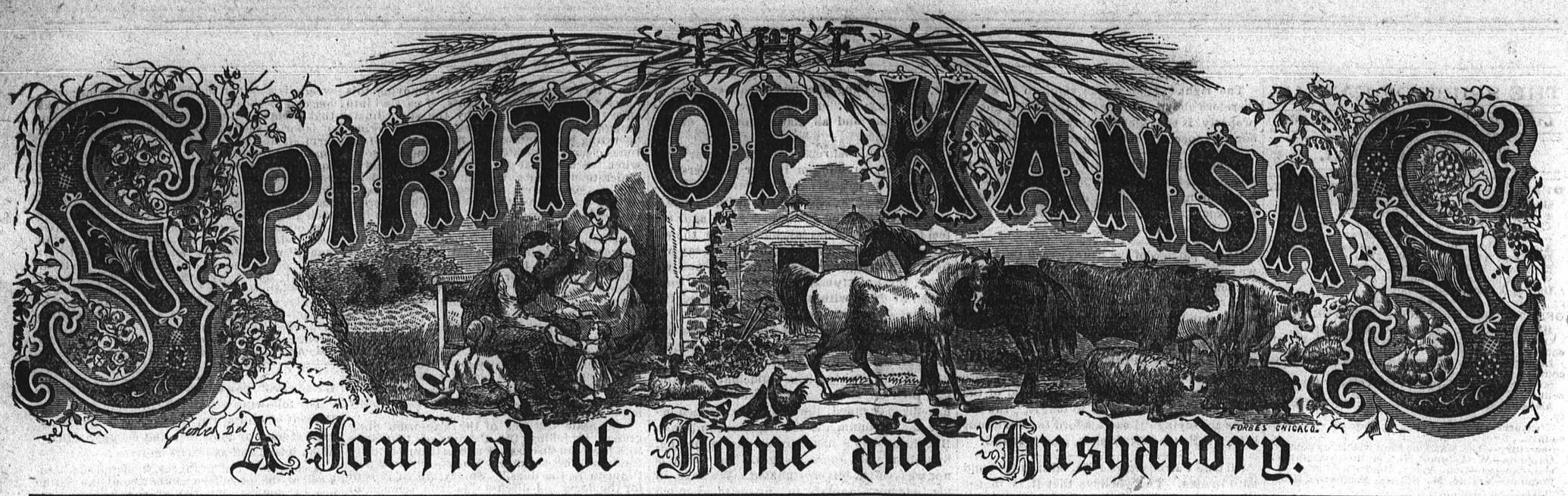

VOL. VI.---NO. 34. LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, AUGUST 23, 1877. WHOLE NO. 290.

COURAGE IS THE TRUE STEPPING STONE.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

They pitied the lad with his pale, thin face,
As he climbed the good ship's side
And stood on the pier in a strange, strange land,
Urged on by the living tide.
"He hath not a friend in the world," they said,
"And the world is cold and wide."

Then I scanned the boy in the shabby coat,
And saw in his clear, blue eye,
Not only the light of an honest soul
That did not love a lie,
But *will* and *purpose*—don't pity *him*—
He hath many a friend, thought I.

And step by step, I saw him climb
From the ladder's lowest round,
Sometimes at a slow and steady pace,
Sometimes with a sudden bound;
And now 'mong the nation's good and great
My hero may be found!

It is twenty years or more ago
Since this lad from Erin came
With a slender purse, and a *heart* of *pluck*,
To win a goodly name,
And he fought with odds in a manly way,
And *cleared* the path to fame.

Much better than wealth at first, my lad,
Much better than "purse or scrip"
Is a cheery heart and courage true
And a firm, unbending lip—
And to grasp the thorns as well as flowers
With a bold and honest grip!

Much better than help from neighbors kind—
Than aid from a bosom friend—
Is the help you draw from the fount of self,
And the least you do depend!
Look to it, my lad, at the very start,
And 'twill "come right" in the end!

"I DON'T CARE."

BY AMELIA E. BARR.

"I don't care what people say, father; I suppose I am old enough to judge for myself."

"It's no a bad thing, Gavin, to mind what ither folks say about you. When you really get to 'I don't care,' you are in a bad way. I hope for all you have said you dinna mean a word o' it."

"I just mean it all. I don't care. I am going to say what I like and do what I like in the future."

"Then it's nane o' my money I'll give you the day, Gavin. If 'don't care' is the road you are for taking, the sooner you come to the end o' your tether, the better for you. But you'll cool! Doubtless you'll cool, an' come to yoursel', lad." And old Bailie Irwin took out his bandanna and thraw it over his face.

"Don't go to sleep, father, till you answer me a question or two. Do you mean me to stay in Forbes' office much longer?"

"You were entered there for three years; you ken weel if your time is out or no."

"But, father, he is such a bigoted, narrow, strict, old fogy, and—"

"You've been lang finding it out, Gavin. I'm thinking you may thole it for a few months longer. Stick to your 'greement lad, like an honest fellow."

"But, father, I have got my eyes opened lately, an'—"

"Hech! wha's opened them? Yon Crieff lassie, eh?"

"Father, Jessie Crieff is an angel."

"I wish she was. It's no an ill wish, that, Gavin, for any lassie; but I'm thinking she's far awa from it yet."

Gavin Irwin had been two years in Duncan Forbes' house and office, and not felt his strict rules and old-fashioned ways particularly unbearable. But a few weeks ago, a pretty villa belonging to the barony of Crieff had been occupied as a summer residence by the gay Miss Crieff and her aunt; and Miss Jessie had chosen to enliven the monotony of her retirement by paying a great deal of attention to the handsome Gavin Irwin. Jessie Crieff was one of a type of young ladies peculiar to the last half century, and unhappily increasing—a fast, superficial woman, who thought dissent, doubt and indifference were the symptoms of intellectual superiority. She shrugged her pretty shoulders at the most sacred subjects, and smiled away the faith of centuries with a pity so fascinating, and so full of interest, that it was small wonder a young, self-admiring fellow like Gavin should be impressed and bewildered by her sophistries.

He went straight to Crieff villa after his interview with Mr. Irwin, and found a much more sympathetic listener. Jessie was so kind that Gavin went back to his little room at Duncan Forbes' with very high hopes, and very wide ideas indeed, as to the respective position of man and man, though, of course, the old lawyer, not having been taking a lesson from Miss Crieff, was ill-prepared to understand him.

"Gavin," said he, kindly, "the new minister has come. I hope you'll like him better than you have done Mr. Stirling lately."

"I shall not hear him, sir, to-morrow. I have made up my mind to fish in the morning, and have promised to drive out with Miss Crieff in the afternoon."

"You'll no make a scandal o' that kind on the Lord's day, Gavin Irwin; forbye shaming the guid old man, your father."

"If people choose to be shamed and scandalized where they have no call to be, that's not my fault, sir. There is no law against fishing and driving that I know of."

"No, to speak o' the law o' God, Gavin, there's whiles a higher law than the statute book—there's public opinion."

"I don't care *that* for public opinion;" and Gavin snapped his thumb and finger contemptuously.

"Then you are a fool, or worse, an' I'm sorry for them that are kin to you."

Gavin kept his word, and rather ostentatiously so, for he strolled slowly up the main street of the village, with his rod and creel, just as the people were going to church. He certainly had the satisfaction of perfectly horrifying them. His drive with Miss Crieff was a still greater offence.

"A pretty, painted, Frenchified infidel!" said Duncan Forbes, bitterly; "a lassie wha scorns the kirk, an' measures e'en the word o' the Lord by her ain small understanding. Gavin Irwin is courting dool an' disgrace, an' nae guid lad will sort wi' him."

Everybody shared the lawyer's opinion; and the young men who sat at the same table with Gavin gave the offender but the scantiest courtesy and quite excluded him from all their little social plans. While Jessie remained in Campsaile, he did not care much; he chose to call it "jealousy" and "envy," and paraded his friendship with the baron of Crieff's sister very offensively to all his old acquaintances.

But Jessie left Campsaile with the summer-birds and flowers, and very soon after this event Gavin's time was out with Lawyer Forbes. He was very anxious to buy a share in the lawyer's business, and his father was now inclined to please him.

But Forbes declined all Mr. Irwin's offers, and plainly told the old man that his son's unpopularity would injure his custom.

"Our steady folk, ye ken neighbor, like a man who walks i' the old ways; we are a' plain bodies, an' hae sma' skill o' these new photos'phies; the law o' God, an' the law o' Scotland is just as much as we can manage."

Gavin was much hurt and disappointed. He was young and wanted friends and company, and no one responded to his advances.

Winter came on, and it was so dreary that Gavin took the next wrong step; as good people would not notice him, he fell into bad company. Any one knows how rapidly a man may travel on this downward road. Gavin soon began to "take a glass," and then, not to care who new it; "better men than he got before the wind occasionally." He had long ceased going to church, and pretty Maggie Lindsey, who had dared to smile in his face, long after her mother and sister cut him directly, had now ceased to notice him, and given her smiles to Alex. Forbes, his special aversion.

The winter passed, and in the spring the news of Miss Crieff's marriage to Lord Clyde came to Campsaile. It was a very bitter drop added to his cup, for Gavin had felt sure that Jessie would return with summer, and explain in some satisfactory manner her mysterious silence; and to the loss of this hope was added the spiteful condolences or the open sarcasms of all who knew him.

He thought his cup was quite full, but a greater sorrow awaited him. One evening, in the early summer, Bailie Irwin quietly died in his chair of heart disease, and the villagers did not scruple to say that Gavin's conduct had hastened his end. No one had a kind word for him except the new minister, a man whom Gavin had always avoided, partly because he was his father's chief friend and confidant, and partly because he disliked his admonitions. Now, however, they were compelled to come in contact, and Gavin at last did justice to the good man's kindly nature.

But he took the £10,000 his father had left him, and left Campsaile, as he supposed, forever. The minister thought not.

"He can't sell the house and the twenty acres round it, wifie, and he'll come home again. I promised his father I would be watching for him."

It seemed a hopeless kind of watching. Year after year slipped away, and no one heard a word from Gavin Irwin. The rent of the house was remitted to a firm he had chosen in Liverpool, for five years; then the tenant left, and for three years more the Irwin place stood empty. In those three years the minister often wondered where the lost lad was. The rent of the homestead, while it was rented, was enough for life's necessities, but now—what was he doing?

He was seeing many extremes. He had been as supercargo to the tropics, and in a whaling ship to the Atlantic ocean. He had been a successful speculator in New York, and he had been digging for gold in Australia. He had been gambling with princes in Baden-Baden, and fighting for his rights with the roughs of Nevada. But one night, ten years after his father's death, when he was just recovering from an attack of the terrible *vomito* in Matamoras, he suddenly bethought him of the pleasant old home among the breezy hills. He heard in his soul the chime of the church bells, and the faint, sweet music of the people singing psalms, just as he heard them, on that Sunday morning, when he went fishing to please the fair and fickle Jessie Crieff; and an intense desire for those cool, old rooms and scented garden ways, for the murmuring trout becks, and broom-covered hills possessed him.

He feebly sought for his purse and counted his money. Yes, there was enough left to clothe him decently and carry him home; and he would be content henceforward to farm his father's acres, and live and worship as his father had done. He had to travel slowly, but one evening ten weeks afterwards, he got off a Clyde steamer and stood once more on the little Campsaile pier. No one knew him.

He stopped a little girl to ask if Doctor Anderson still lived at the manse, and then took his way quietly towards it. As he opened the garden-gate, a lovely girl looked up from her carnations at him. He asked timidly for the minister, and she led him into the well-known parlor, with its low roof, and old-fashioned furniture. Mr. Anderson came thoughtfully in, looked at Gavin curiously, held out his hand, and the moment he spoke, said:

"I thought so! Welcome home! Welcome home! I promised your father to say this much for him when this glad day came round! I'm a proud man to do it, sir! Lucy! Lucy! bring some cakes and a glass of cream. You'll be glad Gavin, I know you will, to taste the wholesome oatmeal again."

And so he ran on while he took off Gavin's hat and coat, and gave a score of hospitable orders.

So Gavin stayed at the manse for some weeks, and what passed between the minister and him no one ever knew; but I think Gavin told him most of those ten years' sins and failures. But he had come home now, he said, to repair his father's house and live in it; perhaps in time he might win again the respect of his father's friends.

Mr. Anderson heard and rejoiced. He gave Gavin £100 which he said was rent due him, and advised him to begin at once putting the place in order. It would employ him while he looked around, and it was best not to be in a hurry with any plan. So Gavin stayed all summer with the minister, and by the end of it—as any one might have foreseen—he had but one thought in life—Lucy Anderson. He was almost sure Lucy loved him, too, but he never dared to speak to her. But one night, as he sat full of dreary thoughts about his wasted past, Lucy came and touched him.

"Mr. Irwin," she said, "you are sad, and you make me miserable. What is the matter?"

"I love—and I am unworthy to love."

"Did *she* say so?"

"Lucy! oh, Lucy!"

Love has manifold ways of explaining itself. These two looked in each other's eyes and saw all they wanted. But the father was not so sanguine. He remembered the past ten years, and trembled for his Lucy's happiness.

"I'll tell you, Gavin, what I will do. You shall perform a thing I ask of you, and then I will say 'amen' to Lucy's 'yes.'"

"I will do anything within the power of man to do."

"My request may seem eccentric and purposeless, but I have good reasons for making it. It is now the end of August, you shall go every night to your father's house at 10 o'clock, and sit in his chair until midnight strikes—every night, mind—and I will give you an answer at the New Year."

Your wish is a singular one, but I will fulfill it."

"You are to take no company—no stimulant—and no light of any kind; and you are to keep your tryst in spite of wind and weather."

"I will strictly fulfill your orders."

No one spoke more of the strange compact, but it was silently fulfilled to the letter. Only on Christmas Eve, the old man pressed his hand as he left, and said, "be content; your trial is nearly over."

So Gavin went out of the cozy, lighted parlor into the dark, cold, lonely house with a happy heart. He had sat about an hour when he heard footsteps, and saw the glimmer of a light. The door opened and the minister and Lucy entered; but it was Lucy that kissed him and said:

"Come home, Gavin! Come home. Papa says so, and I am yours, darling, forever from this hour.

"Yes, Gavin," said the doctor, as they talked together afterwards, "I thought to-night is Christmas Eve; no better time to forgive and forget, to trust and love; and when I asked Lucy, she said it was God put the thought into my heart, and so we both came for you."

"And now, my dear second father, tell me why you put me through such an ordeal?"

"Because I wanted first, that you should think well over your past, and I knew that the lonely walk in all weathers, and the lonely house, so full of tender memories, was the best place for thought. Secondly, I knew if you had the resolution and the love to keep a promise extending over four months, you might be trusted with a graver promise. And now I have a double reward for you. Here is the order for £10,000, and interest for ten years; your father left it with me for you. We both knew you would waste the first £10,000, and very likely, also, would wander into the 'very far countries,' and feed upon husks before you would come home again; but we also knew you *would come* sooner or later, for you were well brought up in the way you should go—and this was to be the portion of your second state, Gavin."

"And Lucy, father?"

"Lucy gave herself to you, and I am well enough content. I am proud of the way you kept your bargain, and everybody has the good word for you now, Gavin."

"And I am glad enough of their good word and kind greetings, father. I'll do all a man may do to deserve both."

"That's right, Gavin Irwin. If a man 'doesn't care' for the respect of his fellow-creatures, he will very soon lose respect for himself, and when self-respect is once gone the devil has a good lien on everything else."

Marriage in India.

A marriage was arranged between two young people living some distance apart, near Bengal, India, but who had never seen one another. The bridegroom duly arrived at the bride's village, and the ceremonies had actually begun, when a report reached the bride and her mother that the intended husband was an incurable cripple. They both declared that they would commit suicide rather than complete the ceremony, and as it was a fact that the would-be bridegroom was a cripple, he was dismissed. But, according to the prevailing superstition, eternal disgrace would have attended the bride if she had not been married on that day when matters had progressed so far. So, another bridegroom had to be sought, and after searching the highways and byways a boy was captured and duly married in the place of the cripple. The latter being in the same plight, had also to provide himself with a bride before the day closed, and thus there were two marriages instead of one.

A Bit of White Mountain Snow.

A high-collared, eye-glassed mutton-chop whiskered, snobbish-looking Englishman up at the Glen house the other day was gazing at the big patch of snow on Mt. Jefferson with an immense amount of wonder. Finally, he turned to a native and inquired: "I say, mistaw, can—ah—you tell me if that is snow I see up yondaw?" "No, sir, it is not," was the reply. "But, sir," exclaimed the Englishman. "I am told it—ah—is a snow-bank, and you know—" "I know," said the American, "that they *say* it is snow, but," he added, confidentially, "I don't mind telling you how it is. You see, a few of us went over there, to-day, and we found it is nothing but a big ledge, which our friend Milliken, here, has had whitewashed so as to make his guests think they are looking at a snow-bank. I tell you, my friend, there is nothing these Yankee hotel men won't do to get custom."

If one should visit "Mount Auburn," he will see in a beautiful and somewhat secluded spot the grave of the great statesman, Charles Sumner. Near it stands a large and venerable oak. A small white marble slab, little more than twelve inches high, bears this simple inscription:

CHARLES SUMNER.
BORN JAN. 6, 1811.
DIED MARCH 11, 1874.

Alexander Hamilton once said to an intimate friend: "Men gave me some credit for genius. All the genius I have is just this—when I have a subject on hand I study it profoundly. Day and night it is before me. I explore it in all its bearings. My mind becomes pervaded with it. Then the effort which I make is what the people call the fruit of genius. It is the fruit of labor and thought."

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I notice that one of your correspondents has likened each one of us to lights of this great world stage of ours. Are we as individuals the lights referred to, or the workings of that most wonderful of all things created—the immortal mind—the author of all our motives and sentiments, the controller and director of all our actions? Without the mind we would be in reality no higher than the lower animals; with it, we are the highest order of creation, therefore we accept the mind as the light referred to. Boys, we have an excellent opportunity to improve this mind of ours; we have good schools, good teachers and the necessary text books at our disposal; our minds are yet pliant and thirsting for knowledge and as Shakespeare says "we must take the current when it serves or loose our ventures."

I know there are a great many boys who are in the habit of reading light literature, stories filled with improbable if not impossible adventures, the production of some shallow brain; if we allow ourselves to read them it is only to our detriment eventually, for how is it possible for our mind to grasp subjects of practical value and depth of meaning when it is already absorbed in such light fancies? Boys, if we wish to become good, sound practical men, men capable of conducting our government and our business in a manner best calculated to promote the prosperity of all, we must prepare our mind for the task, and to do this we must understand the laws of nature; we must study the more practical sciences and the history of our own and other nations; then with this resource of understanding we can more effectually carry out that work of improvement that our great Creator has given us to do.

Yours truly, PHIL.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Aug. 18, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I have read almost every letter in our column since pa commenced to take your paper, and have never seen a letter from Illinois yet; I guess the Illinois boys don't like to write very well. I waited anxiously to see who would get the prize; I see it was M. Alice Roser, of Burlington, Kansas. I was sorry it was not a boy, but then boys don't care much for cups anyhow. I should like to get acquainted with Miss Roser. Pa owns some land at Burlington, and if I was acquainted with Alice I would like to go with pa when he goes out there, and go and see her, and perhaps she would give me some milk to drink out of the noted cup. Pa has got tired of Illinois because it has rained so much lately; he says he has a good mind to go out to Kansas, where it isn't muddy all the time. I don't want to go out there to live. I should hate to leave all of our fine orchards; it would take a long while to get such nice ones out there. Some of our apple trees are older than I am. I was much surprised to see a letter in our column from Japan. Pa says he can't do without your paper now, and he takes several others. Yours truly. HORACE C. MARTIN.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 19, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—Pa asked me the other day what I intended to be when I became a man. I told him a farmer, every time. He laughed and said I was a sensible boy, and hoped I wouldn't change my mind. I am pretty sure I won't change it. We have been stacking hay to-day; we have cut about fifteen acres of grass this year. To-day, when my brother John and I were loading the wagon, we ran right into a bumble-bee's nest before we knew it; I tell you they made it lively for us. John has often told me that when a bee gets after me if I will lie down on the ground and keep quiet the bee will fly away without stinging me; he tried it this time when an old fellow got after him, but it wouldn't work; the bee lit on the most prominent part of John's body, and judging from the sudden ouch! that came from where John was lying, I should say he stung him; I could scarcely keep from laughing at John's expense, and now I have come to the conclusion that the best way to prevent a bee from stinging you is to do as I did—run.

Yours truly, CHARLEY SMITH.

FORT SCOTT, Kans., Aug. 20, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I am a little boy and live in Southern Kansas. I like to read the "Young Folks' Column" in the SPIRIT and think all the little boys and girls should write as often as they can, for if they are like me every time they write the easier it becomes, and not only that, but the letters are better. This is our peach season and we have an abundance of them, this year, in our county. Mother is busy just now canning, preserving and pickling peaches for winter use. They are selling here for fifty cents a bushel. Our school begins again in September. I will close for this time.

Your little friend, WILLIE JOHNSON.

NEOSHO COUNTY, Kans., Aug. 17, 1877.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1877.

Patrons' Department.

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

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

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

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

POMONA GRANGES.

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

DEPUTIES

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

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

The right to labor is the right to live and therefore above all other rights. The right to property is the right to enjoy the fruit of labor. Property is only accumulated labor.

Co-operation. That is a good word; it is fast getting into our newspaper literature. It is becoming current coin, like gold and silver. It is worth a great deal, and means a great deal, as the Patrons are finding out.

Do the patrons of the SPIRIT read the tracts we are publishing from time to time. They are somewhat long, but they are good reading, solid and weighty as a good sermon, and are fit for Sunday reading. Read and thoroughly digest them; they are good food.

You take the SPIRIT OF KANSAS. Does your neighbor? It is a good paper. We are making it better and better. Instead of the old excuse, "I can't afford to take it," the Patrons are saying "I can't afford to do without it." That's the talk, friends, pass it round.

All true Patrons have faith, faith in God and faith in man. They believe that it is in the power of man, that it is an essential part of his destiny, to substitute on the earth which God has given man to subdue, cultivate and govern, the reign of truth, of justice, of peace, of industry and of abundance; in a single word the reign of good, for the reign of fraud, of misery, of oppression and of poverty—the reign of evil.

The Patrons of Kansas, we are pleased to say, are now earnestly inquiring after co-operation. They have been very deliberate in this matter and it has taken a long time to work up an honest interest; but since the State has been canvassed by the grange lecturers a great many doubts and fears have been dispelled, and, as a consequence, numerous inquiries after further information are coming in. This is a good sign and we hope the interest will continue to increase until every Kansas Patron has felt the good that comes from this great work.

Bro. Jacob McGee, of Douglas county, raised this year 1,800 bushels of barley from 55 acres, also 20 bushels of wheat to the acre. He has 80 acres of corn that looks fine. Bro. McGee has something over 300 acres of land under the plow and always raises good crops; he raised 1,500 bushels of good sound corn the grasshopper year. His land is all good Kansas river bo tom, but he puts on it all the fertilizers he can get, the result is he has one of the most productive farms in the State. He tells us he harvested a crop from land broken in 1854 and also from land broken in 1864 and could see no difference in the yield owing to his fertilizing the land in time.

For the Patron.

Of modern civilization the natural fruits are contempt for others' rights, fraud, oppression, a gambling spirit in trade, reckless adventure and commercial convulsions, all tending to impoverish the laborer and to render every condition insecure. Relief is to come and can only come from the new application of christian principles, of universal love and universal justice to social institutions, to commerce, to business, to every phase of active life.

Whoever penned or preached the above has hit the nail on the head, fairly and squarely. The SPIRIT OF KANSAS clearly sees the truth of this candid statement, and is now laboring with all its might to inaugurate this "New Application," of universal love and universal justice to social institutions. The SPIRIT sees that there is no justice, no good common sense in these strifes, competitions, antagonisms, wars and fightings, among the diversified members of the body social. The SPIRIT believes that these disjointed, dissevered members can be brought together, be united and each take its proper place and perform its proper functions in the body. Hence its strenuous efforts to organize the grange, the free school of the farmers, so as to unite them in feeling and sentiment, and if possible induce them to act together, to co-operate. In union there is strength. There is a force and power in an organized army immensely above and superior to the power of the same number of individuals acting separately and alone. When great forces are massed something must give way before them. The farming interest is a great interest, paramount to all the other industrial interests combined. It produces more, it distributes more equally the wealth of the country, it is more fundamental to the happiness, the comfort, the security, the freedom, the substantial prosperity of the people, than all other industrial interests combined. There is no reason under heaven why farmers should not come to the front, take the lead, make their power felt in every sphere of active life. The SPIRIT advocates no narrow, selfish, class interest. It is constructive, vindicating the cause of man, endeavoring to build up humanity. But to do this it must act upon individuals and classes. Its work for to-day is with the farmer, and for the best interest of agriculture.

From Master Sims.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I am in receipt of numerous communications from members of our order, making inquiry as to the condition of our organization in Kansas; answers to which have been delayed for two reasons—absence from home and want of the information necessary to enable me to give the facts as they exist; but now, since I have visited about twenty counties, and have had quite an extensive correspondence with deputies and other officers in nearly all the counties in which our order is working, and having received the report of our worthy lecturer, who has traveled much in the interest of our order, I feel called upon to answer, in this public manner, all such inquiries, hoping to be able to satisfy those who have not asked as well as those from whom communications have been received. I am one of that class of Patrons who believe the time has passed, if it ever did exist, for concealing the truth from any part of our membership, or the public, so far as relates to any and all matters outside of our grange rooms.

The next annual report of our secretary will show a large reduction in our membership; but when we consider that we have been dropping the dead weights in the main, members who should have been dropped years ago, we feel that the order has lost but little by the reduction of our numerical strength. I say we have been dropping the dead weights, and we have; but unfortunately, we have been compelled to drop with them some as good Patrons as ever united with the order.

One of the great obstacles to our success has been the organization of too many subordinate granges, thereby leaving the number of members in many only about sufficient to maintain their organization, and then, when a few have been dropped, the number is reduced below the minimum and the organization is lost. But the available members are fast returning, by uniting with other granges. The order is not weakening, but crystalizing. We have, in my judgment, to-day, in our order, as much *available* strength for all purposes for which the organization was intended as we ever had, and that strength is being utilized, as evidenced by the material advantages being realized by the membership in nearly every county where co-operation, under the plan recommended by the National and adopted by the State grange, has been put in practice.

Our State agency is and has been self-sustaining, yet it is doing a very small portion of the business of the Patrons of the State. And in this connection I desire to say, that it is for the individual members and co-operative associations to increase its power for good by giving to the agency, established for your convenience and profit, your patronage, encouragement and support, or the reverse, by withholding your trade.

The business feature of our order is, at this time, receiving a large share of attention, and that, too, with profit and satisfaction to those directly interested. Those who mistook our order for a "political machine" have become disgusted, and, as a rule, have stepped down and out. Our "declaration of purposes" are too plain to require any explanation. They are public property and should be read by all, before accepting or condemning.

WM. SIMS.

TOPEKA, Kans., Aug. 15, 1877.

From Saline County.

Bro. Charles Cornell, of Salina, writes to the SPIRIT concerning the grain crop and farmers' elevator as follows:

The wheat crop this year is the largest raised in this section of country for many seasons. Corn could not look better. Oats are a good crop and unusually well filled. Barley good. Hay is also plenty. On the whole Saline county has done well this season. It may interest your readers to know that the farmers' elevator at this point is nearly completed. This elevator was put up by farmers and it will undoubtedly prove a great advantage to them. The building of this elevator is one of the results of an order issued sometime since by the Kansas Pacific railroad company, requiring all shippers to load their grain through elevators. Our farmers were very much worked up when such an order was issued and immediately got together and resolved to build an elevator of their own.

Encouraging Words to Patrons.

The following excellent article was written by Mrs. N. M. McKibben, Ceres, district grange, Springfield, Missouri:

The growth and strength of the whole body of the order of Patrons of Husbandry depends on the condition of the subordinate granges, for from them it derives its life, its very existence; hence it is of the greatest importance that they should be well sustained. In order to do this a general interest should be taken in their meetings.

To secure this every member, brother and sister, should take part in subjects brought up for discussion. This will cause each one to think what he or she can say on the subject, and thereby elicit attention and interest. On the contrary, those who can never expect to take any part in the discussion sit listlessly by, no thoughts on the subject are called forth, consequently they lose their interest in the meetings, and, perhaps, go away and say: "It is of no use for us to attend the grange."

Whenever all the members of a grange freely exchange their views on all subjects general interest is at once taken in all its doings, and that grange is in active, healthy condition. Whenever like interest is taken in every subordinate grange the whole order is in a healthy working condition, and prepared to make its influence tell in righting the wrongs the farmer, the people, have endured as a consequence of laws and customs adverse to their interests. This was the original design of organizing the order of Patrons of Husbandry, "born out of vital necessity" and opportunely. The originators were sagacious, far-seeing men, whose keen sense of justice had been aroused by witnessing the continued severe oppression of the laboring classes, the sovereigns of this republic.

The founders of this order introduced the plan and left the effectual working out of its results to future Patrons, who should imbibe their spirits, be sagacious, "wise as serpents and harmless as doves," watch the signs of the times, understand the kind of education needed to give them power to cast off every form of oppression.

There are many questions of vital importance to be discussed by the Patrons of Husbandry, culminating in the main one: How the people can disinthrall themselves from the power of custom that has long borne sway?

Custom has long held supreme rule in the market, regardless of the rights of the farmer, by controlling the price of the farmers' stock, grain, butter, eggs, yea, verily! every article, great or small, he had for market, rendering the business of farming dependent on the fluctuating market price of the products of the farm, unprofitable.

Do not the signs of the times indicate that the time has come for this tyrannical custom to have an end, that the farmer to be educated that he may become so skillful in the use of his plowshare of "equal justice to all, special favors to none," that he may exterminate the last vestige of this form of oppression, and enjoy his equal right in the marts of trade? Does not every business man who has organized plans of operation set a price on every article he puts in market? Does he sell to the farmer until the farmer pays the established price? Cannot the farmer do the same? Can business men live without the articles the farmer has for the market?

We have a co-operative plan which would work the great revolution of removing this barrier to the farmers' rights, if carried into effect, and it can be done by the subordinate granges becoming interested in it, and by co-operating by counties. Do not the signs of the times clearly indicate that the time has come when the laws that govern a people should be understood by the governed, when, if the laws of a nation oppress the people the oppressed should understand the cause? That there is oppression in various forms bearing down like a great incubus, crushing out the life-blood of the toiling millions, the rightful sovereigns of the republic, cannot be questioned. What is the cause of all this is a question, if not the question for the order of Patrons of Husbandry to discuss in the subordinate grange. To understand the cause and cure is the kind of education needed.

The Patrons of Husbandry in some localities are waking up to the subject, are watching the signs of the times, and beginning to understand the necessity of working at the root of oppression, are learning that it avails but little to lop off the outer branches, to discuss collateral questions and exclude the main ones.

The State lecturer of the California State grange is telling the Patrons of that State that they can discuss all national questions in the subordinate grange. He says, "throw partisanism to the dogs." So say we (if it is fit for the dogs) and discuss the true science of the government of nations, which is in harmony, not with arbitrary laws, but with the natural laws of man's constitution, adapted to meet the wants of the governed. If this true science of government were understood by the people, there would be no such a divider of their interests, as partisanism. The party scales would fall from all eyes. "Men as trees walking" might at first be seen, but a little more instruction would cause all to see clearly, to "see eye to eye." What more fitting place to discuss this science than the grange? There we really meet in the capacity of a school to be educated, equally learners; every teacher a pupil, and every pupil a teacher; a family school, composed of fathers, mothers, sons and daughters. Here we are in the most favorable circumstances, under the most favorable influences to dispassionately discuss and compare views until all national questions are thoroughly understood. Here the whole family can understand them, which is as it should be to perpetuate a free government, a people's government. Educate the people from childhood in the science of civil government, then the people will be capable of self-government.

"Train up a child in the way it should go." The laws that govern a people should not be so intricate that the governed cannot understand them, and they will not, if they are what they should be, adapted to meet the wants of the governed.

If the government machine has been taken out of the hands of the sovereign people and has been remodeled until it has become so complex that they cannot understand its workings, is it not time for Patrons (who are of the people) to discuss how to wrest it from the hands of the few remodelers and return it to its rightful owners, that it may be restored to its original simplicity—a government of the people, for the people and by the people?

Some Patrons express surprise that this order (this school) was not thought of fifty or one hundred years ago. As it was not, and the people have been imposed upon for want of the proper education, profiting from past experience, let them enter upon this study in this institution in earnest, begin at the root of all their oppression. Destroy the root and the tree will die.

From the great influence resulting from the education of this order, fancy speeds her flight on joyful pinions down the vista of time, to a period not far distant and sees with a look of complacency the farmer occupying his rightful place as a sovereign in this republic; when that will be in truth what has long been in poetry, "Kings to farmers will make a bow."

Patrons, let us communicate freely, frankly, plainly, exchange views on all subjects that we may more effectively co-operate.

Sound Talk to the Farmers.

Here is what the Parsons *Sun* says of the recent visit of the grange lecturers to Labette county:

On Monday the master of the National grange, Mr. Jones, and the editor of the SPIRIT OF KANSAS, Mr. Stevens, were with the farmers of Labette county, at Hews' hall. There was an excellent turn-out of the sturdy yeomanry and the talk such as the farmers of Kansas and of the entire West ought to hear. We verily believe if every farmer in Kansas could hear Brother Jones and Brother Stevens millions of dollars would be saved to this State. The farmers woefully need this sturdy, sound horse sense beat into them. They have been complimented with sweet meats and cheap talk from seedy politicians about the great and glorious avocation of farming and pampered and fed on political tit-bits till they are nearly spoiled with paltry nonsense. Master Jones' and Brother Stevens' talk would do more good than all the bureaus and agricultural colleges conceived in corruption and brought forth in imbecility in the land.

Master Jones addressed the farmers on the subject of co-operation and fully explained the English system and its benefits, together with the advantages to be derived from the Anglo-American Co-operative Union. His speech gave good satisfaction to the farmers. They were all pleased with it.

Bro. Stevens further expounded the uses and benefits of co-operation and explained the benefits of a branch for Kansas. His sturdy appeal to the farmers to keep out of debt was forcible, and will be heeded in this section. If this speech could have been made in every district in the West five years ago there would have been millions in it for the farmers. He told them they were buying too much costly machinery; that their running in debt for every new agricultural implement was ruining the farmers of Kansas and making them serfs or slaves. He warned them to buy no more machinery on time, that these debts were certain destruction to the farmers. He said the farmers of Labette county last year bought twenty-one steam threshers, when three would have been ample. This branch of his subject was presented so forcibly that those present, at least, will stop and consider, and there is a fine prospect that the fool crop will be considerably less in the future.

Sowing and Reaping.

Some members of our order seem to have the idea that they only had to hand in their application, go through the ceremony of initiation, pay their dues regularly and attend a portion of the meetings of their grange to entitle them to receive in return all the benefits, profits and privileges that the order could confer upon them, expecting that in some mysterious way, different from all things human, that without work, without exertion on their part, the grange was to be as it were a bank, from which they were to draw unlimited dividends without first having made the necessary deposits. "As ye sow, so ye shall reap" was spoken many hundreds of years ago, and it is as true now as ever it was, and applicable as much to the grange and grange work as to anything else. The Patron that expects to reap a crop of benefits from the grange without doing his full share of the labor of preparing the field, sowing the seed and cultivating to aid the growth and keep down the weeds, is about in the position of a farmer who, because he bears the name of farmer, thinks that it entitles him, without any contribution of labor or seed upon his part, to go upon the farm of his more industrious neighbor and share in the harvest that can only come from toil. No man worthy of bearing the name of farmer would think of doing such a thing; then why, as a Patron, should any expect to do the same thing on our grange farm, where each and all have their duties to perform, their part of the work to do; and who in our harvest field wishes to do anything but a "full hand," worthy of the honored names of harvester or husbandman, gleaner or matron. Earnest, active, well directed work will bring good results and pay large dividends mentally, socially, and financially. While the grange accomplishes grand results by its co-operative principles, by its combined action and unity of strength, we must not forget that it is *individual* effort after all upon which success depends.—*Grange Bulletin.*

Grangers' Convention on Legislation.

The following account of the action of the Patrons of California, shows that they are an earnest body of noble men and women, actuated by broad and generous motives:

A convention of grangers, held pursuant to a call of the executive committee of the State grange, convened at the grange hall, in San Francisco, on Tuesday, July 10, 1877, at one o'clock, p. m. J. V. Webster, master of the State grange, was called to the chair, and Amos Adams was elected secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were presented and, after being fully discussed, were adopted:

WHEREAS, Under the present State constitution taxation is unequal, and an undue part of the burden of supporting the State government falls upon those least able to bear it; and

WHEREAS, The evil complained of can be remedied only by such changes in the constitution as can be best and most speedily affected by a constitutional convention, therefore

Resolved, That we will vote for and use our influence to induce others to vote for a constitutional convention.

Resolved, That the different parties having tickets printed for the September election are hereby requested to have only the words: "For a constitutional convention. Yes," printed on each ticket.

Resolved, That the law which authorizes or is supposed to authorize the taxing of growing crops should be repealed.

Resolved, That, if within the scope of legislation, we recommend the taxing of the shares of national banks.

Resolved, That all State and National legislation which depreciates any kind of circulating medium, issued or coined by the United States should be repealed, for we hold that all our currencies should be made of one measure of value and one purchasing power.

Resolved, That a more stringent law should be passed, requiring assessors to fix the same amount of assessment on uncultivated as upon cultivated land of equal agricultural capacity.

Resolved, That the law governing the county boards of equalization, be so amended as to compel them to equalize the assessments on lands of the same quality upon complaint and proper showing of any person feeling aggrieved.

Resolved, That we are in favor of such legislation as will restrict charges for fares and freights by railroad and other corporations and individuals engaged in public transportation to a fair compensation for the capital employed.

Resolved, That we favor such legislation as will prevent discrimination in favor of or against persons and places by railroad corporations and other companies and individuals engaged as common carriers.

The report of a committee on education was called for, the chairman of which read the reports on public education heretofore published, which was endorsed by the convention. No further action was taken on the question of education, for the reason, the committee had already been instructed to draw up a bill embodying the views expressed in the report.

The report of the committee on taxation was called for, and was responded to by the chairman by reading an able and interesting paper on that subject. It recommends the extension of sectional lines over unsurveyed lands not owned by the government, and a more uniform assessment.

The convention requested the chairman to hand the report to the press for publication. The convention met and adjourned from time to time three entire days and evenings, and after full debate and mature deliberation, the foregoing measures were adopted and recommended as being necessary for the public good, and now the convention asks the press of the State to place the same before their readers. In carrying out these measures we confidently expect the support of the agricultural and industrial classes, and do most cordially invite the support of all good and true men, regardless of party ties, business occupation or merely local interest.

Why Don't They Do It?

The grange is conscious of its influence. It has a giant's strength, but somehow in this brassy age, as our friend Sessions of Michigan would say, modesty forbears to use it like a giant. The farmers to-day, would, if their ranks were serried, and their purpose dictated by high resolve, be more potent than when they stood "embattled" as history and the philosopher Emerson tells us, at Concord bridge, in the famous doings of 1776. The grange, if it would have its rights, must put on the screws. It has stood so long like a scarecrow in a corn field that the birds are not afraid of it. The little political and social flibertegibbets laugh at it as an old fool, while they carry off as plunder its rightful property. All this has been done in spite of the arguments and entreaties of the *Farmer's Friend* and some of its able contemporaries. After the thing is done, we hear the echo of our voice all round the land, and the farmers and their papers everywhere begin to cry why is this thus? We have forewarned you line upon line and precept upon precept, and still you are caught napping. We have learned by sore experience how tedious is the task to enforce upon indifferent or unwilling ears the words of truth and soberness.—*Farmer's Friend.*

Esperance, in the *Examiner and Patron*, says: "We joined this order because we believed it was right; because we had for long years felt the need of it. We still believe it is right, and that its principles and its lessons lived up to and rightly applied are doing and will continue to do a great work, not only to the farmer, but the people of the whole country. Let us, then, encourage the young people to come into the grange, and after they are in, encourage them in the work, and to do their part in making theirs a prosperous grange."

Bracken county, Kentucky, has five co-operative stores which began with an aggregate capital of $6,000, and have been in successful operation for from six to eighteen months. They have paid the interest on the money invested, rent and other expenses, and declared dividends to the grange stockholders, averaging sixteen per cent. on the amount of purchases. The grange store at Chaplin, which began business a year ago with a cash capital of $3,500, has declared a dividend of twenty-five per cent. on sales.

Kansas State News.

SAYS the Burlingame *Chronicle*: "The corn crop of Osage county this year will be simply immense."

THE Kansas State superintendent of insurance has revoked the license to do business in this State of the Atlas insurance company, of Hartford.

IF Kansas does have a scarcity of timber, sunflower stalks grow plenty large enough for hitching posts and fuel. At this time a horse stands by the well in the back yard, hitched to a big sunflower tree.—*Great Bend Democrat.*

HON. D. B. LONG, the commissioner of fisheries, has an article on fish culture in the Kansas agricultural report for July, illustrated by an engraving representing a rectangular fishway, for the upward passage of fish over dams.

SAYS the Wichita *Eagle*: "It looks now as if Sedgwick county was going to have more corn, more potatoes and bigger cabbage and bigger all other vegetables than she will know what to do with, besides fruit enough to supply home demand."

IT is estimated, says the Wellington *Democrat*, that the peach crop of Sumner county will be sufficient to supply the demand for home consumption. The yield of one orchard in the north part of the county is placed at sixteen hundred bushels.

C. C. DARNELL is the largest bean raiser in this community, having in thirty acres. He knows how to raise them; having spent more than a week in them with four or five hands with hoes, the weeds are scarce, and the beans are large.—*Ottawa Journal.*

THE Leavenworth *Times* says: "The loss to the Atchison *Courier* office by the fire, Wednesday night, is estimated at $2,200; insurance, $1,000. Mr. Ed. Fleischer is going to work with a will, and will have his paper in working order again in a few days."

THE Salina *Advocate* says: "A new machine for cutting, binding and pressing corn stalks, sunflowers, etc., for fuel, has been invented, and we saw one last Thursday. We believe it to be a good thing. It presses the material into a hard, compact stick, which will burn a long time."

IT is astonishing to know what a large amount of fruit will be produced in the northern part of Shawnee county this season. Apples and peaches are coming in by the wagon load, but the price keeps firm and people are not able to indulge as extensively in the luxury as they would like.—*North Topeka Times.*

R. L. HOWELL, three miles south of the river, has some of the finest wheat ever raised in the county, this year. Samples shown us by Mr. Howell were as good as any we have yet seen. Howell has twelve acres of it, which will yield at least thirty bushels per acre.—*Rep. Journal.*

THE Hays *Sentinel* says: "It is a fact worthy of special note that in all places in Western Kansas, where there has been the most breaking, there has been the most rain during the past two years. There is an old adage among Indians, where white men go rain goes. This is being proved true in this country."

IF you want to hear a man hum and haw, etc., just say railroad bonds to him. Our people seem to be anxious to obtain the narrow gauge, but there is no mistaking the feeling hereabouts. The sentiment of the people is strongly against increased taxation, and the voting of township bonds may not be as easy as anticipated.—*Girard Press.*

ONE of the best products of Kansas soil is the school-house. These structures appear everywhere, and are the best buildings. The dwelling may be of sod, but the school-house is a painted frame, or brick, or stone building; and they are thronged. The last report shows that 74 per cent. of the schoolable children attend school, while Massachusetts herself can boast but 77 per cent.—*Washington (Ia.) Press.*

THE following dispatch from Washington, dated August 17th, was sent to the Topeka *Commonwealth*. It will be read with interest: "The secretary of the interior, to-day, affirmed the decision of the commissioner of the general land office, giving the State lands in lieu of school sections on all Indian reservations in Kansas. This decision gives the State two hundred and thirty-seven thousand acres. I leave for home to-morrow.

"S. J. CRAWFORD."

NEVER before did we see a finer prospect for corn than now, and the amount will by far exceed that of any other year for the Snow Creek country. Our "down East" cousins would be more than astonished could they but see the immense growth of our corn crop up to this time. In many fields the corn stands from twelve to fifteen feet in height and with from one to five ears on the stalk. What is to be done with the crop is a question that is often asked and as often unsatisfactorily answered.—*Chetopa Herald.*

THE Lawrence *Journal* has the following items: "Mr. Willey, of Blue Mound, has a great crop of peaches this year. He has engaged from Mr. Bell, of this city, ninety-six dozen cans for putting up, with the intention of shipping the same.

"Mr. W. E. Barnes, of Vinland, has prospects of from eight to ten thousand bushels of apples, besides a fine crop of pears. He expects from twenty to thirty tons of grapes. He is already shipping early apples quite largely.

"The Hale's Early peach is turning out splendidly this year. They are very large, and are not so much affected by decay as in many years. Late peaches are filling out finely, free from scabs and insect stings, and promise a bountiful crop.

"Mr. Joseph Savage expects to have two hundred bushels of peaches this year on his fine place near this city. He expects to can the most of them."

THE Chickasaw or sand-hill plum, the finest of all the varieties of this fruit growing wild, is greatly improved by cultivation. The tree should be grown from the seed, as transplanting from the sand hillocks to a clay loam is too great a change for the well-being of the shrub. It however readily adapts to the soil when grown from the seed. Its growth is very rapid as it needs but little attention or cultivation. Mrs. J. A. Kirk, of this city, presented us a few days since, with a cluster of this fruit grown in her garden, that would compare favorably with most varieties of the domestic plum. It is a prolific bearer.—*Sumner County Press.*

From Reno County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Some one, I forget who, in speaking of the settlement of Eastern Kansas and the future capabilities of our great State, remarked that as yet only the roughest portions, the knobs, were settled, and that the best part lay west of settlements. That was some years ago. To-day, the West is partially improved, and in the Northwest and Southwest have sprung up some of the best counties and most thriving towns in the State. The Arkansas valley, a few years ago the *ultima thule*, a barren waste, has become the rival of your beautiful valley of the Kaw, and possesses to-day two cities which, after excluding the terminal points, Atchison and Kansas City, rank first and fourth in the amount of business done on the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad—I refer to Wichita and Hutchinson—both towns young in years, not yet in their teens, but the peers of many in the older portion of Kansas. Wichita is the great wheat center of Kansas, the entrepot to the counties of Butler, Cowley, Sedgwick and Sumner, four counties containing fifty thousand people against less than five thousand ten years ago. Wichita this year will handle a million bushels of wheat, and distribute a million of dollars among the farmers of the four counties named for the surplus of this crop alone. This fact shows why that city is the metropolis of the great Southwest.

Hutchinson, lying forty-five miles up the valley, is the county seat of Reno county, and the trading point to a scope of country extending fifty or sixty miles to the south and west, with two million acres of the best wheat land in the State tributary to it; and though, as yet, a large portion of this is scarcely settled, it, too, will handle an immense quantity of wheat—several hundred thousand bushels, and its permanent prosperity has long since ceased to be problematical. The town has a fair water power, and one of the best water grist mills I know of in the State—equal to your Douglas county mills; it has, also, a good steam flouring mill, a good court house, the best school-house west of Topeka, and twenty or more handsome brick business houses, besides numerous smaller establishments occupying wooden structures. Its population is about seventeen hundred. The county (Reno) this year, according to the report of the assessor, has twenty-six thousand acres of wheat, and thirty-three thousand of corn. The former crop will average over fifteen bushels to the acre, and the latter from thirty to forty. As the county is but six years old, and the town but five, we call this a good showing.

Among the recent acquisitions to this section are the Russo-German immigrants—the Mennonites—of whom a large number have settled in the northeastern portion of Reno and in McPherson, Marion and Harvey counties, and some further west in Barton. They belong to a religious sect opposed, like the Quakers, to war and the use of arms; and left their European homes for conscience sake. They are a strong, healthy race, with no great claim to beauty, but hardy, moral and industrious. America, which is the refuge of all downtrodden people, can well afford a hearty welcome to these from the great wheat-growing section of Russia. They came with old world ideas strongly marked, bringing their old implements with them; and we see daily their ungainly wagons with flaring sides, in our streets, scythes with straight snathes, and other utensils fifty years behind this fast age. But American progress reaches them; when they came, among their first purchases were several hundred stones from the Florence quarries, with the sides fluted, and to be drawn by horses, over the grain to thresh it. These lie idle today thrown aside for modern machines which will thresh their hundreds of bushels daily; they buy American wagons and will not be slow to learn the benefit of labor-saving machinery. They have in turn taught us something; they have proved that lack of fuel is not an insuperable obstacle to the settlement of these vast prairies and some Americans have adopted their immense ovens in which to burn corn stalks, hay and stubble, whereby they keep their houses well warmed without being troubled by miners' strikes and high rates of freight. I was in their settlement not long since and while I have not much to commend as to the manner in which they live, and their personal habits, yet the neatness of their places, the farmer-like manner in which their fields are cultivated, the flower beds around their houses and the general appearance of thrift excites the notice and admiration of all who may visit their homes.

Population is still pouring into this section of the State and in the next Legislature two new counties will be asking recognition—Pratt and Kingman; the former has already at least three hundred legal voters and is settling rapidly; the latter is steadily growing but being trust land and for sale at $1.25 per acre many poor men cannot take claims there. By the way, Mr. Editor, ought not government to provide some means whereby these lands, far from markets and settlements, can be obtained at a more reasonable price? It would make several counties settle almost immediately.

Truly yours, SOUTHWEST.

HUTCHINSON, Kans., Aug. 18, 1877.

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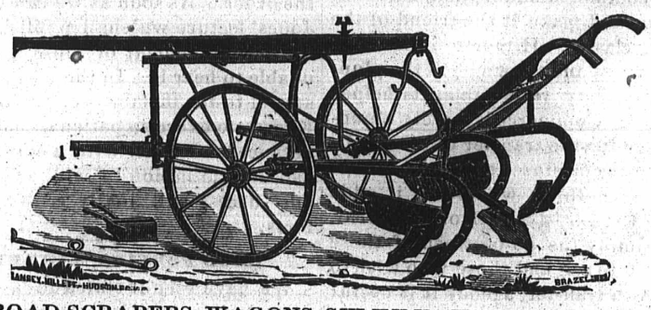

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1877.

HAY MAKING.

We have not heard much from the farmers on this subject. Hay is an important product of the farm, approximating in value to the corn and wheat crops; and yet we hear very little said as to the proper time of cutting hay, the methods of putting it up, so as to preserve it in the best condition, or the most economical way of feeding it to stock. These matters are of the highest interest to farmers and should be thoroughly discussed. If the whole truth was known in regard to the hay crop it would show an amount of improvidence, negligence and wastefulness anything but creditable to the economical habits and intelligent thrift of our farmers.

If a few millions of dollars can be saved to Kansas by utilizing to the fullest extent our hay product, it would do much towards alleviating the hardness of the times. One of these days we are going to speak right out in the plainest and strongest language we can use, in regard to the besetting sin of Kansas farmers, namely, negligence and wastefulness.

FREIGHTS DOUBLED.

The Kansas Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Sante Fe railroads have raised their charges on freight between this place and Kansas City one hundred per cent., or, in other words, have doubled their freight rates. The agent of the L., L. & G. railroad, we understand, has received orders to take no freight from this point to Kansas City.

Thus the farmers of this county are left at the mercy of the two co-operating instead of competing roads. Unless the price should advance considerably in the East, corn, after this week, will not be worth over twenty cents a bushel, and all other grains will necessarily have to tumble.

Now, we say to our farmers, hold your grain; don't ship one bushel of it and if the railroads do not desist immediately from their efforts to rob the people let us insist upon the governor calling a special session of the Legislature and have a law passed fixing the maximum price for freights and fares. This is getting to be a serious matter and we say to the officers of these roads, you may, if you are not careful, start a fire that you will be entirely unable to quench. We are perfectly willing and even desire that railroads like all other people should get fair prices for what they do; but when they set up jobs and combine to rob the farmer of a fair price for the products of his hard toil, we enter our solemn protest against any such proceedings.

COMMERCE.

The Patrons are now devising means to take commerce under their own supervision and make it the friend of the laboring classes. Hitherto it has been quite lawless and shown itself the plunderer of society rather than its helper and friend. Commerce is merely a public agency for the transfer of commodities from the producer to the consumer. It creates nothing whatever; it adds nothing to the real wealth of the world, but is simply the go-between of those who wish to sell and those who wish to buy. As a transfer agency it is useful and necessary; but when it assumes control of our most important industries, when it makes all classes pay tribute to its insatiable demands, when it levies taxes to an enormous amount on both producer and consumer, it is full time to investigate its claims and check its grasping and inordinate power. The Patrons are doing this thing. They see that they can carry their own products to those markets of the world where they command the highest prices, and that they can buy in those markets of the world where they can buy the cheapest the articles of consumption and use which they need; and they see that they can do all this through agents strictly accountable to them, and through channels more direct and far cheaper than those they are now using. They propose no longer to pay transfer corporations two bushels of corn for carrying one to the Atlantic seaboard.

They propose, too, to have their own stores and manage them in their own way, so that the profits of trade shall go to enrich the many instead of the few.

Our merchant princes and our money-bag philosophers may think this rather a bold move, a presumptious step for those, "whose talk is of bullocks, and who glory in the goad," but strange things are happening every day. The farmers, nay the working men generally, are plucking up courage, and girding themselves for the conflict.

TRAVELS OF STATE LECTURER.

The Patrons of Sumner and Cowley counties held a reunion and harvest home on the first of the present month. They sent us an urgent and cordial invitation to be with them on that occasion, which we accepted. The Patrons in these counties are waking up to the necessity of the farmers working together for mutual improvement in every way, and we confidently look to see them enter the great work of co-operation at once, with a will and determination that knows no such thing as fail.

Brother and Sister Krell have our thanks for their kindness and hospitalily during our sojourn with them. The Cowley county Patrons sent two delegates—Bros. Coon and Van Orsdal—to Peabody, one hundred miles, to hear Bro. Jones, master of the National grange. We arrived at Peabody on the same train with Bro. Jones; he coming in from Colorado, while we came by Wichita. Our trains were united at Newton and we came on to Peabody together. Had a good meeting; Bro. Jones told the Patrons some things about co-operation that they had never yet heard. At Peabody we bade farewell to our Cowley county brethren, they to return home and tell the Patrons what they had heard, while we were to accompany Bro. Jones in his trip through our State.

All of the appointments were filled, except the one at Garnett; Bro. Jones was so near worn out he did not feel able to ride thirty miles across the country. However we went across to Garnett and did the best in our power, and met Bro. Jones at Humboldt, he having come around by rail.

At every meeting, with one exception, the Patrons manifested their determination to enter into the work of co-operation by subscribing liberally for stock in our State Co-operative Association.

Thus it will be seen we are gaining little by little, and ere long will be able to announce to our readers that sufficient stock has been taken to start our State association. At Topeka there was a large number present to hear what Bro Jones had to say, but the Patrons of Shawnee county at present are not co-operators and at that place no stock was subscribed for the State association. We hope to see the Shawnee county Patrons fall into line and do their part in uplifting the agricultural class in this country. The visit of the National master to our State will undoubtedly be a great benefit to the order. As soon as we can get Bro. Jones' lecture we shall publish it for the encouragement of those who were unable to hear it. In the meantime we appeal to the members of the order in Kansas to exercise patience and perseverance, and work with a will, energy and determination to win, and a glorious success will finally crown our efforts.

GOOD FOREIGN MARKETS.

We have seen it stated in a number of American newspapers that all the talk that has been going the rounds, to the effect that there would be an increased demand in foreign countries during the latter part of 1877 for grain and other agricultural products from the United States, is all nonsense and calculated to mislead our farmers. We cannot understand why these papers take such a view of the situation when England has stated plainly that the United States would have to furnish, during this and next year, a larger amount of these products than ever for the reason that her crops this year are far below the average. The London *Agricultural Gazette* says: "It is plain that '77 will prove no exception to the succession of unfortunate harvests we have lately experienced." Their wheat crop was not only very small but it now appears that the potatoes are all threatened with disease. This is a bad state of things for England, for of all years this is the one in which she needs an abundant harvest.

We take it that the farmers of the United States will find a good foreign market for their surplus grain this year and that all who preach to the contrary will find themselves mistaken.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—It is almost impossible to systematize some kinds of business. It is very difficult for the farmer to bring his work under a systematic arrangement. He has so many chores to do, so many errands to run, so many vexatious interruptions during the day, that his plans are broken up and his efforts at system frustrated. Yet something, nay much, can be done by patience and perseverance a system of farm work can be formed, and to a good extent carried out by any one who has a will of his own and is determined to use it. There can be no system without forethought. The work for the morrow must be planned beforehand. Not the work for to-morrow only, but for the coming season and the whole year, yes, and for a series of years. The hour for retiring at night and rising in the morning should be as regular as the clock, and be regulated by the clock. The time for meals should be fixed. There is great waste of time and vexation of spirit caused by having the meals of the day at irregular hours. If the heads of the family—husband and wife—would fix the hour for eating, and both insist upon punctuality, and be punctual, and make the children punctual, the household affairs, and the whole business of the farm, would work more smoothly and give far greater satisfaction. Regularity, promptness, is the soul of business, and nothing should interfere with their integrity of action. So every detail of work should be definitely arranged, not only in the order of succession, but in regard to the exact time of execution. The taking care of the stock, milking the cows, feeding the pigs, preparing the fuel, the hours of field work should all be done according to a prearranged order, and at a specified time. We know that there are obstacles, many and formidable, to carrying out such a plan. But let the farmer will to do it, and he will soon find his path more pleasant, and his work easier and more productive.

J. S. B.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—You say in your issue of August 16th that labor is aggressive. Did you mean that? BOZ.

No, sir. We discovered the error, when part of the edition was worked off, and corrected it.

GENERAL NEWS.

SIX hundred miners at Irwin station, Pa., have struck.

THE large planing mill of Miller & Kratz and the buildings attached, at Akron, Ohio, together with a large amount of lumber, burned on Wednesday. Loss $20,000 to $25,000; insurance $10,000.

GOV. MATHEWS, of West Virginia, and Gov. Carroll, of Maryland, have notified the war department that U. S. troops are no longer needed along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Gen. Hancock will order their immediate withdrawal.

A ST. PAUL (Minn.) dispatch of Saturday says: "Elaborate preparations are being made for the meeting of the army of the Tennessee in this city, September 5th and 6th. A committee of arrangements, composed of ex-soldiers, and a citizens' committee of five have been appointed. President Hayes and the members of the cabinet have been invited, and are expected to attend. Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Schofield, Logan and other prominent officers are expected."

THE commissioner of health of Chicago has issued an order requiring all adults who have not been successfully vaccinated within a period of ten years, and all children between the ages of ten and fourteen, shall be vaccinated forthwith. The prevalence of smallpox in certain of the most squalid portions of the city, and the determination to prevent its spreading, are the reasons for the order. The commissioner says that over four hundred cases have been reported since June last.

A DISPATCH from Omaha, Nebraska, of Tuesday, is as follows: "Yesterday morning, during the prevalence of a thunder-storm, a row boat, containing a party of five people, was struck by lightning while in the vicinity of the bridge, and George Slodge instantly killed. Mrs. Heger, another occupant of the boat, the instant Slodge was killed, raised from her seat, threw out her arms frantically, and fell backward into the stream and was swept out of sight. The rest of the boat's crew, one man and two women, drifted to the shore."

A DISPATCH from Philadelphia of the 21st says: "The commissioners of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad company and of the Maritime exchange, had a consultation today, relative to the adjustment of the losses incurred at Pittsburg during the strike. An agreement was arrived at by which suits will be brought against Allegheny county, and it was understood that after the necessary data shall be prepared, the claims of merchants will be presented prior to those of the railroad company, who will assist the business community in the suits. Statements are now being prepared to show the amount of the loss sustained by the merchants of this city by the destruction and delay of their goods while in transit."

SAYS a Louisville (Ky.) telegram of Tuesday: "Deputy U. S. Marshal Webster reports that they have been attacked by an escaped Moonshine prisoner, who, with friends, fired twenty shots at himself and posse, and also bombarded the house the entire night. Deputies Penn and Adair were menaced by the mob in Adair county, numbering perhaps one hundred or more. In Harding county the Moonshine men swear they will kill the first United States marshal who comes near them. Col. Crittenden, the new United States marshal for Kentucky, has been making vigorous efforts to break up the peculiar specimen of law-breaking, and in the last two months his deputies have arrested something over one hundred offenders"

A DISPATCH from Keokuk, Iowa, of the 22d inst. is as follows: "The government canal around the Des Moines rapids of the Mississippi river was opened formally to-day with a suitable display and large attendance of invited guests and citizens. The Golden Eagle with a large delegation of St. Louis excursionists got on a sand bar and failed to arrive, consequently the programme was only partially carried out. The government steamer Montana and the Keokuk passed through the canal and locks successfully, and returned in less than four hours, taking several hundred passengers each. The officers in charge express themselves entirely satisfied with the workings of the machinery. These rapids have been the greatest obstruction to navigation in the river, and in low water were always impassible, and the cost of transporting goods and passengers around them by rail, which fell on private individuals, will now be saved. The sum thus saved will amount to about $100,000 annually."

A SALT LAKE dispatch of the 20th says: "The hostile Nez Perces Indians were reported yesterday as still camped at Hole-in-the-Rock stage station, Idaho. They have destroyed the telegraph line in this vicinity, and stopped all travel over the road for several days. A large party of teamsters are fortifying themselves a short distance north of Snake river bridge. It is suspected that the Indians' stock is poor, and they are stopping to recuperate, and have taken possession of the stage horses, using the grain, etc." Another from Fort Hall agency, Idaho, of the same date says: "Captain Bainbridge, with a company of scouts enlisted from the Bannocks and Shoshones, left Fort Hall yesterday after the hostile camp at Hole in-the-Rock station, about ninety miles north. At last accounts yesterday the hostiles had possession of the station, and would allow no one to pass either way, but told those who have made an attempt to turn back and they would not be molested. No one is hurt yet that is known. The telegraph line is down and strung in different directions. All the young Bannocks and Shoshones at the agency who can raise a gun have left this morning, to fight the hostiles."

THE following is just received, says a San Francisco dispatch, from Spokan Falls, under date of Aug. 15: "Gen. Whaton's command arrived at this place on the 10th, after an eight days' march from Lewiston, distant 105 miles. The command in camp at this point numbers 530 men all told—two companies of the second infantry (comprising the entire regiment from Atlanta, Ga.), and about fifty citizens, employes and teamsters. The transportation consists of twenty-one wagons, all hired from citizens. Captains Hancock, Conrad, Kroutmeyer, Cook, Mills, Dagget, Daum, Keller, Folk and Haynes command the companies of the second infantry, and Capt. Perry and Lieut Parnell the companies of cavalry. Capt. Wilkinson, Gen. Howard's aid-de-camp, is here to assist Col. Wilkins, Indian inspector, in the settlement of affairs with the Indians in this section. Word has been sent to all the different tribes to collect at this point for such purpose. They are coming in rapidly, and a large number attended divine service in camp yesterday. Mr. Simms, Indian agent from Collville, ninety miles distant, is present. There are expected to be nearly 100 chiefs and head men, representing numerous tribes, present at the coming council, amounting in all to 9,737 men, women and children, and able to furnish 1,500 warriors. There has been no actual outbreak among these Indians, but since the war commenced there has been manifest uneasiness among them, and many instances of impudence on their part are reported by settlers. There is no doubt that all the Indians in this section are, and have been, in direct communication with Joseph, and have been posted several days ahead of the whites in every movement of Gen. Howard's army, and in case of Joseph's success hundreds of the young men would doubtless have joined him, although the old Indians, who have stock and farms in the country, have manifested a desire to remain at peace. There is natural anxiety felt among the settlers as to the result of the coming conference, as they fear, in case it is not satisfactory to the Indians, and the troops should leave, that they would have to abandon their homes and leave to the savages as fine an agricultural country as there is in Washington Territory."

THE following account of a terrible tragedy was telegraphed from Atchison, Kansas, on Monday: "On Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, Bill Scroggs, a worthless fellow living near Oak Hills, in this county, shot and instantly killed Mr. J. Oliphant, and old and prominent citizen. Three years ago Scroggs eloped with and married a daughter of Oliphant. He abused her shamefully, and she left him some time ago, returning to her father's house, where she has since lived. On Sunday evening Scroggs went to Oliphant's house, and asked to see his wife. Oliphant refused to admit him, when Scroggs drew a pistol and fired, the ball striking Oliphant in the right breast, inflicting a wound which terminated his life in a very short time. Scroggs immediately started for Oak Hills, but was soon overtaken by a party of four men, who wanted to arrest him. He refused to submit, and fired on the party, the ball striking John Graff, a respectable farmer, in the left breast, killing him instantly. Scroggs then went to the residence of Mr. Wadell, a justice of the peace, and surrendered himself. This morning at 8:30, a number of men entered Wadell's house, where Scroggs was confined, took him out among the hills and hanged him. He was a drunken, quarrelsome, worthless fellow, while both of the men killed by him were old and highly esteemed farmers, universally respected by their neighbors. Mr. Oliphant was one of the United States census takers of this county in 1870, and has held several local offices. He was one of the old Free-State men of the country. Great excitement prevails in the vicinity of Oak Hills over the terrible affair."

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 20.—The report of the Atchison county tragedy as sent from Atchison is incorrect in the following particulars: Scroggs was on his way to give himself up, and met a party consisting of John Graff, Joseph Adamson, S. Barnes and John Sturgeon, who were returning from making a complaint of the shooting of Oliphant. They stopped him in the road, when he fired on the party, shooting Graff through the heart. Scroggs stayed until morning with Justice Wadell, and was taken in charge by Constable George Wright at daylight. At seven o'clock the posse of twenty citizens from Atchison and Leavenworth counties gathered at Wright's house, and took the prisoner away. John Oliphant, brother of one of the victims, shot at Scroggs while in Mr. Wright's house, and narrowly missed killing Miss Alice Wright, the constable's daughter.

THE following is a summary of the late Eastern war news: "A correspondent at Yeni Saghra telegraphs to London a sickening account of attrocities perpetrated by Cossacks and Bulgarians on women and children. Indications at Plevna point to the beginning of offensive operations by the Turks. The condition of the weather and roads in Bulgaria is reported as much improved. A telegram from Galatz states that seven thousand Turkish and Egyptian troops have disembarked at Sulina and are marching on Toutcha, while Turks from Silistria are marching against Tchernavoda. A correspondent at the headquarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas understands that Servian intervention is now certain. The Servian agent at Constantinople, however, denies in toto any belligerent intentions on the part of his government. Arms continue to arrive at Constantinople, and volunteers from all quarters of the globe. The Montenegrins made a spurt on Sunday and entered Nicsics. The fortress, however, was not captured. Mukhtar Pasha gives his loss in Saturday's fight as 130 killed and 339 wounded; that of the Russians at 15 killed. An elaborate account of the late disastrous operations and defeat of the Russian Gen. Gourko in the Balkans shows his loss to have been over 4,000."

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* at Stadu, headquarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas, referring to the dispatch of the fourth cavalry division on an independent expedition for the purpose of stopping Turkish communication with Servia by blockading Ochardik pass, telegraphs as follows: "It is felt here that this should have been done earlier, but if successful now it will have good results. In the event of a crushing Turkish defeat at Plevna, it would go far to make it another Sedan. The expedition is obviously hazardous." The same correspondent says he understands that Servian intervention is now certain. He also says the activity of the Turks at Plevna, in sending out cavalry reconnoissances, seems as though they had some intention of taking the offensive. The weather is now fine again, and the roads are rapidly changing from mud to dust. Recent rains have not materially affected the health of the troops.

A special reproduced by the official Russian agency admits that the Russian loss in the two battles before Plevna was from 8,000 to 10,000 men, half of whom were killed or seriously wounded. About five thousand are in the hospitals at Sistova, Simnitza and Turnu Margurille. Out of two hundred persons attached to the red cross ambulances forty were killed while collecting wounded. A London dispatch says: "There are 15,000 destitute refugee Mussulmans in Eski Djurni. Saturday's engagement before Kars was merely a reconnoissance in force. The Russians withdrew in accordance with their prearranged plans. The Russian Generals Fabyoff and Hearoff have arrived at Belgrade; also, Bajadavitch, at Bitzercki from Montenegro. They were received by the Ristich. A council of ministers was afterwards held, lasting till four in the morning. Its conclusions were not made known. It is believed that before long Servia will take part in the war."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1877.

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

City and Vicinity.

THE excursion to Leavenworth which was to have been made on the 23d inst. has been postponed to the 30th. See notice.

PROF. FOOTE informs us that the Cantata of Esther will be given at Liberty hall on the evenings of the 10th and 11th of September.

BEECHER BLACKLEDGE, an old Lawrence boy who for the past five years has been on the plains of the Indian Territory, Texas and Mexico, returned on Saturday last.

THE Neosho Valley District Fair Association have our thanks for a complimentary ticket to their 4th annual fair to be held at Neosho Falls commencing September 24th and closing on the 28th.

WE take pleasure in informing our friends and patrons that Mr. J. L. Edwards, of Chicago, has been engaged by Mr. E. P. Chester to do his watch repairing and engraving. We recommend Mr. Edwards as a skillful workman and bespeak for him a share of your patronage.

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.

WE notiie before us a neatly printed, well edited paper, hailing from Lawrence, Kansas, asking an X. The name of the paper is the SPIRIT OF KANSAS, and carries at its masthead the name of James T. Stevens. Many of our readers will recognize the name, as Mr. S. is a son of Mr. Wm. C. Stevens, one of Princeville's oldest and best citizens. Certainly, we will X.—*Princeville (Ills.) Independent.*

MR. H. L. TYLER, of Vinland, brought into our sanctum, yesterday, four as handsome peaches as it has been our fortune to see this season. They are of the Crawford's Early variety and nearly equal in size, the largest measuring nine and a half inches in circumference. The flavor of these peaches equals their beautiful appearance.

THE beautiful residence of Judge Hendry was the scene of an exceedingly pleasant occasion on last Tuesday evening. The Ladies' Literary Society gave a banquet and entertainment there to about seventy-five members and guests. The programme embraced a sumptuous supper, toasts, essays, original poems, music and a general social, jolly good time.

WE are in receipt of the Kansas Valley Fair premium list which is complete and liberal. This second annual exhibition will be held at the park of the association adjoining Lawrence, October 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th. Every citizen of Douglas county who has articles worthy of exhibition should make it a point to take them to this fair. And to our farmers we would say, the county fair is the best place in the world for you to display your fine stock and products of the soil. Make arrangements to give this worthy enterprise your personal attention and hearty support.

Douglas County Horticultural Society.

The regular monthly meeting of this society was held at the residence of the late William Bell, adjoining the State university grounds on the west, on Saturday last. The attendance was immensely large. Black Jack was represented by Messrs. Pettengill and O'Neil; these gentlemen brought for exhibition peaches of the Yellow Alberge and Foster varieties, of very large size and of delicious flavor, as we tasted them. The fruit on exhibition filled a long extension table. From the orchard we noticed apples and pears besides some half dozen varieties of choice crab apples; from the vineyard were grapes of the Ives, Dracut and Delaware. The field and garden were represented by tomatoes, onions, potatoes and corn. Mr. Williams, of Kanwaka, presented some very fine seedling apples which were thought worthy of further trial.

Mr. Homer Ayers exhibited some blackberries from that day's picking; his report from his blackberry patch, of less than fifty square rods, was quite large—over one thousand quarts—which sold on an average of twelve cents per quart, making over one hundred dollars from but little over a quarter of an acre. Eighty quarts per day was the regular yield, while thirty boxes were gathered on the morning of the meeting. His ground is quite moist, being just below a sandstone outcrop, and his vines are allowed to mass in the row with paths kept open between; he only trims each cane once during the season but continues the operation all along as the canes appear to need.

Mr. Underwood and others thought the best crops of raspberries and blackberries were obtained beneath a partial shade of trees, the leaves in falling being an excellent mulch.

The entomological report of G. C. Brackett was full and interesting, the May beetle and its offspring, the white grub, receiving considerable attention. The usual amount of wind was spent upon the "blight" and the favorite varieties it delights to wither; but nothing new was elicited concerning its cause or cure, indeed it grows more and more mystified with frequent handling.

Mr. Watt exhibited a cheap crate for shipping fruit made from lath, half length, and inch boards, ten by eleven inches, for end pieces; each crate will hold fifty pounds or one bushel of apples and costs only ten cents. Our large apple crop has already exhausted our available stock of old barrels, besides a car load or two of new ones, so that a cheap crate for shipping purposes will be hailed as a good thing for our locality the coming fall. Mr. Watt urged on all to ship only the best fruit and to put it up in the most careful manner, in this way he found it would pay better to ship his fruit than to sell in our own market. His remarks were timely and well received and were the result of quite an extensive experience in shipping.

Mr. Messenger, of Kanwaka, was present with samples of his favorite Alexander apple, quite as large and as highly colored as those that went on to the Centennial last year. We noticed too the Chenango Strawberry apple, gaily striped, approaching maturity, the handsomest apple of all our boasted list.

One pleasant feature of our monthly meetings which has never been reported is the presence of several goodly specimens of the "pair," whose history dates back to the garden of Eden; these gather in groups on the croquet grounds or in the parlor around the organ, and then when tiring of these separate in "pairs" among the shady nooks or covered carriages around the grounds. Thus, while the older people are employed in the weightier discussions of the hour, the young folks enjoy the fading hours of a pleasant Saturday afternoon in a more secluded, quiet way; and thus is the picture of our monthly horticultural meetings more perfect and complete.

Mr. J. Savage as committee on Meteorology continued his report began at the last meeting upon our water supply. He said: At our last meeting we noted the character of the rock formation composing the water-shed of the Kansas river, showing how admirably adapted it was to supply us with the greatest amount of spring and river water; to-day we will notice the influence of the mountains upon the same subject, confining ourselves to the mountains lying west of us in Colorado, and reserving a description of the further away mountains about the sources of the Missouri river until the next monthly meeting.

The Rocky mountains are geologically speaking of recent date; the rocks composing them were formed beneath the same ocean as were our own, and are only an extension of our own formations crumpled and wrinkled by shrinkage accompanied with more or less pressure from beneath by internal heat. The mountains as we see them to-day are but the remnants of the older and less rugged folds of a former age, the harder portions only remaining in isolated peaks and spurs. The higher peaks are not composed of rocks akin to our own, but of rocks upon which ours rests—the bottom rocks rather—granite and its kindred kind, which have been cooked and baked in the great furnace of nature. Thus these granitoid rocks have not only changed themselves by heat, but have shrunken, leaving veins and cracks to be filled with the more precious metals so that the mining operations of to-day are high up among the snow-banks and often above timber line.

It has been thought possible as our rocks pass on westward, one formation above another, in one continuous line, up into the upturned edges of the mountains, that the water from the melting snows might percolate beneath the surface along to their eastern outcrop in our State, and thereby our own springs receive an impetus they would not otherwise have. However true or untrue this theory may be, artesian wells have been bored in several places in Eastern Colorado up to near the foot of the mountains to test the truth of it, but without success. At Kit Carson, 170 miles from the mountains, one well was bored twelve hundred and fifty feet deep without any satisfactory result.

We will now notice another benefit we will derive from the uplift of the mountains, though rather an indirect one. During their earlier progress, while as yet they were not far above ocean level, a wide arm of the sea extended from gulf to pole. Into this sea was poured in unstinted measure the wear and tear from the mountains; the tides and currents then carried upon their restless bosoms this debris from the mountains far eastward and formed what is now known as the pliocene tertiary, or our last great rock formation on the west. From this formation "the streams that feed the Kansas run," as stated in my report last month. The heat and volcanic material which accompanied this uplift of the mountains, rendered this deposit highly silicified or glassy, so that to-day the sand, which we so freely use from our river banks, is most of it worn away during long ages from this last formation. It seems fitting to note here the position of our State as the last in the list of rain-watered States, and as forming a sort of boundary line to the long list of irrigated territory which stretches west to the Pacific, so that we not only are at times afflicted with the dryness of the region west of us but with the deluging rains of the East. We take first the raid of the locust and bridge over the chasm by our potato fields that flood the East with the Colorado beetle. Either fortunate or unfortunate as all this may be, our position as a prairie State, so close beneath the mountains, has filled every nook and part of Kansas with sand or silica so essential to the growth of straw, hay and fruit; in this material we excel all other States east of us. Not that all this silicious material comes from the mountains, but a major part either directly or indirectly does. Every tiller of the soil will note that when a hay or straw stack burns up there will be a stone-like lump in the ashes; so in a can of grapes will be found little grains of sand held in solution by the grape juice. Kansas is the fortunate possessor of an inexhaustible supply of this all-important silicious material. In this we may well glory. The mountains not only afford us our best market, which is growing more and more important as the years roll on, but they are becoming one vast pleasure ground, where all may flee for health and renew their youth. But what is better than all this, to us dwellers in these far off plains, is that during nine months of the year nature is garnering up the treasures of a thousand storms—its ice and snow—all along the mountain tops, and down in its deep canons, so that in spring-time, when the hour of our greatest need comes, our mountain-born streams may be full to overflowing. The snow-clad mountain tops act much like a pump to all the region surrounding them—all evaporation from streams leaving the mountains is at once recalled to the colder regions above, evaporating below and showering above, in continual succession, is nature's law up there.

The next monthly meeting will be held at the residence of Charles E. Brown—the old Nute farm—the third Saturday in September.

A Result of Obstructed Digestion.

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

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

The Teachers' Normal Institute.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—It may be of interest to your many readers to know something of this institute in session here. The Legislature of last winter having failed to make any appropriation for the support of normal schools, a bill was introduced and passed allowing fifty dollars to each county, under certain restrictions, for a normal institute to be under the charge of the county superintendent of schools; this money, together with certain fees, was to be used in securing competent instructors.

Under the law which went into effect in March these institutes have been held in very many counties of our State, during this month and last, and at present Douglas county is holding one in the Central school building in Lawrence, with an attendance of about one hundred and sixty teachers under the instruction of Prof. Williams, who has made himself favorably known in our community during the past year as principal of the normal department of our State university. He is a man of culture and experience, exact in his methods and intolerant of "nebulous" knowledge, as he calls it, and capable of inspiring enthusiasm in his pupils. Connected with him is Prof. Miller, who teaches the mathematics and grammar; thoroughly conversant with his subjects he does not spend his time on unimportant details, but takes a comprehensive view of the ground to be gone over and gives us the best. No one can come from his room without having gained broader and more philosophic knowledge.

Mr. Smith has charge of the reading and elocution classes; he has taught this department in the high school the past year with good success.

Miss Short, of Leavenworth, has charge of history. Wide-awake and enthusiastic she makes the dry details of discoveries and settlements and battles as interesting as the latest novel, and the teachers will go to their several schools with new light on the method of teaching this too often dull branch.

Mr. Macaulay, of the Commercial college, is successful as he always is in his specialty—penmanship and book-keeping. Prof. Foote has a class in music. Prof. Canfield, of the State university, gave the first lecture of a course, to be given by our citizens, last Thursday evening, and Prof. Patrick has lectured on chemistry; while Mr. Marvin has had a class in calisthenics.

The question arises, do these institutes supply the place of normal schools? That is hardly possible. The special and thorough training of a two or three years' course of study cannot be crowded into four weeks, but yet we feel that the State has made an excellent investment and that she will receive ample interest on the money.

These teachers come directly from the school-houses scattered over the country and will go back to them this fall to apply the knowledge gained here, inspired with higher views of the dignity and worth of their profession. The good teacher is the most important factor in the solution of our school problem. S.

Kingsbery & Homsley,

The oldest live stock commission house at the Kansas City stock yards; established in 1871. Their experience in handling all kinds of live stock covers a period of fourteen years in all branches from feeding to slaughtering. They are among the heaviest drivers of Texas cattle, having on the range at Ellis and Dodge City, Kansas, of this year's drive, some sixteen thousand head of their own cattle. They will handle for other parties, on commission some forty thousand head. This is in addition to the business done at the stock yards which consists in selling native and Colorado cattle, sheep and hogs on commission. They also do a large business in supplying feeders with cattle and sheep. Their extensive acquaintance with feeders in Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Ohio, give them facilities in this direction that are unrivaled, insuring thereby to Kansas shippers always top sales and satisfaction. Parties consigning cattle to them have the advantage of sales being made at either the yards there or through their Eastern correspondents at Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and New York.

Kingsbery & Homsley do not speculate on the yards, but sell strictly on commission. No "standing in" with buyers or working for half commission for sellers, governs the dealings of this reliable house.

The laborer is worthy of his hire, they say. Full commission makes that hire, they say—half is working for nothing or for glory and glory, they say, don't pay. Hence, in every case full commission is exacted and all the benefit of good sales, promptness and reliability are given their customers. They pride themselves in keeping their customers fully posted; never quote the market higher than what it may be in order to influence consignments; deem it no trouble to answer inquiries, but, on the contrary, hold themselves in readiness to fully serve the interest of their customers in every manner.

Write to them for their market reports which they issue daily and when you ship to Kansas City try them.

Postponement of Excursion to Leavenworth.

An excursion train will leave the Kansas Pacific depot, on Thursday, August 30th instead of August 23d, for Leavenworth and the Fort and return. Fare for the round trip one dollar; children under twelve, half price. Farmers, take your wife and children and have a good time. Train will leave Lawrence at 9 a. m. and return in the evening.

Quite a Convenience to the Public and our Farmers.

Geo. Leis & Bro. have exerted themselves in securing an accurate thermometer and barometer, giving a daily report of the state of our weather, with a painted schedule of indications, direct from the U. S. signal station. Call at Leis' when you wish to be posted as to the state of our weather, rain or shine.

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

PICKETT BROTHERS, successors to A. R. Wooster & Co., wish to invite the attention of old patrons and the public generally to the change. They are ready to deal out anything in the drug line at the lowest competing prices. They propose to renovate the room and add to the stock, making it first class. Remember the place—Pickett Brothers, 75 Mass. street.

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

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

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

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VOLUME OF TONE AND EXCELLENCE OF WORMANSHIP.

KIMBALL ORGANS
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SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS

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

H. J. RUSHMER, - - LAWRENCE,

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

"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. Going east, close connections are made at Kansas City and Leavenworth with all the great through routes for all points East, North and South. The favorite line to the San Juan mines. Passengers taking the Kansas Pacific can stop over at Denver and visit the mines and smelting works in its vicinity. Close connections made with the Denver and Rio Grande railway for Colorado Springs, La Veta, Del Norte, and Lake City. The only line west of the Missouri river equipped with the Westinghouse improved automatic air brake. Freight shippers, attention! The Kansas Pacific fast freight express makes the best time and affords the most rapid transit of freight between the Missouri river and all principal points in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, San Juan and Arizona.

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

"GREAT REDUCTION" in time to all Eastern points, *via* the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and its connections. "*Only 47 hours*" from the *Missouri River* to *New York*. *Summer arrangement*—The Kansas City and New York afternoon Express, has a *through day and sleeping car* from Kansas City to Toledo, *via* the Wabash Railway. Only one change of cars to Indianapolis and Cincinnati, with direct connection for Louisville, Columbus and Pittsburgh. Also a through day coach and Pullman Sleeping car from Kansas City to Chicago, *via* Quincy and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., without change, connecting with fast trains from Chicago, arriving at New York at 7 p. m. next evening. Passengers *via* Wabash line can change cars in Union Depot, Toledo, at 10 p. m. and arrive Buffalo 5:00, and Niagara Falls at 8 a. m. next morning, (*Tickets good via the Falls,*) and arrive New York at 7:00 p. m. and Boston 8:40 p. m. same evening; or, if preferred can remain at the Falls until 1:30 p. m., and arrive New York 6:45 a. m. and Boston at 10:00 a. m. following morning, *same as other lines.*
T. PENFIELD, G. P. & T. A.,
G. N. CLAYTON, Hannibal, Mo.
Western Pass. Ag'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 the following rates to Denver, Colorado Springs, Canon City, Pueblo and return: From Kansas City and Atchison, $45; St. Louis, $50; Chicago, $65; Quincy, $50; Cincinnati, $65; Buffalo, $75, and correspondingly low rates from all points East, North and South. These tickets are good for 90 days and to stop at all stations west of the Missouri river. Tickets are on sale at all principal stations throughout the country. This is the new route to Denver through the garden of Kansas and Colorado. Send for maps, circulars, time tables, etc., to
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Ag't,
Topeka, Kansas.

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

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

SEWING machines, oil and needles, of the best quality, at the Wheeler & Wilson office. Singer needles thirty-five cents per dozen; Wheeler & Wilson, and all other needles, forty-five cents per dozen. Packages of one dozen sent to any address, postpaid, upon the receipt of the price.
GEO. HOLLINGBERRY,
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BRYANT'S "New Patent Improved" Recess Adjustable Stencil Letters are superceding all others. Can be instantly made into SOLID STENCIL PLATES. Every MERCHANT and FARMER needs a set for marking Bags, Robes and Boxes for Shipment and 1,000 uses. All Hardware Dealers keep them, and where no Agency is they will be sent by mail. Alphabet 60 cts., post paid. Full Circulars free. Agents wanted everywhere. O. G. BRYANT, MFR., CHICAGO.

$250 *Reward for an Incurable case.* DR. J. P. FITLER, being sworn says: I graduated in 1838, appointed to Professor's chair 1859; have devoted 40 years, exclusively to Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Kidney and Liver diseases. I guarantee Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, Kidney Cordial, and Liver Pills, a permanent cure, or will refund money. Pamphlets, References, and Medical advice sent by mail, gratis. Address Dr. Fitler, 45 S. Fourth, Phila. Medicines at Druggists.

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

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A good selection of
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Constantly on hand, and particular attention paid to orders for sheet music.

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

Catalogues and price lists free to any address upon application.

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On all Trains to Principal Points East.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN is one of the best constructed and equipped roads on the continent, and its fast increasing business is evidence that its superiority over its competitors is acknowledged and appreciated by the traveling public.

Any information as to tickets, connections, sleeping car accommodations, etc., cheerfully given on application to the undersigned.
FRANK E. SNOW,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, DETROIT.

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THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,
LIVE STOCK BROKERS
Union Stock Yards,
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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.

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.
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WOMAN AND MARRIAGE
Two interesting works of 475 pages, beautifully illustrated. A Marriage Guide on woman and her diseases, Marriage, Reproduction and Sterility; and a Private Medical Adviser on the disorders and abuses of the Male Reproductive organs, Generative Debility and Impotence, with the best means of cure, sent to any address on receipt of 75 cts. by
DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th street, St. Louis, Mo.

Horticultural Department.

Fruit Preserving.

The following is the report of the Missouri State Horticultural Society on the Alden process of preserving fruit:

The Alden process is an ingenious application of the natural tendency of heated moist air to ascend, and to cause the rapid evaporation of the water contained in articles submitted to the ascending air currents. We believe Mr. Alden's method to be scientifically correct.

The Alden machinery is known to be simple, durable and easily managed, and does its work rapidly, thoroughly, and with the best results. The Alden evaporated fruits and vegetables are of unequaled appearance and quality, and when allowed to re-absorb water, become, practically fresh fruits, etc. The flavor of the Alden products more closely approximates that of fresh fruits than those preserved by any drying process we have ever seen.

We also find upon careful inquiry of the most prominent grocers of this city, that the relative wholesale prices of dried fruits give an average of ten cents per pound in favor of those prepared by the Alden process.

Your committee further believe, that in view of this marked difference in price, it will warrant the construction of this drying apparatus in localities distant from our large cities, so as to obviate the ruinous cost of transportation, which is now exacted on railroad lines where there is no competition, also in all the leading commercial centers, for the preservation of fruit that would be otherwise wasted.

In view of the conclusions arrived at, your committee respectfully recommends the general adoption of the Alden process by the fruit growers of Missouri and her sister States.

The general use of this process, by neighborhood co-operation or otherwise, would tend to utilize the many thousands of bushels of fruit, etc., annually wasted; to relieve the market in seasons of unusual abundance; to equalize market prices, and to furnish fruit in the most compact and desirable form to domestic and foreign commerce at all seasons of the year.

WM. M. KING,
FELIX F. FINE,
WILLIAM MUIR.

The Toad as a Vermin Destroyer.

At the June meeting of the Potomac Fruit Growers' Association, Professor Brainerd read a paper upon "The Toad the Friend of Fruit Growers," in which he said:

Formerly the toad was considered a poisonous reptile, but in our day its habits have been more carefully observed, and its great value to the pomologist and gardener has been fully established on account of its propensity for destroying insects, especially those injurious to vegetation. We should sedulously cultivate the friendship and crave the assistance of the insectivorous reptiles, including the striped snake, as well as that of the birds. Every tidy housewife detests the cockroach, mice, and other vermin. Two or three domesticated toads would keep the coast clear of these, and would be found more desirable than a cat, as they are wholly free from trespassing on the rights of man as does the cat. The toad is possessed of a timid and retiring nature, loving dark corners and shady places, but under kind treatment becomes quite tame. Many instances might be cited of pet toads remaining several years in a family and doing valuable service, with no other compensation than immunity from persecution. All that is necessary to secure their co-operation, indoor or out, is to provide them with cool and safe retreats by day, convenient access to water, and they will go forth to the performance of their nocturnal duties without money and without price. In Europe toads are carried to the cities to market, and are purchased by the horticulturists, who by their aid are enabled to keep in check the multiplication of the insect tribes which prey upon their fruits, flowers, etc.

No one can study the anatomy of this reptile without being convinced of its perfect adaption to the sphere which it fills in the economy of nature. Its tongue, which is capable of great elongation, is attached to the anterior portion of the lower jaw, its free end, when the toad is in repose, reaching down to the borders of the stomach. The moment it espies its prey, its eyes sparkle, its toes twitch, and quicker than the eyes can follow the insect is transfixed and conveyed to the stomach of the captor.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

Pansies.

These universal favorites need no word of commendation at our hands; we only wish to explain how the florists proceed to produce the beautiful large flowers that are so much admired in early spring. The seed should be sown about the middle of August in a very rich garden bed, the richer the larger will be the flowers, if not rich already it should be made so by the addition of very fine manure. The plants will need thinning out or transplanting in September to about six inches apart; after the ground freezes they should be covered with litter about as much as strawberries, which is raked off early in spring, and if in a warm sunny exposure they will blossom very early; but if the flowers are wanted before they will come out of doors the bed should be prepared in the fall like a hot bed, putting down planks six feet apart to receive glass in March; the covering in this case should be sea weed and brush deep enough to keep out frost, and care will be needed to protect them from rotting if the weather is warm in the winter. They bloom profusely in early spring but as the weather grows warmer the flowers grow smaller, and if we desire to save good seed for planting it should be taken from the large early flowers. By marking the most desirable colors while in flower we can get seed that will be likely to produce similar color, but in order to be sure of perpetuating the color it will be necessary to separate the plants by considerable interval to prevent the pollen from mixing. A watering with liquid manure at the time of flowering will increase the size of the flower.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

Pear Blight.

Pear blight seems to be extending its ravages this season, and in addition to cutting almost to the ground my beautiful Doyenne d'Etes set out some ten years since and heretofore yielding every August bushels of pears, we are continually topping off the blackened branches of the other varieties, and it really looks as if the trees will all "go to the bad." Perhaps that linseed oil remedy may do some good, but as in the mortification of a human limb amputation is the only sure preventive of the death of the whole body, so in the case of this blight, those trees where the cutting off was prompt and thorough the disease was checked and the new shoots are coming out healthy and strong. Where the excision was partial last year, the leaves on other limbs turned black this season, and the wood shriveled and the limbs and in many instances the trunk of the trees had to be cut away without mercy. The most prolific bearers—Doyenne d'Ete, Louise Bonne de Jersey—are the first to go, and then follows the Dearborn's Seedling and other usually hardy and good fruiters.—*New England Homestead.*

The Bit of Lawn.

By the proper preparation of a trifling patch of ground before the door and windows, it is easy to have a pretty lawn for every house in the country, which is just what it should have. Then the use of the lawn mower will keep things in perfect trim. Frequent shavings of the green carpet keep it thick and luxuriant, just as trampling makes the best sod. A lawn mower will do wonders around a house, and the country dweller has no excuse for not using it, and not using it freely. There is no more attractive setting for a dwelling than a thick carpet of green grass. Shrubs and trees embellish it, though they should not be set out too thickly or too near the windows. It rests and gratifies the eye to look upon it, and the home sentiment is secretly strengthened. Unsightly dooryards ought never to be tolerated, when it is so easy to secure what is permanently attractive and even beautiful. A knot or border of flowers in the grass always looks prettier than a strip of uncovered soil, and gives to the whole a finish that is indescribable.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

American Apples.

Robert L. Pell of Pellham, N. Y., has an orchard of twenty thousand apple trees all bearing Newtown Pippins. By trimming and the application of the best manures he has brought the fruit to unusual size and excellence. The apples are picked and packed in barrels without the least bruise or defect, and arrive at New York City in the best order for shipment. Last year they were sold in London at twenty-one dollars a barrel, and the merchant to whom they were consigned wrote that the nobility, and other people of great wealth, have actually bought them by retail at a guinea a dozen; that is about forty-five cents an apple.

The above was written thirty-two years ago. We wonder if apples have advanced much in price since then in the London market?

Northern Spy.

An orchard of Northern Spy apples contains about four acres, and is a hog and sheep pasture. It is well seeded in grass, yields a great deal of pasture, and is the first orchard that we have seen this year with anything like a crop of apples. Two years ago we saw it and it was heavily loaded with apples. Last year it bore a light crop, and this year about two-thirds of the trees we should think are fairly filled with good apples, some of them loaded. In addition to the droppings of the sheep and swine, a little manure is scattered over the surface annually. The branches show a fair annual growth of wood, and the foliage is dark and luxuriant. This orchard would seem to afford ope evidence that plowing is not essential to the growth of wood or production of fruit.—*Rural Home.*

The *Western Advertiser* says: "We are highly pleased so far with the long drill plan of gardening on the farm. It reduces the work of weeding and tillage to a minimum, the chief part of the labor being done by horse instead of hand power. All kinds of vegetables look and thrive just as well in long drills as they do in tiny beds."

Santa Cruz county, California, produces annually one hundred thousand gallons of wine.

The Household.

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—I have waited in vain to see "The Household" filled with letters from the farmers' wives of Kansas. What a glorious opportunity for us to exchange sympathy and congratulation, gossip and recipes through the column of "The Household" let us take advantage of it.

In the SPIRIT of July 26th Clara Collins inquires how to make a pretty hanging basket; I conclude it is for flowers and will tell how I have made them: Take a strong wire for the rim of the basket and for round the bottom to hold it in good shape (eight inches across the top is a good size), smaller wire woven from top to bottom, and around, leaving the open space one and a half inches; line with moss gathered near a spring or damp place; press the moss firmly against the wire, sinking the wire into it; fill with good earth and plant therein some nice trailing vine that does not require much sun. I had one with dew-plant; it grew very luxuriant and was indeed "a thing of beauty." Immerse up to the rim of the basket every morning in a pail of water and hang in the shade. Scarlet picture cord is nice to suspend it by, or whatever strong cord is at hand; three cords in place of two hold it better in place. We farmers can have our homes made beautiful with very little expense by utilizing the things gathered up from wood and field, treasures scattered by the generous hand of nature, and fashion them into ornaments that many city houses would be proud to own.

Two weeks ago I called on a lady and her daughter living some miles from my home in quite an isolated place; their home is surrounded by flowers, showing artistic taste and skill in the arrangement. In the house are picture frames, vases, hanging baskets and ornaments made by the same skillful hands from shells gathered on our own grand prairies, pine cones, peach seeds, etc., all showing the same exquisite taste in their construction. I was charmed and happy to make the acquaintance of so charming and highly educated young lady in this out-of-the-way place.

Will some one please tell me in next week's issue how to preserve Siberian crab apples? MRS. S. A. MACK.

Farmers' Wives.

A Monroe county (New York) farmer writes thus: "The home life of the farming class sadly needs reorganizing. Farmers' homes are boarding houses for hired help, and farmers' wives are almost bond women. The larger the farm the worse the servitude." Is there not much truth in what he writes? All must admit its force, but the difficulty is to suggest a remedy that will be practicable. Perhaps its panacea may be found in the following extract from another farmer's letter: "I have always boarded my help until the present season, but I shall never do it again. I built a tenant-house and it has paid its cost already in the added privacy and quiet it has enabled me to enjoy, and lessening the work of the women folk."

It is hard for us to get rid of the idea that it costs us something to board our farm hands, but we must do it. If a farmer will sit down and carefully count just what it costs him to board his men, he will be surprised at the result, and conclude that hotel keepers are not very exhorbitant after all. Let our farmer friends think over the matter, and see if we are not right in supposing that it is quite practicable.—*Chase's Chronicle.*

A POLISH FOR OLD FURNITURE.—Take of 98 per cent. alcohol one-half pint; pulverized resin and gum shellac, of each half an ounce; let this cut in alcohol; then add half a pint of linseed oil, and shake well.

GET some quasia chips from the druggist, put a few on a saucer or plate, pour over them some hot water, and sweeten with sugar or malasses. Set it in the places most troubled with flies, and it will kill them very rapidly.

A CHEAP PUDDING.—One cupful of sugar, one table-spoonful of melted butter, one egg, one cupful of milk, one pint of flour, one tea-spoonful of baking powder. Bake in a square tin-like cake, and eat hot with liquid sauce.

EGG CHEESE.—Beat six eggs well, then put them into a half pint of new milk, sugar, cinnamon and lemon peel to your taste. Set it over the fire, stir well, and squeeze a quarter of a lemon into it and turn it out into your molds.

OYSTER PLANT SOUP.—Wash, scrape and cut in small round pieces. Boil in water with a little salt until very tender; then add water and milk to make as much broth as desired. Season with salt, pepper, butter, and lastly thicken slightly with a little flour stirred in cold water. Eat with crackers.

Now, ladies, fill this department with interesting household items.

VEGETINE

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

VEGETINE

Is 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.

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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.

VEGETINE

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

VEGETINE

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

PROOF.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

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

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

I HAVE FOUND

THE RIGHT MEDICINE.

BOSTON, MASS.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information. Having been badly afflicted with salt rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me great pain and annoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood preparations, among which was any quantity of sarsaparilla, 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. Consequently I followed on with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced a well man; and my skin is smooth, and entirely free from pimples and eruptions. I have never enjoyed so good health before, and I attribute it all to the use of VEGETINE. To benefit those afflicted with rheumatism, I will make mention also of the VEGETINE'S wonderful power of curing me of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely. C. H. TUCKER,
Pass Ag't Mich. C. R. R.,
No. 69 Washington street, Boston.

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PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.

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

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Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

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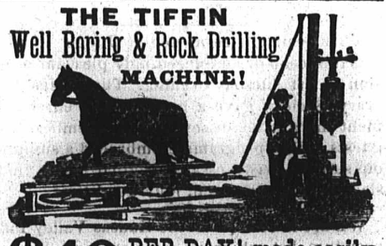

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Address them at Lawrence, Manhattan, Emporia, Humboldt, Parsons or Wichita.

Farm and Stock.

Missouri has passed a law that all land owners, railroad companies, as well as those who rent farms, shall mow the Canada thistles growing upon their land, before the seeds ripen. Good law. We hope another, equally stringent, will be passed in regard to all noxious weeds. In Kansas farmers kill weeds growing on their land without law. For the railway companies we can't answer.

Our new commissioner of agriculture is one William G. Leduc. The name is good enough, though we never heard of it previous to his appointment. We hope he will make an efficient officer in this department, which ought to be run for the benefit of the agricultural interests of the country. If Mr. Leduc can raise this department of the government to a position which will command the respect of the people of all classes, he will do more than some of his predecessors have done. We wish him all manner of success in his new office.

Choice of a Farm.

We find the statement often made that it is better and cheaper to buy an improved farm in Kansas than to go on to the raw prairie and make one. This depends on circumstances. It may be cheaper and better or it may not. There are advantages and disadvantages attending each plan. If the buyer has plenty of cash and can find a good house that suits him, and the land well fenced and everything pleasant in the location and surroundings, he could buy to better advantage and probably cheaper. But many purchasers have ideas respecting their future homes which do not well accord with the situation, buildings and improvements of any second-hand farm; so they choose to commence new on the fresh sod and make a farm to suit themselves. This to us, in a majority of cases, would seem to be the wiser course. A man of taste in rural matters likes to be free in the choice of location; he has an eye for beautiful scenery. There is a best spot on the farm for the erection of his dwelling. He wishes to set his barn in the place most convenient to his pasture land, grass fields, and to the business of stock raising. He has a comprehensive plan for laying out and improving his entire farm; he can accomplish these ends better, by beginning at the very foundation, than by purchasing a farm which has been commenced upon, laid out, and worked by another. There is satisfaction in saying, when one has a splendid farm ornamented with orchard and garden, meadow and woodland, lawn and shrubbery, "I went on to this land when it was naked prairie, and I have made it what it is by my own enterprise and industry."

A Love of Agriculture.

A gentleman of fine culture and considerable note, a few years ago, when lecturing before the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, said with emphasis: "Parents should instil into their sons a love of agriculture." He declared he would prefer a cottage in the country, with five acres of ground, to the most splendid palace that could be erected in the city, if he must depend on the success of merchandise to support it. He then went on to say that, having been some fifteen years in the custom house in Boston, he was surprised to find, at the close of his term, an entirely new set of men doing business there. This induced him to look into the subject, and he ascertained, after much careful research, that ninety-seven out of every hundred, who obtained their livelihood by buying and selling, failed or died insolvent. He then submitted his calculations to an old merchant, who confirmed it in every particular.

If this statement, startling as it is, was true thirty years ago when business was carried on in a slow and sure way, can it be less true when applied to the present generation of traders and merchants? If the mercantile business was carried on in a legitimate way and on a true basis it could not result in almost universal failure. We think we may congratulate farmers that there is no such wholesale failure among them; if their gains are small and their work hard it is at least honorable and does not lead to bankruptcy. They stand the hard times better than any other class of men. They are more independent to-day than any other class.

Good Advice.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I am an old farmer and I want to say a word or two to my Patron friends and farmers generally. They will not be offended if I say, just stop the cry of "hard times," "depression in business," "scarcity of money," and the like. It does no good. It does harm. Nothing is more fatal to strength of will, energy of character and success in work, than this whining, half scolding, half fault-finding tone which men get into when they are pinched. It is a childish weakness which men of grit should be heartily ashamed of. Fretting don't help the matter a whit. If you think you can make hard times easier, take hold like men and accomplish the thing. If you can't make them easier pray let them alone and go about your business. Get so much interested in your work that you will forget hard times. You are at liberty to take my advice or not. It is good and I know it, and you will know it if you live up to it. Yours truly,

OLD STAGER.

From Leavenworth County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Does it pay to farm in Kansas? Below is the correct statement of the cost to me—of raising thirty-one acres of wheat and the profit derived:

46½ bushels of seed, $1	$46.50
31 acres breaking, sod $2	62.00
31 acres cultivating, 25 cts	7.75
31 acres harrowing, 15 cts	4.65
31 acres drilling, 40 cts	12 40
31 acres cutting and binding, $2	62 00
31 acres stacking, $1	31.00
31 acres threshing	70 00
Total cost	$296.30
31 acres, 25 bushels per acre, 775 bushels, at $1.25 per bushel	$968.75
Total cost	296.30
Total profit	$672.45

I cannot say whether other farmers have been equally successful, but I can see no reason why they should not be. Plow the ground as soon as possible after harvest, put the wheat in early with a drill, and I think success is sure.

S. J. MCNAUGHTON.

FALL LEAF, Kans., Aug. 18, 1877.

Treatment of Pigs.

The commissioner of agriculture of the State of Georgia, in a manual on the hog says among other excellent things:

Success in raising hogs depends in a great measure upon the attention given pigs for the first few months of their existence, and if proper attention is given them it may be stated as a maxim that "increase of pigs is increase of pork." The future usefulness of every animal, man included, depends, in an eminent degree, upon the treatment received while young, and in none more than in the pig. Pigs that are allowed to become poor or diseased seldom so entirely recover as to attain equal development with those that receive no check to growth or health during the formative period. It is, therefore, of prime importance to keep pigs, from their birth, in a thriving, healthy condition. As soon as they can be induced to eat, they should be provided with a shallow trough in the sow's pen, but inaccessible to her, to which they can resort at pleasure. Commence by giving them a small quantity of milk, several times a day, being careful to feed at regular hours, so that they will expect it at those hours, and sleep quietly during the intervals. Increase the quantity, and give a little grain as they grow older, being careful to clean out the trough each time before feeding. If the pigs have been well fed, and the sow is much reduced, they may be weaned at six weeks old; but if the sow is still in good condition and strong enough to bear the drain upon her constitution, they may remain with her ten or twelve weeks, if there is time enough to prepare for the next litter. When only a few weeks old the boar pigs should be altered and marked, and the sows spayed two weeks before they are weaned, that they may have the mother's milk until recovered from its effects. If the pigs are castrated at this tender age, there is less risk, on account of the greater ease with which they can be held in the proper position, and the small development of the parts. If allowed to run three or four months, as is too often the case, the parts become more sensitive, and hemorrhage, swelling and stiffening of the parts are apt to follow. When the pigs are operated upon the sow should be removed to a sufficient distance from the pen not to be excited by the cries of her young since there will be risk of her eating her pigs if she smells blood upon them when she is excited.

Value of Rye.

We find the following in an exchange: "To my mind our farmers very much undervalue rye as a crop. There are more things than one to be considered in determining the value of a certain crop—more than the market price itself.

"From what I have observed, and from my own experience, I think there is no grain or vegetable so sure to produce a good crop every year as rye. I have never known it to fail in this county during the twenty years I have been farming here. It can be sown late, at a time when it would be throwing wheat away to sow it, and produce a good crop. Last fall I sowed ten acres Sept. 1st, and after it had all been devoured by the 'hoppers, I sowed the ground again late in October, and it barely came up before hard freezing. This field of rye made a good pasture for over thirty head of cattle the last half of April, and the first of May was cropped as close to the ground as calves could crop it. Of course, if the first seeding had stood, it could have been grazed all fall and winter at suitable times, and the benefits in this way would have been very much greater. But a half month's pasturage in April the practical farmer knows to be of great value. From this ten acres of ground, I reaped and threshed two hundred and thirty bushels of good plump rye. My land is of the very richest, and the rye would have been of the tallest, but I preferred to feed the straw before harvesting it, when it was really valuable, and the stock wanted something green, rather than incur the expense and inconvenience of handling such an amount of comparatively worthless dry straw. Three feet is a convenient height, and I think the yield of grain will be larger than it will on straw seven feet high. The grain itself is not worth much in the market, but is not excelled by any, as a feed for horses if ground with oats. It is also a good hog feed when soaked in water. They will eat it dry, but it is more valuable when ground or boiled, or even softened by soaking in cold water.

"I am told by foreigners that it is considered a good breadstuff in the old country. But our people are either too choice, or our women are deficient in the art of manipulating it into palatable bread.

J. M. MILLER."

The Pig.

Black or flesh-colored pigs are freest from skin diseases in hot climates. The choice is practically between the Essex and Berkshires for males with which to improve the native stock of hardy grubbers of the root-or-die variety. Those who have tried the former have been delighted at first, but after a few years began to recall with longing the lean hams and slim but solid and flavorous bacon of the old race-horse breed. The trouble with the Essex pigs for the South is that they are not active enough. They are the eat-and-sleep, to sleep-and-wake-to-eat kind, and their grades are, of course, like them. The side fat is superb, and so is the leaf lard, and so far the breed is all that could be desired; but the hams and shoulders are too fat for profit, and the ham is not marbled with fat like the Berkshires. These (the Berks) are much more enterprising, more wide-awake, less easily controlled, but good foragers. Their grades are a wonderful improvement upon the original stock, may be made very fat, and yet the proportion between the fat and lean in the hams, shoulders, and side pork or bacon is such as to d velop and preserve the excellences of the meat. The hams are large and rich and juicy, with diffused fat. Berkshires are not quite so easily fattened when penned and systematically fed as the Essex grade, but they will take much better care of themselves in the woods, and when penned or fastened for fattening, may be finished off with half the feed the original "land pikes" would require.

With many Northern and Western breeders, the Essex is a more profitable pig than the Berkshire, because his nature leads him to take a little exercise, so that all he eats goes to flesh and fat. Respiration, which, if rapid, reduces fat greatly, is with him never accelerated by moving about, and with plenty of feed, the sole burden of life is to digest it. This breed is pre-eminent among the black breeds, and excelled by none as fat producers.—*American Agriculturist.*

Dr. L. L. Wight, of Whitestown, N. Y., says: "I believe that it is now conceded that cattle do better by being confined to one pasture during the season than by changing from one field to another, as has at times been recommended. This is, at least, decidedly in accordance with my experience. There should, therefore, be but one pasture for cows, unless they number over seventy-five in the dairy, under which circumstances it may be preferable to divide them. Thus, on ordinary farms, more than one pasture is unnecessary for cows; another should be used if young cattle are reared, or horses or sheep."

In order to secure the greatest quantity of milk, cows should, during the hot weather, have an abundance of good, clean water. The hot sun of these days renders the grass less succulent as it matures, and dries up the natural supply of water, so that it will stand the farmer in pocket to pump a liberal supply for his stock, four, or even five times a day, wherever there is not an abundance of clean, fresh water supplied by natural means. The use of surface water from stagnant pools is at once injurious to the animals themselves and to their milk.—*Ex.*

Careful experiments show that driving horses will do better and look better, when carrots are fed with their oats, than without them. Three bushels of oats and one of carrots, are better in their results than four bushels of oats alone.

Veterinary Department.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Will you have the kindness to send a remedy and also state the name of the disease that is troubling my horse. I will describe the trouble as best I can: He was attacked suddenly as though with colic though he does not bloat, but will roll up on his back and retain that position as long as he can and at the same time he looks back towards his flank. These attacks last for a day or two when he will recover and apparently be as well as ever for two or three months before he is again taken sick. Please give a remedy through your valuable paper and oblige,

C. L. WORLEY.

EUREKA, Kans., August 18, 1877.

ANSWER.—From your description we conclude that the horse is troubled with inflammation of the kidneys. If you are feeding him corn, discontinue it entirely. When the horse is again attacked with the pains which you describe give internally ten drops tincture of aconite in a table-spoonful of water every hour until he seems easy. Be careful and not give more than ten drops each time. After this take one-half pound powdered slippery elm or flax seed, mix with ten quarts of water and let the horse drink of it as often as he likes. It would be well also to mix flax seed with bran and oats and feed three times a day for two weeks.

DR. RILEY, for SPIRIT.

I have a four-year-old colt that has been broken the past winter. I never have noticed anything wrong in his movements, appetite, disposition or health until yesterday, when in town. Two or three parties were looking him over and found he had an unsoundness, and I must acknowledge when I had driven him home and looked up my horse doctor book I was alarmed, but as the symptoms are not as described in the book, I thought to appeal to you. On the inside of the thighs there are a few lumps in the thin skin perfectly hard, no soreness at all, and only skin-deep, as I can pinch them up clear of all muscle, and as before stated, no soreness or fever, no inflammation that I could discover; skin loose, and as smooth as silk; hair bright, eye bright, no cough or running at the nose, nothing that I can discover but those lumps. The parties in town gave the disease as farcy, and called the lumps farcy buttons. He makes water all right, bowels lax. My feed is six quarts oats per day, with an addition of two quarts bran at night; stable management good—clean, well-ventilated box-stalls for all my horses. Now, then, if you can tell me the trouble or the cause of those lumps, I shall feel obliged to you.

ANSWER.—It is a disease of the sabaceous follicles of the skin. They are sometimes in the form of mere pimples, commonly called warbles or grubs; are absorbed, and nothing more is seen of them, while at other times they suppurate and terminate in postules. They are never associated with any constitutional derangement, while in farcy at the stage when the postule makes its appearance we have considerable constitutional derangement associated. *Treatment:* Prepare and give the animal a purge and follow with one ounce doses of sulphur a day. If the pimples continue to remain mere nodules, an occasional fomentation of warm water will be sufficient, but if they suppurate use a caustic wash, composed of sulphate of copper, pulverized, one; water, three ounces. Dissolve and apply once a day.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

I am keeping for a friend a colt that is a fine and valuable animal, if all right; have had him two weeks. The colt had been poorly kept, and was in low condition, but in good spirits. When he came to me his hind ankles, when flexed, would come back to position with a grating, snapping sound. When he is led straight the noise is not observed much, sometimes not at all. The man who was keeping him had only observed the peculiarity about a week. The colt was led eighteen miles to my place and showed no weakness in the joints. I have given him a loose box and fed him well, and think he has improved a little, but am not sure. He has excellent legs and feet; is very active, and will always take a great deal of exercise if allowed to. I have never seen anything like this before, and assume that it is unnatural. Can you tell me what is the trouble and whether there is a remedy? Will it do to handle the colt this summer?

ANSWER.—Rheumatoid arthritis, or disease of the synovial membrane. All movable articulations are surrounded by a synovial membrane, whose function is to secrete synovia for the purpose of lubricating the joint; when that becomes diseased—probably inflamed—its function is changed. We can either have too much or too little fluid secreted. Some authorities claim that when the membrane is thickened and filled with synovia the crackling sound is emitted, but we fancy it is caused by the opposite condition. We usually have heat and swelling associated with either condition, and occasionally running to suppuration. Why you have no other symptoms is a mystery to us. *Treatment:* Prepare by feeding upon bran mashes for two days; then give a ball composed of five drachms of Barbadoes aloes. When purging has ceased give the following powders: Carbonate of sodium, four ounces; colchicum corm, pulverized, one ounce; make into eight powders and give one a day in the food until the kidneys act freely; then every alternate day until a cure has been effected. Bathe the joints every alternate day with soap liniment three, oil of turpentine one part. Give rich food and allow plenty of exercise. He will soon be ready for work.

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

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

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

Also an excellent remedy for chicken cholera among fowls.

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

Geo Leis.

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MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

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

JAS. G. SANDS.
COME FARMERS,
WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING
Sands's Genuine all Wool
HORSE COLLARS.
All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented.
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NOTARY PUBLIC,
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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22, 1877.	
Flour—XX	$5.25 @ 5 40
XXX	5.50 @ 5.65
Family	5.75 @ 7.25
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.26½@ 1.30
No. 3	1.14 @ 1.15
No. 4 red	1.02 @ 1.05
Corn—No. 2 mixed	39½@ 40
Oats—No. 2 mixed	25½@ 26
Rye—No. 2	53 @ 54
Pork	12.70 @12.75
Bulk Meats	5½@ 7
Bacon	5¾@ 7¾
Lard	8¼@ 8¾
Butter—creamery	26 @ 30
dairy	14 @ 22
country	10 @ 16
Eggs	8 @ 10
CHICAGO, Aug. 22, 1877.	
Flour	4.50 @ 7.50
Wheat—No. 2 spring	1.06 @ 1.06½
No. 3	98 @ 1.01
Corn	42½@ 43
Oats	23 @ 24
Pork	12.40 @12.42½
Bulk Meats	5 @ 7
Lard	8.25 @ 8.30
KANSAS CITY, Aug. 22, 1877.	
Wheat—No. 2, fall	1.12½@ 1 15
No. 3, red fall	1.05 @ 1.05½
No. 4, fall	86 @
Corn—No. 2 mixed	28¾@ 29
Oats	17 @ 18
Rye—No. 2	40 @ 42
Barley—No. 2	45 @
Eggs	8 @ 9

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22, 1877.	
Cattle—Prime to choice	$ 4.75@ 5.50
Poorer grades	2.25@ 3.50
Hogs	4.75@ 5.15
CHICAGO, Aug. 22, 1877.	
Cattle—Good steers	4.70@ 5.50
Texans	2 50@ 3.00
Hogs—Packers	4 50@ 5.10
KANSAS CITY, Aug. 22, 1877.	
Cattle—Native shippers	4.25@ 5.00
Native feeders	3.75@ 4.12
Native stockers	3.25@ 3.75
Native cows	2 00@ 3 00
Texas steers, corn-fed	3 12@ 4.00
do do grass-wint.	3 00@ 3.25
Hogs—Packers	4.45@ 4.55
Stockers	3.25@ 4 25

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, 16@17c., common, 10@12c.; broom-corn, $35@65 ℔ ton; cheese, Kansas, 7@8c.; eggs, 8c.; feathers, 20@50c.; flax seed, crushing, $1.15, loaning, $1.40; hay $4.50@5.50; hides, green, per ℔, 6@6½c., green salted, 8@8½c., dry flint, 14@18c., dry salt, 12c., kip and calf, 10@12c., dry sheep-skins 25c.@$1.00; honey, strained, 12@15c.; linseed oil, raw, 75c., boiled, 78c.; onions, $1.25@1.50 per bbl.; poultry—chickens, live, $1.50@2.00 per doz.; turkeys 75c. each; potatoes, 35c.; tallow, 6¼@6¾c.; tobacco, extra bright, 14@18c., 1st class, 6½@7½c., 2d class, 4@5c., 3d class, 3@4c.; wool, fine unwashed, 18@25c., medium fine, 20@23c., combing fine, 23@27c., tub washed, 34@37c.; dried apples, 5@6c; dried peaches, 9 to 12c.

Seeds are quoted as follows at Kansas City: Red clover, $9.00@9.25; timothy, $1 90; blue grass, $2.10@2.35; orchard grass, $2.25; millet, 50c.; Hungarian, 60c.; buckwheat, $1.50.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: XX, ℔ sack, $2.00; XXX, $2.50; XXXX, $2.75; fancy, $2.90. Corn meal, ℔ cwt., 80@85c. Rye flour, $2.00.

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

Wheat is slowly but steadily declining. In St. Louis No. 2 red fall is quoted at $1.26½ spot, $1.25, August, and $1 22, Sept; No. 3 at $1.15, spot, $1.18 to $1.19, August, and $1.07½ to $1.08½ September. In Chicago No. 2 spring is $1.06 to 1.06½, spot, $1.05 to 1.06, August, and 97c., September. In Kansas City, No. 2 is quoted at $1.12½ spot, $1.12½ to $1.15, August, $1.08 to $1.10, September; No. 3, $1.05, spot, $1.06½, August, and 97 to 98 September.

Corn is a little lower than we quoted it last week.

Rye is a little higher than last week in St. Louis and Kansas City.

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

The cattle trade in Kansas City the past week was quite brisk—larger than for any previous week this season, but was confined principally to stockers and feeders.

There seems to be few sales of any cattle in the leading markets except Texans. Good native steers, weghing 1,500 are quoted worth $5.50@5.75 in St. Louis. But very few such cattle are sold there now; some days $3.20 is the highest figure that such cattle as they have in their stock-yards will bring.

On Tuesday, in St. Louis, the highest price paid for cattle was $3.37, lowest, $2.50; in Kansas City, highest price, $4.00, lowest, $1.85—for lot Texas heifers.

The demand for hogs is steady, and prices are looking up.

Several changes will be noticed in the quotations for produce. Butter and eggs are slowly advancing; hay and vegetables are declining.

The Kansas City *Times* of the 22d says: "There has been a decided picking up in business among the leading jobbing lines during the past week. Dry goods were in fair request and unchanged. Groceries, both staple and fancy, in large demand. Sugars are still declining, an occurrence rather unusual during the fruit season. Coffees were firmer, but not advanced here. Clothing, hats and caps, boots and shoes, etc., were greatly improved in request. Flour has met with a heavy decline, and is excessively dull at $2.90 for fancy brands."

The St. Louis *Republican* harps a good deal on the importance of the "great water route" for shipping grain; it thinks that the granges might have done more for the benefit of farmers, but says they can this year help to get a good price for wheat exported to Europe. It says: "It is true that England may be compelled to pay a good price for our wheat and the farmers realize little of the money obtained. This will be brought about by an advance in freights between the farm and the seaboard, and the disinclination of the farmer to use the great water route. If the grangers will step in at this juncture and help the farmers to do their own exporting they may defy the railways and their high charges, and at the same time escape contributing to the profits of two or three sets of middlemen, who buy first for Chicago, then in Chicago for New York, and lastly in New York for Europe. The grange could select some reliable firm in St. Louis to make their shipments through, and then but one commission would be taken out of their grain between the farm and Liverpool, and ten cents per bushel would be saved the farmer in expense alone, in addition to obtaining the Liverpool price for his wheat."

Capt. Eads has made his second report to government declaring that there is now more than twenty feet of water through the entire length of the jetties. The St. Louis papers think the successful completion of these jetties will change the existing channels of trade and emigration and develop trade which now has no existence; that the agricultural products of the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio valleys will find their cheapest outlet to the ocean by way of the jetties; and that a trade will be developed with Brazil and Mexico whereby we will get cheaper coffee, and a better price for our wheat and corn and pork.

It seems quite probable that much of the surplus wheat of California will this year be shipped to Bombay instead of Liverpool. The starving millions of India will require all the wheat Australia can spare and much more besides.

The following is the visible supply of wheat and corn, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit to the lakes, the New York canals and by rail, Aug. 11th:

In store at	*Wheat bush.*	*Corn bush.*
Chicago	137.055	1,535 190
Milwaukee	47.597	14.207
New York	193.349	400.757
Buffalo	100.750	698 166
Toledo	156.000	614.000
Detroit	51.371	7.784
Toronto	66 498	3.000
Montreal	55.281	176.155
Oswego	115.000	50.000
Philadelphia	50.000	140.000
Baltimore	59.309	280.658
St. Louis	114.764	298.448
Kansas City	17.552	231.073
Peoria	1.024	94.152
Indianapolis	62.653	10.421
Albany	1,200	29 000
Boston	9.101	99.167
Afloat in N. Y. canals	210.346	2,130.613
Rail shipments, week	183 465	492.776
Lake do, to U. S. ports	664.616	3,733.017
Total	2.296.861	10.352.283

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

To James McCurdy, M S. Beach, James McMahon and George Jones, who are non-residents of the State of Kansas and absent therefrom, and who cannot be served with summons in said State: You and each of you are hereby notified that you have been sued, with Witter S. McCurdy and others, by the Concord Savings Bank, in the District Court in and for the county of Douglas, in the State of Kansas, and that said the Concord Savings Bank, plaintiff, filed its petition in the Clerk's office of said court against said Witter S. McCurdy, James McCurdy, M. S. Beach, the City of Lawrence William A. Simpson, H. S. Fillmore, James McMahon, George Jones, Martha A. Anderson and the Topeka Bank and Savings Institution, defendants, on the 8th day of August, 1877, to recover a judgment against said Witter S. McCurdy for $857 77 with interest at 10 per cent. per annum, as follows: On $842.45 from April 24, 1876; on $6 8.5. from May 19, 1876; on $300.00 from July 18, 1876; on $300.00 from January 18, 1877; on $6000.00 from July 18, 1877, and on $476.80 from July 31, 1877; for principal and interest due on a certain promissory note made and delivered July 18, 1872, by said Witter S. McCurdy to the said plaintiff, whereby said Witter S. McCurdy promised to pay to the order of the plaintiff $6000.00 in five years thereafter with interest at 10 per cent. per annum, semi-annually in advance from date, until paid and for taxes paid on certain lands and tenements mortgaged to secure the payment of said promissory note, and to recover a decree against all of the above named defendants for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage deed of the south half of lot twenty-nine, on Massachusetts street, in the city of Lawrence, in said county, executed and delivered July 18, 1872, by the said Witter S. McCurdy to said plaintiff to secure the payment of the principal and interest to become due and payable on said promissory note, and for an order for the sale of said mortgaged premises without appraisement and for the application of the proceeds arising from such sale to the payment of (first) the taxes which are and may be liens on said premises; (second) the costs of said action, and (third) the satisfaction of said judgment and for the appointment of a receiver to collect and apply, under the order of said court, the rents and profits accruing from said mortgaged premises during the pending of said action and subsequent proceedings; and that unless you appear and answer in said action on or before the 5th day of October, 877, said petition will be taken as true and judgment and decree rendered accordingly. You and each of you are further notified that said plaintiff will apply to said court on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1877, at 9 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the appointment of a receiver in said action, and that such application will be supported by affidavits now on file in the Clerk's office of said court and such other affidavits as may be filed under a rule of said court.

OWEN A. BASSETT,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

To Helen Farwell, George A. Farwell and Horace H. Dickinson, who are non-residents of the State of Kansas: You and each of you are hereby notified that you have been sued by Charles Foster, in the District Court of Douglas county, in the State of Kansas, and that said Foster filed his petition in said court against you on the 21st day of July, A. D 1877, and that unless you answer or demur to said petition on or before the 20th day of September, A. D. 1877, said petition will be taken as true and a judgment will be rendered against Helen Farwell and George A. Farwell 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 for an attorney's fee for prosecuting said action and for costs of suit, and a decree will be rendered that all of said defendants and all persons, claiming by, through or under them or either of them, be forever barred and foreclosed of all right, title and interest, claim, lien or equity of redemption in, to or upon the following described premises situate in the county of Douglas and State of Kansas, to wit: Lots fifty-four (54) and fifty-six (56), on Pennsylvania street, in the city of Lawrence, and lot twelve (12), in Christian's subdivision of block ten (10), Lane's second addition to the city of Lawrence; that said premises be sold without appraisement according to law and the proceeds applied 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.

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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 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: Commencing at a stone in the east line of and 16 40 100 chains south of the ne corner of the ne 1-4 of sec 16, 12, 19, thence south to the se cor of same qr sec, th w 3 25-100 chs, th s 15 degrees e 4 chs, th s 34 1-4 degrees w 8 chs, th n 69 1-2 degrees w 5 chs, th n 44 1 4 deg w 2 42-100 chs, th n 22 1-4 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 5 65-100 chs, th n 2 chs and 39 ft, th n 20 deg e 16 70-100 chs, th e 2 chs, th n 11 64-100 chs, th s 78 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 appraisement.

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

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.
D. W. C. Clapp vs. John Speer et al.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, 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, Hardin Speer (minor), Rosa Speer (minor), legal heirs and representatives of Elizabeth D. Speer, deceased, and the North Lawrence and Railroad Building and Saving Association, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: The south half of the southeast quarter of section number 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 appraisement. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

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

H. S. CLARKE,
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, 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 and M. E. Foote, 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; also lots number sixty-nine (69) 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. CLARKE,
Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.
Barker & Allen, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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AND THE
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CALL AND SEE US.
With an Efficient Corps of Salesmen and a
SUPERIOR STOCK OF GOODS,
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We are in a position and condition to offer inducements to the public that not many houses enjoy. Thanking our many friends for past favors, and soliciting a continuance of the same, we remain,
Yours truly,
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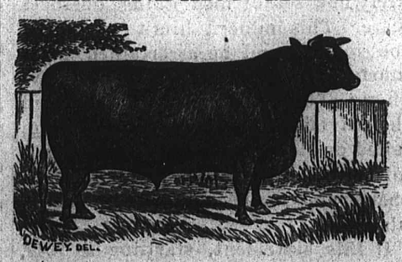

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