

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1877.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE. Master—John T. Jones, Helena, Arkansas. Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky. Treasurer—M. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Overseer—J. P. Willis, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Secretary—F. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county. Chaplain—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.

- 1 Shawnee county, Geo. W. Clark master, H. H. Wallace secretary, W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.

- 2 Sedwick county, J. E. Mumford master, Mrs. J. E. Reynolds secretary, Junction City.

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

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

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS has interviewed a lawyer, and received from him a candid confession. He says the grangers have injured his business. They are, he thinks, taking hundreds of dollars out of the lawyers' pockets every year.

The above remarks from the Grange Bulletin were called out by our interview with an attorney which appeared in a recent issue of the SPIRIT. We are happy to inform the readers that this interview was done in a friendly and not the work of a lively imagination.

It is our opinion that labor can never be certain of receiving a full and adequate remuneration, so long as it is subjected to the slavery of wages; the laborer must work on his own land, with his own implements, and on his own account.

Daniel Webster, thirty years ago in the height of his renown and statesmanship and in the full maturity of his reason, talked to a large assembly of workmen, thus: Labor with us is entitled to something more than the paltry privilege to work all day, to lie down at night, to sleep on straw and to rise in the morning hungry.

We are pleased to notice that the Kansas Patrons are receiving the master of the National Grange with such hearty manifestations of their interest in the work that is being done.

Mr. Jones was introduced by George Black, and commenced by saying that he had been a life-long farmer. He said that too many shunned the farm and engaged in other pursuits to such an extent that it is with great difficulty that they are enabled to gain a bare subsistence.

Co-operation a Cure for Poverty. I suppose nearly everybody in the world would like to be rich if he could become so without too much trouble.

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

Co-operation is a theme largely desecrated upon by the way in which he can grow richer, notwithstanding if he spends all his money at a well managed co-operative store, this will save his money for him, whether he will or no.

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

The Chicago Inter-State Exposition will be open during the meeting of the congress, and delegates will have the advantage of such reduction of fares as may be extended to other visitors, and an opportunity of visiting the finest exhibition of the agricultural, mineral and manufactured products of the northwest.

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According to the report of the secretary of the California State Grange for the quarter ending June 30, since the last meeting of the State Grange nine months ago, eleven new granges have been organized.

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

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

How Can We Make the Grange Interesting? The following essay was read before Centennial Grange, No. 418, June 27th, by the worthy lecturer:

To answer this question at once perhaps I would say I really do not know what I can do, one can do but little. Still advice is cheap, and suggestions do not cost anything.

As there are several lady members, and all housekeepers, it seems to me it would not be amiss to occasionally bring in some matter of housekeeping; some of us might learn something from the use of short weights.

Co-operation. Bear in mind that co-operation aims at a noble object than the mere purchase of pure goods at reduced cost, though it is, no doubt, a good thing in itself that it should destroy the temptation to fraud by means of the adulteration of goods and the use of short weights.

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

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

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

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

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1877.

WILL some one of our grangers give us their opinion, founded on experiment, of the value of corn stalks for fodder, and tell us the exact time to cut up corn so that the ears shall be in the best condition of ripeness and the stalks and blades in the best state for feeding out to stock? Or, in other words, will they give us that process of harvesting corn which will best utilize the entire crop, ear and stalk?

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

A SUGGESTION.

We will explain what we mean when we speak of co-operation and the organization of labor. Let twenty grangers, who want to grow wheat enough to supply their own families with bread, meet together, talk over the matter, and form a plan of co-operation in this branch of farming. Let them select, from any one of their farms, the best forty acres of land for wheat that can be found. On a fixed day, say the last of August or first of September, let them all repair with their teams and plows to the place previously selected, and pitch their tents for a two days plowing match. To get up an interest and excite a pleasant spirit of rivalry, let two of their most valiant men be chosen as captains. These two would choose sides as it is called, that is, select by alternate choice ten men on each side. The land having been divided into two equal lots of twenty acres each, and ten lands in each division having been marked off, start the teams. If the land is mellow, the day cool and the men and teams in good trim, the two acres per team will be finished before sunset. The next day will be devoted to harrowing and rolling the ground and in drilling in the wheat. Let the closing of the work on the second day be followed by a pleasant and social reunion of all the families who have united in the work, in a special picnic supper.

Now as to results. The work of the forty acres will be done in the most thorough and careful manner, because all will be greatly interested in the success of the plan. If a good harvest should ensue, each family would realize at least twelve sacks of flour for their three days' work. We reckon one day for harvesting. The grangers would have a good time working together, testing their skill in plowing, the strength and speed of their horses, and the excellency of their favorite plows. In reaping and threshing the grain they would economize expenses, and make the wheat cost them considerably less per bushel, than it would cost if raised in smaller fields. It would also test to some extent the value of co-operation, and what we term the organization of labor. If the plan succeeded, it would open the way for further trial on a more extensive scale.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Steamships are made for use, are made to carry passengers and transport merchandise. They are moved through the water by means of wheels revolving in the same direction.

Now suppose that in the application of these ships and in the application of

the propelling power, the builders had not understood very well the mechanical powers and the laws of motion, and had so arranged the wheels as to cause them to revolve in opposite directions and play against each other. The result would be, the ship, instead of steaming out of harbor and running in a direct line against wind and tide into the open sea, would begin to spin round and round without making the least progress. The passengers on board would begin to grow uneasy and anxious; they would say, "This will never do, we are making no headway; we shall never reach our journey's end."

At this juncture of affairs some Solon, standing on the wharf, gets hold of a speaking trumpet and shouts, "Hold on there, friends, be patient, let things work. It is the law of all forces to adjust themselves. Those wheels are self-regulating, only give them free play and not interfere with their movements and you will soon be relieved from anxiety, the ship will skim over the waves like a bird and hasten to her destined port."

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

Turn, then, from the manufacture of cotton to that of shoes. In this business, too, the same causes are at work, and the same results follow; in proportion to the amount of shoes manufactured, not one-fourth part of the number of laborers are employed in 1877 as were employed in 1850. So going through and cautiously examining all the great industries of the country we shall find this one important fact confronting us, namely, the fact that the proportion of laborers for wages, to the entire population, has been continually increasing for the last fifty years. Another fact, correlated to this, is equally clear. During the same period capital has been concentrating its power into fewer and fewer hands relatively to the whole population. It has become more and more imperious and absolute. Now we ask very earnestly, because we feel very deeply on the subject, how is the law of supply and demand, so far as labor is concerned, to adjust fairly and equitably the wage of labor? Will the laissez faire theory of our modern doctrinaires bring about the desired result? Are these antagonistic forces, so active in modern civilization, self-regulating? Will labor under the present system of wages—wages regulated by the law of demand and supply—ever receive its just reward? Will it be paid what it fairly earns? We fear not.

THE GRANGERS AND THE LABOR QUESTION.

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

Were not the abolitionists of twenty years ago responsible for the rebellion of the Southern States? And does that fact, if it be a fact, prove that the abolitionists were wrong in their heroic and long-continued struggle against slavery? Does that fact prove that the South was right in organizing a rebellion against the government? When right meets wrong, when truth meets error, there must of necessity come a conflict. But shall right never assert its

claims through fear of a conflict with error? Shall truth never speak through fear of exciting the bad passions of bad men?

We wish to say very frankly, not only to Dr. Fulton, but to all that sort of folk, who aim to bring the grangers into contempt by trying to associate them in the public mind with communists, agrarians, mobs, and the like, that they will in the end make a grand failure.

Intelligent grangers, like all other intelligent men, see very plainly that there is a conflict between labor and capital. They see that capital is aggressive; that it is constantly gaining volume and power. Capital has its use. It plays, and ought to play, a very important part in this world's affairs. It has its rights, and those rights should be maintained. Grangers are by no means the foes of wealth. They, like other sensible people, love money. True, of late years, they have had little of the circulating medium, and just now they feel keenly the need of it. They, as farmers, have created a great deal of wealth in the shape of farm products—wheat and corn, and pork and beef, and it is but a natural feeling that they should earnestly desire to realize from these products some ready cash to pay up their interest money now due on farm mortgages which are held by capitalists. They want this money to pay their heavy taxes, and they would like a little surplus to buy clothing for themselves and their families. In the matter of food, too, they have not fared as sumptuously as did the rich man in the parable. For a change they would prefer a more lush and generous diet. Are grangers to blame if they have some aspirations after a better condition? They have been growing into the belief, stronger and stronger, as they have met together in the grange, that this is a great and grand world, God's gift to man, full of riches, yielding plentiful harvests annually, all manner of food for man and beast. This world contains mines of wealth, gold and silver, lead and iron, coal and diamonds. It furnishes the raw material for the finest and costliest fabrics, and for the most lordly mansions, and as face to face they have talked over these high themes, and uttered now and then a prophecy of the future, their hearts have burned within them. They have said, perhaps too proudly, yet with deep earnestness, has not labor, their labor, been a large factor in the creation of all this wealth? Then they have asked another question, impertinent, no doubt, in the eyes of all the Fultons, but still very natural to them; they have asked whether they have had their just share of the wealth which labor has created? Has this vast wealth of our country been equitably distributed? Is it right and fair that a small fraction of our citizens should have at its command and for its own use much the larger part of the capital of the country, while the majority, a very large majority, possess only a fraction of the capital?

Now the grangers have looked over all these things carefully; they have talked about them and examined them as closely as they possibly could, and they have made up their minds, they have come to certain conclusions.

GENERAL NEWS.

A MASS meeting of workmen held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 11th inst. nominated the following State ticket: For governor, L. H. Bond, of Cincinnati; lieutenant-governor, Frank S. Kodd, of Cleveland; State treasurer, D. A. Hine, of Cincinnati; clerk of the supreme court, Frederick A. Neperger, of Cincinnati; board of public works, Peter McGear, of Xenia; school commissioner, Peter W. Clark, of Cincinnati.

A GALVESTON News Rio Grande City special of Monday says: "At one o'clock this morning fifteen men from Mexico entered the town, broke open the jail, shot Judge Cox and the jailer, and released two notorious outlaws. The civil authorities called on the military for assistance, and Col. Price with one hundred regulars and two Gatling guns started in pursuit of the Mexicans, but failed to overtake them. They recrossed the river and entered Mexico seven miles below Rio Grande City. The troops have not as yet returned."

THE July monthly report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, says a dispatch from Topeka, is ready for distribution, and is of great value. There was about 28,000 acres more in wheat than in 1876, yet the crop of this year is 964,287 bushels less than that of last year. Taking the report of agents of the board, it averages fifteen bushels to the acre, but the report believes

that, as that estimate was made in some instances too soon, it is too high, and that thirteen bushels is the average. On that basis the crop this year is 13,665,938 bushels. The report gives the acreage in each crop, and the increase or decrease as compared with last year. It also gives, for the first time, the total valuation of all crops and stock for 1876. The increase in the product of cheese from March 1, 1876, to the same date in 1877, is 860,282 pounds; in butter, 1,887,638 pounds; in wool, 42,860 pounds. The valuation of live stock and the products of live stock exceeds the total valuation of all the field and garden products by nearly five per cent.

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

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

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

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

The apprehensions of a serious famine in Southern India, which I communicated to you at the opening of the session, have, I grieve to say, been verified. The visitation which has fallen upon my subjects in Madras and Bombay, and upon the people of Mysore have been of intense severity, and its duration is likely to be prolonged. No exertion will be wanting on the part of my India government to mitigate this terrible calamity.

The proclamation of my sovereignty in Transvaal has been received throughout the provinces with enthusiasm.

Happily brought to a close, I trust the measure which has been passed, to enable the European communities of South Africa to unite upon such terms as may be agreed on, will be the means of preventing a recurrence of a similar danger, and will increase and consolidate the prosperity of this important part of my dominions.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the liberal supplies you have voted for public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen, in bidding you farewell, I pray that the blessings of the Almighty God may rest upon you and your labors, and accompany you in the discharge of all your duties.

THE Turkish legation, says a New York dispatch of the 13th inst., complains of the Russians near Kars, firing upon a flag of truce, and wounding Osman Effendi. Twelve unarmed Mussulmen of the village of Sunkanloo, near Eski, Saghra, surrendered to the Russians and seven of them were massacred by the Bulgarians, and three Cossecks.

A Balkan village, exclusively a Mohammedan district of Sistova, one hundred houses, was burned and two hundred men and three hundred women perished. It is believed that seventeen inhabitants survived at Balavan, a Mussulman village. In the district of Tirova two hundred and fifty houses were burned and seven hundred men and twelve hundred women perished. One person, it is believed escaped. At Caba Poruns one hundred houses were burned and two hundred men and three hundred women perished. Two persons escaped. At Kastanol, one hundred and fifty houses were burned, and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BIG HOLE PASS, August 11.—My loss in the battle of the 9th, was seven officers and fifty-three men killed and wounded. I am satisfied the Indians suffered much more, for the surprise was complete and many were killed in the tresser on in running out. Forty dead Indians were counted on about one-half the battle field. Howard has just arrived, and I believe he can catch them again. As soon as I can get the services of a doctor, I propose to move to Deer Lodge, and take most of our wounded. They are all doing well, but I fear Lieutenant English is mortally wounded.

[Signed] GIBBON, Commanding.

Horticultural Department.

Apple Orchards. This year Kansas farmers are especially glad that they have planted orchards and kept out of their trees the borers.

Have a garden. The farmer's garden need not be large, but a garden he should by all means have.

Drying and Canning. Santa Rosa has an Alden fruit drying establishment, and in connection therewith a canning department.

Early Peaches. An inquiry comes from Kansas, says the Western Rural, in regard to the best variety of early peaches.

Fruit Diet. Early peaches, early apples and early pears are now enjoyed by the young folks, and by the old folks too.

Fallen Fruit. Fallen fruit should always be utilized; swine may be pastured in the orchards or the fruit picked up daily and carried to their pens.

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

A Western small-fruit grower says: "I commenced the business on an income of \$100 a year; now it is \$3,000."

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The Hessian fly has caused considerable loss to the wheat crop in some parts of Michigan.

The Household.

PULVERIZED borax placed in the seams will destroy moths in furniture.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A NEW remedy for bed-bugs is announced in a British journal as follows: "The best remedy for bugs in hospitals is a bug trap made by boring a series of holes in a piece of soft wood with a gimlet, and placing this under the mattress of each cot.

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

THE Golden Rule gives us this rule concerning summer diet: "There is a great deal said in praise of French cookery, but the demands of the intense life Americans lead cannot be met by mere flavors and stimulated dishes.

"In the summer time, fruits and vegetables naturally form a large part of our diet. When neither under ripe nor over ripe, nothing can be more wholesome than fruit.

"The habit once formed of eating cold dishes in summer, and the American idea that every meal must taste of the fire being discarded, large comfort ensues to the cook and to the eater no less.

VEGETINE

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

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

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

VEGETINE Does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a fictitious appetite, but assists nature, in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

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

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

Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

PROOF. WHAT IS NEEDED. Boston, Feb. 13, 1871.

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use.

I procured the article, and after using several bottles, was restored to health and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

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

I HAVE FOUND THE RIGHT MEDICINE. BOSTON, MASS.

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

Pass Ag't Mich. C. R. E., No. 66 Washington street, Boston.

VEGETINE. PREPARED BY H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.



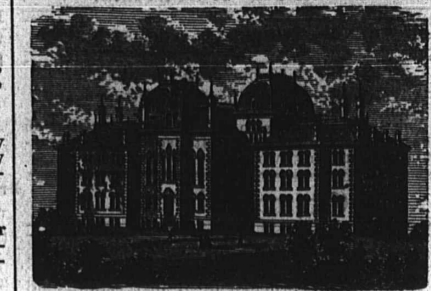
Dr. W. S. Riley's Alternative Renovating Powders.

These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasal gleet, indigestion and all derangements of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling worms.

J. T. WARNE, DEALER IN HARDWARE, 77 MASS. ST., LAWRENCE, KANS.

The most complete stock of BUILDING HARDWARE, Such as LOCKS, HINGES, Window-Fastenings, Door-Bolts, Nails, Etc., in the city. Also sells SYTHES AND SNATHS, GRAIN CRADLES, HAND HAY RAKES, AND OTHER HARVEST GOODS, CHERRY-SEEDERS, APPLE-PARERS, BABY CARRIAGES.

The finest assortment of TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY, & SCISSORS In the West. All to be sold at Low Prices.



UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS. FALL SESSION COMMENCES SEPTEMBER 5, 1877.

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

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

MUSIC. Vocal, piano and organ by a competent instructor. For any desired information write to J. MARVIN, Chancellor, Lawrence, Kansas.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY. ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS. MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, MILL WORK AND CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

THE TIFFIN Well Boring & Rock Drilling MACHINE!

\$40 PER DAY! made easily with this Machine!

The most perfect in the world. Bore from 12 to 44 inches in diameter. It does the work of a dozen men. The horse does not travel around the well. Auger is raised and lowered instantly. Successful where all others fail. No labor for man. Send for our 66 PAGE BOOK, FREE.

Loomis & Nyman, Tiffin, Ohio.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

SIMPSON'S BANK. LAWRENCE, KANSAS

CORNER OF MASSACHUSETTS & HENRY STS.

Interest paid on time Deposits. 22 1/2.

G. H. MURDOCK, WATCHMAKER

—AND— ENGRAVER,

WOOSTER'S DRUG STORE, 75 Mass. Street, - - Lawrence, Kans.

Formerly with E. J. Rushmer.

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

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

J. GARDINER, - - - EMPORIA.

E. B. MOORE, Contractor & Builder

MILL-WRIGHT AND PATTERN MAKER

Lawrence, - - - Kansas.

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

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

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

Farm and Stock.

J. W. Hill, of South Platte, Colorado, now owns 35,000 cattle pastured on ranches extending over 15,000 acres.

John D. Gillett, of Logan county, Ill., has a 12,000 acre stock farm. He has of fat cattle, 800; cows and two-year-old heifers, 550; calves, 400; yearling heifers, 225; yearling and two-year-old steers, 400; total, 2,375.

We are not enthusiastic on the turnip question. In English husbandry the turnip crop is held in high estimation. Turnips, smooth and sweet, are digestible food both for men and animals, and they are so easily raised, in wet seasons especially, that we recommend their culture.

We believe it would well pay the farmer if he would give his attention more carefully to the breeding of horses for farm use. We have had enough of the race-course breed of horses; of such we shall always have a supply without any special encouragement of premiums.

Western farmers against the use of oxen for farm work. "They make a slow team," they are logy fellows, and will not promptly obey either whip or voice." Yes, half broken and untrained oxen are sufficiently awkward and ungainly; but taken when steers and managed patiently, and carefully trained, they are the most docile and obedient of animals.

We suppose that our farmers understand the immense value of the wheat crop; apart from its commercial value it is useful for home consumption. As far as it is possible to do so the farmer should raise his own breadstuff.

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

It would be profitable for a number of farmers to join together in the purchase of such implements of husbandry as are beyond the means of individual farmers to buy. The portable farm steam engine for threshing and grinding, reapers, threshing machines, feed-mills, fruit driers, and other costly machinery could be owned and worked by several farmers united for co-operative purposes.

The "hog crop" of Kansas is of great and ever increasing importance. Many or even a few large and well-fattened hogs, ready for market about Christmas time, will replenish the purse of the farmer and make him feel quite independent when called upon for taxes, or the payment of the incidental expenses of the farm and providing for the family.

Don't forget that warm weather is the time to make pork. There is but little profit in feeding hogs, so far as pork making is concerned, when the thermometer is down to zero. Remember the fact, and commence feeding early. Hogs that are to be marketed this year, ought now to be in fair condition, and should be fed unsparingly from this on until they are ready for the market.

Lost in One Year \$20,000,000, by the Farmers of the United States.

Statistics show that the losses of swine of all sizes amounted in only twelve months to 4,000,000 animals, which, at a moderate estimate, were worth \$20,000,000. This money was not lost through any fall in values, but an actual destruction of property. The loss fell solely upon that portion of the community, which, as a general thing, are less able than others to bear it—the farmers.

through their period of growth. The food is not favorable to a healthy growth, and one of the important steps in the prevention of hog cholera is to give the animals a variety of food, while making their growth, especially pasture and green food in other forms, with other grains, artichokes, and other less concentrated food than corn. Feeding in this manner produces a more healthy and vigorous animal, and one better able to resist disease than one fed exclusively on corn, which both practice and science teach to be inadequate to supply all the wants of the growing animal.

Few farmers realize the care needed in the proper preservation of leather, and the lack of knowledge of its requirements causes the loss of many dollars to the owners of horses. The practice of washing harness in warm water and with soap is very damaging, unless a coat of oil is applied immediately after washing.

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

Having had, several years ago, some experience with kicking cows and having tried many methods to manage them, I found none so good and simple as the one I will endeavor to describe: Put the cow into a stall; if the stalls are not partitioned make a rail partition (one rail may answer if put at the right height) on the left of the cow; let her stand close to this partition, and with front feet as close to the manger as possible; then take a rail or strong scantling and lay it diagonally from the manger to the rail partition; cut a notch in the manger to drop this rail in; press it tight against the right hind leg just above the udder; and nail where it crosses the partition an upright piece to prevent this rail from slipping back.

During the summer months the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy. In order to keep a natural healthful activity of the system we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea-Weed Tonic is very effective. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body.

Veterinary Department.

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

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

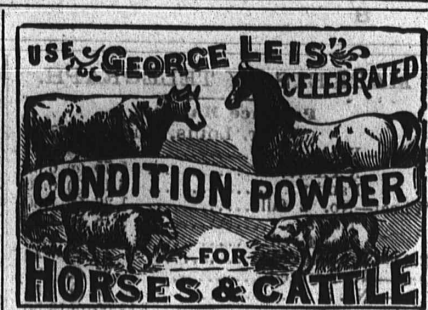
I am a subscriber to your paper, and have ventured to ask for a little information. I have a fine colt and had him castrated about two weeks ago. In making an incision into the scrotum we found the colt slightly ruptured. The operation was, however, performed, and the colt is now about well, but the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

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

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

During the summer months the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy. In order to keep a natural healthful activity of the system we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea-Weed Tonic is very effective. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body.

How to Make Money. Send for explanatory circular to B. A. JARRETT, P. O. Box, 3535, New York.



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

Wholesale Druggist and Manufacturing Chemist, Lawrence, Kansas.

Capital Stock, \$100,000. Lawrence Savings Bank. No. 52 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas.

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

Interest Paid on Time Deposits. Savings Department.

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

Examine These Figures. At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$8,000 in 35 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per cent. the result would be \$16,000 in 25 years 4 months, 16 days; or at 10 per cent. \$32,000 in 25 years, 6 months, 5 days; at 12 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$1,000,000 in 50 years and 7 months, or during the lifetime of many a young man now 21 years of age. \$100 would of course increase to \$100,000 in the same time.

JAS. G. SANDS. COME FARMERS. WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING SANDS' GENUINE ALL WOOL HORSE COLLARS. All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented. BIG STOCK OF SADDLES & HARNESS FOR SPRING TRADE. JAS. G. SANDS. (Established in 1855).

S. L. CLARK, Commission Merch'nt. For the sale of GRAIN, HAY AND PRODUCE GENERALLY. 1192 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Prescription Free. For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all Disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. JAMES & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets. ST. LOUIS, AUG. 15, 1877. Flour—XX, XXX, Family, Wheat—No. 2 fall, No. 3, No. 4 red, Corn—No. 2 mixed, Oats—No. 2 mixed, Rye—No. 2, Pork, Bulk Meats, Bacon, Lard. CHICAGO, AUG. 15, 1877. Flour, Wheat—No. 2 spring, Corn, Oats, Pork, Bulk Meats, Lard. KANSAS CITY, AUG. 15, 1877. Wheat—No. 2 fall, No. 3, red fall, No. 4, fall, Corn—No. 2 mixed, Oats, Rye—No. 2, Barley—No. 2.

Live Stock Markets. ST. LOUIS, AUG. 15, 1877. Cattle—Prime to choice, Poorer grades, Hogs. CHICAGO, AUG. 15, 1877. Cattle—Good steers, Texas, Hogs—Packers. KANSAS CITY, AUG. 15, 1877. Cattle—Native shippers, Native feeders, Native stockers, Native cows, Texas steers, corn-fed, do do grass-wind, Hogs—Packers, Stockers.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: White beans \$1.25@2.25, hand picked, \$2.50@3.00; castor beans, 90c.@\$1.00; beeswax, 20c.; butter, best, 13@15c.; cheese, Kansas, @7c.; eggs, 6c.; feathers, 20@50c.; flax seed, crushing, \$1.15, loading, \$1.40; hay \$6.25@7.25; hides, green, per lb. @6c., green salted, @8c.; dry flint, 14@18c.; dry salt, 12c.; kip and calf, 10@12c.; dry sheepskins 25c.@\$1.00; honey, strained, 12@15c.; lard, 10c., 75c., 78c.; onions, \$2.50@3.00 per bbl.; poultry—chickens, live, \$1.50@2.00 per doz.; turkeys 75c., each; potatoes, 35c.; tallow, 6@6c.; tobacco, extra bright, 14@18c., 1st class, 6@7c., 2d class, 4@5c., 3d class, 3@4c.; wool, fine unwashed, 18@25c., medium fine, 20@23c., combing fine, 23@27c., tub washed, 34@37c.; dried apples, 6@6c.; dried peaches, 9 to 12c.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: XX, sack, \$2.50; XXX, \$2.90; XXXX, \$3.25; Family, \$3.50. Corn meal, \$3 cwt., \$0.85c. Rye flour, \$2.00. Flour is still falling in sympathy with the decline in wheat. In St. Louis it has fallen twenty-five cents per hundred on all grades the past week. Wheat is about the same as last week. No. 2 has risen a few cents. No. 3 and No. 4 are both a little lower than last week in Kansas City. The average, taking all grades, is probably a shade lower. In St. Louis No. 2 red fall wheat is quoted at \$1.26 to 1.30, spot, and \$1.25, August; No. 3 at \$1.18, spot, \$1.08 to \$1.09, September. In Chicago No. 2 spring is \$1.12 to 1.13, spot; \$1.02 to 1.03, August; 98c., September. In Kansas City, No. 2 is quoted at \$1.15 spot; \$1.16 to \$1.18, August; \$1.06 to \$1.15, September; No. 3, \$1.04, spot, \$1.00, August, and \$1.01, September. Corn is a little lower than we quoted it last week. Oats, barley and rye are all a little lower in most markets. Several changes will be noticed in the quotations for produce. Butter is slowly advancing; hay, vegetables and poultry are declining. Cattle are dull and declining. The St. Louis Live-Stock Reporter says: There has been no time this season when our market has been as depressed as for the past week. The receipts have been more liberal than the week previous, though not very large, and contained quite a number of fair to good native cattle. Buyers, however, having lost heavily last week, seemed sick at heart, and it was a hard matter even to get them to look at cattle. The offerings, as a rule, having been bought high in the country, holders were asking much above buyers' views. This helped to clog the wheels of trade, and quite a number of native cattle, after being held here for several days, were sent East in first hands. While we sympathize with our country friends in their misfortune, we doubt whether they will benefit themselves by going farther east. The quietude that we have experienced here has not been confined to St. Louis alone, but has been general. Telegrams from Boston, Albany, New York, Buffalo, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg the past week have all indicated low and unsettled markets. It is not always pleasant to quote from a declining market or to give unfavorable news, nevertheless, it is sometimes necessary to do so. The fall in cattle is owing to the decline in the demand for dressed beef for shipment to Europe. This enterprise has not flourished as it was sanguinely expected it would. It has been found that during the hot summer months there is a good deal of risk in sending meat in refrigerators across the ocean. At least that has been the experience of those engaged in it this season. Perhaps in future, when the business is better understood, the market more settled on the other side of the ocean, and the facilities for taking care of it on its arrival more perfect, the business will be a greater success. During cooler weather it will doubtless revive and be brisk all winter. There is not much doubt but the price of cattle will improve in a few weeks. The demand was strong for several months, and large supplies coming just as the exportation of beef fell off, it was natural the markets should become temporarily glutted. The price of hogs has not materially changed.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss. Samuel Liggett vs. Charles H. Taylor 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 and State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on Monday, the 10th day of September, A. D. 1877, Between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the courthouse 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: Commencing at a stone in the east line of and 16 1/2 100 chains south of the ne corner of the ne 1-4 of sec 16, 19, thence south to the se cor of same or sec, th w 125-100 chs, th s 15 degrees e 4 chs, th s 84-1-4 degrees w 8 chs, th n 68-1-2 degrees e 6 chs, th n 44-1-4 deg w 2 1/2-1/2 chs, th w 1-1/2-1/2 deg w 2 83-100 chs, th n 46 deg w 1 42-100 chs, th n 59 deg w 1 83-100 chs, th w 65-100 chs, th s 2 chs and 38 ft, th n 20 deg e 16 70-100 chs, th s 2 chs and 64-100 chs, th e 1/2 deg e 12 95-100 chs, to the place of beginning, containing fifty (50) acres more or less situated in Douglas county, State of Kansas. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale and without appraisal. Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this 9th day of August, 1877. H. S. CLARK, Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas. R. J. Borgholthaus, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss. In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kas. The Concord Savings Bank, plaintiff, vs. George W. Umberger et al., defendants. BY VIRTUE OF AN ALIAS ORDER OF SALE TO me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for the county of Douglas, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on Monday, the 20th day of August, A. D. 1877, At 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of George W. Umberger and Russell O. Umberger, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: The east half of section fifteen (15), in township thirteen (13), range eighteen (18), less twenty-two and twenty-five hundredths (22 7/10-100) acres deeded to James H. Lane, on the east side thereof, and five (5) acres deeded to Harrison Burrow, all in Douglas county and State of Kansas, and appraised at ten thousand two hundred and fifty (\$10,250.00) dollars. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said alias order of sale and without appraisal. Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this 10th day of July, 1877. H. S. CLARK, Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas. Owen A. Bassett, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss. D. W. C. Clapp vs. John Speer et al. BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county and State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on Monday, the 10th day of September, A. D. 1877, At two (2) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas and State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of John Speer, William Speer, Mary E. Neff, Eva Speer, Harlin Speer (minor), Rosa Speer (minor), legal heirs and representatives of Elizabeth D. Speer, 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 twenty-nine (29), township number thirteen (13), range number twenty (20), east of the sixth principal meridian, containing eighty (80) acres, more or less, situated in Douglas county and State of Kansas; and to be sold without 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 5th day of August, 1877. H. S. CLARK, Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas. R. J. Borgholthaus, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss. Ann M. Jenkins vs. Nancy R. 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 and 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 R. Simmons et al., M. R. Folsom and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Lots number seventy-four (74), seventy-six (76), eighty-two (82) and eighty-four (84), on Pennsylvania street, all lots together containing (89) and seventy-one (71), on Delaware street, all in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas and State of Kansas, and appurtenances. 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. H. S. CLARK, Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas. Barker & Allen, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

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

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 17th day of August, A. D. 1877, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon. W. K. MARSHALL, Executor of the estate of Zara H. Coston, deceased.

THE "SPIRIT" BUYS PAPE R.

THE KANSAS PAPER STORE. The only Paper House in the State. A FULL SUPPLY OF ALL KINDS OF PAPER. Constantly in Stock. A. B. WARREN & CO. 188 MASS. ST., LAWRENCE, KANS. W. W. FLUKE, DEALER IN PIANOS, ORGANS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, ACCORDIONS & C. A good selection of SHEET MUSIC. Constantly on hand, and particular attention paid to orders for sheet music. Organs will be sold on quarterly payments; any organ of which the price in our catalogue is over \$125 and under \$400 will be rented with privilege of purchase and agreement that when the rent paid amounts to the value of the organ it shall belong to the party hiring it. One taking an organ on this plan must engage to keep it at least six months, after which he may return it. At any time he may at any time purchase the organ, in which case he will be allowed all rent which has been paid and a deduction from its price at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum on payments anticipated. A very liberal discount will be made to churches, Sunday schools, Granges, Good Templars, etc. Catalogues and price lists free to any address upon application. W. W. FLUKE, Agent, 40 Mass. street, 1st door north of post-office.

CREW & HADLEY

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