

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. VI.—NO. 37.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 293.

DON'T LEAVE THE FARM.

Come, boys, I have something to tell you ;
Come near, I would whisper it low ;
You are thinking of leaving the homestead ;
Don't be in a hurry to go.
The city has many attractions ;
But think of its vices and sins ;
When once in the vortex of fashion,
How downward the course soon begins.

You talk of the mines of Australia,
They're wealthy in gold, without doubt ;
But, ah, there is gold in the farm, boys,
If only you'll shove it out.
The mercantile life is a hazard,
The goods are first high and then low ;
Better risk the old farm a while longer ;
Don't be in a hurry to go.

The great stirring world has inducements ;
There is many a busy mart ;
But wealth is not made in a day, boys,
Don't be in a hurry to start !
The bankers and brokers are wealthy,
They take in their thousands or so ;
But think of the frauds and deceptions—
Don't be in a hurry to go.

The farm is the safest and surest,
The orchards are loaded to-day ;
You are as free as the air of the mountains,
And monarchs of all you survey ;
Better stay on the farm a while longer,
Though profits should come rather slow ;
Remember you've nothing to risk, boys ;
Don't be in a hurry to go.

STARVED TO DEATH.

BY ROSELLA RICE.

She was the wife of a farmer in easy circumstances. She was poor, and thin and sallow ; he was strong, and his constitution was of iron. His views were right on every subject ; if any one differed from him he wondered at their blindness. When his wife said, "There is nothing I can eat this morning," and sat with tears in her eyes and poured out her tea into the saucer, and then waited awhile and poured it back into the cup, and called this *sating*, he ate slice after slice of the fat, fried, salt pork, and peeled and ate of the boiled potatoes with a relish, saying, "I would want nothing better than this—nobody could wish for a better breakfast." She smiled and winked faster to break the tears that were gathering.

This life lasted for years. The robust farmer ate of his salt pork, and boiled potatoes, and beans and pork gravy, and with his abundant outdoor exercise his health was excellent. His little wife grew thinner and thinner ; children came to her and she nursed them, and her life grew weaker and smaller, for she had no vitality to spare them. She was starving to death. All through the long summers, day after day, the same strong food scarcely varied at all, was hers to eat or to let alone—to turn from in disgust—while her husband ate with a relish, and laughed, and called her "whimsical." Fat pork, potatoes, fried mush, molasses, boiled beans, eggs fried in grease—everything that nature loathes in the summer time, was placed before the exacting husband three times a day, the whole year round.

When the poor, feeble, nursing mother sat at the table disgusted with the food before her, sickened with the smell, he called it "first rate," and ate enough for both.

Friends rallied the little woman on her emaciated appearance, and playfully pinched the blue, bony arms, and laughingly slid their plump hands down over her jutting shoulder blades. Her smile was always the same, placid and pitiful and patient. There was but little sustenance for herself and baby in the cup of tea and the bit of fine flour bread and butter that she ate when she ate at all.

If she said : "I wish I had some good new beef or mutton," the broad-shouldered farmer husband laughed and thought he had said a witty thing when he replied : "Nothing to kill! nothing in good order for butchering, unless we kill one of the horses!"

His fine sheep grazed upon the hillsides, his sleek calves ran in the meadow and orchard, and his shiny cattle browsed in the shady woods and came down the path to the brook to drink its cool waters.

Nothing to kill! and the little wife, the mother of his puny children, starving to death for the lack of food that contained nutriment for her wasted little body, nutriment to repair the lax muscles, the soft, flabby flesh, and the thin, watery blood.

Starving to death—giving of her own impoverished life to her children, when the food she pined for lay in sight of her door every day.

The end drew nigh. The summer's heat was intolerable. She could keep step no longer to the urgent demand of what she deemed duty. She sought the coolest corner of the old house, and smiled and lay down and folded her hands, and the sweet angel of peace made its abiding place within that low, quiet, darkened room.

Thrice a day her cup of tea and bit of bread were carried to her.

Starving to death—but so gradually that it was not hard or painful. Thrice in the quietude of that little haven of rest she essayed to fashion an infant's tiny, white slip, but she soon wearied, and the needle lay in her attenuated fingers for many minutes before the work was resumed—at last the needle lay still with the stitches on it—at last!

Her smile was seraphic when she looked down upon the new life claimant that lay beside her. Shadows, both of them. The mother's weight would not exceed seventy pounds ; the tiny, beautiful, white-cheeked baby weighed only two pounds and a half. Both little lives faded away gradually, and were laid in the coffin. It was a sad sight. Friends mourned the going out of the home light, and called it a dispensation of providence, and the preacher comforted the bereft husband and spoke divine words of consolation to the little ones.

Ah, me! If the letter of the law had been fulfilled the coroner would have held an inquest over the emaciated bodies of the defrauded mother and babe.

Better, though, for the blunted sensibilities of poor humanity, that the truth be not told ; better to wear rags and bombazine and go a mourning, than to expose the reality. Better to let greed have rule—to cover, and smother, and trick out with soft handed delusion the fatal truth. It was not pleasant or agreeable.

Wives and children do starve to death, but it is done so quietly that they don't know themselves what killed them. Many a nursing mother is starved until she totters on the verge of the grave. Growing children, through poverty or greed, are starved and their physical powers weakened in a way so that they never recover from the early blight. Poor sewing girls and theological students are starving at a fearful rate, and all for the lack of proper food—that which contains the needed nourishment. I believe many starve ignorant—those who know not the truth of physiology, and who do not understand what is needed to build up and preserve life and vigor, and to keep in repair and supply the waste of this wonderful piece of mechanism, the human body.

All of us who blunder thus through ignorance are to be pitied and taught. We must seek for this knowledge which is so needful to our well being both physically and intellectually. Any one is culpable who remains in ignorance of these wise laws in this age of good books and good lectures. But too often the money greed is the cause of lagging steps, short breaths, pallid faces and attenuated frames.

It is common for farmers to sell off every edifice that will command a good price, such as fresh eggs, good butter, early vegetables, fat sheep and cattle and chickens, and, for the sake of the money gained, deny themselves and their families, that which their vitality demands, and deprived of, is positively defrauded.

It is heathenish for the man with stalwart, iron frame to expect his wife and children always to have an appetite for the coarse food which his out-door exercise makes him take in with such a royal relish!

Think of a weak, nursing mother, in hot weather, sitting down to a dinner of old, dry, boiled beans, strong smelling smoked or pickled pork, corn-bread, buttermilk, raw onions, greens boiled in with fat pork, and sausage, saved by dint of extra ingenuity! And yet such things are common, and the lord of the household raves and says very bitter things about "whims" and "want of exercise" and "notions," and cites himself as an example of health and hardihood and manly vigor. Sometimes the woman physically doesn't starve, but the woman intellectually is dead! dead! Sometimes only her love is dead, and laid aside and covered up with young hopes and aspirations that were blighted long, long ago—died in their young bloom and freshness, and while the shimmer of gold and the glow of the rose were yet upon them.

I heard a thin-faced woman, with sad eyes, say the other day to her husband : "Oh, did you know that Jack Horner was dealing in fresh fish this spring? Gets them right from the lake every week. They did look so good, too."

The bear!—the great big polar bear! What did he do but step to the wall of the old tumbledown kitchen, and just as tenderly and lovingly as I would pat the pinky covering of a blessed baby's cheek and chin, did he pat a flinch of old, strong, brown-smoked bacon, and

say, "Yere's yer good, fresh fish? I'd wish for nothing better!"

He did not, like a human husband, say : "Fresh fish! Why, Dolly, would ye like some? Well, dear, ye shall have 'em. Bless yer poor little thin face!"

No, he sat down to dinner—it was as good as the house afforded—he liked potatoes baked, so she had baked them and he liked boiled pork, and there it was ; and there was his favorite custard pie and hot coffee—everything that he liked ; but nothing whatever to supply the call made by her little frame.

I don't know as he knew this ; or, if knowing it, whether he cared as much about pleasing her as she did him. I judge not, for he remarked immediately after spearing into a piece of pork that, in size, looked like a young pig, on his strong fork : "Why, Mariah, fresh fish must be as much as ten cents a pound—as high as pork—and you know a pound of pork will go twice as far as a pound of fish, besides the good grease that's fried out of it, and that's good for short'nin', you know—good to make biscuits and pies, and to fry taters in and aigs, and to shorten the crust of corn-bread. Why, seems to me you're not a very good economizer, or you'd 'a' counted this all up! Oh, no! no fish for me at them prices! I'd eat my own head off 'fore I'd be able to make fust payment on the new thrashin' machine if I eat fish at them figures!"

I rubbed my forehead, for I seemed to hear away on the mountain heights, the voice of the minister who had united them in marriage four years ago, "So long as you both do live."

His words came to me very distinctly.

Bonnie Marie Bennett was a brave little body when she was a school girl in Lansing ; but how she would endure slow starvation was another thing.

I heard a feeble girl, one with slow step and luminous eyes and hectic dot of crimson on each cheek, say, "If I could only eat something! But there is nothing on our table that I am hungry for. I wish we had some good mutton—I always liked it so. Have we not fat sheep, father?"

I looked over at him. His beautiful flock was the envy and admiration of all the farmers in the neighborhood. He always took special care of his sheep during the winter.

He hesitated ; that appeal touched him between the joints of his harness ; he felt the dull pang, without doubt. He did not trust himself to look into the thin little white face of his motherly daughter as he replied : "We have one very fat, nice one, but it happens to be a ewe ; and you know ewes raise lambs and lambs are worth money."

Oh, I thought what was money in comparison with health and strength and a buoyant step, and the red wine of blood in the veins! What was money to life and life's needs and necessities, aims and ends.

I do not want to say hard things, but I speak what I do know when I say that, as a class, farmers are, often hard masters in their households. I say this kindly and considerably and with a good deal of hesitancy. I don't like to make such an assertion, for I don't want to censure any one who is undeserving. I account for it in this way: Their active out-door life gives them such vigor and good appetites and such sound sleep, that they are incapacitated for judging or feeling for others unlike themselves. We cannot expect a person to make a good nurse who has never known a severe attack of sickness. How would he know when to step softly, to turn and arrange the heated pillows, gently to rub the numb limbs, or how safely to ventilate the close chamber, if not taught by his own experience?

In all wrong doing and in all short comings we must not judge harshly or unkindly or mete out to others the judgment that would measure ourselves and suit our own cases. We must make allowance for the difference in temperaments, habits, dispositions and conditions in life. And just for the lack of this does the robust, stalwart man deem that whatever he likes, as a matter of course, his wife should like. He makes no allowance ; he is sure that he knows what is best. Don't he know "from long experience?" Hasn't he tried and found the way to be good? If he ventures to hear the oft repeated, "Why, I know I am right!" He, the cold, rugged iron, and she the vase of Sevres china. And over the waste of the years gone by comes again the solemn tones of the man of God—"So long as you both do live."

"Mother, may I go play base ball?"
Yes, my valorous pitcher,
But put your wire mask over your mug,
And don't let that league ball hit ye!"

How it Came About.

It is pretty well known that during William H. Vanderbilt's youth his father, the commodore, had very little confidence in his sagacity or business ability. Against the advice of some of his friends, he persistently declined the young man's co-operation because he thought him "stupid." A story is current on Staten Island which goes to show how the commodore's eyes came to be opened to the mistake into which he had allowed himself to fall concerning his oldest boy.

William owned a farm near his father's and finding that it required fertilization, he applied to him for some manure.

"How much do you want?" inquired the commodore.

"Oh, about a load," said the son.

"Certainly, I can spare that," was the reply.

When the commodore visited his place the next week, he found that his yards and stables were swept clean of the great heaps of compost which he had allowed to accumulate.

"Why, how is this?" he said to his farmer.

"Your son came and got it," was the answer.

"He said you gave him permission."

The commodore went fuming to William and said in a bustling way, "See here, young man, what have you been about ; how dared you to cart off all the manure?"

"You said I could have it," was the rejoinder. "You told me to take a load."

"A load! why, you have got every bit there is."

"I only took a load, father—a sloop load."

The old man's eyes were opened and he concluded to give the son a "slice" of stock to operate with, and soon after made him vice-president of the Central road.—*Graphic*.

Why Young Men Fail.

Young men often fail to get on in the world because they neglect small opportunities. Not being faithful in little things, they are not promoted to the charge of greater things.

A young man who gets a subordinate situation sometimes thinks it is not necessary for him to give it much attention. He will wait till he gets a place of responsibility, and then he will show people what he can do. This is a very great mistake. Whatever his situation may be, he should master it in all its details, and perform all its duties faithfully.

The habit of doing his work thoroughly and conscientiously is what is most likely to enable a young man to make his way. With this habit, a person of only ordinary abilities would outstrip one of greater talents who is in the habit of slighting subordinate matters.

But, after all, the mere adoption by a young man, of this great essential rule of success, shows him to be possessed of superior abilities.

More Foreign Beef for Europe.

A novel experiment has just been made in the importation of beef from the Argentine Republic into Great Britain. A recently arrived royal mail steamer from Montevideo brought a number of tons of such beef, each containing about six pounds of raw beef, and also some tons of cooked beef, the whole having been killed between four and six months. The raw meat consisted of the buttock cut up into pieces, while the cooked portion was made up of loins, a young man to make his way. Submitted to critical inspection it is claimed that the cooked beef, besides being tender, retains much of its original flavor, while some steaks of the raw meat proved tender and juicy, the chief deficiency being in the lack of beef-like taste. As respects sweetness, both were unexceptionable. Regarding the element of price, this meat can be landed in England at five cents per pound in wholesale lots.

Considerate Preparation.

A provident and business-like man, on leaving the city for his annual summer trip with his family, placed a placard just inside the hall door, couched in the following language: "To burglars, or those intending to burgle: 'Come now, let us reason together.' All my plated jewelry and other valuables are in the Safe Deposit Company's vaults. The trunks, cupboards, etc., contain nothing but second-hand clothing and similar matters too bulky to remove, and on which you would realize comparatively little. The keys are in the left-hand top drawer of the sideboard, if you doubt my word. You will also find there a certified check to bearer for fifty dollars, which will remunerate you for your loss of time and disappointment. Please wipe your feet on the mat and don't spill grease on the carpets."

Anecdotes.

A Cockney asserts that his landlady has practiced cremation for some time. All of her boarders, he says, are reduced to ashes every day.

Mr. Greeley once wrote something about "Anna Dickinson's lecture on Joan of Arc," and a printer made it read, "Any Dutchman can play the Jewsharp."

A correspondent entered an office and accused the compositor of not having punctuated his communication, when the typo earnestly replied : "I'm not a pointer ; I'm a setter."

When a Buffalo young lady—so writes a correspondent—parts from her beau who is too bashful to understand the nicer usages of his position, she will say : "William, if you were to kiss me you might be afraid ma would hear it ; but if I creak the gate she won't know the difference."

Wife (who has become an amateur painter)—"What do you think of this sketch, dear?" Husband—"Well, the drawing of it involved no branch of the second commandment, for it is not 'the likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth.'"

Young Folks' Column.

ONLY A BABY.

TO A LITTLE ONE JUST A WEEK OLD.

Only a baby,
'Thout any hair,
'Cept just a little
Fuz here and there.

Only a baby,
Name you have none,
Barefooted and dimpled,
Sweet little one.

Only a baby,
Teeth non at all ;
What are you good for,
Only to squall?

Only a baby,
Just a week old—
What are you here for,
You little scold?

BABY'S REPLY.

Only a baby!
What should I be?
Lots o' big folks,
Been little like me.

Ain't dot any hair!
'Es I have, too ;
'Spos'n' I hadn't,
Dess it would grow.

Not any teeth—
Wouldn't have one ;
Don't dit my dinner
Gnawin' a bone.

What am I here for?
'At's pretty mean ;
Who's dot a better right
'Tever you've seen?

What am I dood for?
Did you say?
Eber so many sings
Ebery day.

'Tourse I squall at times,
Sometimes I bawl,
Zeez zeez' spant me,
Taus I'm so small.

Only a baby!
'Es, sir, 'at's so ;
'N if you only tood,
You'd be one, too.

'At's all I've to say ;
You're mos' too old ;
Dess I'll dit into bed,
'Toes dittin' told.

Another Premium for the Little Folks.

A prize having been won, according to our offer to little folks from ten to fourteen years of age, we will now offer another prize to our little friends under eleven years of age. Any one can compete who is not over eleven. As in the first instance, we will offer for the best letter, to be written before next Christmas day, a beautiful silver cup with the name of the winner neatly engraved thereon. The points of merit will consist of punctuation, grammar, spelling and composition, the writers to select their own subjects.

Now, little friends of the "Young Folks' Column," in the SPIRIT, send in your letters and let us see who will win this time.

MR. EDITOR:—I will write again. Pa is done haying and is ready to grind cane ; we haven't got much cane, but pa makes molasses for other folks. It is a nice day to-day. I went with pa and ma to Neosho Falls last Friday. It was the first time I had been out of Coffey county since we came here ; it was a real nice ride. It is nice in Kansas. Horace, I think you would like to live here in Kansas where we are. There are plenty of nice orchards in Kansas, as well as in Illinois. You said you would like to get acquainted with me ; I live about three and a half miles northwest of Burlington near the river. If your pa ever comes to Kansas you come with him and come and see me, and I will give you a drink of milk out of my cup. How old are you, Horace? Well, Mr. Editor, I have not said much to you, have I? Our school will not commence before November ; our teacher's name is Lizzie Morse. Well, I guess I will quit for this time.

Yours truly,
ALICE ROSER.
BURLINGTON, Kans., Sept. 7, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I have never written for the "Young Folks' Column." I see the column last week was filled with boys' letters. Now we do not want to have the boys say that the girls would not write. I saw through the column that Anna M. Rohl wanted to know the names of some new pieces of music. I have a piece of music, the name is "Nowhere to Go," published by W. W. Whitney, 111 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio, price 35 cents. I would like to have some of the girls tell me the names of pieces of music they have. I saw that some girl had a flower by the name of "Old Man's Coffer." I would like very much if she would send me some of the seed, and I will send her some of our flower seeds. We have eight colors of phlox, three colors of bachelor's buttons, and French pinks that bloom early. This is not all the flowers we have. As my letter is getting long I am afraid I will crowd some letter out. Girls, be sure and write.

AMANDA CAMPBELL.
LAWRENCE, Kans., Sept. 8, 1877.

Historical Society

Patrons' Department.

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

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.
Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Overseer—J. F. Willis, Oklahoma, Jefferson county.
Lecturer—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.
Steward—W. D. Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.
Assistant Steward—S. W. Fisher, Mitchell county.
Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka, Shawnee county.

POMONA GRANGES.
1 Shawnee county, Geo. W. Clark master, H. H. Wallace secretary, Topeka.
2 Cowley county, J. H. White master, C. C. Coon secretary, Little Dutch.
3 Sedgewick county, J. E. Mumford master, Mrs. J. E. Reynolds secretary, Junction City.
4 Crawford county, S. J. Konkle master, A. Georgia secretary, Girard.
5 Wyandotte county, Morris county, Wallace W. Daniels master, G. W. Coffin secretary, Council Grove.
6 McPherson county, C. Drum master, O. Haight secretary, Empire.
7 Sumner county, Marion Summers master, Oxford.
8 Saline county—no report.
9 Bourbon county, M. Byers master, H. C. Phinney secretary, Ft. Scott.
10 Butler county, Judson Winton master, E. K. Powell secretary, Augusta.
11 Republic county, W. Williams master, G. A. French secretary, Belleville.
12 Franklin county, Albert Long secretary, Le Loup.
13 Kingman and Barton counties, D. C. Funnell master, Netherland.
14 Cherokee county, Joseph Wallace master, J. L. McDowell secretary, Columbus.
15 Marion county, James W. Williams master, Wallace Yates secretary, Peabody.
16 Johnson county, D. D. Marquis master, N. Zimmerman secretary, Stanley.
17 Wabasha county—no report.
18 Douglas county, V. L. Reese master, Geo. Y. Johnson secretary, Lawrence.
19 Neosho county, E. H. Williams master, Wm. George secretary, Erie.
20 Clay county, Henry Avery secretary, Wakefield.
21 Mitchell county, Silas Fisher master, Ben F. McMillan secretary, Beloit.
22 Lyon county, W. V. Phillips master, J. W. Fruit secretary, Emporia.
23 Chase county, S. H. Williams master, T. M. Worron secretary, Cottonwood.
24 Osage county, John Renig master, Miss Belle Reese secretary, Usage City.
25 Allen county, E. M. Powers master, J. P. Sprun secretary, Jeddito.
26 Anderson county, J. Post master, R. L. Row secretary, Welds.
27 Coffey county, D. Spurgeon master, Julius Noel secretary, Burlington.
28 Doniphan county, W. D. Rippey master, S. H. Hinkley secretary, Sumner county.
29 Washington county, M. Barrett master, S. H. Mauder secretary, Washington.
30 Jewell county, A. J. Pettigrew master, J. Mc Cormick secretary, Jewell.
31 Jefferson county, A. A. Griffin master, P. Cresse secretary, Okaloosa.
32 Greenwood county, F. G. Allis master, A. V. Chapman secretary, Eureka.
33 Lincoln county, W. H. Shattuck master, D. F. Geyer secretary, Blooming Grove.
34 Montgomery county, C. F. Lewin master, Liberty secretary, Liberty.
35 Elk county, J. F. Rannie master, J. K. Hall secretary, Howard City.
36 Ottawa county, C. S. Welch master, Frank S. Emerson secretary, Minneapolis.
37 Labette county, John Richardson master, J. T. Lumpson secretary, Labette.
38 Brown county, James W. Brown master, F. W. Bond secretary, Hiawatha.
39 Smith county, W. D. Covington master, Cedarville.
40 Wilson county, W. S. Salla master, James C. Smith secretary, Fredonia.
41 Riley county, J. H. Barnes master, W. F. Allen secretary, Manhattan.
42 Nemaha county, W. Brown master, Seneca.
43 Atchison county, John Andrews master, G. M. Fuller secretary, Hurob.

DEPARTIES
Commissioned by Wm. Sims, master Kansas State Grange, since the last session:
W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Frankton county, Kansas.
George Y. Johnson, Lawrence, Douglas county.
John Andrews, Hurob, Atchison county.
J. M. Fisher, Beloit, Sumner county.
George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county.
D. C. Spurgeon, Burlington, Coffey county.
James W. Williams, Peabody, Marion county.
E. H. Williams, Great Bend, Barton county.
C. S. Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county.
Chas. A. Buck, Okaloosa, Jefferson county.
James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.
L. M. Earnest, Garretts, Anderson county.
John C. Fore, Maywood, Wyandotte county.
J. S. Kelley, Newton, Harvey county.
J. S. Payne, Elm Grove, Linn county.
G. Summersville, McPherson, McPherson county.
W. H. Boughton, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.
W. R. Carr, Larned, Pawnee county.
W. H. Pierce, Oxford, Sumner county.
James Faulner, Iola, Allen county.
L. M. Hill, Hill Springs, Morris county.
W. J. Ellis, Miami county.
George A. Gladale, Bourbon county.
E. Harrington, Hiawatha, Brown county.
W. D. Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.
W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
J. H. Olaner, Rose, Woodson county.
E. F. Williams, Erie, Neosho county.
J. O. Vanorsdel, Winfield, Cowley county.
E. R. Powell, Augusta, Butler county.
J. W. Bush, 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, Bradford, Marshall county.
Ira S. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county.
John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county.
E. J. Nason, Washington, Washington county.
C. W. Webb, 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. B. 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.
E. M. Ross, Sedan, Chautauque county.
G. A. Rutledge, Abilene, Dickinson county.
J. F. Ramsey, Greenfield, Elk county.
W. W. Goss, Dover, Shawnee county.

A Good Letter from a Good Patron.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Your last paper, August 29th, has just been received, and carefully read, and, although we have been a constant reader of your paper for several years, we believe it to be the best number we have ever read. Your paper is among the best of the grange papers, besides being a friend to those "outside the gates," as well. We were more than glad to hear of your good success in receiving stock to the State Co-operative Association. Don't despair if the sub-criptions do come in slow; never fear, you know "the mill of the gods grind slow, but they grind exceedingly small." We will appreciate it all the better if we have to work hard for it—and then we farmers are such "dumb animals" we need to be sold out a few more times—to carry a few more bricks and a little more mortar, before we can make up our mind to help ourselves any at all. We need to have the whole army of moneyed cormorants point their fingers at us and say, "Hewers of wood and drawers of water, now and always." Never give up, Bro. Stevens, work in season and out of season and success will crown your efforts. Just notice all over our State (and in other States far more) how co-operation is slowly but surely gaining a foothold; here a county and there a county, starting a store on a cash basis. Now it is just as the small break in the levee holding back some mighty waters—scarcely seen, scarcely heard, much less felt, and yet in a few years what wondrous force it will acquire. Can the moneyed capitalist withstand such an army of might and intelligence when once thoroughly organized to do their own selling if not altogether their own buying? For now it is neither; when we buy it is "Pay us so much" when we sell it is "I'll give so much," just like a jug, the handle all on one side. And yet we have Patrons of Husbandry that have so little regard for themselves, to say nothing of the cause, and persons of intelligence, too, that will sit unhelpfully by and do nothing. Yes, absolutely nothing; won't even attend their own grange meeting more than twice or three a year, and then perhaps hint they think the grange don't accomplish much. Oh shame, shame, my brothers; is this right? Is this honest? Are you living up to your pledges by so doing? Do you expect by this method to benefit yourselves socially, mentally and financially? Were it possible for the grange to go down what might we expect?—a hundred per cent. worse than it ever has been. And what is it now? Haven't we had a large slice of moneyed corporation grub dealt out in the so-called strike? Haven't we had a dessert just now served by the Kansas Pacific and Santa Fe railroads? and yet, like a young robin, the good Lord only knows what we can't swallow if it were only dished up for us. Sometimes we feel almost glad to see the fetters forged so fast and the tolling thousands so thoroughly ground beneath the heel of the millionaire, for surely the harder the shower the sooner it will be over.

Live and Let Live—The Shopkeeper and Co-operator.

"Well, Jim, I haven't seen you for an age; how is it you never come our way now?"
"Well, you see, Mr. Johnson, I belong to the co-operative store, so I don't need to come your way on Saturday nights."
"What! you don't mean to say a respectable man like you would join that set of shabby buyers for no pay at all, and thus square his account—a martyr to the injustice of his neighbors!"
When the order is happily rid of all such we can then truly boast of its purity, decency and efficiency.—Ed.

"I know, Mr. Johnson, that you have got a point there when you seem to give you a handle against me. But don't let me let Live and Let Live rule the world by-and-by, I heard a lecturer say the other day. The old morality was 'Each man for himself, and the devil for the hindmost.'"
"No, Jim, that's wrong; it's 'Each man for himself and God for the hindmost.'"
"Well, I don't see that makes much difference as far as I am concerned. The question with me is whether God puts it into my heart to help my neighbor, or whether the devil puts it into my head to help myself and leave my neighbor to go—anywhere. But as I was saying, the old morality was 'Live and Let Live,' and for some of us, we want a higher morality, 'Live for others, live for humanity.'"
"Oh, Jim, that's all bosh, you can't care for humanity."
"Excuse me, Mr. Johnson, it isn't all bosh; and I do care about humanity, and so do you. Don't you go to church or to chapel, now?"
"Yes; I go to hear Mr. Obidiah Heavy-peace, at Ebenezer chapel, and a very excellent preacher he is."
"Well, he sometimes reads the new testament, doesn't he?"
"Oh, no, Jim; so, indeed."
"About Jesus of Nazareth dying to save mankind? Didn't he care about humanity?"
"Ah! but we can't all be like Christ—that is to say, not exactly like Christ."
"But we can be like him so far that we can love humanity."
"Oh, no, Jim; don't talk like that."
"Well, I am sure it is worse to make Christ's words of no effect—and his work too—as you do. I am sure the new testament teaches us plainly enough that Christ came to set us an example. A pig would say, if it could speak, that he is sure no one can care much about a yard of painted canvas; and so people who have no more power of loving humanity than a pig will say people can't love humanity. But we do love humanity—all of us—and you do. If you found a woman under the hedge outside your garden dying with hunger, with a baby in her arms, would you care about her, though you never saw her before, and were never likely to see her again?"
"But what has all this to do with my shop, and you co-operators taking the bread out of my mouth, and leaving my children to starve, or to come on the parish?"
"Well, you see, the higher morality is not so easily explained in two or three words in all its bearings. Co-operation, as I heard it said the other day, is the first 'practical application'—I think it was—of the higher morality. The old morality said only 'Thou shalt not'—thou shalt not steal, 'thou shalt not murder,' and in the new morality says 'If all you do, try to make your fellow-men happy.'"
"But it is not making me happy to ruin my business."
"No, Mr. Johnson; and, perhaps, it isn't making the doctor happy to keep everybody in good health, and the sailor never take a fee; and is not making the publican happy to get all the people to sign the pledge. A shop is an affair in which all the customers are concerned as much as the shopkeeper. It makes as much difference to me what sort of things I buy at your shop, and what I pay for them, as it does to you what sort of things you sell, and what you get for them. So for a shop to be carried on only for the benefit of the shopkeeper must be wrong. Where two or three hundred people are concerned, to consider only what will suit one of them cannot be fair. You could not think it right to stop the railway train for the benefit of the passengers, and to keep all the passengers waiting, just for the fire to finish his pint of beer, or for the guard to have his talk out with his sweetheart. It is not just as reasonable for the shop to be carried on for the benefit of the customers as for the train to be run for the convenience of the passengers?"
"But that's your own private carpentering work for humanity? Why is it not base for you to work for money as for me to keep my shop for the sake of profit?"
"Well, I should only be glad enough to do carpentering for humanity. All the work I do is useful; I wish I could make it more useful. When co-operation is properly understood, all carpenters and brick-layers, and all sorts of workmen will work for humanity, and will feel that they are working for humanity."
"But won't they be paid for their work?"
"Well, I don't say exactly that, but I do say they won't work for their pay—that is merely for their pay. A man who works merely for pay seems to me a mere hireling, and with the writer or speaker who lets out the powers of his mind for gain or fame."
"But, after all, Jim, how is your co-operative store going to make people happy?"
"Well, you see, happiness is a thing it's not quite easy to get at the bottom of. If your Reverend Obidiah Heavy-peace would teach us about happiness—what it is, and how to get it, I would go to hear him preach."
"Ah! Jim, he does tell us about happiness—about true happiness; happiness beyond the grave."
"God can't see you and me and our neighbors happy beyond the grave; but I think I can do a little here—or I could do a little if some wise man would teach me how—to make my neighbors happier in this life."
"But you have not told me how the store is going to make your neighbors happy."
"I hope it will teach them to understand one another. Don't you see what a different world this would be if people understood one another?"

Tribute of Respect.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The following preamble and resolutions were passed by Centennial Grange, upon the decease of Bro. James E. Carpenter:
WHEREAS, On the 28th of July, death removed from our midst Bro. James E. Carpenter; and
WHEREAS, The said beloved brother emigrated to the neighborhood of Prairie City in the fall of the year 1854, and was one of the first settlers of the neighborhood, and among the first to lift his arms in the defense of republican liberty; to assist the Free-soilers to drive the ruffian invaders from their soil and make of Kansas a free State; and
WHEREAS, He was a husbandman and friend to the laborer, and in sympathy with the Patrons of Husbandry, and, therefore, on the 3d of June, 1876, he became a member of Centennial Grange of Douglas county, Kansas, and was one of its most efficient members. He was always in the front rank with his name and influence to advance the interests of the order. He was a stockholder of the Patrons' Co-operative Association of Prairie City, and by his liberality and gentlemanly deportment won the affection and confidence of his brother Patrons and was acting as their treasurer when he died; therefore be it
Resolved, That we, the grange aforesaid, do realize the loss we have sustained in the death of our beloved brother. We are, however, assured that his removal from our midst is an act of Divine wisdom, and one of which none have a right to complain. But while we strive to submit to this dispensation of the Divine will, our hearts are full of sadness, and, as Jesus wept with the friends of Lazarus, so we may weep with the friends of our departed brother.
Resolved, As a mark of condolence, the members of Centennial Grange wear an appropriate badge of mourning at each regular meeting for six months.
Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the SPIRIT OF KANSAS and Kansas Farmer for publication; also one to the family of the deceased.
Q. P. JONES,
ROSNANAH MEADOR, } Com.
J. W. STEWARD,

A Character sometimes Seen.

An ancient granger blurted recently that the grange was doing no good—was a poor thing; and as we left him we pondered over the strange remark, and to account for it mentally recalled some prominent features in the history of the old "coon" himself. To our certain knowledge he joined the grange from selfish motives, not from any desire to enjoy the society of his neighbors or to benefit others. He attended the meetings now and then to ascertain what was to his own advantage, refused to hold office or serve on committees, and never paid one cent as quarterly dues. We remembered he had been kept out of a lawsuit by the grange, in which he would have been worsted; that he bought implements, goods, boots, saddles, sewing machines and sundry other articles for his family at reduced prices, because of his connection with the grange, the amount saved thereby being sufficient to pay his dues

for a century. We remembered that while he was thus profiting by the order, he was remarkable in his assertions to outsiders, that the grange was next to religion and religion was enough for him. But now, crops are short, the old coin is out of cash, the grange agent won't buy for him any more credit, and the secretary of the grange has (unpardoned offense) dunned him for his dues! Well, let him go, he thinks he has secured all he can from the order, and ungratefully and untruthfully, as well as he knows, asserts the grange to be a "poor thing." and serenely waits to be dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues, and thus square his account—a martyr to the injustice of his neighbors!

The Use of Pomona Granges.

Of what use are pomona granges? writes a Patron. We say:
1. To unite subordinate granges in a county into a more solid, compact body, a thing impossible without a county organization.
2. To unite the granges from different parts of a county to become better acquainted one with another.
3. To increase confidence among members of the order. Men always have more confidence in honest men they have met; so with ladies.
4. To co-operate more successfully. A whole grange may be made to feel that he is doing something for his fellow-members, or even honestly trying to do something for them, that seems to me of more consequence than getting the best articles in the world at the lowest price, or even getting them for nothing.
5. To make the grange a place where the members can be made to feel that he is doing something for his fellow-members, or even honestly trying to do something for them, that seems to me of more consequence than getting the best articles in the world at the lowest price, or even getting them for nothing.
6. Pomona granges are admirable places for the exemplification of the unwritten work. It saves the expense to the State grange of having some one regularly visit the subordinate granges to instruct them in our private workings.
7. A well ordered pomona grange makes better and more active subordinate granges.
8. Pomona granges, properly conducted, infuse renewed life and energy into all who attend them.
9. They aid Patrons and granges in selling products to advantage.
10. They impart valuable information how to buy and how to sell.
11. A good pomona grange, well under way, can expose any humbugs that exist within their territory.
12. Pomona granges easily and quickly resolve themselves into horse-thief detective associations, and prove as effective, if not more so than any other horse-thief detective body.
13. Pomona granges can arrange for livestock sales more successfully and profitably than subordinate granges.
14. By the use of blackboards they can advertise more extensively and satisfactorily what Patrons want to buy or have to sell.
15. They enable the ladies to become more widely acquainted, and increase the blessings of sociability immensely among the fair sex.
16. Pomona granges teach, in its truest and most expressive sense, the lesson of perseverance.—Farmer's Friend.

Grange Fair and Picnic.

Neosho Grange met on the banks of the Neosho, last Saturday, to celebrate its third anniversary. The weather was quite threatening in the morning, and there was a slight shower of rain, which doubtless deterred many from attending who would otherwise have been there. The number present was therefore not nearly so large as it was expected to be. There were probably two hundred persons there, and a very pleasant time was had.
There was no speaking in the forenoon. The lecturer of the State Grange, J. T. Stevens, failed to put in an appearance, and the address of Master Sims was delivered in the afternoon. It was full of excellent counsel. State secretary, P. B. Maxson, also addressed the people in the afternoon, in his usual felicitous manner. The martial band entertained the exercises with their flutes and drums, while a choir and quartette rendered very well many good selections. A table, fifty or sixty feet long, was spread

Soldiers' Reunion—Speech by President Hayes.

A telegram from Marietta, O., of the 7th Inst. gives the following account of the soldiers' national reunion:
Marietta awoke this morning under a cloud threatening rain. Notwithstanding this, the soldiers of the reunion were early on the ground, determined to have a grand day. Heavily loaded special trains from Cincinnati and other points arrived at 9 a. m., bringing about 1,000 people. On the Cincinnati train were Major Moore and the committee to make arrangements with President Hayes for his visit to that city. At ten o'clock the commandant of the camp ground, with the committee, took a special train to meet the president at Farkersburg. The train, headed by the veteran, Gen. Key, Gen. Devens, Mrs. Hayes and a few others, arrived at 12 o'clock. An immense concourse of people, numbering fifteen or twenty thousand, welcomed the party at the depot. The distinguished guests were taken into carriage and escorted to the grand reception station, where they were received by the veterans of the thirty-sixth volunteers, with other veterans. The soldiers in line numbered one thousand, who, with about a dozen companies of State militia, and citizens, made up a grand procession which marched through the principal streets. An hour was spent in this way, the streets being thronged with men, women and children, waving handkerchiefs and cheering along the whole route, the president rising and bowing at intervals. With the president sat Gen. Duval; with Mrs. Hayes sat Key and Gen. Devens. Among the veterans were representatives of the sixteenth Ohio regiment, with their tattered battle flags. The men were in citizens' dress, but marched with drilled step. A single representative of the war of 1812 was Mr. Muzzy, of Guernsey county, in the procession. It was nearly 2 o'clock when the president returned to the state prison, and the presidential party proceeded to lunch at General Smith's. The Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio, Bishop, witnessed the demonstration from the residence of M. D. Folger. The Co. Umbus cadets, with their superb band, most of whom are personally acquainted with President Hayes, occupied the place of honor in the rear of the carriages. The whole affair was well planned and admirably carried out. Luncheon concluded, the president and his cabinet were driven to a pavilion in the park, where a reception takes place this evening.
The president and party did not reach the park till nearly four o'clock. Meanwhile the concourse about the stand swelled to enormous proportions, estimated at nearly 30,000, a perfect sea of human faces. Mayor Palmer's reception address delivered, President Hayes stepped forward, and was greeted with great cheers by the men and waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies. He said:
LADIES, FELLOW-CITIZENS, AND SURVIVORS OF THE GREAT WAR:—I wish that I was prepared to speak suitably on this occasion. My friends Mayor Palmer, in his address, informs me that in every speech made at this national reunion, some arrangement has been given to that spirit of fraternity which is the desire of those associated with me in the demonstration to do something during our term of service to advance the welfare of this people, propose to discuss any of the great party questions which divide the people who honor us with their attention. Questions of administration—economic questions—we can not discuss here, but we can discuss the things that we are all agreed upon. We are for the constitution as it is. [Cheers.] We are for all the amendments. [A voice—"That's it." "Great cheers."] We want the citizens of every State to feel at home in every other State. If a citizen of Vermont travels to Georgia, or a citizen of business or pleasure, we want him to feel at home in those States. [Cheers.] If a citizen of Texas or Georgia travels north, we want the citizens to be at home everywhere throughout the nation. I have many friends, I do not propose to detain you. I have made a much longer speech already than I intended when I entered your town; but you understand the purpose. We may make mistakes in methods, make mistakes in measures, but the sentiments we wish to encourage is a sentiment of nationality throughout the union. [Applause.] We all regard the service of that four years' war—we regard that period of four years as the most interesting of our lives. We fought then—those of us who were in the union army—ought to be believed, to make this forever hereafter a united people, for ever hereafter a free people, and we rejoice to-day to believe that those who were against us in the struggle now are with us on both of these questions. [Cheers.]
And now, my friends, you will desire to hear from some of those who are associated with me in the government. Two members of the cabinet are here—the postmaster-general, Judge Key, of Tennessee, and General Devens, of the former general. They fought on opposite sides during those four years, to-day and here they are prepared to fight, if need be, on the same side. [Great cheers.] And now I will introduce to you, judge as you am sure he is an able man, I am sure he is an honest man, and I am sure he is a patriotic man.
After Judge Key had spoken, he was followed by Attorney-General Devens. The president then said he understood it had been expected that there would be an old-fashioned hand-shaking, but as he had to attend a reception of the thirty-sixth regiment, that would be out of the question. The guests at once took their departure, amid cheers to the city hall, where Col. Duval presented the president with the battle flag of the thirty-sixth regiment, that served under him. The president replied happily in a few patriotic remarks.

The Des Moines correspondent of the Chicago Journal makes wholesale and retail changes on the grangers of Iowa. He says they are the cause of the late riots, and authors of the railroad tariff law, both of which are far from the truth. They are equally as much responsible for the Iowa tornadoes as for the riots. That correspondent must have been blackballed some evening.

Soldiers' Reunion—Speech by President Hayes.

A telegram from Marietta, O., of the 7th Inst. gives the following account of the soldiers' national reunion:
Marietta awoke this morning under a cloud threatening rain. Notwithstanding this, the soldiers of the reunion were early on the ground, determined to have a grand day. Heavily loaded special trains from Cincinnati and other points arrived at 9 a. m., bringing about 1,000 people. On the Cincinnati train were Major Moore and the committee to make arrangements with President Hayes for his visit to that city. At ten o'clock the commandant of the camp ground, with the committee, took a special train to meet the president at Farkersburg. The train, headed by the veteran, Gen. Key, Gen. Devens, Mrs. Hayes and a few others, arrived at 12 o'clock. An immense concourse of people, numbering fifteen or twenty thousand, welcomed the party at the depot. The distinguished guests were taken into carriage and escorted to the grand reception station, where they were received by the veterans of the thirty-sixth volunteers, with other veterans. The soldiers in line numbered one thousand, who, with about a dozen companies of State militia, and citizens, made up a grand procession which marched through the principal streets. An hour was spent in this way, the streets being thronged with men, women and children, waving handkerchiefs and cheering along the whole route, the president rising and bowing at intervals. With the president sat Gen. Duval; with Mrs. Hayes sat Key and Gen. Devens. Among the veterans were representatives of the sixteenth Ohio regiment, with their tattered battle flags. The men were in citizens' dress, but marched with drilled step. A single representative of the war of 1812 was Mr. Muzzy, of Guernsey county, in the procession. It was nearly 2 o'clock when the president returned to the state prison, and the presidential party proceeded to lunch at General Smith's. The Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio, Bishop, witnessed the demonstration from the residence of M. D. Folger. The Co. Umbus cadets, with their superb band, most of whom are personally acquainted with President Hayes, occupied the place of honor in the rear of the carriages. The whole affair was well planned and admirably carried out. Luncheon concluded, the president and his cabinet were driven to a pavilion in the park, where a reception takes place this evening.
The president and party did not reach the park till nearly four o'clock. Meanwhile the concourse about the stand swelled to enormous proportions, estimated at nearly 30,000, a perfect sea of human faces. Mayor Palmer's reception address delivered, President Hayes stepped forward, and was greeted with great cheers by the men and waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies. He said:
LADIES, FELLOW-CITIZENS, AND SURVIVORS OF THE GREAT WAR:—I wish that I was prepared to speak suitably on this occasion. My friends Mayor Palmer, in his address, informs me that in every speech made at this national reunion, some arrangement has been given to that spirit of fraternity which is the desire of those associated with me in the demonstration to do something during our term of service to advance the welfare of this people, propose to discuss any of the great party questions which divide the people who honor us with their attention. Questions of administration—economic questions—we can not discuss here, but we can discuss the things that we are all agreed upon. We are for the constitution as it is. [Cheers.] We are for all the amendments. [A voice—"That's it." "Great cheers."] We want the citizens of every State to feel at home in every other State. If a citizen of Vermont travels to Georgia, or a citizen of business or pleasure, we want him to feel at home in those States. [Cheers.] If a citizen of Texas or Georgia travels north, we want the citizens to be at home everywhere throughout the nation. I have many friends, I do not propose to detain you. I have made a much longer speech already than I intended when I entered your town; but you understand the purpose. We may make mistakes in methods, make mistakes in measures, but the sentiments we wish to encourage is a sentiment of nationality throughout the union. [Applause.] We all regard the service of that four years' war—we regard that period of four years as the most interesting of our lives. We fought then—those of us who were in the union army—ought to be believed, to make this forever hereafter a united people, for ever hereafter a free people, and we rejoice to-day to believe that those who were against us in the struggle now are with us on both of these questions. [Cheers.]
And now, my friends, you will desire to hear from some of those who are associated with me in the government. Two members of the cabinet are here—the postmaster-general, Judge Key, of Tennessee, and General Devens, of the former general. They fought on opposite sides during those four years, to-day and here they are prepared to fight, if need be, on the same side. [Great cheers.] And now I will introduce to you, judge as you am sure he is an able man, I am sure he is an honest man, and I am sure he is a patriotic man.
After Judge Key had spoken, he was followed by Attorney-General Devens. The president then said he understood it had been expected that there would be an old-fashioned hand-shaking, but as he had to attend a reception of the thirty-sixth regiment, that would be out of the question. The guests at once took their departure, amid cheers to the city hall, where Col. Duval presented the president with the battle flag of the thirty-sixth regiment, that served under him. The president replied happily in a few patriotic remarks.

Kansas State News.

KANSAS has 213,233 school children.

A CHILD of a Mr. J. Stout living near Toledo, Chase county, fell into a well on Friday of last week and was drowned.

AN Ottawa paper says that every day long trains of emigrants pass through that town bound for Southwestern Kansas.

A MONTGOMERY county farmer recently exhibited a cucumber five feet seven inches in length. How's that for a cucumber?

PHILLIPS county seems to be in need of a horse thief detective association. They are complaining that a great many horses are being stolen of late.

THE Independence Tribune says: "Several of our farmers have built dry houses, and are thus securing the immense peach crop. We have had peaches in this county, since June 26th."

A YOUNG man named M. Pricketts, charged with complicity in a murder in Christian county, Ill., last fall, was arrested the other day in Montgomery county and turned over to the sheriff at Independence.

HERE is another successful co-operative store. The Manhattan Nationalist says: "The co-operative grange store, under the management of J. H. Barnes, is doing a rapidly increasing business. Mr. B. possesses more than ordinary business ability, and it seems probable that he will make the enterprise a success."

GREAT BEND Register: "The Lebbin brothers, near Cheyenne bottom, last fall sowed wheat broadcast and drilled some in, doing both on the same day, same kind of land prepared in the same way, using the same kind of wheat for seed. The drilled wheat yielded over ten bushels per acre more than that sown broadcast."

WE find the following item in the Atchison Patriot of Monday: "Late Saturday night a man named Crews was found dead on the C. E. I. & P. railroad track. The body was horribly mangled, but upon examination it was found that he had been shot, and it is supposed his body had been placed on the track by the murderers."

A MACHINE has been invented in New York City, mounted on wagon wheels, which is intended for use on farms in the West. It deluges the ground behind it with smoke from burning chips and brimstone, and holds the smoke down long enough to suffocate every potato bug, locust and other insects that comes within its influence.

IN a little turn on the west side of the river last week, says the Eagle, we counted no less than five steam threshers running. Such a thing could not be witnessed in any other section of the State, probably, at least upon the same area. At the same time two steam threshers were running on the east side, both within sight of town.

THE Council Grove Republican says: "Quite a number of cattle were driven out of the county by buyers from Burlington, Osage county, this week. The prices paid were \$30 for two year olds, \$40 for three year olds, and \$90 a yoke for oxen. Cattle men deem these prices remarkably good, compared with the St. Louis and Kansas City markets."

THE Washington correspondent of the Leavenworth Times furnishes the following item: "S. D. Houston, of Concordia, has been appointed special agent by Secretary Schurz to go to California. Depredations having been committed on the timber lands in various quarters of the West, several agents have been appointed to look after these lands, and report weekly."

THE Ottawa Republican says: "At a session of the county board, Tuesday, the board perfected the taking up of \$10,000 of L., L. & G. railroad bonds. These bonds were for \$1,000 each, numbered respectively from 171 to 180 inclusive, and were surrendered for \$4,000. Coupons for back interest, which come due January 1, 1878, for \$1,400, were also taken up at a cost of \$1,000."

SAYS the Enterprise Gazette: "Mr. Henry Asling, who owns a good farm on Carey creek, southeast of Enterprise, threshed his grain last week. Odessa spring wheat, twenty-six bushels to the acre; and fall or winter oats, seventy bushels machine measure, and by weight, ninety bushels to the acre. If there are other farmers who can beat these figures, we would be pleased to hear from them."

SAYS the Jefferson county Sickle and Sheaf: "A Mr. Thompson, living between Oskaloosa and Osawkee, had his house burned up a few days ago. He lost about everything he had, including twelve dollars which he had laid by for the purpose of purchasing seed wheat. He was quite a poor man, and the loss is a hard blow to him. Himself and family came to town, and contributions were freely made to supply some of their wants."

THE Emporia Ledger says: "The nicest oats we ever saw were exhibited at the grange fair and picnic, last Saturday. They were raised by John M. Hyde, from a pint of seed received from the agricultural department at Washington and weighed forty-eight pounds to the bushel. They are called the White Dutch. A sample sheaf showed that the heads were long and full. Mr. Hyde thinks this variety will produce as many bushels to the acre as any he has grown."

THE Ottawa Journal has the following: "There is a sensation in Peoria township over the reported discovery of a wild boy, running at large in a perfectly nude state, in the orchards and corn fields. He is said to have been seen by various parties at different times, and has been tracked through the corn fields, but each time has eluded pursuit. He is apparently about ten years old and wild as a buck. Hadn't somebody better quit playing such pranks?"

ACCORDING to the Beloit Gazette: "Some two months ago twelve men stole 7,000 cattle from the range in Colorado and drove them eastward. They were followed by fifteen men who overtook them on the head of the south fork of the Solomon, and there recaptured the cattle, and killed some of the thieves. They followed seven of the thieves as far as the north fork, near Slab City, and captured six, but the guard got away. The party then started with the cattle and prisoners for Denver, but the bodies of the six thieves have since been found on the head of the Republican, they having paid for their rascality with their lives."

MONDAY evening of last week as Mr. J. D. Havens was driving out with Miss Vedder and Miss Van Fossen, all of West Kansas City, their horse became frightened and ran with terrific violence against a large stump, throwing the parties fully ten feet from the carriage. Miss Vedder's skull was crushed upon some rocks, and she lies in a dying condition. Miss Van Fossen and Mr. Havens both fell on their faces, and had their front teeth knocked out and their chests and heads badly mutilated. All the parties were insensible for twenty-four hours.

WE clip the following from the Cleveland Herald: "Mr. P. D. Miller, one of the visiting Knights from Ottawa, Kansas, brought with him to this city a genuine relic of George Washington, which is of rare interest and value. It is a large open-faced silver watch, of French manufacture, over one hundred and fifty years old. The watch was carried by Gen. Washington before his elevation to the presidency, and was given to Gen. Atkins, his aide-camp and private secretary, who afterwards gave it to Gen. Lewis Cass, who in turn presented it to the father of Mr. Miller. The watch is now owned by Mr. P. D. Miller, of Ottawa, Kansas, and his brother, E. D. Miller, of Ligonier, Ind."

THIS is the theory of the Marion Record about the grasshopper this year: "The latter part of July the grasshoppers which hatched in Minnesota (and, it is said, did no damage there,) arose and flew eastward. It was parts of these swarms, it is thought, which alighted in Indiana, Ohio, New York and even as far east as Vermont, if indeed the reports of the presence of the pests in those States can be relied on. Our theory is that the 'hoppers which passed over Iowa and Kansas a couple of weeks ago, were members of the Minnesota swarms above alluded to, wafted southwestward by an upper current of air. As these appear to have all passed over, and as we have heard of no migration of the regular Rocky mountain 'hopper, we have the utmost confidence that we will not be visited by grasshoppers this year, and we hope never again."

THE Times of Sunday says: "During the past few weeks our readers have been made cognizant of the fact that one of our most respected citizens, Col. L. G. Terry, was lying at his residence on the north esplanade, very ill of what is known among physicians as softening of the brain. Night before last he became unconscious and remained so until yesterday morning, when he rallied somewhat, giving his family and friends a faint hope that he would be able to converse with them. At 7 o'clock, however, those nearest him noticed a change for the worse, and he sank rapidly until half past eight, when he dropped off into the sleep that knows no waking, easily and calmly, scarcely a struggle being visible as the last breath left him. Col. Terry was long and at all times favorably known to our citizens as the pioneer stage contractor of Kansas. He came West from Ohio, and in the year 1858 east his lot in Leavenworth, where he has since made his home."

What He Thinks of Kansas. The Rev. Dr. Lisher, editor of the Journal and Messenger, was lately in attendance at the Baptist State convention and wrote a letter from which we extract: "Kansas is the garden of all this great Western country. These prairies, these rivers, these beautiful city sites, these enterprising, vigorous people, these roads running out in so many directions, opening out in so many new fields—these are already secure. But now there is pouring into the State a vast tide of immigration—people from New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania—a class of people superior in most respects to those who constitute the first settlers of any other new State—people of education and refinement who establish and maintain schools, not merely for the sake of getting the taxes out of the non-resident land owners, but for the sake of the actual benefit accruing to themselves and to their children. Such are the people of Kansas. Comparatively few are foreigners, and though there are some from Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, yet by far the larger portion are from New England and the Middle States."

Kansas Beats the World. New York Herald: "Of all the grain growing States, both old and young, the most remarkable of all is Kansas. She springs to the front in her average yield per acre of the cereal crops, while her nutritious pasturage affords an inexhaustible supply of feed for stock. Four hundred miles long by two hundred wide, there is scarcely one of her more than fifty-two millions of acres that is not adapted in one form or another for agricultural purposes. All the streams of the State seek its center, and all their waters eventually find their way into the Arkansas river."

"The present population of Kansas is a little over a half a million. Five million of acres of land are under cultivation. The grain crop of this year is expected to aggregate 120,000,000 bushels, of which about 80,000,000 will be corn, nearly 20,000,000 will be wheat, and the remainder oats, barley, rye and other small grains. The value of the agricultural products of the year was \$44,000,000. The value of the agricultural products of the present year is estimated at \$60,000,000."

Geo. Leis & Bro.'s DRUG EMPORIUM

Keep constantly on hand a full line of PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, Paints, Oils and Varnishes, Brushes, Etc., Etc.

Sole Proprietors of LEIS' CHEMICAL HEALING SALVE For Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Cuts, Burns Ulcer, etc.

Leis' Vegetable Cathartic Pills.

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

N. B.—These Pills are prepared especially for the bilious diseases of this climate. Observe my signature upon wrapper, without which none are genuine. Price 25 cents per box, or five for one dollar. For sale by all druggists. Should you fail to find them, inclose 25 cents to the proprietor, with your name and post-office address, and they will be sent to you postpaid.

GOLDEN MACHINERY OIL

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

FOR SALE ONLY BY LEIS BROTHERS. CREW & HADLEY

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

- WALL PAPER,
 - SCHOOL BOOKS,
 - WINDOW SHADES,
 - BOOKS, STATIONERY,
 - CROQUET SETS,
 - BABY WAGONS.
- ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF PICTURES, PICTURE FRAMES AND NOTIONS.

Next door north of Simpson's bank.

PATRONS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

Douglas County, Kan.

JUSTUS HOWELL, Secretary and Agent.

DEALERS IN GROCERIES, GRAIN, FLOUR

—AND— SEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

No. 88 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER, DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY,

Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods.

No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

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

PRESCRIPTION FREE

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

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

FITS & EPILEPSY POSITIVELY CURED.

The worst cases of the longest standing, by using DR. HEBBARD'S CURE. IT HAS CURED THOUSANDS, and will give \$1,000 for a case it will not benefit. A bottle sent free to all addressing J. E. DIBBLEE, Chemist, Office, 1355 Broadway, New York.

N. B. PARTICULAR.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. THE ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE, JOBBERS IN

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

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

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, opposite the Matteson House, Chicago, Illinois.

THE QUINCY CORN PLANTER

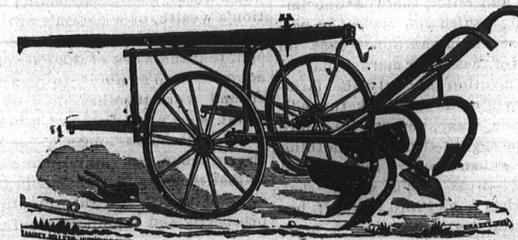
—IS— Acknowledged Superior to its Competitors.



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

CRANK MOTION TIP-UP, which is acknowledged the best device in use for raising it out of and forcing into the ground at will. Its perfect and accurate drop enables both dropper and driver to see the corn while dropping. Farmers call and see the Quincy before buying. If not for sale in your town write to K. C. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

WILDER & PALM, Manufacturers and Dealers in AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.



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

THE WILDER & PALM SULKY PLOW, Price of Steel Beam - - \$50.00 | Price of Wood Beam - - \$45.00 Agents for the Buffalo and Vibrator Threshers, Champion Reaper and Mower, Buckeye and Hoosier Grain Drills, Holbrook garden Seed Sower.

STAR CORN PLANTERS,

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

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

WILDER & PALM, 116 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

A. L. CHARLES,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND AGENT FOR STEVENS' PATENT EGG CASES.

NO. 408 DELAWARE ST., BET. 4TH & 5TH, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Consignments Solicited.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1877.

MUST INVESTIGATE.

In regard to party politics we take no special interest. In the financial questions of the day, and in the measures inaugurated and pressed forward with such vigor and pertinacity by capitalists and bondholders, we do feel an interest, and shall speak according to our ability against what seems to be the foregone policy of Mr. Sherman, secretary of the treasury.

The remedy for the present difficulties in our financial condition is not to be sought, primarily, in the action of our present administration. The remedy is to be sought in the action of the people. The people must investigate this whole question of finance; they must examine it from top to bottom; they must learn its character and tendencies. They are competent to do this; they have the means for conducting their inquiries. There is no lack of sources whence information on the subject may be derived. If they want to know the truth they can get at it. Some of our newspapers, we wish we could say all, treat the subject of finance with marked ability. These papers must be sought and read. We do not deem the subject of finance so abstruse a nature that it cannot be comprehended by the common sense of common men. The thing most needed now is the attention of all classes of men. The problem must be worked out and understood by the many. Just so soon as public opinion is right on the subject, the administration will hasten to act right. Ours is a government of the people by the people, and administrations will govern themselves in accordance with the expressed will of the people. The policy of our national government will be changed soon enough when the people of the country demand a change. For this reason we don't petition government to do or not to do a particular thing. We petition the people. We ask, in the premises, their action, their decision.

THE FARMER IN TOWN.

There is nothing that gives a Western town the appearance of life and business more than the usual weekly or semi-weekly visits of the farmers. As they are hurrying hither and thither about the streets seeking purchasers for the products which are brought in, and purchasing groceries, implements and clothing in return, a fresh, busy aspect is given to the different departments of trade; their market town assumes a new appearance and receives new impetus; the trade which comes from the rural districts is the supporting prop of these towns; without that support they would rapidly go to ruin and decay. Now, did it ever occur to our farmer readers that, notwithstanding the fact that you are so valuable to the towns and cities, there is one important duty which you neglect to perform before making an appearance on the streets of these your market places? When we mention this duty the farmer reader will no doubt think the editor has gone crazy, nevertheless, here it is: The neglected duty is nothing more or less than a regard for personal appearance—dress. We claim that when a farmer comes into town, if, before so doing he would don a neat, clean suit of clothing, instead of wearing the necessarily dirty working suit, it would add to his dignity a hundred per cent., and not only add to the dignity of the wearer, but he would command more respect. We do not believe that purple and fine linen make fine men, but we do believe in neatness and cleanliness. A gentleman once said in our hearing: "I can tell a Western farmer as far as I can see him; his garments are almost invariably dirty or ragged and in nine cases out of ten his pantaloons are stuffed into a pair of boots that are run down at the heels; in fact, there is a general air of carelessness and untidiness about him that makes his identity unmistakable." The point is just here, when you are at work on the farm wear the garments that accord with your work and when you visit the market town, dress neatly. Follow the example of your wife and daughters. Do you ever see them start for town looking dirty and ragged? No, indeed, if their dress is clean and whole. Follow their example in the matter of dress and others will have more respect for you. It will be money in your pockets.

SOCIAL RIGHTS.

We are convinced that our country is ripening for a war between the different classes of society. Our recent labor strikes, the unsettled, anxious and depressed condition of the laboring masses affords grounds of belief that a revolution in society is imminent. Nothing can prevent this but the introduction of a social order which shall establish a general unity of interests. The question for our Patrons is between reform and ruin, organization and destruction. In this country the working classes generally are awakening to a consciousness of their inalienable rights. The right to live, the right to soil, the right to labor, are seen to be the most sacred, the most imprescriptible rights—rights without which all others are only a delusion, a fraud, or a pretense. This conception of social right has been called forth and wrought into human consciousness within a comparatively short period.

The right of property alone has heretofore been recognized in society. Property has been elevated to the rank of a sacred right by the rich, who have in all ages made the laws. As to the right to live, it has been recognized, guaranteed and organized by no government whatever. The right to labor is guaranteed to no one of the great army of laborers in this country. Thousands upon thousands of strong men—men willing to work—are to-day idle because no work is given them and they can find none.

The capitalists, by whom the laws have been made, have brought all the resources of society to guard the institutions of property. They have created for its defense tribunals without number, myriads of prisons, hosts of judges, advocates, attorneys, jailers, sheriffs and constables; and have even placed standing armies at its service in almost every civilized country. Everything has been done for the interests of property, nothing for the guaranty of labor. Now, the laboring men can be deceived no longer; they cannot be made to believe in the justice of a social system in which the laws have created an immense edifice to secure the enjoyment of property, while they have done nothing, absolutely nothing, to guaranty to the toiling millions the means of existing by labor. If the right of property be sacred, as we believe it is, the right to live by labor is still more sacred. The right to live, the right to labor has risen and demands to be fully recognized, abundantly guaranteed and organized. Justice and humanity insist that its claims should be heard and satisfied. If property does not respect this claim, the struggle will commence which will shake government to its center. The vital problem which the Patrons are trying to solve to-day is so to fraternize, so to co-operate, so to mass their forces as to bring together, harmonize and unite these two great factors of a nation's wealth, of a nation's prosperity. So we insist, and shall insist to the end, that the work of the Patrons is to co-operate, to combine, to plan together and work together, till they bring about such a condition of things that there shall be no longer a conflict between labor and capital, but a union; so that they shall join hands in the creation of wealth and in promoting the prosperity and happiness of all classes.

OLD SETTLERS.

Again the old settlers of Douglas county have met together and talked over the days of yore. On Friday of last week an immense congregation gathered at Bismarck grove, just north of this city, for the purpose of listening to those men who were so prominent in the early history, not only of Douglas county but the State of Kansas. The orator of the day was Hon. Eli Thayer, of Boston, the man who in early days put forth his energies and influence in New England that Kansas might speedily be colonized with industrious, liberty-loving people, who would stand by her to the last man against slavery. Mr. Thayer spoke long and eloquently, recounting many interesting reminiscences concerning the early settlement of these beautiful prairies; and it is no wonder that the countenances of the old settlers present shone with the light of pride and satisfaction, as the grand result of their indefatigable labors was pictured out to them. In his able and patriotic address and in meeting with them face to face Mr. Thayer endeared himself anew to the hearts of those who co-operated

with him in the accomplishment of a grand and noble work.

It was thought at one time that Hon. Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston, the patriarch friend of Kansas and after whom the city of Lawrence was named, would be able to be present at this meeting; it, however, was impossible for him to be there, but he sent the following letter which was read and listened to with no little interest:

BOSTON, August 16, 1877. Dear Friends: Your kind and pressing invitation, signed with your own hands, to me, to be present at your yearly meeting, came close on that of the chancellor of the university to be at the dedication of their new building. The same causes which keep me here at this season and tantly to decline yours. If there are any faces on earth which I wish to see once more, they are yours.

You are good enough to say that "Free Kansas is indebted to no man more than yourself in her days of darkness and trial, and many, very many of our people desire to see your face and welcome you to our State."

For the last, I thank you with all my heart. But as to the first, permit me for once to differ from you, and to direct your notice to others. Eli Thayer preached up the Kansas crusade. He originated and organized the Emigrant Aid Society in opposition to the Southern statesmen and politicians. Early in 1854, several months before the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, he wrote the charter of that Massachusetts legislature, of which he was a member. It was he, more than any other, who turned the tide of Northern emigration that year, and made Kansas a free State. He traversed the Northern States and aroused the people, depicting the glories of that country and urging the emigrants not to turn away from it, but to go in and possess it. He never faltered in his faith, and he inspired confidence everywhere.

Then there was Charles Robinson, whom you chose to be your leader and governor. He was to you in that day what Moses was to the Israelites, when the action of the government was adverse to your interests. W. B. F. Foote and Geary were removed, when Atchison, the acting vice-president, left his seat in the senate to lead the border ruffians and to drive you out with fire and sword. It was Robinson more than any other man who held the people firm in their allegiance to the United States. Then he had to fight not only the enemy, but his friends. Any other man with less sound judgment, forbearance and courage would have led you wrong. He was the representative of the law order. And so under providence the public sentiment of the country was kept in your favor.

You know who helped the cause then. Besides those who are now members of the association, there were many devoted men and women who will never be known abroad—some of whom laid down their lives, and all of whom endured hardship and privations. Let us thank God for the good results, and take courage. He governs the nations and individuals. Well, good friends, for the present, farewell. And no day will be so precious to me as the day when we may hope for a reunion which shall be forevermore.

With great respect and affection, I am, and shall ever remain, yours,

A. M. LAWRENCE. P.S.—Permit me to use this occasion to make an explanation personal to myself. The newspapers contain certain advertisements of land, said to be "original selections by A. A. Lawrence." If they ever stood in my name, they were purchased since 1863, and were not for myself nor for my own family, and were only conveyed to me for convenience. I never have owned any lands or other property in Kansas, and have never sent any money there which has been or ever will be returned to me.

A number of prominent old settlers were present and made brief addresses. Long live the patriotic pioneers of this glorious State of Kansas.

GENERAL NEWS.

A SPECIAL telegram from Indianapolis of Friday last says: "An unknown man forcibly entered the residence of Richard Boling, three miles north of here. Last night, by chopping out the window, taking the axe in with him. The old gentleman was compelled to show him over the house to get the money, and while the burglar was examining the bureau, the old man seized the axe and struck him on the head, killing him instantly."

SAYS a dispatch from New York of the 8th inst.: "An assignment of Frank Leslie, the newspaper publisher, to Isaac W. England, was filed in the office of the county clerk to-day. The *Sun* says his liabilities amount to \$320,000. His assets are represented by numerous publications, his large printing and engraving establishment, with its presses machinery and fixtures, and considerable of an establishment at Interlaker, near Saratoga. Mr. Leslie's embarrassments arise, in good part, from too extended investments in real estate. An arrangement has been made whereby his publications will be continued."

THE following telegram gives the result of the recent Maine election: "The senate stands 28 Republicans, 80 Democrats; house, 97 Republicans, 26 Democrats, 2 Greenbackers, and 26 not reported. In regard to the constitutional amendments, as far as heard from, that limiting the elective franchise received 2,587 votes in favor, and 397 votes against; that limiting municipal indebtedness, 4,582 in favor, and 658 against. The first is probably defeated; the latter overwhelmingly adopted. Official returns which come in slow, indicate that Connor's majority over all candidates will not fall below 6,000."

SAYS a telegram from Terre Haute, Ind., of Tuesday: "At St. Elmo, Ill., yesterday morning, John Scales followed a man who had burglarized his house. The man turned and shot Scales through the head once and in the body twice, killing him instantly. In a short time a party of one hundred men were in pursuit of the murderer. The first

riders to reach him were Frank Barnes and Frank Wiseman. The man turned upon them with a pistol in each hand, killing Barnes, and mortally wounding Wiseman. He then fired into the pursuing party and killed one man and wounded another, after which he escaped unhurt. There is great excitement in the neighborhood of St. Elmo."

A DISPATCH from Wilkesbarre, Pa., speaking of the strike of miners, says there is every reason to believe the worst features of communism will soon crop out, and that the agricultural districts are beginning to feel the effects of so-called committees are scattered through the country, and whenever their requests for provisions are not heeded force is used. Barns, orchards, stock yards and cellars are indiscriminately plundered, valuable cows are killed and their hides are left where they were slaughtered; itinerant peddlars are plundered of their packs; potato fields are invaded and their products carried off. Gov. Hartranft has determined to place a regiment of three months men in the disturbed district, to co-operate with the regulars.

A SALT LAKE dispatch of the 10th inst. is as follows: "The apostles of the Mormon church, joined by J. W. Young and Daniel H. Wells, late counselor of Brigham Young, publish a circular to-night saying that, September 4th they had a meeting and waited upon the Lord, who blessed them, revealing to them the steps they should take. John Taylor, senior apostle, and acting president of the twelve, is unanimously sustained in that position. Also, that a quorum of the twelve apostles shall exercise the authority of the church. This was the plan proposed at the time of the death of Joseph Smith and was so ordered by Smith, and sustained by Brigham. To facilitate the transaction of business, it was ordered that President John Taylor be assisted by John W. Young, Daniel H. Wells and Geo. O'Connor. All the saints must be faithful in building temples and paying tithing."

THE following is a Monday's dispatch from St. Louis: "The opening day of the grand exposition, so far as concerned the weather, was of the most unpropitious character. Rain fell nearly all last night, and the morning opened most dimly, heavy clouds overhanging the city, sharp and frequent showers falling, and the streets nearly afloat with water and mud. Notwithstanding all this, the procession formed promptly, and as a purely industrial parade it exceeded every previous effort of the kind made here. Almost every interest in the city was represented, a great number of the leading business houses taking part and making a display. The column, headed by about five hundred citizen soldiers and a battery, passed through several principal streets, then marched to the fair grounds, and passed through the arena of the great amphitheatre, where it was crowded by several thousand people. It was just three hours passing through the arena, and was fully eight miles long. None of the departments of the exposition are in a complete state yet, but a remarkably fine display was made."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati *Times*, who interviewed President Hayes, while en route to Fremont, asked the president how he came to construct his views, which were seemingly so at variance with his recent views. Did they grow upon him gradually as circumstances seemed to require? The president replied as follows: "Well those views began to take form in the words of my letter of acceptance. I considered the situation of things in the South; saw how impossible it seemed to restore order and peace and harmony; saw the violence and bloodshed at their elections; how white Republicans as well as black were shot down during their political contests; and I asked myself why it is, and how long must this continue? These men down South, the white, educated classes, are as good as you or I. They are christians, not thieves nor cut-throats nor bandits. They see these things, and tacitly approve them if they do not take part in them. Why is it, and how long will they continue? While thinking these questions over, my mind reverted to the scenes of the war, and an incident at the battle of Cedar mountain came to my mind. It was a hard-fought engagement, and for a time we could not tell how it would end. We who were in command had determined that if a certain movement resulted in one way, we would give certain orders, but if it resulted otherwise, different orders would be given. With our field glasses we were watching the course of things. All at once I saw a commotion in the thickest of the fray. The artillery had got to work and was throwing shells fast and with unerring aim into the solid ranks of the enemy. Heads were being blown from their bodies, arms and legs torn from their sockets, and souls were being sent to one world or the other all unprepared, and yet I rejoiced and congratulated my fellow officers that we were victorious. How could this be? Why was it? It is because we were at war. That one word solved the problem of the South. The people were at war. There was a conflict going on. The social and political relations of the people were not natural, not harmonious. There were disturbing elements among them. While they existed or were unduly active, there would be conflict. Let the

causes of the conflict be remedied, and there will be peace and ultimately harmony and prosperity." "But," said the reporter, "we do not see much disposition in the South to manifest a loving temper toward us of the North." The president mildly retorted, "How do you know? You form opinions, no doubt, from reading the papers, but editors of newspapers do not always represent the general feeling of the people, North and South. I think the people in the South are more disposed to encourage fraternal harmony, social and business relations, than the extremists who, unfortunately, too often get control of the newspapers. But even these, or most of them, will come around all right in time."

Kansas Valley Fair.

The following is a classified premium list of the Kansas Valley Fair, to be held at Lawrence, Oct. 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th, 1877:

DEPARTMENT A—CATTLE. OLIVER BARBER, SUPERINTENDENT.

Table with columns for Lot No., description, and Premium. Includes entries for Lot No. 1-Short-horns, Lot No. 2-Jerseys, and Lot No. 3-Grades and Crosses.

DEPARTMENT B—HORSES. GEORGE W. OSBURN, SUPERINTENDENT.

Table with columns for Lot No., description, and Premium. Includes entries for Lot No. 4-Producers or Traders, with pedigree as far as practicable, and Lot No. 5-Horses of all work.

DEPARTMENT C—SHEEP. NEWTON HENSHAW, SUPERINTENDENT.

Table with columns for Lot No., description, and Premium. Includes entries for Lot No. 6-Heavy Draft Horses, Lot No. 7-Mated and Single Horses, to be exhibited in harness, and Lot No. 8-Mules and Jacks.

DEPARTMENT D—SWINE. J. J. M'GEE, SUPERINTENDENT.

Table with columns for Lot No., description, and Premium. Includes entries for Lot No. 9-Long Wools, Lot No. 10-Fine Wools, and Lot No. 11-Tons.

DEPARTMENT E—CATTLE. OLIVER BARBER, SUPERINTENDENT.

Table with columns for Lot No., description, and Premium. Includes entries for Lot No. 12-Berksheires, Lot No. 13-Chesters, and Lot No. 14-Essex.

DEPARTMENT F—HORSES. GEORGE W. OSBURN, SUPERINTENDENT.

Table with columns for Lot No., description, and Premium. Includes entries for Lot No. 15-Oreocres and Lot No. 16-Grades and Crosses.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1877.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.

City and Vicinity.

The city schools will begin a new term on Monday next.

Tickets are received for the Allen county fair to be held at Iola, Oct. 2d to 5th inclusive.

We return thanks to Mr. Thomas Rayson, of Eudora, for a fine lot of apples of the Mother variety.

READ the new advertisement of Abbott & Minard and then if you are needing anything in their line go and see them. They will do the square thing every time.

The third annual meeting of the Leavenworth Horse Fair and Stock Association will be held Oct. 9, 10, 11 and 12. We return thanks for a complimentary ticket.

WHILE in Lawrence one day last week, Judge Hiram Stevens, of Paola, purchased a bill of groceries at our grange store because he could get them at a reduction of about 30 per cent. on Paola prices.

The prospect for the early completion of the dam opens up another market in Lawrence for grain. The Douglas county mills are paying the highest market price for milling wheat. Farmers, make a note of this.

The next regular monthly meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society will be held at the residence of Chas. E. Brown, just west of the city, on Saturday the 15th inst. Let there be a full attendance.

MR. A. H. GRIEBA, of the Kansas Home Nursery, brought to our office the other day some very fine specimens of several varieties of apples. We hope Mr. Grieba will now give the readers of the SPIRIT the benefit of his experience in raising such fine fruit.

HAPPY tidings for nervous sufferers, and those who have been dosed, drugged and quacked. Pulvermacher's electric belts effectually cure premature debility, weakness and decay. Good and journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A MASS convention of the Independent Reform party of Douglas county, will be held in the court house in Lawrence, on Saturday, Sept. 15, 1877, for the purpose of selecting six delegates to represent said county in the State Greenback convention to be held in Wyandotte on Sept. 19, 1877. By order of the committee. JOHN C. WATT, Chairman.

Jos. E. Riggs, Secretary.

Married.

STOUT-REYNOLDS-On Sunday, August 26, 1877, by the Rev. F. R. Johns, Mr. O. G. Stout to Miss Gertrude M. Reynolds, both of St. Louis.

We find the above notice in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Mr. Stout is a young man who has been long and favorably known in Lawrence, and his many friends here will join with the SPIRIT in wishing for the happy couple to that this new light, which is shining for them, may never grow dim, and may each succeeding vicissitude only herald new joys and new pleasures so long as they both do live.

Personal.

MR. J. T. STEVENS of this paper took the cars for Marion county yesterday, where he has gone in the interest of the Patrons of Husbandry.

JUDGE JAMES HANWY, of Lane, made the editor of the SPIRIT a pleasant visit on Wednesday. The judge came to Lawrence to take part in the old settlers' meeting.

HENRY T. ROSS, of the post-office department, has returned from his trip to Colorado refreshed and invigorated, therefore well pleased with the visit. Henry says, however, that for a permanent abiding place give him Lawrence every time. His head is level.

"The Centennial Bible."

We learn that a "new centennial edition" of the good book has been recently issued by a firm at Indianapolis, Indiana (F. L. Horten & Co.), which combines the most and best helps to the study of the bible of any edition extant, in the way of fine notes and annotations, bible dictionaries, concordance, history, geography, and geology of the bible, many tables very valuable to bible readers, and bible students. Maps from the very latest surveys; history of all the christian denominations, from their origin to date, compiled from their own standpoint and from their own publications; all the latest discoveries designed to throw light on the authenticity and value of the scriptures. The whole work throughout admirably illustrated with full page steel plates, taken from paintings by some of the old masters, including Raphael, Guido and Canova, also, the leading artists of the present day, engraved in line by first-class engravers. The books mentioned are all contained under one cover, and aside from the bible proper, are illustrated with hundreds of appropriate engravings. The size of the volume (or one might say library of biblical literature) is a large quarto, and the prices range from \$3.00 to \$30.00, according to the style of the binding, quality of paper, contents, etc. The famous John Brown commentary to the bible, psalms in metre with commentary to each, an analysis, family record, photograph album, etc., are only a few of the many features contained in this fine line. It is

BOOTS!



SHOES!

A NEW DEPARTURE WORTHY OF NOTICE. We want to say a word to the READERS OF THIS PAPER WHO ARE FARMERS, AND THAT IS BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR COARSE WEAR FOR FALL AND WINTER For Either Men, Women or Children COME AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK. WE DO PROPOSE AND WILL

Sell good goods in this line cheaper than any other house in Lawrence. Having been connected with some of the largest manufacturing boot and shoe houses in the country for years, we can buy cheaper and sell lower than our competitors. We have no clerks and no expenses save our own living, and this does make a difference. Come and see for yourselves. We also keep the best line of fine goods in the city. ABBOTT & MINARD, 81 Massachusetts Street.

issued in the English and German languages, and some of the bindings seen by us are superb. We are informed that the publishers intend to distribute this very valuable edition of the bible entirely by subscription, in all parts of the United States. We bid them Godspeed in their efforts to spread the "Good Work."

The Cantata of Esther. This beautiful cantata was given in Lawrence last year with success, and so well was the public pleased with it that Prof. Foote made up his mind that the unanimous desire was for its reproduction in the near future, and to this end he has labored, more or less, ever since. We venture to say right here that there is no musical organization in this Western country, outside of Lawrence, that can begin to perform this cantata with anywhere near the pleasing effect that it was given here by Prof. Foote and his energetic assistants.

Monday night last being the time announced for the repetition of the entertainment, Liberty hall was literally packed with as fine an audience as can be congregated in Kansas; the aisles were full and all standing room was occupied; it was a house full.

Those who have read the narrative can best appreciate the cantata for in its production it is intended to represent the persecution of the Jews during the reign of Ahasuerus, king of Persia, and how finally, notwithstanding the schemes and plots of Haman, first ruler in the kingdom, and his numerous adherents, Esther, the beloved queen who is a friend of the Jews, prevails upon the king to recognize her people and points out Haman as the wicked man who has caused so much trouble; and, as a matter of course, the complicity of Haman in acts which marred the happiness of Esther, was a signal for his destruction. In those days the king's favorites always carried everything before them. After the overthrow of Haman, Mordecai, the Jew, is elevated to the vacated position and with his sudden rise the Jews also come to the front and are best men.

Prof. Foote, who was just the man for the position, took the part of King Ahasuerus and he carried it all through with true kingly dignity. He had the sympathy of the audience, for between the Jews and Persians there was any amount of trouble made for him.

Esther, the beautiful queen, was personated by Miss Angie Ludington and right well did she carry that difficult part. Her voice in supplication or exultation responded admirably to a true feeling. Miss Angie won new laurels. Miss Zella Neill, as Mordecai's sister, could not have done better; but her crowning effort was the solo "Sound the Trumpet." In this, Miss Neill carried the audience by storm; her voice glided through that difficult composition easily and sweetly, and when in one place she took high D there was no more apparent exertion than though it had been an octave lower.

Zerish, Haman's wife, that proud, aspiring woman whose well-laid plans for the destruction of the Jews resulted in disaster for herself and family, was personated by Miss Kate Foote. Had the veritable Haman been present he could not but have looked and listened in admiration as she scorned the hated race and urged him on to the maintenance of his royal position.

And now comes Mordecai, the Jew; how easily and gracefully he superseded the Persian, Haman. Mr. J. E. Ross took this part and in his solo of astonishment, after he had been exalted, Joe's excellent tenor exhibited new power and ability.

Mrs. J. E. Covell was the prophetess and all that has been said in her favor was merited.

The other principle personations were as follows: Haman, N. O. Stevens; High Priest, Sam'l Reynolds; Harbonah, R. C. Mead; Hegai, A. H. Slosson; Zerish's daughter, Nellie Morris; king's chamberlain, Geo. Leis.

An excellent orchestra under the lead of Prof. Moutonnier furnished the instrumental accompaniments.

Tuesday night's entertainment was equally as good as the first and the hall was again filled. Prof. Foote deserves all the credit and benefit that comes from this grand success. Long may he remain in Lawrence.

Relief Without a Doctor.

Though we would by no means be understood as depreciating, but rather as recommending professional aid in disease, there are multitudes of instances when it is neither necessary or easy to obtain. A family provided with a comprehensive household specific like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is possessed of a medicinal resource adequate to most emergencies in which medical advice would be otherwise needed. That sterling tonic and corrective in variously remedied, and is authoritatively recommended for debility, indigestion, liver disorder, and irregular habits of body, urinary and uterine troubles, incipient rheumatism and gout and many other ailments of frequent occurrence. It eradicates and prevents intermittent and remittent fevers, relieves mental despondency, checks premature decay and invigorates the nervous and muscular tissues. Sleep, digestion and appetite are promoted by it, and it is extremely useful in overcoming the effects of exhaustion and exposure.

The People Robbed by Sewing Machine Companies.

During the past seventeen years the people have been robbed of millions of dollars by the sewing machine manufacturers of the country, being made to pay from \$50 to \$150 per machine, that did not cost more than from \$8 to \$25 each. The sewing machine patents have expired, and the sewing machine companies are forced to meet competition like other business enterprises. But many of the sewing machine agents are as ready to take extortionate prices from the people at the present time as they have been in the past. The Singer and other sewing machines have been sold in this city during the last four months at from \$10 to \$25 more than they could be afforded for. As an instance: The \$65 Singer machine has been sold at \$35, the \$70 machine, with drop leaf and two drawers, at \$45, and the \$85 machine at \$35. These are at the present time three different companies manufacturing the Singer sewing machine—the original Singer sewing machine company; the Stewart Singer sewing machine company, New York City; and the Williams sewing machine company, Montreal, Canada. The machines of all these companies are of the same quality and substance, with the exception that the Williams company has the best English cast steel, giving them a smooth and more durable finish. Believing that the Williams Singer machines were the best, I purchased some of them a few weeks ago, and am now prepared to sell them at the following prices: The \$65 machine at \$25; the \$70 style at \$27; the \$75 drop leaf and two drawers at \$30; the \$80 style drop leaf and two drawers on each end at \$35; the \$85 style, beautifully finished, highly polished, and inlaid with pearl, at \$35; the \$90 style at \$38; the \$95 at \$40; full cabinet at \$45. Each of these machines has a manufacturer's five years' warrant accompanying the machine.

I am prepared to furnish any of the different companies' make at the above prices, as they all cost the same. One new How machine, drop leaf and two drawers, at \$30. SECOND-HAND SEWING MACHINES. One Wheeler & Wilson \$85 machine \$25, one at \$20; Florence \$10, Florence \$15; Finkle & Lyon at \$5; Golden Medal, at \$10; Weed \$12; Weed \$10. These machines are in the working order and practically as good as new. We have the needles, repairs and extras to all the popular machines, and the best sewing machine repairer in the State. If your machine is out of order bring it to the store and have it repaired.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Six stop, Geo. A. Prince organ, \$75, cheap at \$150. Violins \$3 to \$25; one bass viol; fiddle strings, bows and pegs. MISCELLANEOUS. 8 foot show-case. The shelving and counter in the Burt shoe store; shelving, counter and signs, that were in the Oliver shoe store. Second-hand heating stoves in variety; variety of washing machines and counter scales; shirt-bosom ironing boards; men's, boys' and children's wool and fur hats in variety, 35 to \$1.25. Guns, pistols, and clocks and watches; pictures in walnut frames, at lower prices; than the same can be bought for. School books in variety; fine secretary and book-case; clothes-horses; Spencer rifle; fiddle boxes; child's violin set—knife, fork and spoon; signs in variety; large glass funnels for druggists; large lot of old bottles; complete set stencil tools; implements for making wax flowers; queensware; table cutlery; glassware; tinware; all cheaper than the cheapest. J. H. SHIMMONS, Agent.

Grand Tournament. There will be a grand fancy dress tournament at the fair grounds, on the last day of the fair. Premiums to the amount of \$25.00 will be given to the four knights who get the most rings. Young men desiring to ride can obtain full particulars by addressing, GEO. Y. JOHNSON, Secretary.

Geo. Hollingberry, the practical merchant tailor, can be found at 121 Massachusetts street. Cutting a specialty and satisfaction guaranteed.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S PIANOS,

Awarded the Medal at the Centennial Exposition for VOLUME OF TONE AND EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP.

KIMBALL ORGANS -AND- 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.

To Organ Buyers.

There are without doubt a large number of persons in Douglas county who contemplate the purchase, at some future time, of a parlor organ. These persons rightfully expect that after the purchase in many years, if ever. Yet and aches, they will be grievously disappointed in the quality of the organ obtained. The country is overrun with agents and others, whose guarantees are worthless, who sell organs that appear to be cheap in price, but in reality are dear, no matter what they cost, because of their inferiority, low prices being the bait with which the unwary are caught. With these we do not aim or desire to compete in any manner. Honorable men, who are not only to themselves but to the honorable manufacturers of the country who are striving to uphold the quality of their goods against the ruinous competition of the shoddy manufacturers. Prominent among the manufacturers whose instruments may at all times be relied upon, are the Mason & Hamlin, and Loring & Blais organ companies. Their instruments are of the highest order of excellence in every particular. In point of mechanical construction they are of exceptional solidity and durability, and of unusually elegant and artistic design externally. Each instrument is fully warranted by the manufacturer in every particular. They will be sold by the undersigned on the most liberal terms, and a large discount for cash. W. W. FLUKE, Agent.

City and Country.

In New York City a respectable family pays \$1,500 annually for the rent of a house. A physician charges from three to five dollars for a single visit and furnishes no medicine. In the country it frequently requires a long ride and great inconvenience to obtain a physician, and when found he may not be able to procure the proper remedies. The most remarkable and all failing remedy the world has ever seen, and one which is endorsed by all physicians, is now placed within the reach of every family, where it can always be kept for immediate use. Danger arises from delay. One dollar or fifty cents invested in Centaur Liniment will last a family a year. There is no pain which it will not relieve, no swelling it will not cure, no wound it will not heal, or lameness it will not cure. It heals burns without a scar, and renders the bites of snakes and stings of bees innocuous.

"The Golden Belt" Route.

The quickest, safest and most reliable route to all points East or West is via the Kansas Pacific railway, 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. Being 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. Vista, 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 MITCHELL, Gen'l Frt. Ag't. T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Supt. Kansas City.

"GREAT REDUCTION" in time to all Eastern points, via the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and its connections. "Only 4 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 Washab Railway. Only one change of cars to Indianapolis and Cincinnati, with direct connection for Louisville, Columbus and Pittsburg. 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 Washab line can change cars in Union Depot, Toledo, at 10 p. m. and arrive Buffalo 6:00, 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.

G. N. CLAYTON, Hannibal, Mo. Western Pass. Ag't, Kansas City.

FARMERS in want of sewing machines can find any machine they may desire, and at the very bottom price. All machines are warranted to be new and of the best manufacturing at Geo. Hollingberry's general sewing machine agency, 121 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas.

\$10 Reward. I will pay a reward of ten dollars for the return of a deep-red setter dog, white spot in forehead, one eye affected. The dog either strayed or was stolen. He answers to the name of "Shot." F. A. DEWOLF, Lawrence, Kansas.

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, \$65; Atchison, \$45; St. Louis, \$50; Chicago, \$65; Quincy, \$50; Cincinnati, \$60; 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.

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 printed 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.

The Messrs. Pickett Brothers have recently improved the external and internal appearance of their store by the liberal use of paint and paper. They have now a neat and attractive drug store; and further, they keep nothing but first-class goods, and sell them at the lowest prices. If you are in need of anything in the drug line call on Pickett Brothers at Wooster's old stand.

The Wheeler & Wilson new No. 5, straight needle, sewing machine, the best made and most durable sewing machine in the world; no shuttle to thread; work runs back from operator, and is the easiest managed, and easiest running machine in the market. GEO. HOLLINGBERRY, Agent.

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.

DR. HIMON'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.

I WISH a good, fresh milk cow, for which I will trade one of several machines, a horse or watches. C. HOPE.

AN advertisement of Dr. Bohannon, an old experienced physician, will be found in another column.

BUTTER and eggs wanted at the grange store.

WANTED, at the grange store, butter and eggs.

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

WILL swap sugar and coffee for butter and eggs at the grange store.

MONEY to loan, on personal security, in sums from \$1 to \$50 at Hope's. Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

Have for sale draft stallions, harness stallion 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.

WINDSOR HOUSE.

Patronized by Farmers, Grangers and the traveling public.

Endorsed by Lyon County Council.

Stop at the Windsor, near the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Depot.

J. GARDINER, - - - EMPORIA.

E. B. MOORE, Contractor & Builder

MILL-WRIGHT AND PATTERN MAKER

Lawrence, - - - Kansas.

Horticultural Department.

Do Varieties Wear Out? Professor W. J. Beal, in an address before the Michigan Pomological Society, as reported in the Michigan Farmer, upon the subject as above, said:

Thomas Andrew Knight, the famous English horticulturist, believed that did wear out, and gave what he supposed were good examples, among which was the Golden Pippin apple. He also believed that any variety of apples or pears would last no longer than the parent tree.

Mr. William Masters also believed that varieties wore out. We know now that varieties may last longer than the parent plant.

The Golden Pippin apple is still grown in perfection a long time after the death of Mr. Knight.

A plant may be injured by bad cultivation. It may become diseased and die. Cuttings, buds or even seeds from such diseased or feeble plants may make diseased or feeble plants.

By some means, certain varieties of potatoes which have been kept for six or eight years on the college garden, have failed to set any tubers, many other sorts have produced only a few small tubers. A set of such potatoes was sent to the Kansas Agricultural college and given good treatment for one year. Of those varieties which had dwindled down to very small specimens at Lansing, none revived or did better in Kansas. They all continued to degenerate. The cause of this degenerating I am unable to give, the fact cannot be doubted. Some will attribute it to bad management, others to a weakening of the variety. Some varieties of potatoes at our farm have yet shown little or no signs of degeneracy.

It is true in most places, that seedling verbenas are healthier and more vigorous than plants which come from cuttings. This may be due to the unfavorable conditions to which the cuttings are subjected, or to bad treatment of the stock plants in winter. Most of our best verbenas have not been raised many years from cuttings. New ones are constantly taking their places. So with potatoes, new varieties are mostly taking the place of the old.

There is no denying the fact, that there are still some very old varieties of plants in a healthy condition. Some varieties of grapes are said to have been propagated for 2,000 years.

Lindley, Speechley, Downing and De Candolle admitted the facts which Knight and others brought forth, but rejected the reasoning and the inferences drawn. As they believed, "It was disease, not degeneracy, and this disease propagated by grafting, which caused varieties or individual plants to disappear."

The late William Patterson of Scotland, in a premium essay in 1870, observed that varieties of potatoes very rapidly degenerate and ultimately become worthless, "attributed to repeated planting from the same stock, without an infusion of new blood."

President Wilder, in the transactions of the American Pomological Society, 1869, writes: "However we may theorize in regard to this matter, it must be admitted, from the practical point of view, that some fruits have so declined as to render it absolutely necessary to replace them with new varieties." He cites pears in our day as examples, St. Germain, Crassane, White Doyenne, etc., once so excellent. Where are they now? For the great majority of locations they will continue to be worthless.

President Wilder also cites the Catawba and Isabella grapes as other examples of fruit which is declining. Some varieties hold out better than others, as the Red Astrachan apple, Bartlett pear and Wilson strawberry, which seem to thrive almost everywhere. Others thrive in only limited localities.

Dr. A. Gray believes that varieties, though not liable to change, may theoretically be expected to wear out, but to be a very long time about it; that sexually propagated varieties or races, although liable to disappear through change, need not be expected to wear out, and there is no proof that they do. The longer a race is bred or reproduced from a succession of similar individuals, the more permanently fixed it becomes. The progeny are more certain to be like parents. This is well shown in our thoroughbred cattle, sheep, horses, swine and poultry. Probably if closely related parents are to be bred together it is better that they should have been kept for some time in countries remote from each other, subjected to different surroundings as to food, air, temperature, etc.

In the case of plants this has been proven true by recent experiments of Darwin. Instead of trying to infuse new vigor into a race by introducing or crossing with another race, bring together those of the same race which have been long raised in different localities. The result in most cases has been a wonderful increase in the size and hardness of the plants, the size and yield of the seeds or fruit. This result has been proved by many experiments tried on a great variety of plants. The idea is a very valuable one to the raiser of fruits, flowers, grains, or vegetables.

Grafting Grape Vines.

A correspondent of the Fruit Recorder says: "It is a well known fact that grapes that are a success in one locality are entirely worthless in another. Hence it is often desirable to change a few vines or even a whole vineyard

with as little loss as possible. This can be done by grafting, and have the new vines come in bearing the following year. Keep the scions in a cool place where the buds will start as little as possible, until the first flow of sap is over. This will be when the first leaves have pushed out to the size of your thumb nail on the vines to be grafted. Then dig down beside the vine; selecting a root of suitable size, say as large as your finger, cut it off four inches under ground and cleft-graft the same as for apples; tie the graft snugly into the cleft with cotton twine, using no wax, as that would form a cup to hold the sap which would sour and kill the graft. Brace it up straight with a stick or anything which will hold it in place, and fill up the hole with earth. The two or three eyes in the graft, leaving the upper one as near the top of the ground as possible. The cotton string will rot off during the summer and leave the graft free to expand as it grows. The main vine may be left the first year by pruning it back or training it away so that it will not interfere with the graft. I have grown a Delaware on an Isabella root twelve feet the first year, which cannot often be done on its own root. Right here comes in the question as to the influence the stock has on the graft, or whether it has any on the quality of the fruit, or its time of ripening. If it does this can be easily remedied by layering the vine the second year after grafting (which I usually do) and as soon as the cane is well rooted it can be cut from the old vine thus establishing it upon its own new healthy root. This process of grafting grapes is fully as sure as grafting apple trees."

Peach Culture.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune thus discourses on the proper cultivation of the peach:

For the secret of success in growing peaches, you must have the best varieties, planted on high lands and open exposure. The culture should be clean and constant as in a corn field. It is best that no weeds or grass be allowed to grow. Have a clean surface.

A very important matter is the pruning the tree, thinning the fruit. The system of pruning to be given should be heading back, so that there should be no long limbs unable to support the fruit.

I have just come from an orchard that is literally ruined for want of attention to this matter. The trees were all overloaded with fruit. There are at least four peaches where there should have been one, and they are just one-fourth the size they would have been had the pruning and the thinning of the fruit been attended to.

But men say this is too much trouble and expense. Then it is too much expense and trouble to grow peaches at all. The truth is, no peach grower can afford not to give this attention to his peach orchard. Without it, the peaches are so small and imperfect that they are almost worthless. In this orchard of which I speak, the peaches are abundant, but they are worthless. The owner said it would not pay to ship. I could see that was so. They were not fit to appear in the market. The worst fact was, the trees were all broken to pieces with the multitude of little peaches. I could think of nothing worse than a ruined orchard. Better make a corn field of the peach orchard. It is true there is no money in fruit growing after this manner.

A New Fruit Introduced.

One of the latest additions to the list of fruits that has proved to succeed perfectly in this country is the Japanese persimmon. A few trees were introduced several years ago, and last season fruited for the first time, on the grounds of Colonel Hollister, at Santa Barbara, and also on a ranch in Sonoma valley. It has been planted in a few localities in the Atlantic States, and has proved to be perfectly hardy in the vicinity of New York City. Two or three years ago the agricultural department at Washington imported a few trees for distribution in the Middle and Southern States, where it has been successfully grown. This variety belongs to the same genus as the persimmon of the Eastern States, but is devoid of stringency, and is a much superior fruit. In size it nearly equals the apple, has a smooth skin of a reddish orange color, and when out presents a jelly-like pulp, interspersed with a few seeds. It is sweet and has a flavor reminding one of both the plum and the apricot. The foliage is of a glossy green, and when the tree is loaded with its showy fruit, is very ornamental. Horace Capron, ex-commissioner of agriculture, and for several years in charge of agricultural improvements in Japan, says of it: "The persimmon is the best of all the native fruits of that country and well worthy of introduction into this country. There are about forty varieties cultivated, varying in size, shape, quality and time of ripening. Some of them, like our late apples, keep until February. The tree in Japan attains the size of the apple tree, and is grown in orchards as we grow apples and pears. Rev. Henry Loomis, for some years a missionary in Japan, has them for sale at Trumbull's seed store, Sansome street, San Francisco.—Observer.

The Louisiana planters annually lose about one-third of their cotton crops by reason of insufficiency of labor.

The Household.

An exchange gives some advice in regard to the selecting and eating of cantaloupes, which is seasonable now that melons are abundant. It is suggested that the day before the melon is to be eaten one be selected the stem of which is cracking away from the fruit, and which is also giving out that delicious aroma peculiar to it. Put it in the refrigerator until the next day at breakfast or dinner; cut it in two, lengthwise; take out all the seeds; into each half put a table spoonful of strained honey, and eat. "If, after eating quantum sufficit, you do not wish your throat was a mile long, and every inch of it a palate, then we can only say that you are wanting in gustatory taste, and our advice is wasted. While we are giving advice, let us add that all fruit is the better for being very cold when eaten, as it brings out the elegant flavor and aroma, and makes it much more refreshing."

Japan has been called the "paradise of babies," from the great apparent happiness and light-heartedness of its children. An English resident lady gives the following suggestions explanatory of this fact, which are well worthy of the consideration of parents and teachers in our own country: "The style of clothing, loose and yet warm, is far more comfortable than the dress of our children. Japanese children are much more out in the open air and sunshine. The absence of furniture is a marked feature, and therefore the absence of repeatedly given instructions 'not to touch.' The thick, soft matting forming at once the carpet and beds of all Japanese houses, and the raised lino on to which the child may clamber as it grows strong, constitute the very beau ideal of an infant's play ground. Children are much petted without being capriciously thwarted."

AGUE.—If you are made miserable with chills and fever, dissolve fifteen grains of citric acid in a cup of hot coffee, and drink it just before the chill attacks you. It has been known to cure the worst cases of this disease.

TO MAKE YEAST WITHOUT YEAST.—On Monday morning boil two ounces of hops in four quarts of water, half an hour; strain it, and let it cool to the temperature of new milk. Put in a small handful of salt and one and one-half pounds of brown sugar. Beat up one-half pound of flour with some of the liquor, mix well together, and let it stand until Wednesday. Then add three pounds of raw potatoes, grated. Let it stand until Thursday, then bottle for use. It must be stirred frequently, and kept near the fire while making. It requires no more than half the quantity of this yeast that it does of other yeast to make a baking of bread, and it rises in a few hours.

FRYING DOUGHNUTS.—A correspondent of The Household has learned a new "wrinkle" about frying doughnuts, which she communicates to that journal: A neighbor told me about it, as I watched her making hers, just before Christmas. She put a piece of tallow half the size of an egg into the lard which she kept the lard from boiling away so fast, and could not be detected in the cake. I took her recipe, and went home and made some. I thought they were very good, so if any of you would like to try them sometime, here is the recipe: One egg, one cup of sugar, one and a half cups of sour milk, two-thirds of a cup of butter, one-half tea-spoonful of soda, one tea-spoonful of ginger, cinnamon or nutmeg, just as you prefer, mixed very soft.

CANTALOUPE RIND PRESERVED.—Cut off the outer rind, and weigh the pieces you lay aside to preserve. Put them in a china bowl, and sprinkle over them a tea-spoonful of alum. Add as much boiling water as will cover them, and let them stand all night. In the morning pour off this water, and scald the fruit in boiling ginger tea, allowing it to simmer until you can dart a straw through the fruit. Again drain the fruit dry, and to each pound allow one pound of white sugar, half a pint of water, and the slices that can be cut from three lemons, taking care to extract the seeds, lest their bitter taste be imparted. Boil for one hour, or until the fruit is tender and transparent. If carefully prepared, this preserve very much resembles West India sweetmeats, and is quite equal to them in flavor and color.

PRESERVED PEACHES.—Pare them, cut in half, and remove the stones; allow one pound of granulated sugar to one pound of peaches; crack one-fourth of the stones, extract the kernels, and remove the dark skin; then boil them in just water enough to cover them; boil until soft; let them steep in a covered bowl until needed; place peaches and sugar alternately in layers in a porcelain kettle, let it warm up slowly, then strain the kernels, and add the water (the kernels may also be added if desired); let them boil slowly until the peaches are clear and tender; it takes about half an hour; then skim out carefully and lay them upon large, flat dishes; boil the syrup until it is clear and thick—about fifteen minutes; skim thoroughly as fast as the skum rises; fill jars two-thirds full of the clear preserved peaches; pour on the boiling syrup; when cold, place brandied tissue paper on top, and cover the jar well with stout paper.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, COUGHS AND COLDS.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, phlegms the blood, and thus effects a cure. SCHENCK'S SEA WEEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, ETC.

The tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate case of indigestion. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, ETC.

These pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver. These remedies are a certain cure for consumption as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines for sale by all druggists.

VEGETINE

An Excellent Medicine.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 29, 1877. This is to certify that I have used VEGETINE, manufactured by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., for rheumatism in a general prostration of the nervous system with good success. I recommend VEGETINE as an excellent medicine for such complaints. Yours very truly, C. W. VANDEGRIFT.

Mr. Vandegrift, of the firm of Vandegrift & Huffman, is a well-known business man in this place, having one of the largest stores in Springfield, O.

Our Minister's Wife.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 16, 1877.

Dear Sir—Three years ago I was suffering terribly with inflammatory rheumatism. Our minister's wife advised me to take VEGETINE. After taking one bottle I was entirely relieved. This year, feeling a return of the disease, I again commenced taking it, and am being benefited greatly. It also greatly improves my digestion. Respectfully, MRS. A. BALLARD.

1011 West Jefferson street.

Safe and Sure.

Mr. H. R. Stevens: In 1872 your VEGETINE was recommended to me; and through the persuasion of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful curative and restorative properties succeeded to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give VEGETINE my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health, and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. VEGETINE is the only medicine use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better. Yours truly, W. H. LARK, 120 Monterey street, Allegheny, Penn.

VEGETINE.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads his letter of the wonderful curative qualities of Vegetine as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood.

HYDE PARK, MASS., Feb. 15, 1876.

Mr. H. R. Stevens: Dear Sir—About ten years ago my health failed through the depletion of the blood; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid fever in its worst form. It settled in my back and took the form of a large deep-seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the State, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times, and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office and talk with you of the virtue of Vegetine. I did so and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, etc., by which your remedy is produced.

By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in Vegetine. I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effect; still I persevered and soon felt it was benefiting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured; and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now.

During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body. I took Vegetine faithfully and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.

Let your friends troubled with scrofulous or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases; and, if they will patiently take Vegetine, it will, in my judgment, cure them. With great obligations I am, Yours very truly, G. W. MANFIELD, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

VEGETINE.

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

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.



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

These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasal gleet, indigestion and all derangements of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling worms. These powders are the only blood and liver renovator now in use and only prepared by Dr. Riley, whose name is prominent on the wrapper, and 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 the spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction. DE. W. S. RILEY, V. S., Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

LADIES FRIEND. Complete! Invaluable! Agents wanted! Send stamp for it. VAN & CO., Chicago, Illinois.

J. T. WARNE, DEALER IN

HARDWARE, 77 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kans.

The most complete stock of BUILDING HARDWARE, Such as

LOCKS, HINGES, Window-Fastenings, Door-Bolts, Nails, Etc., In the city. Also sells

SYTHES AND SNATHS, GRAIN CRADLES, HAND HAY RAKES, AND OTHER HARVEST TOOLS.

CHERRY-SEEDERS, APPLE-PARSERS, BABY CARRIAGES.

The finest assortment of TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY, & SCISSORS. In the West.

All to be sold at Low Prices. LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

THE TIFFIN Well Boring & Rock Drilling MACHINE!



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

The most perfect in the world. Bore from 12 to 44 inches in diameter. It does the work of a dozen men. The horse does not travel around the well. Auger is raised and lowered instantly. Successful where all others fail. No labor for man. Send for our 60 PAGE BOOK, FREE.

LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, Ohio.

Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing Boxes and Fruit Packages

Manufactured at

LAWRENCE, KAS.

The undersigned will furnish above manufactured articles on short notice so

CHEAP FOR CASH

That all dealers need not go out of the State for the same. J. N. Roberts & Co.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

SIMPSON'S BANK.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

CORNER OF MASSACHUSETTS & HENRY STS.

Interest paid on time Deposits. 2 1/2.

G. H. MURDOCK, WATCHMAKER

—AND— ENGRAVER, WOOSTER'S DRUG STORE,

75 Mass. Street, Lawrence, Kans.

Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

Two interesting works of 475 pages, beautifully illustrated. A Marriage Guide for women 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. 6th street, St. Louis, Mo.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WELL IMPROVED FARMS, on five years time, or less, at a lower rate of interest than ever before charged in this State. J. B. WATKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kan. Address them at Lawrence, Manhattan, Emporia, Humboldt, Parsons or Wichita.

Farm and Stock.

An acre has been made to produce a hundred and eighty bushels of shelled corn. What man has done, man may do.

The Germans have the credit of being the best grass and hay farmers in the world, but as fruit growers they generally fail.

The time will come when a hundred pounds of pumpkins will be esteemed of more value for feeding animals than a hundred pounds of turnips.

Not an ounce more can be taken from a given area of land than is put upon it in manure, in solid, liquid, or gaseous form, without impoverishing the soil.

Take Care of Your Farm Implements.

We want to say to our farmer patrons that one of the surest practices in the world to keep him poor is carelessness concerning the preservation of his farm machinery. There is no earthly necessity or excuse for his leaving the plow, harrow, rake, mower or any other implement in his possession, to the mercy of the unmerciful elements during the season that they are not required for use.

When you are done using a piece of machinery for the season, clean it up nicely, use a little varnish, paint, oil or something that may suggest itself to your good judgment, and then put it under cover. If there is no place prepared for this purpose, make one; the saving will astonish you in the course of two or three years and you will wonder why you had been so foolish as to neglect this important duty. This is an old subject we are well aware, but now is just the time to help you remember it.

We went into a stable recently where the air was stifling hot and reeking with odors from the manure beneath the horses' feet. The poor brutes were perspiring freely, while swarms of flies tormented the very life out of them. This was during the hour of noon, when the horses were being fed and recruited for a heavy afternoon's work on the mowing machine. We feel that we are perfectly safe in saying that an hour's imprisonment in that stable on a hot day would enervate a team more than a half a day's work out in the pure air. And there are many stables like this through the country. In nine cases out of ten, no thought is given to the matter of ventilation in the construction of stables. This was low, with narrow stalls, a long feed trough running the whole length, and a feed rack above it. There was no chance for introducing a current of air, which would be appreciated full as much by a horse as by his owner. Stables should be kept scrupulously clean, and even disinfected during the close sultry weather of midsummer. We know of one farmer who makes it a business to wash out his stalls with cold water before putting in his horses at noon, and it is a practice to be commended, where water is convenient; but at least give the tired horses clean, wholesome stalls and plenty of air. **PRACTICAL FARMER.**

The Outlook for Farmers.

There is some uneasiness on the part of farmers on account of the present downward tendency in the price of wheat. The crop throughout the country has been large, and some have entertained the fear that the production was so great as to make it unremunerative to the producer. Such fears, however, are entirely groundless. The farmer's prospects were never brighter than they are at this moment. It is true wheat is low, and it may possibly go still lower, but that it will remain low is not probable nor indeed possible. In the first place there is very little old wheat in the country. As to wheat in sight, there is only about one quarter as much as there was in the month of August last year. The millers all over the country are short of old wheat. The new crop must first supply this deficiency. This will now require about 7,000,000 bushels, but as very little of the new crop has yet been started to market, by the time it is marketed the old wheat will be still greater. The sales, too, for future delivery have been enormously in excess of the arrivals, and the grain must be had by speculators to fill future contracts. During the first two weeks of August the receipts of wheat in New York were about 500,000 and the sales during the same time were over 2,000,000 bushels. For corresponding periods in 1876, 1875 and 1874 the amount of wheat on hand in New York and Brooklyn was more than double that on hand in those places now, indeed in 1875 and 1876 it was quadruple more. It will thus be seen that the condition of the home market is in no manner discouraging to the producer, but on the contrary, the

prospect for a large home demand was seldom ever so good.

But the prospect of an increased foreign demand was never better. It is now very definitely settled that the Russian-Turkish war will be of long duration. This will require soldiers, and they must in due proportion be drawn from the wheat fields of Russia. These soldiers must be fed, and the people of the countries which they represent must be fed. In fact, all Europe must be fed. Then comes the interesting question, where is the bread necessary to feed Europe to come from? In ordinary times, of course, a large proportion of it comes from foreign wheat fields, but the foreign crop is almost everywhere a partial failure—that is, it is under the average, and where it is not, circumstances will conspire to prevent exportation. The crop in Russia is not only in this condition, but the home demand and the prospect of a still smaller crop during the continuance of the war, will most likely have a tendency to limit the wish to export. If this, however, is not the result, circumstances will prevent the exportation to France, which has always been a large purchaser of Russian wheat. This is assured by the fact that the Danube and the Black sea are closed to navigation. In Hungary the crop is small and the grain very badly rusted. Austria, from present appearances, will have little to export. The crop in the south of France is small and of poor quality. Great Britain, Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland and Germany, it is estimated, will need to import 150,000,000 bushels. Let the man who is mourning over the prospect of low prices, please inform us where this hundred and fifty million of bushels of wheat are to come from. Independent of Russia, the wheat-producing countries have never exported this amount of wheat. It looks as if the United States could sell all the wheat it has to sell at a considerable higher price than is usual. But while our wheat crop is generally large it must be remembered that there is only half a crop in California, and that makes a very large hole in the aggregate. Every bushel of wheat in this country will sell for a good price, and those who are mourning over the thought that the contrary will be the case are simply borrowing trouble. The millers of the West are now paying from fifteen to twenty cents more for wheat than it will bring in Chicago, thus proving our statement that they have no wheat on hand.

In other directions the outlook for the farmers is most encouraging. Corn will doubtless be a good crop. Recent rains have assured this. The hay crop has been large. Hogs are now worth \$5 20, and it looks as if they would go considerably higher during the fall. The foreign war will cause a demand for American pork, and the farmer who has hogs can confidently look for a harvest from his pig pens. Thus there is no cause for tears, but there is every reason for rejoicing. Money may be tight, but people must live, and the farmers of the West have what the people need to sustain them.—*Western Rural.*

American Butter in Denmark.

It appears that American butter has lately been sent to Denmark. The London *Farmer* quotes from a Copenhagen paper, showing that, within the last few months, hundreds of packages have been sometimes received in a single week; and this is mostly Canada butter shipped by way of Scotland. It does not come in competition with the best qualities of Danish butter, but only with the lower grades, and sells mostly for cooking purposes. It is sold at retail at from ten to fifteen cents per pound. The Danish paper describes it as better than much of the low-priced butters used there, and thinks that when shipped in the cold season, it may reach there in a condition to be a strong competitor with the home article. This paper advises Danish farmers to give up the production of a low class of butter; which advice seems to presuppose that these farmers know how to make the best article, but have practiced making a poor one, because the market demanded it. This advice is almost as likely to be followed as that of the American papers, who think it only necessary to inform dairymen that if they will make a "gilt-edge" butter they can get a much better price. The Danish dairymen make a poor article because they do not know how to make a better one; and the shippers of American butter to Denmark send an article suited to that market, and not to our own. But the price does not seem to be very inviting, and probably this trade will not grow into very large proportions.—*Ec.*

The Test for Draft Horses at Fairs.

"Style, speed and action to be the test." Such are the words with which an agricultural society in Missouri qualify their offer of a sweepstakes prize of \$20 for draft stallions. Could anything be more ridiculous? Style, speed and action the test of merit for draft horses! It certainly must have been a blunder of the printer, for no intelligent body of agriculturists would venture to stand such a test for draft horses.

In January last, in response to an inquiry from a correspondent, we expressed, at some length, our views as to what constituted a draft horse, and the rules which should govern committees in making awards in this class; and in view of the fact that we are now in the midst of our annual fairs, we

deem it not inopportune that we should reproduce the material portion of that article in the present number, and urge it upon the attention of the managers of agricultural societies, as a concise statement of the principles which should govern the action of committees in this class: "The principal requisite in a draft horse is size; but to this must be added docility, soundness and endurance. Given, all these qualities, and then the mode of action and style the animal possesses the better. He may be in possession of all these characteristics excepting the first, but being deficient in that he is not a good draft horse. On the other hand, he may weigh a ton; but if he be ill-tempered, unsound or lacking in endurance, his value is materially lessened. He may possess all the good points above enumerated, and yet be so deficient in energy, and so heavy and sluggish in his movements, as to come very far short of a perfect draft horse. Each of these qualities being desirable, it follows that the horse possessing all of them in the highest degree is the most desirable one. When brought into competition in the show-yard, all these points will be regarded by intelligent judges, and each will be given its due share of prominence, size being regarded as of paramount importance. But if the largest animal in the ring be found materially deficient in any of the other desirable qualities, the judges would be warranted in passing him by, in favor of an animal possessing much less of size, but all in each of the other valuable characteristics. The true test should be the value of the animals to use and wear out at the work for which they are shown." With this kept in mind, an intelligent committee will not be likely to go astray in making an award.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

Garget in the Cow.

A farmer writing to the *Elmira* (N. Y.) farmers' club, gives the following as his mode of treating garget:

Hitch the cow near to the watering place, and then take a pail of water, and gently wash the udder enough to let the cow know what he is intending to do, but don't squeeze or rub the bag in the least, as this makes the difficulty worse, as I will soon explain. The only need of touching the hand to the udder in this treatment is to keep the cow from being frightened as to what is to follow, as she might give the operator some trouble in case she was of a nervous turn; but by gentle and quiet handling he can now commence to dash upon the udder one painful of water after another until he has put on twelve or fifteen pailfuls, dividing it on all sides. This operation may, and should be, repeated three times a day; and I will guarantee a speedy and satisfactory cure in any case, if these conditions are complied with.

I know that some of my farmer friends will smile at my confidence in the above treatment. I am well aware that it has one disqualification—cheapness. If I were to name a baker's dozen of ingredients difficult to get, and expensive at that, and then exalt them as I do this remedy, there is hardly a reader who has a "gargety" cow but what would have it, at any rate, as a premium liniment, and yet I will here say, that no liniment ever made by mortal man can compare with this, as stated above.

There are but two ways by which a cow can ever have the garget—first, by severe external injury done to the udder, as a kick with the toe of a heavy boot, or by passing over bars not let down low enough, or by going over logs, or any other case of external damage. Where an injury of this character happens to the udder, the blood rushes to the parts for the purpose of expelling the enemy, as in all other cases of injury to man or beast; inflammation ensues, then suppuration, and then we have a running sore, discharging matter, which follows the milk ducts, and finds an outlet with the milk, and the cow is said to have the garget. When it arrives at this stage of the disease, it is very difficult to cure; but if taken in time, and treated as directed in this paper, a cure may be effected almost universally.

The second source from which we may expect a case of garget, if neglected or improperly treated, is by an internal injury done to the udder by an accumulation of milk beyond the capacity of that organ to accommodate.

Catching Hawks.

As the season is approaching when hawks are most destructive to young poultry, a method of catching and killing these marauders will be in order. It is a well known fact that a hawk will light on some conspicuous place close to the poultry yard, from which to swoop down on his victims. Taking advantage of this, erect a pole with a flat surface at the top just large enough to hold a strong steel trap. Fasten this trap by a chain to a staple in the pole, and await results. No bait will be needed, for the hawk will be quite certain to light on the trap and be caught. A gentleman who has tried this method has succeeded in killing all the hawks in his neighborhood, and now can raise poultry without loss except by accident.—*California Horticulturist.*

The *Portage* (Wis.) *Register* estimates that Columbia county farmers have raised a million bushels of wheat and oats.

Veterinary Department.

I come to you in distress. My fowls are dying off at a rapid rate; there seems to be no cure for them. I have lost a hundred in the last four or five days. The first appearance of the disease is that the birds are dull and listless, keep apart from the others, and when they try to walk seem to drag their legs along; their wings droop, and feathers bristle up; they want to stand in the sun. Sometimes several of the diseased ones will huddle together. They will not eat, but are thirsty; they have a diarrhoea, and I have observed a thick, gluey substance in their mouths. They sometimes die in one hour after they are first taken; in fact, I have found several dead ones that died so suddenly that I did not observe they were sick.

ANSWER.—Your fowls have cholera; it closely resembles Asiatic cholera in the human subject, and is equally as fatal. Some authorities have put the mortality at twenty per cent., but it is far too low an estimate. At the beginning of the disease nearly all die, but after it has raged among a flock for a time it seems to lose its vitality to a great extent, and many cases recover. It has been described as parasitic in its nature, but there is a diversity of opinion; also that it is propagated by contagion; while others claim that it can only be propagated by inoculation. Let that be as it will, when it once makes its appearance in a flock, few escape; and in regard to curative measures, all remedies have failed; though it is claimed that common salt in large quantities has a beneficial effect. It conforms with our idea of treatment, based upon the assumption that we have a blood poison to deal with; and disinfectants being called for, we think carbolic acid might be used advantageously.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

What is the cause, first symptoms and treatment for spavin?

ANSWER.—Spavins are produced by concussion from too severe work before the joints are fully developed and matured; or, in other words, working an animal too young; also a sudden straining of the ligaments. Many are due to a constitutional, hereditary weakness. Hocks are often found to be imperfect in conformation, making them susceptible to disease, when a slight strain or jar will set up an inflammation, and we have a disease or lesion of the constricted structure of the tarsal bones; and as the result of that inflammation, an exostosis or bony deposit developed, as an effect. First symptoms are animal favors the leg, while standing in the stable, by resting upon the toe, when taken out to drive goes lame for a short distance; but driven out of it, refuses to put the heel to the ground at first; if allowed to stand for an hour, will move off lame. After a sharp drive, if allowed to stand for a few hours, you can notice heat on the inside and slightly forward of the hock joint; may or may not perceive a slight enlargement, which will be the beginning of the exostosis, though we sometimes meet with spavins (of an occult nature) that are not characterized by a deposit during any period of the disease. Treatment: In our opinion the actual cautery is always necessary, though they sometimes respond to blistering the parts; but as four or five months are required for a cure to take place, it is, we think, better to favor the prospect of a cure and fire at once. Our experience is that they usually recover. A second application is sometimes necessary.

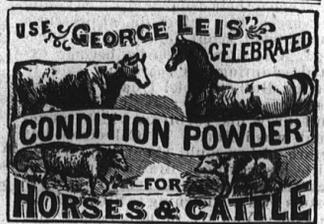
I have a horse that is very lame; he was let loose in a lot a few days ago, and ran and jumped a good deal; in turning a corner, while running, he fell to the ground, and after getting up did not run any more, but seemed kind of dull. I put him in the stable, and the next day he was very lame; he drags his foot along the ground with a kind of outward motion, but will bear his weight on it a little, which makes me think it is not broken. Can you inform me what is the trouble, and what to do for him, from this description?

ANSWER.—Your horse has some trouble with his shoulder, probably a sprain of the corvaco radialis muscle, if so, you will be likely to find heat and swelling along its course, it being a flexor of the forearm; when that region is flexed it must necessarily be brought into action, and with a lesion existing, possibly a rupture of some of its fibers. The act causes pain, hence the dragging of the limb when in motion. Treatment: Apply a high-heeled shoe, reduce the inflammation if any should exist by warm fomentations; then clip the hair from the scapula humored articulations, and apply a blister composed of pulverized cantharides; apply with friction; allow long rest. It will be well to prepare and give him a purge, six or seven drachms of Barbadoes aloes made into a ball.

I have a colt ten months old. Recently, a slight swelling appeared on his ankle joints, principally on his hind ones, and in walking him out in the morning he goes stiff and drags his legs along like a man with rheumatism; seems to limber up after running out an hour or so. What is the trouble, and is it likely to trouble him hereafter? I have rubbed the parts with rum and arnica. Is there anything better? Please answer.

ANSWER.—Your description of the case is not as clear as we would like,

though from what has been said, we suspect that you have articular rheumatism, and if you will give it your close attention, we think you will hear, when the animal is first moved out in the morning, a cracking noise when the limbs are being flexed, characteristic of the disease. Treatment, at most, is only palliative. Prepare and give a purge; three drachms of Barbadoes aloes, or a half pint of linseed oil. After purging has ceased, get bicarbonate of soda, four ounces; pulverized colchicum, one ounce. Make into sixteen powders and give one a day in the food. Rub the swollen parts every alternate day with soap liniment, pharmaceutical preparation, four parts oil of turpentine, one part mixed.



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, Pull-Sell, Ulcer, Inward Strain, Scratches, Mange, Ye: w 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.

Testimonials from leading veterinary surgeons, stag companies, heavy 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.

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.

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST AND MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

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

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.

LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK.

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

General Banking & Savings Institution.

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

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

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

EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

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

JAS. G. SANDS. COME FARMERS,

WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING Sands' Genuine all Wool HORSE COLLARS.

All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented.

BIG STOCK OF SADDLES & HARNESS

FOR

SPRING TRADE

JAS. G. SANDS.

(Established in 1855.)

MARRIAGE SECRETS. A BOOK of nearly 200 pages in plain language, containing numerous engraved receipts, secrets which the married and those contemplating marriage should know. How to cure diseases. Hundreds of testimonials. Sent for 50 cents. Address DE. C. A. BORNHART, 610 N. Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

No one should ignore politics in the proper sense of the word. There are scores of public questions which effect the interests of the cultivator of the soil, and which it is his interest to understand, and to act on wisely when election comes around; but in nine-tenths of the issues made at most elections there is nothing whatever involved that so materially concerns his interests as to make it the exciting struggle it often proves to be.—*German town Telegraph.*

A CORRESPONDENT tells a story of the cause of Sitting Bull's leaving the British possessions. He says the British officers and Sitting Bull had a council, and after the council the Indians performed their usual dance. A young half-breed, Bill Calverson, at present a government scout, joined in the dancing. After it was over he became excited, counting his scars, and said to Sitting Bull, "Look! I have killed as many of you hostile redskins." Sitting Bull drew his revolver, which movement was imitated by Calverson, but before either could shoot Maj. Welsh, with his revolver drawn sprang between them, and told them to put their pistols away. Turning to Sitting Bull, he said, "You are to understand that you can't commit any of your deviltries here as you can in the United States. I will give your tribes five days to leave this country. If you are not gone then, or if you ever return, I will fight you. If you are ever caught here again, or if you shoot this man, I'll have you hanged by the neck till you are dead." Sitting Bull left next day.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets.

St. Louis, Sept. 12, 1877.

Flour—XX	55.35 @ 5.50
XXX	5.65 @ 5.85
Family	6.00 @ 6.87 1/2
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.26 @ 1.27
No. 3	1.17 @ 1.18
No. 4 red	1.09 @ 1.10
413 @ 42	
Oats—No. 2 mixed	26 1/2 @ 26 3/4
Rye—No. 2	55 @ 57
Barley—No. 2	50 @ 50
Pork	13.25 @ 13.35
Bulk Meats	5 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Bacon	8 1/2 @ 8 5/8
Lard	8 1/2 @ 9
Butter—creamery	28 @ 32
dairy	20 @ 24
country	11 @ 16
Eggs	15 @ 17

CHICAGO, Sept. 12, 1877.

Flour	4.00 @ 6.75
Wheat—No. 2 spring	1.09 @ 1.10
No. 3	1.04 @ 1.05
Corn	45 @ 46
Oats	24 @ 24 1/2
Pork	12.80 @ 12.85
Bulk Meats	5 @ 7
Lard	8 1/2 @ 9

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 12, 1877.

Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.12 @ 1.14
No. 3, red fall	1.05 @ 1.06
No. 4, fall	96 1/2 @ 97
Corn—No. 2 mixed	31 1/2 @ 31 1/4
Oats	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Rye—No. 2	43 @ 45
Barley—No. 2	45 @

Live Stock Markets.

St. Louis, Sept. 12, 1877.

Cattle—Prime to choice	5.00 @ 5.75
Poorer grades	2.50 @ 4.50
Hogs	5.00 @ 5.50

CHICAGO, Sept. 12, 1877.

Cattle—Good steers	4.00 @ 5.25
Texas	3.00 @ 4.00
Hogs—Packers	4.75 @ 5.35

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 12, 1877.

Cattle—Native shippers	4.00 @ 5.00
Native feeders	3.50 @ 3.50
Native stockers	3.12 @ 3.37
Native cows	2.00 @ 3.00
Texas steers, corn-fed	3.00 @ 3.75
do do grass-wind	3.00 @ 3.25
Hogs—Packers	4.50 @ 4.70
Stockers	4.00 @ 4.40

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 14@16c.; common, 8@10c.; cheese, Kansas, 8@9c.; eggs, 11@12c.; white beans \$1.25@2.25, hand picked, \$2.50@3.00; castor beans, 90c.@1.00; bees-wax, 20c.; flax seed, crushing, \$1.10; hay, well supplied at \$5.50@6.00; hides, green, per lb. 6 @6 1/2c.; green salted, 8@8 1/2c.; 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, \$1.00@1.25 per bbl.; poultry—chickens, live, \$1.75@2.00 per doz.; turkeys 75c. each; potatoes, 25c.; tallow, 6 1/2@7c.; tobacco, extra bright, 14@18c.; 1st class, 6 1/2@7c.; 2d class, 4@5c.; 3d class, 3@4c.; wool, fine unwashed, 16@18c.; medium fine, 20@22c.; combing fine, 22@27c.; tub washed, 34@37c.

Several changes will be noticed in the quotations for produce.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: XX, \$2.80; XXX, \$2.56; XXXX, \$2.75; fancy, \$2.90. Corn meal, \$3 cwt., 80@85c. Rye flour, \$2.00.

Wheat has not improved during the past week. In St. Louis No. 2 red fall is quoted at \$1.26 to \$1.27 spot, and \$1.28, Sept.; No. 3 at \$1.17, to \$1.18, spot, and \$1.14 to \$1.15 1/2 Sept. In Chicago No. 2 spring is \$1.09 to 1.10, spot, \$1.04 to 1.04 1/2 Sept. In Kansas City, No. 2 is quoted at \$1.12 1/2, spot, \$1.14 to \$1.18, Sept.; No. 3, \$1.05, spot, \$1.04 to \$1.05 Sept.; No. 4, \$1.04 to \$1.05 Oct.

Corn is about a cent higher than last week. Rye, oats and barley are merely nominal; quotations are about the same as a week ago. In our quotations of grain at Kansas City the lowest figures represent the price bid, the highest, the price asked.

There is more activity in the cattle trade in all the Western markets than for several weeks previous; in Kansas City there were about twenty-five hundred more sold last week than the week before. There is a little better demand for fine shipping cattle. The St. Louis *Republic* of Monday says: "The demand for the week ended has greatly increased over that of the week previous, and the moderate offerings on sale each day was not half enough to satisfy

the wants of local dealers and interior shippers, not counting Eastern shippers that were extremely urgent to obtain fair food to choice native steers. All the stock offered, both native and Texan, was quickly disposed of at slight advances."

The demand for hogs is steady, and prices improving. Refined sugars are quoted in St. Louis as follows, where taken in quantities of five barrels or more: Cut loaf, 12c.; crushed, 12c.; granulated, 11c.; coffee sugar, 10 1/2 to 11c.; golden syrup 52c. This is a slight advance over last quotation.

Hemp, in St. Louis, steady, demand fair. Undressed, \$65 to \$110; dressed, \$155 to \$160; shorts, \$110 to \$140; hackled tow, \$75 to \$78; break tow \$40 to \$55.

The Kansas City *Times* says: "The activity in the jobbing trade reported in the last week's review has been fully maintained during the week now under consideration. The gain in the sales reported at the leading mercantile houses of the city since summer has ended, is significant of better times."

The value of exports of produce from New York, for the week ending Tuesday the 4th of September, was \$7,261,045, which amount is one of the largest ever reached.

It is said a persistent rain fell during the harvest in England, and wheat generally went into the stack in a bad condition, and fears are freely expressed of germination. In Scotland the condition of wheat and their cereals is even worse. Very little of the British grown wheat has been offered in market, and this little in so damp a condition as to need liberal mixing with dry foreign wheat.

Powell's *Live-stock Reports*, of September 6, compiles from the reports of the auditors of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska the number of cattle, sheep and hogs, as returned by the assessors. From these figures it appears that the number of cattle, in the six States mentioned, have decreased 92,416 head since the assessment of 1876. The *Review* thinks "the number of cattle marketed during the spring and summer, since the taking of the assessments, has been so large, that the decrease has been much larger than the figures. The establishment of a foreign demand for American beef, and the high prices caused thereby, induced Western feeders to sell off their cattle very close the first half year. While there is no fear of a short supply of cattle the coming season, it is quite evident that the surplus cattle, that threatened a few years ago to force prices to such a low ebb as to make cattle raising unprofitable, have largely gone into the hands of consumers, and that there is now no fear of over production. The sheep crop also shows a decrease of 96,148. While the number of cattle and sheep exhibit a falling off, there has been a large increase in the hog crop throughout the West. In the six States named the increase has been 1,757,009. Take from this the increase in summer packing, which at the six leading points up to last week had reached 315,000, and we have left 1,442,009. From the present outlook, the live-stock trade promises to be a very satisfactory one the coming season. The hog crop is one of the best for years, and the cattle crop, though a little short in the States, is said to be larger in the Territories."

While the number of cattle in the Western States had decreased, in Kansas, taken alone, they had increased, when the assessments were taken, 42,113 head. The increase of hogs was nearly 400,000, and sheep over 60,000 head.

W. W. FLUKE,
DEALER IN
PIANOS, ORGANS,
VIOLINS, GUITARS,
ACCORDIONS & C.
A good selection of
SHEET MUSIC

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

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

Catalogues and price lists free to any address upon application.

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

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

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

FARM. ORCHARD. PRACTICAL EDUCATION. SHOP. KANSAS STATE STORE. Agricultural College.
FOUR YEARS' COURSE.
No Tuition or Contingent Fees!

Students can meet part of their expenses by paid labor. Fall Term opened August 23d and closes December 30, 1877. Students can enter at any time. Send for catalogue to J. W. A. AXPENSON, President, Manhattan, Kansas.

THE "SPIRIT" BUYS PAPER
OF THE
KANSAS PAPER STORE.
The only Paper House in the State.
A FULL SUPPLY OF ALL KINDS OF PAPER
Constantly in Stock.
A. B. WARRICK & CO.
188 MASS. ST., LAWRENCE, KANS.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY!
Have now on hand and offer for sale
HOME GROWN
APPLE, PEACH, PEAR
—AND—
CHERRY TREES,
ORANGE QUINCES, SHRUBBERY,
GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,
—AND—
ORNAMENTAL TREES
In great variety. Also
100,000 APPLE SEEDLINGS

Which will be sold at bottom prices. Orders from abroad promptly filled and stock warranted to be just as represented. All cash orders this fall will be boxed and delivered at the railroad free of cost.

A. H. & A. C. GRISSA,
Lawrence, Kansas.

JAMES M. HENDRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
NOTARY PUBLIC,
—OFFICE AT—
No. 77 Massachusetts Street, up stairs.

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

\$250 Reward for an Incurable case. Dr. J. F. Frier, being sworn says: I graduated in 1852, appointed to Professor of the study of 40 years, exclusively to Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Kidney Disease, I guarantee Dr. Frier's Rheumatic Remedy, Kidney Cordial, and Liver Pills, a permanent cure, or will refund money. Full directions, References, and Medical advice sent by mail, gratis. Address: Dr. Frier, 45 B. Fourth, Philadelphia. Medicines at Druggists.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.
To James McCurdy, M. S. Beach, James McMahon and George Jones, who are not 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, by 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 Witter S. McCurdy, plaintiff, filed his 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. Phillips, 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 promissory note made and delivered July 18, 1872, for \$887.77 with interest at 10 per cent. per annum, as follows: On \$843.45 from April 24, 1876; on \$68.82 from May 19, 1876; on \$300.00 from July 18, 1876; on \$300.00 from January 18, 1877; on \$600.00 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 \$600.00 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 twelve, 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 on said promissory note, and for an order of sale of said mortgaged premises without appraisal from such sale to the payment of (of said) the taxes which are and may be liens on said premises (see on) the costs of said action, and (third) the satisfaction of said judgment and for the appointment of a receiver to collect and apply to the order of said court, the rents and profits accruing from said mortgaged premises during the pendency of said action and subsequent proceedings; and that unless you appear and answer in said action on or before the 5th day of October, 1877, said petition will be taken as true and judgment and decree rendered accordingly; and each of you are further notified that said plaintiff will apply to the said court on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the appointment of a receiver and payable on said promissory note, and for an order of sale of said mortgaged premises without appraisal from such sale to the payment of (of said) the taxes which are and may be liens on said premises (see on) the costs of said action, and (third) the satisfaction of said judgment and for the appointment of a receiver to collect and apply to the order of said court, the rents and profits accruing from said mortgaged premises during the pendency of said action and subsequent proceedings; and that unless you appear and answer in said action on or before the 5th day of October, 1877, said petition will be taken as true and judgment and decree rendered accordingly; and each of you are further notified that said plaintiff will apply to the said court on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the appointment of a receiver and payable on said promissory note, and for an order of sale of said mortgaged premises without appraisal from such sale to the payment of (of said) the taxes which are and may be liens on said premises (see on) the costs of said action, and (third) the satisfaction of said judgment and for the appointment of a receiver to collect and apply to the order of said court, the rents and profits accruing from said mortgaged premises during the pendency of said action and subsequent proceedings; and that unless you appear and answer in said action on or before the 5th day of October, 1877, said petition will be taken as true and judgment and decree rendered accordingly; and each of you are further notified that said plaintiff will apply to the said court on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the appointment of a receiver and payable on said promissory note, and for an order of sale of said mortgaged premises without appraisal from such sale to the payment of (of said) the taxes which are and may be liens on said premises (see on) the costs of said action, and (third) the satisfaction of said judgment and for the appointment of a receiver to collect and apply to the order of said court, the rents and profits accruing from said mortgaged premises during the pendency of said action and subsequent proceedings; and that unless you appear and answer in said action on or before the 5th day of October, 1877, said petition will be taken as true and judgment and decree rendered accordingly; and each of you are further notified that said plaintiff will apply to the said court on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the appointment of a receiver and payable on said promissory note, and for an order of sale of said mortgaged premises without appraisal from such sale to the payment of (of said) the taxes which are and may be liens on said premises (see on) the costs of said action, and (third) the satisfaction of said judgment and for the appointment of a receiver to collect and apply to the order of said court, the rents and profits accruing from said mortgaged premises during the pendency of said action and subsequent proceedings; and that unless you appear and answer in said action on or before the 5th day of October, 1877, said petition will be taken as true and judgment and decree rendered accordingly; and each of you are further notified that said plaintiff will apply to the said court on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the appointment of a receiver and payable on said promissory note, and for an order of sale of said mortgaged premises without appraisal from such sale to the payment of (of said) the taxes which are and may be liens on said premises (see on) the costs of said action, and (third) the satisfaction of said judgment and for the appointment of a receiver to collect and apply to the order of said court, the rents and profits accruing from said mortgaged premises during the pendency of said action and subsequent proceedings; and that unless you appear and answer in said action on or before the 5th day of October, 1877, said petition will be taken as true and judgment and decree rendered accordingly; and each of you are further notified that said plaintiff will apply to the said court on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the appointment of a receiver and payable on said promissory note, and for an order of sale of said mortgaged premises without appraisal from such sale to the payment of (of said) the taxes which are and may be liens on said premises (see on) the costs of said action, and (third) the satisfaction of said judgment and for the appointment of a receiver to collect and apply to the order of said court, the rents and profits accruing from said mortgaged premises during the pendency of said action and subsequent proceedings; and that unless you appear and answer in said action on or before the 5th day of October, 1877, said petition will be taken as true and judgment and decree rendered accordingly; and each of you are further notified that said plaintiff will apply to the said court on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the appointment of a receiver and payable on said promissory note, and for an order of sale of said mortgaged premises without appraisal from such sale to the payment of (of said) the taxes which are and may be liens on said premises (see on) the costs of said action, and (third) the satisfaction of said judgment and for the appointment of a receiver to collect and apply to the order of said court, the rents and profits accruing from said mortgaged premises during the pendency of said action and subsequent proceedings; and that unless you appear and answer in said action on or before the 5th day of October, 1877, said petition will be taken as true and judgment and decree rendered accordingly; and each of you are further notified that said plaintiff will apply to the said court on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the appointment of a receiver and payable on said promissory note, and for an order of sale of said mortgaged premises without appraisal from such sale to the payment of (of said) the taxes which are and may be liens on said premises (see on) the costs of said action, and (third) the satisfaction of said judgment and for the appointment of a receiver to collect and apply to the order of said court, the rents and profits accruing from said mortgaged premises during the pendency of said action and subsequent proceedings; and that unless you appear and answer in said action on or before the 5th day of October, 1877, said petition will be taken as true and judgment and decree rendered accordingly; and each of you are further notified that said plaintiff will apply to the said court on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the appointment of a receiver and payable on said promissory note, and for an order of sale of said mortgaged premises without appraisal from such sale to the payment of (of said) the taxes which are and may be liens on said premises (see on) the costs of said action, and (third) the satisfaction of said judgment and for the appointment of a receiver to collect and apply to the order of said court, the rents and profits accruing from said mortgaged premises during the pendency of said action and subsequent proceedings; and that unless you appear and answer in said action on or before the 5th day of October, 1877, said petition will be taken as true and judgment and decree rendered accordingly; and each of you are further notified that said plaintiff will apply to the said court on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the appointment of a receiver and payable on said promissory note, and for an order of sale of said mortgaged premises without appraisal from such sale to the payment of (of said) the taxes which are and may be liens on said premises (see on) the costs of said action, and (third) the satisfaction of said judgment and for the appointment of a receiver to collect and apply to the order of said court, the rents and profits accruing from said mortgaged premises during the pendency of said action and subsequent proceedings; and that unless you appear and answer in said action on or before the 5th day of October, 1877, said petition will be taken as true and judgment and decree rendered accordingly; and each of you are further notified that said plaintiff will apply to the said court on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the appointment of a receiver and payable on said promissory note, and for an order of sale of said mortgaged premises without appraisal from such sale to the payment of (of said) the taxes which are and may be liens on said premises (see on) the costs of said action, and (third) the satisfaction of said judgment and for the appointment of a receiver to collect and apply to the order of said court, the rents and profits accruing from said mortgaged premises during the pendency of said action and subsequent proceedings; and that unless you appear and answer in said action on or before the 5th day of October, 1877, said petition will be taken as true and judgment and decree rendered accordingly; and each of you are further notified that said plaintiff will apply to the said court on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the appointment of a receiver and payable on said promissory note, and for an order of sale of said mortgaged premises without appraisal from such sale to the payment of (of said) the taxes which are and may be liens on said premises (see on) the costs of said action, and (third) the satisfaction of said judgment and for the appointment of a receiver to collect and apply to the order of said court, the rents and profits accruing from said mortgaged premises during the pendency of said action and subsequent proceedings; and that unless you appear and answer in said action on or before the 5th day of October, 1877, said petition will be taken as true and judgment and decree rendered accordingly; and each of you are further notified that said plaintiff will apply to the said court on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the appointment of a receiver and payable on said promissory note, and for an order of sale of said mortgaged premises without appraisal from such sale to the payment of (of said) the taxes which are and may be liens on said premises (see on) the costs of said action, and (third) the satisfaction of said judgment and for the appointment of a receiver to collect and apply to the order of said court, the rents and profits accruing from said mortgaged premises during the pendency of said action and subsequent proceedings; and that unless you appear and answer in said action on or before the 5th day of October, 1877, said petition will be taken as true and judgment and decree rendered accordingly; and each of you are further notified that said plaintiff will apply to the said court on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the appointment of a receiver and payable on said promissory note, and for an order of sale of said mortgaged premises without appraisal from such sale to the payment of (of said) the taxes which are and may be liens on said premises (see on) the costs of said action, and (third) the satisfaction of said judgment and for the appointment of a receiver to collect and apply to the order of said court, the rents and profits accruing from said mortgaged premises during the pendency of said action and subsequent proceedings; and that unless you appear and answer in said action on or before the 5th day of October, 1877, said petition will be taken as true and judgment and decree rendered accordingly; and each of you are further notified that said plaintiff will apply to the said court on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the appointment of a receiver and payable on said promissory note, and for an order of sale of said mortgaged premises without appraisal from such sale to the payment of (of said) the taxes which are and may be liens on said premises (see on) the costs of said action, and (third) the satisfaction of said judgment and for the appointment of a receiver to collect and apply to the order of said court, the rents and profits accruing from said mortgaged premises during the pendency of said action and subsequent proceedings; and that unless you appear and answer in said action on or before the 5th day of October, 1877, said petition will be taken as true and judgment and decree rendered accordingly; and each of you are further notified that said plaintiff will apply to the said court on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the appointment of a receiver and payable on said promissory note, and for an order of sale of said mortgaged premises without appraisal from such sale to the payment of (of said) the taxes which are and may be liens on said premises (see on) the costs of said action, and (third) the satisfaction of said judgment and for the appointment of a receiver to collect and apply to the order of said court, the rents and profits accruing from said mortgaged premises during the pendency of said action and subsequent proceedings; and that unless you appear and answer in said action on or before the 5th day of October, 1877, said petition will be taken as true and judgment and decree rendered accordingly; and each of you are further notified that said plaintiff will apply to the said court on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the appointment of a receiver and payable on said promissory note, and for an order of sale of said mortgaged premises without appraisal from such sale to the payment of (of said) the taxes which are and may be liens on said premises (see on) the costs of said action, and (third) the satisfaction of said judgment and for the appointment of a receiver to collect and apply to the order of said court, the rents and profits accruing from said mortgaged premises during the pendency of said action and subsequent proceedings; and that unless you appear and answer in said action on or before the 5th day of October, 1877, said petition will be taken as true and judgment and decree rendered accordingly; and each of you are further notified that said plaintiff will apply to the said court on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the appointment of a receiver and payable on said promissory note, and for an order of sale of said mortgaged premises without appraisal from such sale to the payment of (of said) the taxes which are and may be liens on said premises (see on) the costs of said action, and (third) the satisfaction of said judgment and for the appointment of a receiver to collect and apply to the order of said court, the rents and profits accruing from said mortgaged premises during the pendency of said action and subsequent proceedings; and that unless you appear and answer in said action on or before the 5th day of October, 1877, said petition will be taken as true and judgment and decree rendered accordingly; and each of you are further notified that said plaintiff will apply to the said court on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the appointment of a receiver and payable on said promissory note, and for an order of sale of said mortgaged premises without appraisal from such sale to the payment of (of said) the taxes which are and may be liens on said premises (see on) the costs of said action, and (third) the satisfaction of said judgment and for the appointment of a receiver to collect and apply to the order of said court, the rents and profits accruing from said mortgaged premises during the pendency of said action and subsequent proceedings; and that unless you appear and answer in said action on or before the 5th day of October, 1877, said petition will be taken as true and judgment and decree rendered accordingly; and each of you are further notified that said plaintiff will apply to the said court on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the appointment of a receiver and payable on said promissory note, and for an order of sale of said mortgaged premises without appraisal from such sale to the payment of (of said) the taxes which are and may be liens on said premises (see on) the costs of said action, and (third) the satisfaction of said judgment and for the appointment of a receiver to collect and apply to the order of said court, the rents and profits accruing from said mortgaged premises during the pendency of said action and subsequent proceedings; and that unless you appear and answer in said action on or before the 5th day of October, 1877, said petition will be taken as true and judgment and decree rendered accordingly; and each of you are further notified that said plaintiff will apply to the said court on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the appointment of a receiver and payable on said promissory note, and for an order of sale of said mortgaged premises without appraisal from such sale to the payment of (of said) the taxes which are and may be liens on said premises (see on) the costs of said action, and (third) the satisfaction of said judgment and for the appointment of a receiver to collect and apply to the order of said court, the rents and profits accruing from said mortgaged premises during the pendency of said action and subsequent proceedings; and that unless you appear and answer in said action on or before the 5th day of October, 1877, said petition will be taken as true and judgment and decree rendered accordingly; and each of you are further notified that said plaintiff will apply to the said court on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the appointment of a receiver and payable on said promissory note, and for an order of sale of said mortgaged premises without appraisal from such sale to the payment of (of said) the taxes which are and may be liens on said premises (see on) the costs of said action, and (third) the satisfaction of said judgment and for the appointment of a receiver to collect and apply to the order of said court, the rents and profits accruing from said mortgaged premises during the pendency of said action and subsequent proceedings; and that unless you appear and answer in said action on or before the 5th day of October, 1877, said petition will be taken as true and judgment and decree rendered accordingly; and each of you are further notified that said plaintiff will apply to the said court on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the appointment of a receiver and payable on said promissory note, and for an order of sale of said mortgaged premises without appraisal from such sale to the payment of (of said) the taxes which are and may be liens on said premises (see on) the costs of said action, and (third) the satisfaction of said judgment and for the appointment of a receiver to collect and apply to the order of said court, the rents and profits accruing from said mortgaged premises during the pendency of said action and subsequent proceedings; and that unless you appear and answer in said action on or before the 5th day of October, 1877, said petition will be taken as true and judgment and decree rendered accordingly; and each of you are further notified that said plaintiff will apply to the said court on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the appointment of a receiver and payable on said promissory note, and for an order of sale of said mortgaged premises without appraisal from such sale to the payment of (of said) the taxes which are and may be liens on said premises (see on) the costs of said action, and (third) the satisfaction of said judgment and for the appointment of a receiver to collect and apply to the order of said court, the rents and profits accruing from said mortgaged premises during the pendency of said action and subsequent proceedings; and that unless you appear and answer in said action on or before the 5th day of October, 1877, said petition will be taken as true and judgment and decree rendered accordingly; and each of you are further notified that said plaintiff will apply to the said court on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the appointment of a receiver and payable on said promissory note, and for an order of sale of said mortgaged premises without appraisal from such sale to the payment of (of said) the taxes which are and may be liens on said premises (see on) the costs of said action, and (third) the satisfaction of said judgment and for the appointment of a receiver to collect and apply to the order of said court, the rents and profits accruing from said mortgaged premises during the pendency of said action and subsequent proceedings; and that unless you appear and answer in said action on or before the 5th day of October, 1877, said petition will be taken as true and judgment and decree rendered accordingly; and each of you are further notified that said plaintiff will apply to the said court on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the appointment of a receiver and payable on said promissory note, and for an order of sale of said mortgaged premises without appraisal from such sale to the payment of (of said) the taxes which are and may be liens on said premises (see on) the costs of said action, and (third) the satisfaction of said judgment and for the appointment of a receiver to collect and apply to the order of said court, the rents and profits accruing from said mortgaged premises during the pendency of said action and subsequent proceedings; and that unless you appear and answer in said action on or before the 5th day of October, 1877, said petition will be taken as true and judgment and decree rendered accordingly; and each of you are further notified that said plaintiff will apply to the said court on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the appointment of a receiver and payable on said promissory note, and for an order of sale of said mortgaged premises without appraisal from such sale to the payment of (of said) the taxes which are and may be liens on said premises (see on) the costs of said action, and (third) the satisfaction of said judgment and for the appointment of a receiver to collect and apply to the order of said court, the rents and profits accruing from said mortgaged premises during the pendency of said action and subsequent proceedings; and that unless you appear and answer in said action on or before the 5th day of October, 1877, said petition will be taken as true and judgment and decree rendered accordingly; and each of you are further notified that said plaintiff will apply to the said court on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the appointment of a receiver and payable on said promissory note, and for an order of sale of said mortgaged premises without appraisal from such sale to the payment of (of said) the taxes which are and may be liens on said premises (see on) the costs of said action, and (third) the satisfaction of said judgment and for the appointment of a receiver to collect and apply to the order of said court, the rents and profits accruing from said mortgaged premises during the pendency of said action and subsequent proceedings; and that unless you appear and answer in said action on or before the 5th day of October, 1877, said petition will be taken as true and judgment and decree rendered accordingly; and each of you are further notified that said plaintiff will apply to the said court on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the appointment of a receiver and payable on said promissory note, and for an order of sale of said mortgaged premises without appraisal from such sale to the payment of (of said) the taxes which are and may be liens on said premises (see on) the costs of said action, and (third) the satisfaction of said judgment and for the appointment of a receiver to collect and apply to the order of said court, the rents and profits accruing from said mortgaged premises during the pendency of said action and subsequent proceedings; and that unless you appear and answer in said action on or before the 5th day of October, 1877, said petition will be taken as true and judgment and decree rendered accordingly; and each of you are further notified that said plaintiff will apply to the said court on Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the appointment of a receiver and payable on said promissory note, and for an order of sale of said mortgaged premises without appraisal from such sale to the payment of (of said) the taxes which are and may be liens on said premises (see on) the costs of said action, and (third) the satisfaction of said judgment and for the appointment of a receiver to collect and apply to the order of said court, the rents and profits accruing from said mortgaged premises during the pendency of said action and subsequent proceedings; and that unless you appear and answer in said action on or before the 5th day of October, 1877