asked him in derision, "Where is now your fortress?" "Here," was his bold reply, placing his hand upon his heart. It is in misfortune that the character of the upright man shines forth with the greatest lustre; and when all else fails, he takes stand upon his integrity and upon his courage.

Anecdotes. A Berks county farmer has mowed with the same scythe for thirty-five years, 'tis said, and he expects to use it until he is no mower. A Western editor declares he is a whole team. We presume he is so, for he advertises in his paper—"Oats wanted at this office." The friendship of some people is like our shadow which keeps close to us while we walk in the sunshine, but deserts us the moment we pass into the shade. POPPING THE QUESTION.—A bashful young man on his evening's visit to his dearly beloved caught up her cat, and fondling it a moment, said: "Pussy, may I have your mistress?" The young lady replied: "Say yes, pussy."

Young Folks' Column.

Plum, Peach and Pear.

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

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

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

"And yours," said Pear, "is so long that you cannot see the end of it." Peach opened his mouth to reply, but at that moment Plum came up, and said: "Neither of you have a nice nose. I am the only one of us three that has got a nice nose. But we will not talk about that now. I have got something to tell you. Would you like to get out of this pen?" "Yes! yes!" cried Peach and Pear, at the same time, "how can we get out of it?" "I have dug a large hole under the bottom board of the pen," said Plum, "and we can get out there. Come, I will show you," and so saying Plum ran off, followed by Peach and Pear.

"Now," said he, as he stopped before a large hole, "follow me," and without another word he dove through the opening and was on the other side in a minute. Peach and Pear followed his example and in a short time were with him. "Now, what shall we do?" said Peach. "Let's run a race," answered Plum. The other pigs assented, and away they went, Plum first, Peach second and Pear third. "Hal! ha!" laughed Plum, "you pigs can't run. I am—" at that moment he disappeared. Peach and Pear stopped, and looked around, but Plum could not be seen.

"Where can he be?" asked Peach, anxiously. Before Pear could reply Plum's voice rose plaintively on the night air, crying: "Peach and Pear, help me out of this hole. Let's try to get him out." "He's in that hole," said Peach, pointing towards a large hole as he spoke. "Let's try to get him out." They went up to the edge of the pit and looked in. There was poor Plum sitting on the bottom of the hole. "Help me out, Peach," he cried. "How can I?" asked the other pig. "Why," said Plum, "you can take hold of one of my ears with your teeth, and Pear can take hold of the other, and then pull. Don't you see?" "Yes," said Peach. "I see. Come Pear, let's do what Plum says."

They both bent down and seized Plum's ears and began to pull. Up, up, came Plum, till he was about half way out, and then Pear let go, and Plum swung down, hanging by one ear, and Peach, unable to hold him up, also fell into the hole. "What did you let go for?" asked Peach, angrily. "My teeth hurt me," answered Pear; "but how am I going to get you two out of that hole?" "I don't know," answered Plum gloomily. At that moment Peach heard a growl behind him. He turned and saw the farmer's dog standing near him, and the farmer near the dog. He gave a loud grunt, and sprang into the hole. "What's the matter?" cried Peach and Pear, at the same time. "The dog's up there," exclaimed Pear, sinking down on the bottom of the pit. At that moment the farmer reached down, and picking up Plum in his hands, carried him to the pen and put him in it. He then went back and got Peach and Pear, and put them in the pen also.

"My fine fellows, you can stay there the rest of the night," said the farmer, after he had filled up the hole Plum had dug; "I do not think you will get out of that pen again very soon." He then went away. The three little pigs did not want to wander any more that night, and laid right down and went to sleep. And that ended that night's adventure of Plum, Peach and Pear.

B. J. GALLAGHER. COUNCIL GROVE, KANSAS. The answer to Howard E. Rice's charade in last issue is "Royal George."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1877.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—John T. Jones, Helena, Arkansas. Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky. Treasurer—J. H. Smith, Wayne, N. Y.

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DEPUTIES.

Commissioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas State Grange, since the last session: W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Frank- lin county.

FROM LYON COUNTY.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—We are having copious showers, averaging about one week. The corn looks promising, where it was not drowned by high water.

SOME OF THE WEAKNESSES OF CO-OPERATION.

The title of my paper might very properly be challenged. It is hardly fair to charge a principle with the faults of its exponents; but as co-operation is only an abstract idea apart from its existence in the practices of men...

THE WORK TO DO.

Meeting a very intelligent farmer who is also an active and influential member of the grange, recently, we fell into a conversation with him in regard to the condition and prospect of the order.

FARMERS AND SWINDLERS.

In our travels among Patrons nothing causes us more surprise than the accounts we hear of the manner in which farmers are being constantly swindled by frauds of all kinds, patent-right men, agents, etc.

GRANGES AT WORK.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The members of Douglas Grange, No. 225, met on the farm of John Saxton, on the Wakarusa, to break up some land to put in wheat, on Tuesday the 31st day of July.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Died of cancer, June 28, 1877, at her home in Fairmount township, Leavenworth county, Kansas, Mrs. Jerusha Taylor, in the sixty-fifth year of her age.

IN WHAT WAY CAN THE MOST TALENT BE DEVELOPED IN OUR GRANGE?

Upon this subject Mrs. J. R. Conklin, of Chemung Valley Grange, N. Y., writes: The only way to develop talent is to use the one, or the several, given us as capital, which we may invest in as we see fit.

FRATERNITY YOURS.

FRATERNITY YOURS, A. VARNER. WONOYU, Kans., August 6, 1877.

DEATH OF A MEMBER.

Resolved, That we can assure her son of our heartfelt sympathy, yet believing that though she has left him to mourn her loss, we should be thankful that her sufferings are at an end.

THE MEMBERS OF HEADBUSH GRANGE.

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

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

DEPUTIES.

Commissioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas State Grange, since the last session: W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Frank- lin county.

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IN WHAT WAY CAN THE MOST TALENT BE DEVELOPED IN OUR GRANGE?

Upon this subject Mrs. J. R. Conklin, of Chemung Valley Grange, N. Y., writes: The only way to develop talent is to use the one, or the several, given us as capital, which we may invest in as we see fit.

FRATERNITY YOURS.

FRATERNITY YOURS, A. VARNER. WONOYU, Kans., August 6, 1877.

DEATH OF A MEMBER.

Resolved, That we can assure her son of our heartfelt sympathy, yet believing that though she has left him to mourn her loss, we should be thankful that her sufferings are at an end.

THE MEMBERS OF HEADBUSH GRANGE.

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

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1877.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—John T. Jones, Helena, Arkansas. Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky. Treasurer—J. H. Smith, Wayne, N. Y.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Overseer—F. Willits, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.

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Kansas State News.

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

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

An organized band of horse thieves are suspected to have their headquarters in Crawford county.

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

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

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

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

EARLY sowing, or early plowing, is the thing for big yields of wheat is a conclusion pretty generally arrived at by a majority of our farmers who have had the most experience.

In Topeka, the other day, a woman named Mrs. Harris attempted to commit suicide by taking two ounces of laudanum. Medical attendance reached her just in time to save her life.

THE St. Marys Times says: "Quite a revolution has taken place in Alma. On Sunday last one saloon closed, and on Monday the new operations on the salt works were opened with prayer."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE Emporia News says: "The fact is, the field, the orchard, the tree and the vine, have all done well this year, and there is no class of people so well situated, so independent of the general business depression, as the cultivator of the soil. While every other interest seems depressed beyond revivification, the farming interest is rising. Considering the prices of all articles of import, the prices he obtains for everything are good, and he receives the cash. The farming interest here is the basis of everything else, and compared with the depressing reports from all parts of the East, about hard times, we cannot but believe that Kansas to-day is the most favored land among the Western States."

THE Chanute Times of the 2d says: "Yesterday the first shooting affray took place in our town which has occurred during its existence. J. Emmerson was shot twice by S. L.

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

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

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

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

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES.

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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 Carbolle, 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 Westlake, 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 Chills 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.

Rev. Geo. W. Ferris, Manokill, 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, Sweeney, Spavin, Ring-bone, Galls and Scratches. This Liniment is worth millions of dollars yearly to the stock-growers, liver-men, farmers and those having valuable animals to care for. We warrant its effects and refer to any farmer 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 25 cents, and can be had of any druggist.

This is one of many testimonials:

"CORWALL, 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.' B. 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.

Geo. Leis & Bro.'s DRUG EMPORIUM

Keep constantly on hand a full line of

PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

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

Sole Proprietors of

LEIS' CHEMICAL HEALING SALVE

For Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Cuts, Burns Ulcer, etc.

Leis' Vegetable Cathartic Pills.

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

N. B.—These Pills are prepared especially for the bilious diseases of this climate.

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

Price 25 Cents per box, or five for one dollar.

For sale by all druggists.

Should you fail to find them, inclose 25 cents to the proprietor, with your name and post-office address, and they will be sent to you postpaid.

GOLDEN MACHINERY OIL

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

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FITS & EPILEPSY

POSITIVELY CURED.

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

IT HAS CURED THOUSANDS,

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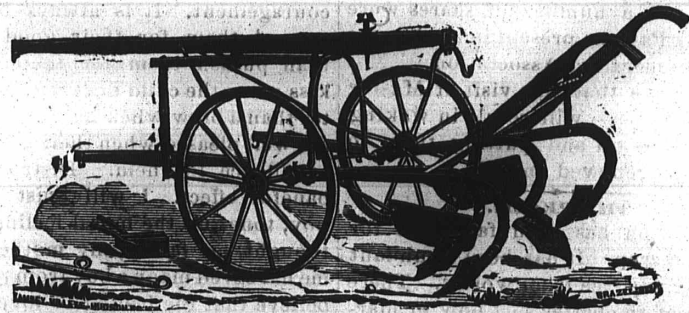
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We desire to call especial attention of the farmers to the Quincy, and ask a thorough inspection of its many points of excellence and superiority, among them the

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.

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.
LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1877.

MASTER JONES AT LAWRENCE.

At last the farmers and Patrons of Kansas are having an opportunity to hear the first officer in the order of Patrons of Husbandry. According to previous arrangement, Hon. John T. Jones, master of the National Grange, is spending the present week in Kansas filling the appointments which had been made for him by State Master Sims. On Monday, Master Jones addressed a large and enthusiastic audience in Liberty hall, in this city. The gathering was made up almost entirely of farmers and their families from Douglas and adjoining counties, though occasionally, here and there throughout the hall, could be seen a lawyer, a merchant or a politician; these were in attendance, no doubt, more out of curiosity to see what the meeting would amount to than to learn what was being done in this country towards the advancement and education of our agricultural population. But as the speaker proceeded the attention of every listener was closely drawn to the subject being presented, and even the curious ones were surprised to learn that the farmers of America are accomplishing so much for themselves.

The principal theme of Judge Jones' address was co-operation. He spoke at length of its success in England; how millions of dollars had been saved by it to the co-operators, and now that such a vast amount had been accumulated how they desired to do business direct with the farmers of America by loaning them their surplus capital at a low rate of interest on long time. How this money may be obtained from the English co-operators Kansas Patrons have been informed, and it now only remains for them to step forward and do their part when they may receive the benefits of this generous offer. The address was a long one, and was replete with good words for the farmer and Patron. We will publish it in full in a few weeks.

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

State Lecturer Stevens closed the exercises of the day in a few remarks urging the Patrons to treasure in their memory what had been told them on this occasion, and to lose no time in taking the necessary steps towards co-operation. A subscription sheet was presented and a number of shares were taken by Patrons present in the Kansas State Co-operative Association.

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

THE PEACH.

This season has been favorable for the peach crop. It has been abundant and tolerably free from worms. There is much of the better sort now in market. We see many specimens not only of a large size but of an excellent quality.

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

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

with the accompanying bark and wood should be barely an inch long; three-quarters of an inch would be suitable as to length. In the smoothest part of the stock near the bottom cut a slip an inch in length, and at the top make a transverse cut leaving the slits in the form of the letter T. With a small, thin piece of smooth bone or wood, just peel up the edges of the bark at the top of the slit and then insert the bud, gently pressing it down to its proper place. Care must be taken not to bruise the bud or to injure the bark at the place of insertion. The bark must peel so freely that the slight pressure of the bud downwards will separate it from the wood.

The bud in its place it must be kept in place by a strong and elastic strip of bark from the linden tree, or from the woven sacks that come around chests of tea. This latter article is sufficiently soft and elastic to answer a good purpose. This bark must be wound round the buds closely and firmly enough to cover the whole length of the slit and bind the bud in its place. The end of the bud must not be covered by the band, but be left in sight and free to expand. In two or three weeks the buds will have commenced to adhere to the wood, and the sap of the tree will begin to circulate in the bud just as it would in its natural state; the bands may then be loosened, and in a week or two more entirely removed. Two or three hours' work, at the right season, will give to the farmer a supply of this delicious fruit every year that is favorable to its growth.

TREAT KINDLY THE BOYS AT HOME.

Parents do not intend to treat their boys on the farm unkindly. There may be exceptions, but as a general rule both father and mother love their children and would not willingly do anything to alienate their feelings, or make home unpleasant. Still mistakes are often made. There is not unfrequently a lack of sympathy, a coarseness and harshness of demeanor on the part of parents which causes irritation, and makes the boys' particularly regard home with aversion.

Boys may be rude, reckless or stubborn, yet they always appreciate affection. They will yield to gentle treatment when harsh words and heavy blows have no influence over them except to harden. From a long and somewhat varied experience we have never known a boy to become an outcast, and live a hardened, sinful life, who had the instruction and influence of a thoroughly kind-hearted, judicious and loving mother. A querulous, fault-finding tone, a propensity to indulge in scolding, a fretfulness of spirit manifested in every instance of deviation of the child from the line of right, stirs up a rebellious feeling, and acts like a slow poison on moral character. A cheerful state of mind should always be maintained in the family. Boys want encouragement. It is always better to reward them for their good actions than punish them for their bad. A kiss when the child does well is far better than a blow when he does ill. Boys are well pleased when their parents put confidence in them. Distrust has a baneful effect. I will trust you, my boy, tones up the moral feelings. The thought, my father, my mother, trusts me has saved many a boy from ruin. We believe that the feeling of love and respect towards their parents has very strong root in the heart of most boys. If this feeling can be kept alive by considerate and tender treatment, by the manifestations of affectionate regard, and a never failing love, a noble and manly life will generally be the result.

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

And here is the practical difficulty. We do not get up any enthusiasm in our farm work. We make it too much a drudgery. It is hard, monotonous, tiresome. It is a weariness to the flesh, without any great stimulus to the imagination or pleasant exercise of the brain.

Now the question comes up, how shall we turn this dull, pragmatic, plodding, wearisome routine of farm and field and garden into a free, hearty, joyous play of all our faculties? How shall we manage to bring heart, hand and intellect into the work? How, in short, shall we make work on the farm free labor? Free in the sense of choice,

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

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

Now the farmer is not a painter of a landscape, he is the maker of one. Is he so void of imagination and idealism that he is unable to throw into his work all the best forces of his nature? Has not the farmer, too, as well as the artist, an eye for beauty? Has he not a taste for the proper and artistic grouping of forms and colors in his landscape? If the farmer can be brought to appreciate the picturesque and beautiful as well as the useful arrangement and cultivation of his fields, repulsive drudgery will soon give place to joyous freedom. To one of cultivated tastes there is no more beautiful sight on earth than a farm, or many continuous farms, under a high state of cultivation, adorned with orchard and meadow, woodland and lawn, pasture and field, shady walks and handsome gardens. It is this high and perfect state of cultivation, this artistic grouping of natural objects that gives such a charm to the farming districts of England and France. The system of farming in England is no doubt a bad system for the laborer, but it promotes high culture, great productiveness and varied beauty of landscape.

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

INDEPENDENT GREENBACK STATE CONVENTION.

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

U. F. SARGENT, Ch'n.
S. H. DOWNS, Sec'y.

GENERAL NEWS.

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

SPECIAL dispatches to London report that the village of Garze, Prussia, has been destroyed by fire, and 800 persons rendered homeless; and that the town of Seendvall, Sweden, has been almost totally burned.

SAYS a dispatch from Terre Haute, Ind., of the 7th inst.: "Dr. J. B. Armstrong, a leading physician, was shot and killed in a northern suburb of this place, at 9 o'clock to-night. He was returning from a visit to a patient in the country. At this hour the cause of the murder is a mystery."

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

A ST. LOUIS dispatch of Monday is as follows: "Saint Boniface hospital, under the management of several sisters of the Franciscan order, situated in South St. Louis, some seven miles from here, caught fire about eleven o'clock this morning and for want of water was totally destroyed. All of the patients were safely removed. The building and furniture cost \$40,000 four years ago; insured for \$17,000, mainly in home companies."

A TELEGRAM from St. Joseph, Mo., of yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon, says: "The steamer Tidal Wave arrived here to-day from the Yellowstone. She reports all quiet on the upper Missouri. Navigation on the Yellowstone is good. Nearly all the boats in the upper river trade will be down in the course of a few weeks."

"A severe hail storm passed over the greater portion of northwest Missouri this afternoon, doing great damage to the corn and fruit. In the vineyards the ground is literally covered with grapes knocked off the vines."

A DISPATCH from the City of Mexico, dated July 31st, says: "It is reported that arrangements have been made for the payment to the United States of the next installment of the amount awarded by the mixed commission, and that President Diaz intends to recommend to Congress to acknowledge the English debt and pro-

vide for its payment with interest. Generals Laza, Altamirano, Loaz and Vilez have offered their services to the Diaz administration, which services have been accepted."

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

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

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

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

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

THE following was telegraphed from Washington on the 6th inst.: "C. W. Rigold, United States appraiser at New Orleans, and C. J. Barker, at Portland, Maine, have been suspended with the view of a reduction of the force."

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

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

THE following crop news comes from Keokuk, Iowa: "A complete report of the condition of the crops throughout the Des Moines valley, extending from Keokuk to Fort Dodge, has been published, from which the following summary is made: Wheat, average crop, and of good quality. Oats, heavy yield; average forty to sixty bushels per acre. Corn, with favorable season, will be more than average crop. Rye and barley, but little sown, good yield, good quality; forty bushels per acre. Potatoes, large area, looking nicely; best prospect ever known. Timothy, fine crop, equal to that of 1876. Flax seed, little sown, but good yield; looks fine. Grasshoppers are plentiful in the Northwestern counties, but are doing no damage. On the whole, the prospects are very flattering."

A SAN FRANCISCO dispatch of Tuesday says: "J. E. Daily, stock broker, was shot and killed to-day by Leslie C. Hanks, consul general for Guatemala, in this city. The trouble grew out of a trifling disagreement last Saturday, between Hanks and Emile Kuranda, Daily's partner. Daily took up the quarrel yesterday and worsted Hanks in a personal encounter. Bystanders state that Hanks approached Daily from behind and shot him without warning. Hanks claims that Daily approached threateningly, with a heavy cane, and he in self-defense fired."

is in confinement awaiting examination. Daily was formerly a broker in New York, and has a family in New Haven, Conn. Hanks was formerly of the shipping firm of J. C. Merrill & Co. Both occupied high social positions and were in easy circumstances."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Royal Victoria victualing yard at Deptford is still busy replenishing the stores which have lately been heavily drawn upon in order to provision the garrisons at Gibraltar and Malta intact, of which there is now accumulated food sufficient for the maintenance of the Turkish army for one year.

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

Muhktar Pasha telegraphs, under date of August 5, as follows: "One thousand Karapok horsemen defeated two Russian battalions with three guns, at Demisceople, near Ardahan."

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

The Porte has issued a circular, recounting the horrible massacres perpetrated by Cossacks and Bulgarians. These include the burning alive of seventy Mussulmans of the village of Aynklimi, and the cold-blooded massacre of forty-five others—men, women and children. The circular declares that the English military attaché has ascertained the truth of the allegations.

The Bosnian insurrection is at an end. Russians are concentrating in great force on Lom river. An attack on Rasgrad is thought to be imminent. It has been officially reported that the Russians are no longer on this side of the Balkans.

According to official news from Constantinople, Mehemet Ali intends to convert Rasgrad into a fortified camp. The forces concentrated in the neighborhood are forty-eight battalions of infantry, fifteen battalions and eighty-two squadrons of cavalry, altogether 40,000 men.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS. LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1877. TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

City and Vicinity.

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

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

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

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

TO D. L. Hall, secretary of the Kansas City Exposition, our thanks are due for complimentary tickets. The exposition will open on the 7th of September and close on the 22d.

THE Knight Templars of Kansas, will have an excursion to Cleveland, the last of August. None but Knight Templars and their families will be allowed to go at the special rate.

MESSRS. MITCHELL & JOHNSON have moved their barber shop to the spacious rooms under the Conservatory of Music, in the National Bank building. They have now the finest shop in the State.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RELIABLE help for weak and nervous sufferers, chronic, painful and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's electric belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and journal, with particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Personal.

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

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

MISS NETTIE TAYLOR, of Paola, is visiting with her friend, Miss Addie Bangs, in this city.

HENRY T. ROSS, of the post-office department, has gone to the Rocky mountains for a few weeks.

HONS. JOHN SMITH AND J. R. HALLOWELL, of Cherokee county, have been doing Lawrence this week.

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

EVERYBODY will be glad to learn that the city dade have finally decided to tear out the old pavement between Withrop and Pinkney streets, and replace the same with substantial macadam or something equally as good.

A GREAT discovery to cure the bite of chiggers and to keep them off at a proper distance, call at Lels' drug store he will give you a safe remedy.

Grange Picnic at Sigel.

On Saturday last a few of the granges of Douglas county held a basket picnic in a beautiful grove at Sigel. It was thought that about three hundred persons would be present but the day opened inauspiciously and rain set in about the middle of the forenoon and continued at intervals until noon. Notwithstanding the surrounding dampness about one hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen made a pleasant day of it singing, feasting and in social conversation.

THE County Teachers' Institute has just commenced its session. It is to continue four weeks. It is conducted by an experienced corps of teachers with Prof. Williams at its head. There is promise of a very large attendance.

The Farmers' Strike.

Under the above heading we find the following in the Leavenworth Times of Tuesday: The board of county commissioners met in regular session yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock with full board present.

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

Evening Session.

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

A Result of Obstructed Digestion.

Among the hurtful consequences of obstructed digestion, is the impoverishment of the blood, and since a deteriorative condition of the vital fluid not only produces dangerous organic weakness, but, according to the best medical authorities, sometimes causes apoplexy, it is apparent that to improve the quality of the blood by promoting digestion and assimilation, is a wise precaution.

A Few of the Articles for Sale at Glatt-Hart's Old Curiosity Shop.

A skiff for the ragging Kow, \$6; a gold medal sewing machine, \$12; Wheeler & Wilson, \$20; Wilson, \$10; two Florence machines at \$10 and \$15; Buckeye, \$5; Wilcox & Gibbs, \$15; one Flankle & Lyon, all as good as new, and warranted.

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

LAST BUT NOT LEAST

the stock of boots and shoes at the Burt shoe store—the best ever brought to Lawrence—to be closed out at less than manufacturer's prices. Now is the time for bargains in boots and shoes. The boots and shoes will be sold at the Burt shoe store for the present.

"The Golden Belt" Route.

The quickest, safest and most reliable route to all points East or West is via the Kansas Pacific railway, through the famous "Golden Belt" (the finest wheat region in the world). Passengers for Denver and the Rocky mountains should remember that this is 120 miles the shortest, 23 hours the quickest, and the only line running through to Denver without change of cars.

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

Excursions to the Rocky Mountains.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad has arranged with the various railroad lines in the country for special round trip rates to the Rocky mountains, and has secured entire satisfaction for those that have tried it, and they are willing to recommend it to the public.

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.

Merchant Tailor.

George Hollingberry, merchant tailor, corner Massachusetts and Warren streets, would draw the attention of our farmers and citizens to the fact that he is prepared to perform neatly and promptly, cheap for cash, any and all work in his line.

Boat Found.

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

DR. HIMOX'S medicines will be sold to grange stores, at sixty days cash, to yield a profit of 100 per cent.

Repair Shop.

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

THE Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, sprain, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper for animals. A list of 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.

MONEY to loan, on personal security, in sums from \$1 to \$50 at 4%.

JULY BARGAINS!

WE WANT TO SELL ALL OUR SUMMER GOODS TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL PURCHASES. FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS WE WILL OFFER BIG BARGAINS.

PLOW SHOES, PLOW PACKS AND BROGANS. Serge Shoes for Ladies and Misses Cheaper than Ever.

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

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

GREAT BARGAINS

BOOTS AND SHOES DAMAGED BY WATER! THE ENTIRE STOCK MUST BE CLOSED OUT IN 30 DAYS. NOW IS THE TIME TO SAVE MONEY.

- Ladies' fine shoes from \$1.50 to \$2.50
Ladies' fine slippers from .75 to 1.25
Ladies' fine Newport ties from 1.00 to 1.50
Men's calf boots from 2.75 to 4.50
Men's kip boots from 50 to 2.00
Ladies' calf shoes from 1.00 to 2.00

All goods at a like sacrifice. Remember the place, W. H. OLIVER & CO., NO. 127 MASS. ST., LAWRENCE, KANSAS, OPPOSITE McCURDY BROS.

JAS. REYNOLDS & CO., LIVE STOCK

COMMISSION MERCHANTS!

Kansas Stock Yards, - Kansas City, Mo. ALSO HANDLE GRAIN AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

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

ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

"GREAT REDUCTION" in time to all Eastern points, via the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and its connections.

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.

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

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.

\$250 reward for an insurance case, Dr. J. P. Fryer.

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.

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Horticultural Department.

A Timely Chapter about Insects that Attack Fruit Trees.

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

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

Another most destructive pest in the orchard is what is designated as the yellow-tailed moth, the larvae of the insect often infesting the trees to such a degree that not a leaf or fruit remains uninjured. It flies about at night and in the daytime it sits quietly on a leaf or on a wall and suffers itself to be caught in the hand. The posterior part of the body is covered with a round mass of golden yellow hair, and its fore wings are dazzling white, as is the greater part of the body also. The moth appears early in the summer and propagates, the eggs being deposited on the under side of the leaf, covered with hair. The caterpillars are usually hatched in July; they are dirty, yellow, black headed, thickly haired and have four rows of blackish dots on the back. They feed on the membrane of the leaf, and the processes are as vigorous as they are destructive.

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

With the lackey moth, as it is called, even greater difficulty of extirpation is experienced, because, as it only flies at night, the perfect insect is rarely seen. The moth is of medium size; the male, which is usually smaller than the female, measures, with spread wings, from one to one and a fourth inches, and the body color of the whole insect is either light yellow, or reddish-yellow ochre. This moth usually appears at midsummer, but the caterpillars are developed in the spring, and live in society till the third moulting. They are commonly met with early in the morning, or on rainy days, at the forks of the twigs, in a large nest, closely spun over with a silky substance, and when disturbed, they let themselves down by threads to the ground and disperse. In the month of June the caterpillar is fully grown, and is often an inch in length, soft, thinly haired, striped with blue, red and yellow, with a white line down the back; the head is bluish-gray, marked with two black spots. To get rid of the lackey moth, it is necessary to crush the whole colony, in May, with a stick, or sweep them down

into a pot, and destroy them. From the middle of June, and during July, search should be made for their cocoons, which will be found either fastened between two leaves, on trees or shrubs, or lying in the roofs of houses, on the tops of walls, or in hedges, and these cocoons are to be crushed. On low fruit trees, the rings of eggs may be discovered, after some practice, when the leaves have fallen off, and can be removed and burnt.

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

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

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

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

Curculios may best be fought by inclosing the plum or other fruit trees infested—cherries, peaches, etc., with a chicken-yard fence, and colonizing a flock of chickens within. Then, after the fruit is set, by a slight shaking of the trees early every morning, while the insects are still inactive, they will drop off and become an easy prey to their ready enemies beneath.

The *Semi-Tropical* says: "The cucumber is naturally a climber and not a creeping plant, and it always bears better when furnished with a bush or trellis of laths and strings for its support. Some brush, like that used for sticking peas, laid on the ground around the hill is better than no support."

The Household.

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

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

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

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

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

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

LEMONS A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.—A correspondent of an English medical journal furnishes the following recipe as a cure for consumption: Put a dozen whole lemons in cold water, and boil until soft (not too soft); roll and squeeze until the juice is all extracted, sweeten the juice enough to be palatable, then drink. Use as many as a dozen a day. Should they cause pain or looseness of the bowels lessen the quantity and use five or six a day; you will gain strength and an appetite. Of course, as you get better, you need not use so many. Follow these directions, and we know that you will never need to regret it, if there is any help for you, only keep it up faithfully. We know of two cases where both of the patients, given up by the physicians, were in the last stages of consumption, yet both were cured by using lemons according to the directions we have stated. One lady, in particular, was bed-ridden and very low; she had tried everything that money could procure, but all in vain, when, to please a friend, she was finally persuaded to use lemons. She began to use them in February and in April she weighed one hundred and forty pounds. She is a well woman to-day, and likely to live as long as any of us.

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

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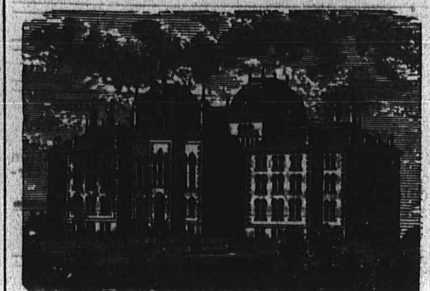
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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Table of market prices for various commodities including flour, wheat, corn, and live stock in St. Louis and Chicago.

of the world, and it is too soon for even those who have been able to get the most complete and reliable figures to form any very accurate opinion as to whether the yield of the world over exceeds or falls below the average.

The following are the estimated quantities of wheat received in England from foreign countries during the past year: From the United States 14,000,000 cwt.; Russia, 8,000,000; Germany, 3,000,000; British India, 4,000,000; British North America, 1,000,000; Egypt, 2,000,000; Turkey, 1,600,000; France, 1,400,000; other countries, 3,000,000.

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SHERIFF'S SALE. State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss. Samuel Liggett vs. Charles H. Taylor et al.

Between the hours of 9 and 10 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 and sell, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of Charles H. Taylor and Jennie B. Taylor, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit:

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

At two 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 John Speer, William Speer, Mary E. N. Speer, Eva Speer, Harlin Speer (minor), Rosa Speer (minor), legal heirs and representatives of Elizabeth D. Speer, deceased, and the North Lawrence and Railroad Building and Saving Association, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: The south half of the southeast quarter of section number 13, township number twenty (20), east of the sixth principal meridian, containing eighty (80) acres more or less, situated in Douglas county, State of Kansas; and to be sold without appraisal.

PUBLICATION NOTICE. John W. Fry, Minerva J. Snodgrass, William H. Fry and Matilda Fry will take notice that they have been sued by Sarah A. Chamberlain, Ann E. Bales and Alice E. Fry, Medora F. Fry, heirs of James E. Fry, deceased, Ann Maria Fry, Thomas Fry, William Fry and Adeline Fry, plaintiffs, and John Snodgrass, defendant; said minors by their petition against said defendants in the District Court of Douglas county, State of Kansas, July 23, 1877; and say that the said defendants are each heirs of James E. Fry, deceased; that at the time of his death he was the owner in fee simple of the following described real estate, to wit: East half of section number 18, township number 20, east of the sixth principal meridian, containing eighty (80) acres more or less, situated in Douglas county, State of Kansas; and to be sold without appraisal.

SHERIFF'S SALE. State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss. Nathaniel Myrick vs. James W. Evans et al. BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on Monday, the 13th day of August, 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 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 W. Evans and Mary Evans, his wife, Rebecca and Baker, McCord, Nave and Co., E. L. Billingsley & Co., Campbell & Holmes, the State Bank, and Schumaker & McCord, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: The south half of lot described premises, to wit: The south half of lot number eight (8) on Massachusetts street, in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas and State of Kansas, and without appraisal. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale. Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 14th day of July, 1877.

SHERIFF'S SALE. State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss. Ann M. Jenkins vs. Nancy E. Simmons et al. BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on Monday, the 27th day of August, 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 and State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of Nancy E. Simmons and M. E. Foote, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Lots number (74) and (75) on Pennsylvania street; also lots number six (6), seven (7), eight (8), and eighty-four (84), on Pennsylvania street; and also lots number six (6), seven (7), eight (8), and eighty-four (84), on Delaware street, all in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas and State of Kansas, and without appraisal. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale. Given under my hand at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this 26th day of July, 1877.

SHERIFF'S SALE. State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss. E. P. Hammond vs. H. W. Hatch et al. BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME DIRECTED, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county and State of Kansas in the above entitled case, I will on Monday, the 13th day of August, 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, in said county, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of H. W. Hatch, S. N. Simpson and E. W. Taylor and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Lots eleven (11), twelve (12), twenty-three (23) and twenty-four (24), in block number sixteen (16), in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas and State of Kansas, and without appraisal. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale. Given under my hand at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this 13th day of July, A. D. 1877.

Notice of Final Settlement. All creditors and others interested in the estate of Zara H. Coston, deceased, are hereby notified that the undersigned executor of said estate, intends to make final settlement of said estate, in the Probate Court of the county of Douglas, in the State of Kansas, on Friday, the 15th day of August, A. D. 1877, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

Notice of Final Settlement. All creditors and others interested in the estate of Zara H. Coston, deceased, are hereby notified that the undersigned executor of said estate, intends to make final settlement of said estate, in the Probate Court of the county of Douglas, in the State of Kansas, on Friday, the 15th day of August, A. D. 1877, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

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