VOL. V .-- NO. 46.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, NOVEMBER 16, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 250.

THE DISCONTENTED MAN.

BY FRANK J. OTTARSON.

The summer sun beats fiercely down, As summer sun should do.
No other law has nature known
Since seasons had their due;
Who ever saw such weather!" asks ob blunds aus The wife, as plies her fan; "I never did," the husband gasps-The Discontented Man.

A week has brought the northern breeze, A week has brought the northern of It seems like winter now, An early frost the farmer sees, With moodiness of brow:

"Who ever saw such cold in June? Remember he who can;"
Thus ever hums his doleful tune—
The Discontented Man.

A week of drought is passing o'er, No cloud is in the sky— The earth is like a furnace floor, The earth is like a turnace noof,
The streams are running dry;
"Who ever saw so dry a time?
Not I, in all my span;"
Thus mumbles out, in doleful rhyme,
The Discontented Man.

A week of rain comes on, of course—
For such is Nature's will—
Our friend is fairly growing hoarse,
More discontented still:
"Another flood! we'll all be drowned;
Coster's be those who can." Content be those who can;"
Thus runs he still his grumbling round—
The Discontented Man.

And yet the time for sowing seed,
The time in which to grow,
The harvest, equal to our need,
Is premised, as we know.
But whether heat, or whether chill.
It is the Maker's plan,
And is decreed beyond thy will,
Oh, Disconsented Man.

AFTER THE FIRE.

BY ANNA SHIELDS.

The fire, from which we date in the family it being the great event therein for years, seemed at the time it occurred the climax of s series of misfortunes that had been falling for five years upon our devoted heads.

First, we lost a dear father, who left the tamily already mentioned, namely, mamma, Meta, Freddie and myself. Meta was but fourteen when father died, I twelve, and Freddie but three years of age. There was no money for us after the business was closed, and mamma thankfully accepted an offer of her Uncle Gordon's to be his housekeeper, and so secure a home for all of us.

Such a home! Uncle Gordon Crofts was a man nearly seventy, strong and vigorous, with | lented. a most ungovernable temper, miserly and suspicious, who had lived alone for about forty years. What sudden spasm of generosity made him open the doors of his wretched, tumble down old house to us, we hever knew; but certainly he repented the arrangement as soon as his proposal was accepted.

Not one meal passed our lips that we were not reminded of its cost, not an article of our poor clothing was renewed without deep groans over our extravagance, and we were put out at once-Meta and myself-to learn trades, I being apprenticed to a milliner, Meta to a book-binder.

I know now that scant as our wages were they really covered the expense of our poor tood and worse lodging; but in those days we were too young and inexperienced to venture to dispute our uncle's oft-repeated assertion that we were "eating him out of house and home." As for poor mamma, with all the housework, sewing, washing, and cooking up. on her hands, surely she earned the little she spent.

But, in spite of our poverty and hard work, Meta blossomed from a thin, gawky girl into a maiden beautiful, modest and tender, a sweet flower amidst our thorns. I was never even pretty, and I fairly worshiped Meta's golden curis, soft, brown eyes, and clear complexion. She was slender, not very tall, but graceful in every gentle movement.

When Brent Ellis discovered Meta's attractions she was eighteen, still working at her trade in the bindery, which Brent's father owned. Another trouble followed quickly upon this little romance, for old John Ellis, after storming and raging like a maniac at the presumption of one of the "hands" in daring to be sufficiently attractive to win the love of the excitement and terror, son and heir of his magnificence, dismissed Meta at an hour's notice.

Meta at an hour's notice.

As he owned the only book-bindery estat lishment in the town, and Meta knew no other trade, affairs looked black enough for us. Brent himself was true as steel, and wanted Meta to marry him at once, promising every

and with quiet dignity refused to enter any family where she was unwelcome. Mother, too, at this crisis, informed Brent that his visits had better cease, and Meta did not speak one word of dissent.

I stormed, of course. I always do storm when I am angry, but nobody ever came round to my opinion, no matter how I raved, and John Ellis certainly did not. To be sure be did not hear me, or that might have made some

difference. Midwinter found us in this strait. Meta out of employment, helping mother about the house, and patiently bearing Uncle Gordon's sneers at her idleness and fine lady airs; I trimming hats and meekly handing over my wages to our uncle; Freddie still at the townschool, but with an apprenticeship looming in the spring.

In January Uncle Gordon was taken ill, the first serious sickness of his life. He would have no doctor till absolutely forced to call one in, by increasing pain and weakness, and when the long-delayed examination was over, it proved to have been made too late.

In just one month after his first pain our uncle died, leaving a brief will conferring all his property, the house included, upon our nother, his well-beloved niece, Sarah Morton."

But where was the property? Not a dollar was deposited in the bank, not an inch of real estate was held in his name, save the miserable lot of land upon which the house stood, and which barely yielded vegetables for the table. We turned the house upside down and in-

side out, but not one dollar rewarded our search. Finally we sadly concluded that the stingmess we had seen, the lamentations we had heard, were the result of real, downright poverty, and not the affectations of a miser reuctant to open his purse.

And we struggled along somehow, mother sewing a little, Meta doing housework, and I still at the milliner's. We did not starve. That is the record of the next four months—a struggle for mere bread, and the saving of act- their wits to send him to school. ual existence, nothing more.

And, to cap the climax, came the fire.

earth, and I though weary enough, was sleepand told me, in soft whispers, that she had met every description. her lover that day, when on son to marry him, though his father had not re-

"I don't know but I would," I said. "After all, he is a man, and must be able to care for you somehow. This life is killing you."

And as I spoke Meta cried: "I smell smoke!"

"Smell it!" I cried, starting up. "I see it!" There it was, coming in at the cracks of the worn-out door, little threads at first, but filling the room rapidly.

We caught up some clothing and rushed to the door. As we opened it the flames burst out on the landing and staircase, forcing us to retreat. Mother and Freddie slept in rooms beyond ours on the other side, and we rushed across to them. It took but a moment to rouse them, and we all four scrambled, half dressed, from Freddie's window to a shed, and so to the vard.

By this time the neighbors were wakened, the fire-bell was ringing, and the whole block about us was glowing in the flames shooting up from our old house to the sky.

Fancy, if you can, the group we formed, as we stood huddled together in the yard, and watched everything we owned upon earth being licked up by greedy tongues of flame, swallowed in clouds of smoke. Meta and I could see our bedroom closet and the scanty stock of clothing there, and count the dearly purchased articles as they were consumed.

"My poor black alpaca," Meta said, watching the lurid trimming creeping up the skirt. "We might have snatched that. It hangs on the door."

"See my bandbox toppling over," I said. "The bonnet will have flame-colored feathers in two minutes."

Mother was too much crushed to share in our grim jesting, and Freddie was trembling with

The firemen did their duty bravely, but they were too late to save anything, and the dawn found us homeless, with nothing left of our house but blackened walls and a tall chimney, clearly defined against the rosy sky of a June

sunrise. Then-I shall love him all my life for thatdevotion of which true love is capable. But, as we stood utterly desolate and destitute, in spite of hergentleness, Meta had some pride. Brent Ellis, who had worked like a giant at was the wedding of Brent and Meta, where

the fire-engines, came, all blackened and streaming with sweat, and said:

"Marry me, Meta, now, this hour, so that I may have a right to shelter all of you. Come, love, come. I have a little fortune of my own hair in a cornet upon her head, in honor of my father cannot touch, and it will keep us the bridal. from want, if no more.'

But Meta only thanked him gently, and clung closer to our mother. We began to realize our scant raiment in the daylight, and were glad to accept the offer of a neighbor for temporary shelter. Others came forward, and we had to keep up something of a fair division of the soon an incongruous assortment of cast-off clothes at our disposal, and arrayed ourselves as we best could, presenting a ludicrous appearance enough, if any of us could have raised spirits enough to laugh.

But we were not exactly hilarious! Utter and entire destitution seemed to have fallen upon us, at last, after our long fight with that traditional wolf who had prowled so near our doors for the last five years. We salted our cups of charity-offered coffee with our tears, and were blind to the charms of griddle-cakes nospitably pressed upon us.

Neighbors flocked in to offer advice and consolation, and we were touched by most generous offers of home and food from several. until we could "look around."

Where? What could we look for? Our only home lay in ashes, our sole possessions were entirely consumed!

For three days we were numbed by despair ing sorrow. "We" means the three women for Freddie seemed to look upon the whole business as a pleasurable change in the monotony of his existence. He had not been so well ted-indeed, I may say well stuffed-in five years; for all the neighbors called him in whenever he passed, to offer tit-bits. He had an entire suit of clothes that were outgrown by one of the richer boys, and, fitting Freddie clothed him better than he had been clothed since his father died; and, best of all, he took holiday, nobody having sufficiently recovered

As soon as the ruins of our home were cold enough to admit of visiting, parties of boys be-It was a night in June-a clear, starlight gan to dig in the ashes for half-burned propnight—when heaven seemed to smile upon erty, and Freddie harrowed our sensitive feelings fifty times a day by rushing in with butless. Meta lay by my side, wakeful as myself, tons, scraps of metal, and ruined treasures of

errand, and he had urged her sorely to consent on the third day to visit my employer, who agreed to take my sister for a short time as a saleswoman. We came back to our temporary home, somewhat encouraged, to find Brent had been there, and fully enlisted mamma on his

While she was repeating his arguments, and Meta listened with a smile of quiet happiness at her lover's constancy, Freddie burst in-"Come quick! quick!" he cried. "We've found a big iron box under the chimney-place; can't lift it, it is so heavy. Oh, come !"

He was fairly dragging mamma from her seat, and hastily throwing a shawl around her, she followed him, Meta and myself bringing up the rear.

Truly enough, there was a large box under the chimney-place, in a hollow, bricked around, which had evidently had an opening we had never seen. It was large and heavy, requiring the united forces of the family to pull it from its resting-place, and carry it to the barn, and put it down upon the floor.

There was no key, but a strong lock, and after long deliberation we sent for a hatchet, and by dint of much perseverence and strength burst it open. Within, as by that time we half expected, we found Uncle Gordon's hoarded treasures. Bonds to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, with coupons untouched for six years; some six hundred dollars in gold; a case of uncut gems, not very valuable; a package of private letters; an old-fashioned watch and chain; and a miniature portrait of a hilly. opening out a field for our speculations as to some romance of the past we had never suspected in our uncle's life.

There was no one to dispute our mother's claim to the property, all safely deposited in bank before sunset, and our troubles seemed, at last to be over.

John Ellis, whom I hate most cordially, and shall while I live, called upon mamma in a few days, and most graciously withdraw his opposition to his son's marriage. We took his con-descension for what it, was worth, but were more than happy at the thought of rewarding Brent's faithful love.

Our new house, built upon the site of the old one, is but a roomy, two-story cottage, but homelike and cosy, and our house-warming

Freddie and I officiated as grooms-man and brides-maid, and dear mamma seemed to throw off twenty years of her age when she put on her lavender silk dress and wound her heavy

Brent would have none of mamma's money settled upon his wife, but was a loving adviser as to its investment for our support, and we make occasions for present-giving towards the housekeeping treasures of the young couple, income. Freddie plumes himself greatly upon the

tact that his bright eyes discovered the hoard that so improved our fortunes; and it has beome a habit with us to date all events in our family history as having occurred "before the fire," or, "after the fire."

The Rapacious Cooper.

In the story of Napoleon's life we are told that shortly after the birth of the King of Rome the emperor planned the erection of a palace for him on the banks of the Seine, nearly opfor him on the banks of the Seine, nearly opposite the bridge of Jena. The government accordingly set about securing the necessary ground, and had finally succeeded in purchasing all but one small bit of land upon which stood the hut and workshop of a poor cooper. This piece of property the commissioners estimated to be worth, at the very highest, two hundred dollars; but the owner, mulish and grasping, having ascertained that the possession of his hut was absolutely essential to the proposed plan, demanded two thousand dollars. The exorbitant demand was reported to the emperor.

"It is exorbitant, indeed," he replied. "But the poor man is to be turned out of his old home. Give it to him."

home. Give it to him."

The man finding his demand so promptly acceded to, immediately declared, that, upon further reflection, he could not afford to sell for less than six thousand dollars.

All expostulations were in vain. The architect was at a stand-still. He was afraid to annoy the emperor again with the matter, and wet he could

was at a stand-still. He was alraid to almoy the emperor again with the matter, and yet he could not proceed with his plans. Napoleon was finally informed of the state of affairs. "This fellow irifles with us," he said; "but there is no help for it. We must pay the money." The cooper, now grown utterly rapacious, increased his demand to ten thousand dollars. The

Pretty or Not?

To be pretty is the great object of almost every living woman—even of those who have "a mission;" and who, if truth were told, dress themselves as becomingly as possible, even while they lecture upon the impropriety of do-

ing so. Beautiful woman spend a great deal of though upon their own charms, and homely women grow homelier through fretting because they are not handsome.

Men, at least while they are young, are very like women in this respect, though they hide

their feelings better.

There is one comfort to the homely ones, how

There is one comfort to the nomely ones, however. After you come to know people very intimately, you do not know whether they are pretty or not. Their "ways" make an impression on you, but not their noses and ears, their eyes and mouths. In time, the soul expresses itself to you, and it is that which you see.

A man who has been married twenty years

eyes and mouths. In time, the soul expresses itself to you, and it is that which you see.

A man who has been married twenty years scarcely knows what his wife books like. He may declare that he does, and tell you that she is a bewitching little blonde, with soft blue eyes long after she is fat, and red, and forty; because the image of his early love is in his heart, and he doesn't see her as she is to-day, but as she was when he courted her. Or, being an indifferent husband, he may not know she is the fine woman that other people think her. You have known men who have married the plainest women, sud think them beauties; and you know beauties who are quite thrown away on men who value a wife for her success as a cook. As far as one's effect on strangers is to be taken into consideration, beauty is valuable, and very valuable. So, it you have it, rejoice; but if you have it not, the content.

Take care of your heart, your soul, your mind and your manners, and you will make for yourself that beauty which will rendery you over those who are nearest and dearest to you.

In the town of Nantucket. Mass., a man built bis house so that a bay window projected over the sidewalk, and a citizen of Boston hitting his head against it as he was walking through the town, and horting himself badly, he brought a suit against Nantucket, in which a Boston tury gave him \$15,000 damages, but the judges set the award side as excessive, and the Selectmen of the town recently compromised the suit by paying \$10,000 and all the costs.

At Bellows Fails, Vt., on Monday, October 9th, a full-grown partridge flew through a large heavy glass window in the residence of Leander Amadau, alighting is the parlor. The window was shivered to atoms, but the bird yn not injured, and was immediately caught. The house is in the centre of the village, and nearly half a mile from woods where such birds are found.

Young Folks' Column.

DEAR YOUNG FOLKS:-I'm not going to stand out here any longer, but am going to come right in and take a seat. I think it is so nice for boys and girls to have a little space in a paper. It learns you so much, I think. Why! in the paper I take (Young Folks' Monthly) we have four whole pages with nothing but letters. and our editress has something to say in answer to every one; isn't that nice? Ah! Frank Warner, we are all little folks that write for this paper, aren't we? I have an uncle living in Tiblow, and he was up here not long ago, and told me all about you and Mark. I'm coming down before long to visit him.

Aunt Helen, I have a collection of birds' eggs. Shall I give you a description of them in my next? I also have a good many shells and stones which are very pretty. But I do believe I hear the editor's scissors getting ready to cut about half of this off. I always did talk too much. You may class me with the little ones, although I'm pretty large. I'll come again if the editor will let me.

MAGGIE A. ENOCHS. RENG, Kan., Nov. 14, 1876.

[Come again, Maggie. You talk right along, and we shall always be glad to hear from you. ED.

MR. EDITOR :-- I, too, feel like joining James Stepp in thanks to Mrs. Mack and Aunt Helen, for kindly encouragement to the young folks, and I am glad to see the column filled up once more, and sincerely hope it will continue well patronized in future. Now that our harvest is ended for this year we shall find time these long winter evenings to write for, as well as to read the SPIRIT: That onion crop I wrote you about in the early part of summer, is sold. I had one hundred bushels; and the money is safely laid away. It's the corner-stone of my future fortune. I shall not tell you how much for fear of house-breakers. I mean to try farming on a larger scale another year; and perhaps some time in the future I may be ableemperor, when informed of it, said indigantly:

'The man is a wretch. Lwill not purchase his hovel. It shall remain where it is, a monument of my respect for the laws."

The plans were changed, and the work was in progress when Napoleon was overthrown. The poor cooper, when he found the golden opportunity gone from him forever, bitterly lamented his folly, and his sad repining soon wore lightly away. shall feel like dancing all over Tiblow if Hayes is elected. It is nearly school time. I will not write any more this time for fear of crowding some one else out. Yours truly.

MARK WARNER. TIBLOW, Kan., Nov. 13, 1876.

Peeping Frogs.

It is well for all the little children to know the difference between "peeping" and "croaking" frogs. Among the first and most noticeable of the spring sounds that come to us from the neighborhood of the ponds and streams is the voice of the peeping frog; and this little creature will well repay one's attention. It is commonly thought to be the young of the bullfrog; but this is not so; it seems to be a distinct variety of the frog family. He makes himself heard in the spring as soon as the ice has melted, and is most musical during the evening. You will find him sitting among the old brown grasses and leaves at the edge of the water; and as soon as he hears your footfall, down he flattens himself, and you would easily mistake him for a brown leaf; but, trusting to your ears and not eyes, you soon will see this little brown leaf cautiously rise up, swell its little throat to half the size of its body, and give a 'peep" shrill enough to leave no doubt as to what makes the sound. These frogs are, when sitting, about an inch long, and vary in color from a light to a very dark brown. They are easily caught; and by putting them in a widemouthed bottle, covered with thin muslin, and placing this under a hat, or in any place away from the light, they will continue their peeping

Anecdotes.

for some time.

Red is used for danger signals on railroads, and always means "stop." On a man's nose it ought to give the same warning.

A reckless driver ran over a man near the post-office the other day, and as the pedestrian crawled upon the sidewalk, the Jehu called out to him, in a tone of mingled indignation and remonstrance, "White we doin under my cab?" and drove on his way.

Patrons' Department.

officers of the nation'l grange ster—John T. Jones, Helens, Arkansas. retary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky asurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. RECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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Ath District: A. P. Collins, Solomon City, Say,
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Ath District: A. P. Collins, Solomon City, Sath District W. H. Fletcher, Republican City, the paper to still some side states and and and

Commissioned by M & Hudson, Master Kansas
State Grange since the last session:
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Mesonity! Kansas: Jad. J. Marshall county.
W. Moore, Frankfort, Marshall county.
S. Geheanet Exreks. Greenwood county.
John Rehrig, Frankfort, Osage county.
W. H. Moore, Frankfort, Marshall county.
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G. W. Mesks, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.
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W. M. Miller, Peace, Rice county.
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J. F. Ricketts, Garnett, Anderson county.
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J. F. Bicketts, Garnett, Anderson county.
A. M. Gase, Honeck, Saline county.
W. H. Hetcher, Republican Glby, Clay county.
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W. H. Hetch

W'S Mattlews, Seneca, Nomens county.
W'H Litson, Benton, Butler, county.
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E'M Ross, Sedan, Chautauqua county.
G.A. Rutlidge, Abiline, Dickinson county.
J'F Ramey, Greenfield, Elk county.
George F Jackson, Freedonia, Wilson county. Cone, Dover, Shawnee county. POMONA GRANGES.

1' Shawfice County, Wm. Simms, Muster; To-

2 Cowley County, A. S. Williams, Master; Win-

2 Cowley County, A. S. Williams, Master; Williams, Mont Hope.

Mont Hope.

1 Davis County, David Menfert master, Miss Jennie Walbridge sepretary, G. W. Monotague agent Junction city.

5 Crawford County, S. J. Konkel, Master; Cato. T. Morris County, W. W. Daniels Master, White City, G. W. Coffin scoretary, Council Grove.

1 McPlerson County, O. P. McAlexander, Miss Verrial N. Fellows, Sec'rs, McPherson R. O. Sunner County, W. H. Pierce, Master; Oxford, R. A. Cilmore, Seeby, Guelph.

10 Saline County, A. P. Collins, Master; Solomo, city.

anty JOW Bowling Master Pay 12 Butler County, H. W. Beek, Master; Indian-

13 Republic County, Adhert Odell, Master; Bellville.
14 Franklin County, W. S. Hanna master, Ottawa, Albert Long secretary, Le Loup.
15 Reno, Kingman and Barbour Counties, Joshua Cowgill, Master; Hutchinson, Reno county, N. E. Powell, Sepretary, Ling city.
16 Cherokee County, Joseph Wallace, Master; Columbus.

Marion County, R. C. Bates, Master, E. A.

Hodges, Secretary, Marion Center,

Johnson County, D. D. Marquis, Master; T.

W. Oshell, Sec'y, Olathe.

Waubaunsee County, W. W. Cone, Master;

Dovers to the same of the same

Douglas County meets on the 2d Wednesday of cach mouth at Miller's Hull, at I r. M. Wm. Roe, Master; Goo. Yo Johnson, Secretary Lawrence.

21 Neosho County, B. F. Williams, Master; Erie. 22 Clay County, H. Avery, Master; Wakefield. 22 Mitchell County, Silas W Fisher master, B F McMillan secretary, Belvoir.

24 Lyon County, W. R. Phillips, Master; Plymouth, J. W. Smith, Sec Y, Emporia. 5 Chase County, F. Stotis, Master; Hymer 26 Osage Gounty, Johns Heirig, Master; Fairfax. Allen County, F. M. Rower master, Carlysle, 19 J. P. Sproil secretary, Jeddo. 28 American County, J. C. Spurgeon, Master; Telegraph of the County of the Bonner, Secretary; Welda, 29 Chiev County, J. F. Willis master, J. M. Heiler County, J. F. Willis master, J. M. Heiler County, J. H. Rarnesl master, J. N. Heiler County, J. H. Rarnesl master, J. M. Allen secretary, Wanhattan, J. G. Allen secretary, Wardon County Dearton's District Commercial Agency. J. G. Sampson, Agt, Michita, Montgomery County Commercial Agency. J. G. Sampson, Agt, Michita, Montgomery County Commercial Agency. J. G. Sampson, Agt, Michita, Montgomery County Commercial Agency. J. G. Sampson, Agt, Michita, Montgomery County Commercial Agency. J. H. Barnes, Agt., Independence. Will H. Barnes, Agt., Independence. H. A. Steng, Agt., Mound City, James Austin, agt., Cottonyoof Falls. Lyon County Fatron's Joint Stock Company, Capital 425,000. J. B. Statton, Agt., Emperia. J. Republic County Patron's Joint Stock Company, Capital 425,000. J. B. Statton, Agt., Mound City, Jackson County Patron's Joint Stock Company, Capital 425,000. J. B. Statton, Agt., Mound City, Jackson County Patron's Joint Stock Company, Capital 425,000. J. B. Statton, Agt., Mound City, Jackson County Patron's Joint Stock Company, Capital 425,000. J. B. Statton, Agt., Cottony, Grant Stock, Company, Capital 425,000. J. B. Statton, Agt., Hiller, J. Williams, M. J. Johnson, Agt., Hiller, J.

The Farmer in Politics.

When the grange movement was started a few years ago there was a greathue and cry up and down the land, among frightened politicians, that it was a political movement; and it was not till a long time after, that these fears become quieted. Grangers were warned by all that was good not to harbor a political aspiration in their organization. There seems to be a chronic chart at times, among certain classes, as showif in political newspapers, that the great agricultural community will take an active interest in public affairs. For a while the farmers will be cajoled and their votes sought, and then they become the laughing stock of their former patronizing friends for their credulity and duliness, and we are sorry to say not wholly without cause. We have seen good farmers, even half ashamed of their calling, when in company. How can farmers expect others to respect their occupation unless they respect it themselves? And in no way can the furmer show such respect or command the respect of others, except by evincing a knowledge of the importance of his profession to society, and of its requirements, and by demanding a representation in public affairs that the claims of his calling may receive due recognition.

What objection is there to the farmer becoming interested in politics? The industrial interests, and agriculture is the prevailing industry, equalling all the rest combined. Of 12,000,000 men actively engaged in some useful occupation, 6,000,000,000 are farmers. Of \$30,000,000,000 total true valuation of the real and personal property by the entire country, in 1870, over \$11,000,000,000,000 were actually invested in farms, farm implements and live stock, not reckoning the other personal property between the prevention of the property between the other personal property between the prevention of the personal property between the other personal property between the other personal property between the personal property between the personal property between the personal property between the personal property betwe

000 were actually invested in farms, farm implements and live stock, not reckening the other personal property held by farmers. To the detriment of the great whole, board Meritan legislatures spend most of their time in windy discussions of partisan measures, while the industrial interests, which must support the nation's life are permitted to tanguish. Give us a body of men at Washington with the development of our industries at heart, and the nation might expect to enter upon a life of prosperity unequalled in the annals of history. The highest aim of the government of a new dountry shouldnot be a continual squabble over parties and partisan affairs, but rather to develop the resources of its soil, livers and mountains. Manufactures, trade and transportation receive; as they justly should, a fair amount of considering the considering the same parties and a fair amount of considering the considering the considering the considering the considering the considering the constant of the constant as they justly should, a fair amount of consid

as they justly should, a fair amount of consideration in Congress, and why? Because these interests are represented by men whose labors are devoted to their development? This is in great part as it should be. But uniformately these men as a riple, are so narrow-minded and settish as to ignore the claims of the class which produces the material for their factories, shops, cars and ships, in iniprofitable ignorance of the fact that the development to be the class to the constitution of the control their highest of productive forces of the country would inevitably result in a consequent improvement of their own distresses of the agricultural interest meyer will receive the attendant tion it deserves until its own representatives force its claims upon the consideration of the government.

posite the bridge of Jena. The gove**tnemnravo** etalizady **gairutushunam** dadh di tei ydwedu**ff** But why is: it. that manufacturing that itsined this abcendency over agined three, lwhen; their numbers are so dew) domparatively fluby; concentration of their moneyled strength lolds has almost become a proverb that wealth deads; the masses, so devout is our worship of mammon; The centriphrase that "money makes the mare go? may well be applied in politics; not be essairly because of lites allegal use; but from the best end of the masses; for wealth considerations. from the respect of the masses: for wealth con-centrated in individual hands. What the man-ufacturer and railroad king has won by wealth and threw dipresements be two to by farmers by numerical strongth directed by reducated

Prains. Nor has the farmers only to fear moneyed Nor has the farmers only to fear moneyed monopolies. The monopoly most to be feared by the far mer is the monopoly most to be feared by the far mer is the monopoly of brains by other professions. While the far hers number some 6,000,000 in this conting, there are only about 41,000 lawyers, yet one of our best writers on political economy says that he can select 100 lawyers who exert more influence impublic affairs than all the far hers bogether. The same is true to only slightly less we degree of manufacturers and transportation companies. Yes, they have a horopoly of the brains. Farmers ourselves, we are sorry folconiess it, but confess it we must. Who controls the affairs of inne-tenths of our country towns? Usually a few second-rate lawyers, other professionals and traders at the "center." Yet if they but awake to it the farmers too might do

from the humdrum ordinary farmelle adminelds of action more active, and promising more to their lively ambition. Yet show them by edi-ucation of the agricultural college and contact with the world the possibilities within their calling, how they can win position as leaders of thought, and become a power in society while still within the profession of their low, and you need no longer fear the greater attraction of other pursuits for the great majority of the besproductions of the farms, the boys.—Cor. Sc. entific American . The transfer

Brot Hill, of the Ohio State Agency, under date of Oct. 23, writes to the Cincinnati Grange

Bulletis as follows: he had all to live and a fill and a large accomplished what we intended they should viz tree and open discussion on national about 2 they should viz tree and open discussion on national about 2 they should viz tree and open discussion on national about 2 they paron is interested; as without co-operation of this kind the financial arm of our one day will become paralyzed. Our success as an order has been so great that fiuropean nations are seen into the advantages of direct trade through use. As evidence of this it gives us pleasure to announce that we are just in receipt of a letter from the German consul of this city, asking what arrangements, if any, can be made with Patrons for shipping dried fruits, seeds, etc., direct to European markets. In other words, what plans can we offer for exporting these products direct to citizens of the German Empire, without their having to pass through so many hands before reaching the consumer. A mational agency, with a tew assistants at prominent points for receiving and shipping would accomplish this, and deliver the produce of Patrons to consumers with but one handling. The same force that would do this work sould also hands wood, and tobacco, and if other articles that we might desire to have sold in foreign markets, thus enabling us to realize net prices for all we produce. We carnestly hope that members of subordinate granges will not fall to three this subject upon representatives to the National Grange, so that it may receive prompt attention at the coming assion. The matter is one of great importance to the welfare of the order, and should receive prompt and careful attention, which is necessary to complete success. No hall-way co-operation will accomplish the purposes of the order. Bulletin as follows: Our communications to the grange journals

Inter-State Co-operation.

It is evident, that if the farmer can buy direct from the manufacturer, he can save the profit made by the merchant.

In the ordinary modes of doing business this cannot be done; but if we have an agent at each great commercial center like Chicago, Chichinati of St. Louis, whose business it is to buy from the manufacturer for every farmer who sends him his order; the whole question is solved at once, provided our agent can be kept in the field, with a very small thange for his services compared with the merchants profit.

For example, at least twelve great States

For example, at least twelve great States are so situated that they need large supplies of groceries, dry goods, agricultural implements, provisions, tobacco or cotton that can be handled are bought and shipped in the city of St.

dled are bought and shipped in the city of St. Louis.

Suppose the farmers of each of these States keep an agent in St. Louis at an expense of ten thousand dollars to buy these things for them. There is the large sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars expended. But suppose all these States select one man to manage this purchasing business for them. The same ten thousand dollars, (or possibly a thousand or two more added) will run the whole concern; furnish exactly the same benefits and, only cost each State say a thousand dollars instead of ten thousand.

Then again, if the whole business is concen-

tend of ten thousand.

Then again, if the whole business is concentrated in the hands of one man, the amounts purchased will be so large that manufacturers of bolders of produce will be glad to sell a great deal lower, and thus the farmer will get such cheap goods as has never been dreamed of.

The amount of this business as it even now exists is much larger than is supposed. Large shipments are daily made from St. Louis of flour, bacon, plows and cotton gins, respers and wagons, especially wagons to all parts of the South, and immense profit is made by the parties through whom they are ordered—simply because the farmers have no agent of their own to buy for them.

wn to buy for them. Let us at least make the attempt to remedy

own to buy for them.

Let us at least make the attempt to remedy this. Let us select some responsible agent, put him under a good bond, and then through our advertising mediums say to our brethren, "here is your servant sale and trusty, who will buy anything you want at the lowest figures, and who will see that anything you send to this market for sale is placed in competent hands to sell and remit the proceeds."

Such's great concentration of business ought to beieffected through such a course as this, as would give an inter-state agency the respect and confidence of the whole commercial world. Merchants and manufacturers would vie with each other in bidding for the custem of your agent, and you would thus be placed on an equal footing with the most favored buyers. We want simply agents, who get fixed salaries and you'd the farmers the profits." And we want simply agents, who get fixed salaries and you'd the farmers the profits." And we want these agencies so arranged that the South may, interchange, her, products with the North, and Eastern manufacturers may exchange his wares for the teeming harvests of the West. We can only do these great things by daving some machinery through which they may be done. "We must have a center where to use a homely Western phrase "we can do the swap-sing." homely Western phrase "we can do the swap-

ping."
This agency at each commercial center an-This agency at each commercial center answers this purpose.

There is an ""ekchange" on a large scale, when the buyers and sellers of widely diversified, zones, mest each other for trading to mutual advantage; and the grandeur of the idea, is, that this inlutual advantage accrues entirely to the "son of the soil," the man who by the sweat of his brow has caused mother earth to lauch with rich beyond.

laugh with rich harvests.
Is this not worth working for? If it is, let us go to work with sound, hard, practical, common, business sense and work out the great problem.

The Grange an Organization for Work. The grange should be a compact, well distiplined body. To this end the obligation of the members is important and the pass words and other means of recognition between Patrons are of great utility. A fund is also necerons are or great utility. "A "fund is also need essary so that all proper expenses may be met promptly. The fund is useful for another purpose, as well—to cultivate the habit of making regular contributions for the public good. There is no free-hearted people in the world than Americans, and nowhere are suith generous courtiputions, made for churches, schools they but awake to it the farmers too might do and all other like public institutions as among in the first step in the uplifting of this class to ourselves. That is right and the spirit of public of power in society is to place its men and women on the same plane intellectually as the others. In education is the farmer's bulk wark against encoachment and usurpation of power by the few over the many! Yet the two wark against encroachinent and usurpation of power by the few over the many! Yet the two must of necessity go hand in hand. We must influence legislation to improve and developing dustrial education. And we must educate our selves and our children that me may have and fluence in legislation and all public affaits, and use them too, the further ance of the our proper place in society.

On every side we hear loud walling that the boys will not stay on the farm. But the boys will not stay on the farm. But the boys will not stay on the farm. But the boys will not stay on the farm. But the boys in the farm of the property of the from the hundrum ordinary farmilies durifields of action more active, and promising mone to their lively ambition. Est show them to yet the discipling should be rigorously maintained, the dues all promptly that the work before us conscientiously and thoroughly done. and thoroughly done.

But it is always to be borne in mind that however perfect the machine, is, the work it does, and not its perfection or beauty is the measure for its fullity. We wish to call the attention of the National Grange to this matter, to the end that they may not spend all their time praising the machine, or furbishing it up, or exalting the engineers, but may devise work for it and the right men to do that work.

And again we would impress upon the members of subordinate granges that with them rests the chief responsibility and by them must the bulk of the work be done. Not by the office-holders, but by the whole body of Patrons, working together and each laboring in his own place and his own way can the work be done.

We wish, particularly at this time, just as the mateonal and most of the State granges, are about to hold their annual meetings, and just as the winter's leisure is to give time for the more frequent meetings of the subordinate granges; to impress upon the minds of all alike

more frequent meetings of the subordinate granges; to dimpress upon the minds of all alike that, there is, work to do, important, pressing work, and that every Patron, man or woman, ought to have a part in that work. What we can accomplish will depend on our zeal our wisdom and our fidelity. But we shall be strongly derelict in our duty if we let, these meetings and this winter pass without making our order a far stronger and more efficient working organization than ever before. Patron's Helper.

nt bettength Live Members, in odi et a In every prosperous grange we find some zealous Patrons who are looking after the interests of the whole body constantly, in and out of the meetings. If they come in contact with persons who are suited to enjoy and be benefited by membership, they inform them of the true merits of the grange, and in due time the seed brings forth. The grange is thus strengthened; the new members are made happier and better men and women. The zealous Patron has done a good work which will bless him through eternity. Let every Patron do the work along his daily path, and see that his steps lead to every individual is his neighborhood who is, by God's blessing, a suitable candidate for membership. Our Farm Mortgages.

The increase in the value of farms is frequently cited by the defenders of high interest, as showing that the effects of interest are not what they are described to be. It is said that a quarter section of wild land is developed in a few years into a magnificent farm, and is a fortune in itself. At first sight this seems plausible; but it must be remembered that the increase of value is not all real—that is, the increase is not wholly profit. Fences and houses and barns make property more valuable, but they represent value themselves, and it does not take a great many of them to represent a great deal of it. Railroads and school houses and churches, and young orchards, and shade not take a great many of them to represent a great deal of it. Railroads and school houses and churches, and young orchards, and shade trees, and flowers, make the farm more valuable, but it is as if you place a dollar beside another dollar, and say that one has doubled. Is it true that land which was in a high state of cultivation in 1870 is any more productive in 1876, and if not, in what does the increase of value consist? Is it not largely in the improvements which your loose or borrowed capital has placed on or about your tarms? Is it not largely in the accumulation of what may be termed luxuries—more and better society, more elegant home surroundings, more luxurious churches, things which are highly desirable, but which are wholly barren of pecunially profits? Is it not true that our mortgages hold as great a ratio to the entire value in 1876, as that did in 1870? Indeed, is it not true that there is a greater proportion of value in that there is a greater proportion of value in mortgages to-day than there was in 1870? This is doubtless true, for while the mortgages have increased, the value has decreased. And this decrease and the limit of increase of value is a matter which those who are fond of citing the growing valuation of Western farms as an evidence of the farmers prosperity, seem to have

entirely lost sight of.

There is a virtual limit to the value of farms.
When a state becomes thoroughly populated, and the land has been brought to its limit of productiveness, and suitable buildings, and fences and other improvements have been erected and made, the farms have reached the imit of their value, and so long as the improvements are kept up this value will vary very little. Barring the fluctuation of our currency, a farm in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, or Maryland, is worth no more to-day than it was fifteen years ago, and many of them are not worth so much. Now, the farms of the West are reaching this limit of value, and some of them have already reached ti, and such as bave, are worth a principal up-on which their yield will pay an interest—noth-ing more. If this matter of increase of value, is to be continued to be used in support of a high rate of interest, let us remember these things. Our mortgages are not only decreas-ing, but they are the reasing; much, of the in-crease of value is simply capital invested in improvements; there is a limit to the value of farm llands, and when that limit is reached. farm lands; and when that limit is reached, where are the prafits coming from after paying ten per cent, interest on your unpaid mortgages? The mortgages will then be paid," perhaps you say. Will they? When do you propose to begin to pay them? You will never pay them by giving more, and that is what we are doing now. The East passed through the same stages of development through which the West is passing, and arrived at a point of development which the West is approaching, and though paying a less rate of interest than the West pays, the East is to-day mortgaged to death; and the reason must be that she finds it impossible to pay, her montgaged indebtedness, impossible to pay her montgaged indebtedness.

have before us, though the way is long and the road rough. Our great rivers flow from small streams, our great cities were once but a single hut, and our large farms and fine flocks and herds had a beginning. Our youth aim too high and often get the wrong flop and fall to nothingness in the attempt. Many a man has wasted his youth, manhood, means, and everywasted his youth, mannood, means, and everything else in the vain effort to do as his wealthy
friend or neighbor is doing. Never be
afraid or ashamed to make a small beginning,
the prospects of success are ten to one in your
favor. Many of the finest herds of estitle of today were commenced with one bhoroughbred
bull, so with our large sheep farms, our dairy
farms, as well so our more general grain and farms as well as our more general grain and fruit farms. During the ensuing fall and win-ter many young men will prepare their plans for life, and will do well to heed our suggestion .- Journal of Agriculture.

Co-operation.

Commissioner Wright, in the midst of his aboles in England, was asked the question; What is co-operation?" and we are indebted to an eminent British co-operative secretary for the eloquent reply made. Here it is:

It is the great means by which the tolling class may raise themselves as a class, out of the miseries into which they are plunged by the miseries into which they are plunged by the abuse of competition.

It is the great means by which the richer class may make their wealth produce more comfort to themselves, while, they remove the causes of pauperism and wretchedness.

To the poor it is the self-help, which is the only true help.

To the rich it is the uniter of interests, the calculations of discords the preventer of strikes.

To the rich it is the uniter of interests, the healer of discords, the preventer of strikes, the safety-valve against, explosion.

To all it is justice, wisdom, economy, and morality; justice by altriding profits equally; wisdom, by showing how justice can be secured; economy, by preventing the waste of competition; morality, by discounterancing frauds of trade.

United we stand. Divided we Fall one this time we learned that practically and experimentally, as a grange, Patrons should not divide up for sixteen to twenty different kinds of plews and reapers in a single grange, and then blame the purchasing officers for not getting better machines. The way to do it to have a completent board appointed shill ettlement decide on the best reaper, the best plow, or that sewing machine, so long as the conditions remain. But you say, one kind of plow will not answer for all kinds of soil. Of course not; but one kind of plow will answer for one kind of all, and another for another. It we have to make a different kind of plow for every individual Patron, we will never realize the advantage of co-operation, because we will never have it. Farmers friend.

The State Grange of Kentucky meets at Louisville on the 12th of December. The representation has been cut down so that there shall be selected one master for twenty granges, or fractional part thereof, from each county, they shall only have one representative; but, should there betwenty one, then that county, with the entitled to two masters with their wives as represent, attyes. United we Stand. Divided we Fall of the time we learned that practically and experimentally, as a grange, Patrons should not divide up for sixteen to twenty different kinds

A Pennsylvania sister writes to the Formers' Friend as follows:

Being a delegate to Montgomery County Pomona Grange, held at the encampment, I was highly gratified by being thus enabled to attend the model grange meeting held in the evening. I should enjoy it more than words can express; were I so situated as to be in attendance very often. One of the brethren from our, siter State of Maryland spoke particularly of the chattiness of the sieters in their grange—that they found it to be really necessary to give a recess, so they could find an outlet for their accumulated chat. I did so long to say to him, it has prayed on my mind ever since, that I would like him to come into our grange and see the quiet rows of sisters who sit with us. Our trouble has been, they will not talk enough; and I often felt as though I could wish another sister's tongue and my own were hung on a pivot that we could talk for the rest who do not say anything. But we are about starting a new home whereby we hope to bring all forward.

If the brother alludes to the whispering, I know from experience the brothers while perjust as much, and far more audibly than the sisters.

Now, brothers, start some subject that will interest the sisters as well as yourselves, and and I'll vouch for them. If you give them a

Now, brothers, start some subject that will interest the saters as well as yourselves, and and I'll youch for them. If you give them a chance, they will have something to say above a whisper, or else I'll lose my kith in sister-hood. All they want in this world, is a chance for an equal footing with their brothers. Patrons of Husbandry have been the foremost leaders in the good cause; so don't begin to show the white meather already for fear a sister may bear away the paim. Don't think ter may bear away the paim. Don't think, brother, I bear any malice. Sometimes a little brush is good to put new life in one again.

How to Make the Grange Vacini.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Bulletin, whose grange was speedily brought up to a membership of sixty; initiating only those whom the most deliberate judgment pronounce.

d worthy, says: ...o. declaration of the last and After the initiatory process became less in-After the initiatory process became less interesting from its frequency we raised important questions, involving science and practical experience, thus increasing the interest in the lodge room. By interchanging opinion, mental benefit resulted. Also, a course of lectures was given, occurring semi-monthly during the cold weather; and lecturers having the privilege of selecting their subjects, a variety of material was brought before us for deliberation. Outsiders were benefited also by these entertainments being "free to all." Hence, it would be no easy calculation to estimate the good influences resulting from this plan.

We next turned our attention to literary improvement. We secured a library of a tew hundred volumes, by each member domating whatever important and useful works he possessed, or saw fit to purchase and present to the

sessed, or saw fit to purchase and present to the lodge, to become his property again at his dis-cretion. Essays and selections occupied a prominent position; and considerable zeal and energy is constantly manifested in this particular. Some considerable talent and intelligence is also discernible. So we have satisfactorily demonstrated the necessity of work, outside of the lodge work proper; to keep up and retain the interest in the lodges.

death, and the reason must be that she finds it impossible to pay her montgaged indebtedness.

Watern Rural.

Aiming too High.

Aiming too High.

Aiming too High.

Aiming too High.

The business of the Missouri Purchasing Agency, A. J. Childs, agent, 14 South Commercial street, St. Liouis, nom the citi to the 12th inst., inclusive, amounts to \$9,614.63 an average of over \$1,600 per day for the six working days of that week! This is not mentioned as an exceptionally large amount for the time, but to show that a healthy and respectable business is being done at a season which it was expected would be dull, as it is entirely out of the implement season, and this amount of trade comprises only the current necessities of the people, such as dry goods, groceroes, an intelligent idea is necessary, combined with a determination to accomplish what we have before us, though the way is long and the out of the implement season, and this amount of trade comprises only the current necessities of the people, such as dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes ready-made clothing, hats and caps, etc. The Patrons are rapidly finding out that this agency is established for their benefit and conducted in their interest exclusively. That from ten to two hundred per cent. can be saved by making their purchases for cash through the agency, and can always depend upon getting their goods at the very best prices that can be obtained for cash in the city.—Monthly Talk.

The Patrons' Commercial Agency of this State comprises tourteen counties, viz.: Linn, Anderson, Coffey, Woodson, Allen, Bourbon, Crawford, Neosho, Wilson, Elk, Chaufauqua, gomery, Labette and Cherokee, after nine months' preparation, has at last commenced operations by appointing Wm. H. Barnes (their secretary) as agent. Mr. Barnes has been living at Independence for four years, and has been identified with this movement from has been identified with this movement from its inception. He will immediately remove and locate in flumboldt. This agency will handle the greater portion of the grain shipped from the district, and will hold communication with the consumers of both sides of the Atlantic. It intends to supply the agriculturists of the district with all needful manufactured articles, and supplies not needed at home.

Very True.

A brother advises: "It the farmers wish to remain owners of their farms and transmit the title to their children, so that they might not title to their children, so that they might not be reduced to tenants, they should join the grange, combine, co-operate for the benefit and maintenance of their own calling." Another says: "The farmers' movement is yet in its micipiency. It may be said that it is only preparing for actum, and that it is too scentodook for the grandest results. The copposition that is offered against us, is only an attempt to impress upon the yablic mind, the belief that it is therefore of an area possible mob or rabble to dely laws, and apartide the rights of other classes; which is a grand mistake, it is only to protect the Jarmer from abuse and slavery."

We find the following in the Southern Agrees.

We find the following in the Southern Agrical diverset, from Bourbon equaty) Alabama ; 30%

Ransas State Hews. . OT

THE Republicans sweep everything in Montgemery county. First reports indicated that York was elected to the Senate, but this turns

York was elected to the Sonate, but this turns out to be untrue. He is scooped badly. Haskell's majority is 283.

In Woodson county the entire Republican ticket is elected, with the exception of Mr. Jewett, candidate for superintendent of public instruction. Majority for Hayes, 372; for Anthony, 273; for Senator, Finney, 174; for Representative, Kellogg, 160. 18 918d

Tun Ottawa Republican says : "There is one. Topeka man who has had much to do with the brilliant success which Kansas achieved at the Centermint but whose name we seldom hear in connection with it. "We speak of Prof. Henry Worral?" He has given weeks of time where others have given days, and his artistic taste and skill have been displayed in everything. It ever a citizen of Topeka deserved an ovation from his fellow-citizens, it is Hen-

THE Woodson County Post says; "It is well known that the people along the line of the M., K. & T. B. R. are being swindled at a furious rate on freights. They have just advanced five dellars on the car from this place to St. Louis. Recently J. Bishop contracted for freights from New York City at thirty-one cents per hundred to Hannibal, and it cost bim one dollar and thirty cents from Hamital to this place, and they called that special rates. We consider this an outtrage on the people, and would recommend the repairing of the old ox wagons and see if we can't get up a competing line.

THE Olatho News Letter, pays: "William L.

Smith, Living near Monticello, had a borse stolen about the 1st of September. A fellow-named Joseph Blanton, who had been working for him was suspected, as he disappeared from the locality about that time. The horse was found in Kunsas | City recently in posses sion of a citizen who stated that he bought it of a stranger. Blanton was arrested by a detective, and confronted with the buyer who identiged him as the person of whom he purchased the animat. Sheriff Clemmans accordingly took Mr. Blanton in charge Wednes-day, and next week he will appear in the dis-trict court as defendant in the case of the State ve. Blanton,

THE castor-bean crop of Franklin county has been ino mean source of revenue to the farmers this year, and we hope that next year it will be better. The experience of the past two years has proved conclusively that a diversified crop is the best in this State. Castor beans, flax, wheat, corn, a fair acreage of potatoes, peanuts and in fact everything that will pay, in case an average crop is raised. In this way, a taling of one crop is made up by success in another. Here, where we are distant from market, it would perhaps be best to produce those crops, which bring the highest prices, and cost the least freight. Castor beans and flax belong to this class. A little judgment to planting will pay, big in the end. So says the Ottawa Republican.

PROF. FRANK H. SNOW, Entomologist of the State University, sends the following, dated

PROF. FRANK H. SNOW, Entomologist of the State University, sends the following, dated Nov. 1st, to the Journal:

Various reports have been circulated in regard to the destruction of the eggs of the Rocky Mountain locust (Calopitanua Spretus) by a worm. I am happy to stata that these reports were substantiated yesterday by Mr. McLock. head, of Deer Creek, Kanwaka, twelve miles west of this city, who brought me a box of earth, in which the eggs of the Jopper, had been abundantly deposite! To-day a similar box was secured from W. B. Barnett, Esq., of Hlawatha, Brown county. In both of these instances a large proportion of the eggs have been destroyed by a small white lava. Many of the egg-tases, which ordinarily each contain from twenty to thirty eggs, had no eggs in them but were full of these worms of lava, each off which took the place of an egg which it had destroyed. Some of the egg-tases contained only two or three larva with more than twenty sound eggs. I consider these to be the larva of a parasitic Hymaenopterous insect which I have for parasitic Hymaenopterous insect which I have to obtain in the winged or perfect state if I succeed in carrying them safely through their transformation. So far as I know, this is the first discovery of a parasite upon the egg of our locust, though such parasites have been known to attack other species of the same family. This new friend seems likely to prove a most valuable one, and will render efficient aid to man in resisting his most formidable insect foe. The population of those counties where locust eggs have been deposited should take systematic measures to carry into completion the work so, well begun hy the parasites. Mr. Barnett informs me that the citizens of Brown county have leffected annorganization, extending into avery township and district, for the purpose of exterminating the eggs, and the poung though the out of the counties of the same.

A correspondent of the Coage Chronicle writes.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Ossge Ohronicle writes of Farmers of Osage country, you who have borne the labor necessary to transfer this county from an Indian reservation to its present prosperous condition; you whom the law compelled to fence in your grain fields (the ma-jority of you having good stone or hedge fences costing you large sums of money); you who have built and paid for good school houses and have built and paid for good achool houses and churches, are now asked to virtually throw away your tences, and herd your six or eight cows on the speculator's lands for the accommodation of the lawyers, millers, grocerymen and merchants, as is shown by the petition sent in, and not from the farmers of this part of the county. Some say they have cattle in the bard law counties. We asswer yes. The of the county. Some say they have cattle in the herd law counties. We answer yes. The common farmer has one or two fly-bitten, bony cows harieted out, and the large stock men buy up his calves at a mere trifle, and make large sums by handling large numbers of cattle. The common farmer don't command sufficient capital to keep a herd large enough to hive a herder, and thus it makes him poorer and the wealthy wealther. By examining the Agricultural Report for 1875, it will be seen that the number of cattle is not near equal in those counties, to the ones that have no herd law in force, according to the number of inhabitants. With the uncertainty of crops, on account of

the grasshoppers, and no stock to sell, the ommon farmer would have but smalls hopes of success. Men with small means can only succeed by combining stock raising and farm ing. The man that depends on grain slone will die poor.

THE Leavenworth Times has the following It is our painful duty again this morning to record one of the many fatal occurrences caused by the accidental discharge of firearms. About six o'clock yesterday morning a young man about fourteen years of age, named John Fitzgibbon started out in company with another boy named Charles Newsome, in a light wagon belonging to the latter, on a hunting expedition, each having a double barrelled shot gun. They drove rapidly in a southerly direction

until they reached a point near a farm owned

by Mr. J. Newsome, about six miles from the city, when young Newsome becoming chilly jumped out for the purpose of walking awhile in order to get warm, handing the reins at the same time to young Fitzgibbon, who was holdng his gun in an upright position between his knees. In an attempt to take hold of the lines, one of them dropped, and in reaching for it the gun became displaced, and the butt dropped through a hole in the bottom of the wagon bed. Without thinking of the consequence of haste at such a moment, he cluvched the barrels of the gun and jerked it upward with considerable force, leaning at the same time over the mitzele. In pulling up the gun, one of the hammers caught on the edge of the broken board, and was pulled back far enough to slip off and discharge the barrel, forcing the whole charge of shot into the left breast of the boy, about three inches above the heart, entitely severing the artery, and shattering the heaves surrounding the heart, in a fearful manner. He sank back and exclaimed: "My God! It has gone through my heart, and it will kill me!" while his young life blood spurted in huge jets from the wound, which it said to have been large eneugh to have received as small hand, with ease. The sufferer only lived about ten minutes after the accident. While his companion, who was almost trantic at the result, was busily employed in trying to afford him relief, and keep him from kying, a farmer, named Esson, drove, up, on his way, to the city, and with the assistance of young Newsome, brought the body to his home, on Vine street, between Fourth and Fitth, where it was received by his horrified and grief-stricken parents, who, only a few hours, before, had seen him depart in the best of spirits.

The young man is said to have been very popular with his young associates, to whom his tate should be a solemn warning." off and discharge the barrel, forcing the whole

PORTY DEADS HICKORY PRINTERNALIGOV

DR.C.MCLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC senger-sorre Cubans, the **VERMIFUGE**

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

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

Whenever the above symptoms

are found to exist, DR. C. MCLANE'S VERMIFUGE

Will certainly effect a cure.

DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of daing the slightest injury to the most tender injury.

The genuine DRUM !LANE'S VERMI ruce bears the signatures of C. McLans and Figure Bros. on the wrapper.

v exception; Mirvassed the vote

These Pills are not recommended as a remedy for "all the rils that flesh is heir to but in affections of the Liver, and in all Billious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival A G U E. AND FB VER

A G U E AN D F B V E R.

No better catheric can be used preparatory to, or after aking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

HEWARE OF INITATIONS.

The gamine are never augar coafed.
Each box has a red wax seal on the
lid, with the impression Dr. M. LANES
LIVER PHIS.

Hach wrapper bears the signatures of
C. M. LANE and B. LEMING BROS.

Sold by all respectable druggists and
country storekeepers generally.

J. K. RANKIN, Pres! , and HADLEY Clashin er to help the American Congres CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.

We are glad to note that even

TAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK.

No. 52 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas. General Banking & Savings Institution. y of that measure there should be

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

can dollar, and deprised it of its char INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS. pealed. The people of the West will

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT Deposits amounting to one dollar and over 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 mouths of April and Qotober in each year, and if not withdrawn will be added and draw interest the same as the principal.

EXAMINE THESE FIGURESIT

At 8 per cent. \$1.000 will grow to \$8,000 in 35 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per per cent, the result would be \$16,000 in 80 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 50 years and 7 months, or during the lifetime of many a young man new 21 years of age. \$100 would of course indresse to \$100. adly scared before smitismes attribute 000

Trust'd Med to decid of ment wall enter them again. We say to our lie-

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KIMBALL BROS.

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AGRIOULTURAL MACHINERY,10 91 eachfully abide the decision. Now that a delegation from the North

MILL WORK AND tink the result will be fairly stated.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS. urity of the belot, and it corta

46-tr HAWRENCE, MANSAS, Inc., De

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VAUGHAN & CO.,

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STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

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ill be proud of waldee no fears that e interests of our people will will

Distributing Goods Received in Bulk.

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PHILLIP RHEINSCHILD. No. 144 Massachusetts Street,

First door north of State Bank,

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BUFFALO RITTS THRESHERS, Wm. A. Wood's Mowers and Reapers, .DET NEW MANNY MACHINE, Deere and Garden City

CULTIVATORS

Deers, Moline, Plows, and Harrows, SECTIONS AND BRASS BOXES Bull For various binds of Machinery,

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REVOLVING AND SULKY HAY RAKES, neces say the beginning of the upon any nation.

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GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE



"Steinway & Sons" and "Haines" Pianos and Burdett Organs,

And Dealers in Music and Musical Merchandise.

Our Pianos and Organs are the best made in the country, and take the lead of all directions, being univaled in pentry of tone and perfection of mechanism in every detail. Send for ill fection of mechanism in every detail. ustrated Catalogues. Old instruments taken

Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing
Boxes and Fruit Packages deCulloch says it was not until at-

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The very existence of this govern BEES BEES BEES Shibited at the World's Pale at Philidiphia, he wand know which

aken (no first premium over all con-

Bees, Queens, Hives, Honey, Extractors

THIS SEASON. CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE For Price address NOAH CAMERON, 8-tr Lawrence, Kansas

And GUY Solo

Manufacturer of and dealer in

BOOTS & SHOES

CORNER MAIN AND THIRD STREETS. TIS O DOTTAWA, KANSASTOD 121.

New goods direct from the manufacturers, at prices that defy competition. It wound call especial attention to my stock of Fall and Winter Goods now striving, which, for quality of goods, style of finish and price, has never been, equaled in Franklin county. Call and examine my stock before purchasing, 10 Yours respectfully, J. A. GHY.

FITS & EPILIPSY to vringil off of ograd at it in property distribution of the property of the

The worst cases of the longest standing, by using DR. HERRARD'S OURE. and will give \$4.000 for a case it will not benefit. A bottlesent free to all addressing J. M. SDEBRIES, Chemist. Omee, 1355 Broadway, New York, a o slot went to make a

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FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weak, These Lost Hanhood, and all disorders brought on by Indisoration, or Excess.

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PIANOS AND ORGANS



Hi The Estey Beats the World inint, This Beautiful Instrument is too well known to

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are now singing their own Praise. Why buy and other Organ, when you can get the necessary wox Henrice and the re

As Cheap as The Cheapest I It is the only Instrument containing the BEAUTIFUL VOX HUMANA!

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VIOLETTA STOP, Just

ARION PIANOSI

Never before has a Piano risen so rapidly in pou-The Patent Arion Riano-Fortes have been adopted and are used exclu-sively in the New York Conservatory

ake hold of the means wisten of then BRADBURY BEPIANOS; OV khows all loves the worldoss strictly dreb class, and used in preference to all others by Grand Central, 181 Nichtedes and Mercopolitan thotals, Mercopolitan thotal mercopolitan the mercopolitan thotal mercopolitan the mercopolitan through the country of the mercopolitan through the country of the mercopolitan through the country of the mercopolitan through the mer

STORY & CAMP PIANO

of begild THESE ELEGANT mont ton of nstruments are unsurpassed, and are sold at exceedingly low prices. Every instrument FULLY
WARRANTED, and sold to responsible parties,
on easy time. Full description and illustrated catalogues sent to any address with any information
desired.

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Which has stood the test for 40 which has stood the test for anyears.

There is no Sore it will not Heal, no Lameness it will not Cure, no Ache, no Pain, that afflicts the Human Body, or the body of a Horse or other Domestic animal, that does not yield to its Magic Touch. A bottle costing 25c., 50c. or \$1.00, has often saved the life of a Human Being, and restored to life and user fulness many a Valuable Horse.

ned DURFEET HOUSE, manager no came out to set up a great banking Lawrence, it of the mean Kansas.

Having recently purchased, and fitted up this House, I am ready to furnish the traveling public happy. He is not satisfied with the ald no wirtigerns reclass leidesim

ACCOMODATIONS

Convention at Philadelphia, he made a Price, 62.00 per days board by the week at reduced rates. Omnibuses run to and from all trains. Good Gampie Cooms to display sample goods: 5,12-tf. if a the GEQ WALLS, Proprietor. MRS.M.T.E. GARDNER tion of history we have ever known or

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Lady's STRAW & FANGY Goods R AGENTS WANTED FOR HISTORY with to smoiltin vivor hashaim of biot of the

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1876.

NOW FOR BUSINESS.

Now that election is over, we hope all good, Patrons will renew their energies, and go at the work of co-operation in earnest. At present we are unable to tell which of the old parties has succeeded in electing their candicate for President; and really we can't see as it makes much difference to the masses of the people which of the two men occupy the Presidential chair, Hayes or Tilden. So far as we can judge of them, by what they have said and written, they both favor the interests of the money power, as against the interest of the laborers of the country; hence we do not look for any radical relief for the people from either the President or Congress during the next four years.

But we feel certain that, if the Patrons of Husbandry, all over this country, will enter at once, heartily and earnestly, into the work of co-operation, fluancial prosperity will as certainly come to those who take hold in carnest as the sun rises and sets, and as water flows down hill.

The National Grange has pointed out the way, and it only remains for the subordinate members to do the little necessary work to reap immediate results.

Do you want to buy all your supplies at the lowest possible price? Do you want to get the largest price for what you have to sell? Do you want to borrow money, when you are obliged to borrow, at five or six per cent. per annum? If you want any or all of the above, they are within easy reach of every Patron in the land through the co-operative plans which are, or ought to be, familiar to every

But we must remember the story of the farmer and the lark. Prosperity will not come of itself; we must all take hold of the means within our reach, and each must do his part; then we will be successful. It does seem to us as though the twenty-five thousand farmers whose homes are mortgaged in this State ought to see the vital importauce, to them at least, of entering at once upon the work of co-operation, and put themselves at once in a shape to get the money they are obliged to borrow at the rate of interest we have mentioned, and on as long a term as is necessary for them to dig out from under their burdens.

The English co-operative societies offer to loan us this money as specified, and not only that, but will sell us what articles they manufacture that we want, at reduced prices, and take from us what we raise, that they want, at the highest market price, and divide Liar in the world. with us any profits arising from the mutual trade. Shall we be the miserable slaves of the money power, or shall we step to the front like earnest men and relieve ourselves from all oppression, come from wherespever it may?

THE PRINCE OF LIARS.

Hugh McCulloch, formerly a crossroads banker, somewhere in Indiana, by some unaccountable accident became secretary of the U. S. treasury. and set on foot the measures of conof business and general ruin this coun-

try has ever known. Totaer bon Sails He was poor when he went into the treasury. He was rich enough when he came out to set up a great banking house in London. He is the first seeretary of the U.S. treasury who ever got rich in the office. But yet he is not, happy. He is not satisfied with the mischief he has brought upon his native land for the benefit of foreign House, only 123 members being presmoney lords. In the late Bankers dit. Mr. Blaine undoubtedly was in Convention at Philadelphia, he made a the secret of the whole of scheme himspeech in which he urged the immediate resumption of specie payments. Being at a loss for arguments, he resorted to the most outrageous falsifica-

ary war. And I would here remark, that it was not tell after resumption had taken place that Grad Britain, fairly entered upon that career of prosperity which has caused her to be the foremost among the nations in wealth and power.

From 1797 to 1815 England carried on a gigantic war against Napoleon, and used paper money instead of gold and silver, and McCulloch says the country was in a less prosperous condition than were the American Colonies at the close of the Revolutionary war!" But everybody at all conversant with history knows that the fact was just precisely and emphatically the reverse.

Sir Archibald Allison author of the History of Modern Europe, the standard history of that period, in his work entitled England in 1816 and 1845,

The next eighteen years of the war, from 1797 to 1815, were, as all the world knows, the most glorious, and, taken as a whole; the most prosperous which Great Britain had ever known. Ushered in by a combination of circumstances the most calamitous, both with reference to external security and internal industry, it terminated in a blase of glory and a food of prosperity which have never since the beginning of the world, descended upon any nation. *

Prosperity, universal and unheard of, pervaded every department of the empire. Our colonial possessions encircled the earth; the whole West Indian islands had fallen into our hands; an empire of sixty millions of men in Hindostan acknowledged our rule; Java was added to our Eastern possessions; and the flag of France had disappeared from every station beyond the sea. Agriculture, commerce and France had disappessed from every station beyond the sea. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures at home had increased in an unparalleled ratio; the landed proprietors were in affluence; wealth, to an unheard of extent, had been created among the farmers; the soil, daily increasing in iertility and breadth of cultivated lands, had become almost adequate to the maintenance of a rapidly increasing population; our exports, imports and tonnage had more than doubled since the war began.

Here is the statement of a historian of world-wide fame, who was living in the time of which he writes.

England could and did raise by taxation the enormous sum of \$350,000,-000 per year, and did it with ease, while the United States could only raise \$4,-000,000 per year, and with great difficulty, in 1789—six years after the war had closed.

And England continued to prosper after the close of her great wars, just as did the United States from 1865 to 1870-and it was not till the Resumption act, of which ours is a substantial copy, that her industries were smitten with death as ours have been.

McCulloch says it was not until after resumption took place that England fairly entered upon her career of prosperity.

The fact is, and McCulloch must know it, that the Resumption act brought on the most distressing period of ruin and starvation that England had ever known. And it was a long time after resumption-ten years at least, before a semblance of prosperity could be coaxed back to the bankrupted country. If Hugh McCulloch had been exhibited at the World's Fair at Philadelphia, he would undoubtedly have taken the first premium over all competitors as the Centennial Champion

THE SILVER SWINDLE.

Says the Rural World: The true inwardness of the inquitous legislature, which abolished the legal-tender quality of the silver dollar, is given by the Chicago Tribune, from the Congressional Globe, and debates in Congress. It is shown that the bill was concocted by an "English gentleman," Mr. Boutwell, the controller of the currency, and two or three other American capitalists. The work of stealing it traction which have resulted in the through Congress was intrusted to Mr. most disastrous financial panic, collapse Hooper, of Massachusetts, in the House, who is "a capitalist and a money lender," the Tribune says, and to Senator John Sherman in the Senate, a wellknown tool of the same class. It was permitted to be read in the House, and Mr. Hooper deliberately lied in debate upon it in response to the inquiry of ing, helped to force it through the self. His unheard of ruling warrants this belief. The "English gentleman" Presidential result.
referred to, as helping to frame an American law, was Mr. Earnest Seyd,
this belief. The "English gentleman" Presidential result.

A Times dispatch from Columbia, S. C., signed "L. Case Carpenter, Collector," says returns from twenty country. who was in the pay of one of the heaviest bankers in Europe. All things appear, as the Tribune says, in the record and proceedings of Congress. The effect of this act was to increase the tion of history we have ever known or heard of. If the devil is justly styled the "Father of Lies," we think it must be conceded that McCulloch is his most promising pupil, and may fairly be called the prince of liars.

The lie is deliberate, circumstantial, wanton; wicked, and without excuss. It is told to mislead forty millions of people to headlong ruin. Hear him: When he star of Napoleon sunk on the field as seed as received; and did papilatist, at home and abroad, now, the richest country all. Work and the papilatist, at home and the swindle. The American of Waterloo, never to rise again, Great first and the papilatist, at home and sbroad, now, the richest country all. Work of the swindle as see the properous condition have seed the swindle. The American of Colombes at the Green of the people with a swindle. The American the policy. The protest was not heeded by the country board. The Times Tallahassee dispatch to the protest was not heeded by the country and the received in and proceedings of Congress. The effect of this most was to increase the value of the Herald: Official returns come in alcovity but no mater hoos and more apparent that Hayes has carried the State if fairly counted.

United States Marsas Wallace there can be no doubt as to the success of the national ticket.

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'English gentleman," who was sent over to help the American Congress legislate, made millions of dollars for the European capitalists he represent- cited won't hurry matters a bit.

ed. We are glad to note that even the gold bullion press is beginning to get their eyes open in regard to the dishonest legislation, which is bringing raelites were forty years in the wilderruin upon industry. The Chicago Tribune concludes its editorial on this infamy as follows: "Against the iniquity of that measure there should be a national protest. The entire people residing west of the Alleghanies demand that so much of that act of 1873, as abolishes the coinage of the old American dollar, and deprived it of its character, as a legal-tender, shall be repealed. The people of the West will fight to the last, and give to the last of have so much of it this time.

and Burr. The country was in a full ing. Your prompt acceptance, by telegraph, is requested. This emergency appeals to your patriotism." The undersigned are informed that you have their means to pay the debt of the Union; but they will not be compelled by any legislative skullduggery to submit to a change in the contract by which gold is increased in value, and then payment required exclusively in gold.

This week we give the official returns of Douglas county. As will be seen the Republicans have snowed under the Reformers, Democrats, Temperance men, and the Dutch. Kausas in a Presidential year, is a bad place for Democrats, or any other sort of opposition to the Republican party. But there is one thing certain, we had them ders to Berlin houses for military exbadly scared before election, and we ports. Should Russia persist in her are not killed so dead but what we can scare them again. We say to our Republican friends, work faithfully and honestly for the best interests of all our people, refrain from setting up jobs in the interest of cliques and rings, or your turn to be snowed under will have got a soft thing—we are watch-

All the Reformers want is. the best interest of all the people subserved, and

NOT YET CERTAIN.

The States of South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana are still in doubt as to how they have gone on the Presidential question; and until we get the official count we must possess ourselves in peace, and let the election be finally decided either way; we trust the people of this country will cheerfully and peacefully abide the decision.

Now that a delegation from the North think the result will be fairly stated.

The very existence of this government depends upon the freedom, and purity of the ballot, and it certainly is grange will have a several days' session. important that all the people, North and South, and everywhere in the country see that the freedom of the ballot is protected, and its purity maintained.

Tuesday afternoon, U.S. Marshal title of the cause being, "D. H. Larkin lowed to exercise their authority. Gen. ers of Douglas county." The suit is the hope that the vote of Louisiana will brought in the United States Court, be counted right and settled legally. He did not anticipate any outbreak or and is to recover delinquent interest on disturbance, but seemed in good spirit, certain railroad bonds held by Larkin and conversed freely with the passenor represented by him. The people of gers on the train. Douglas county have for the past three years, by overwhelming majorities, stood by the action of the commissioners in their refusal to levy a tax to pay this interest. The war has now commenced in earnest.

JUDGE STEPHENS.

Judge Stephens was elected by eleven hundred majority. We have no doubt he will make a judge that Douglas members regarding its features and county, and the whole judicial district Speaker Blaine by, extraordinary rul, will be proud of; we have no fears that the interests of our people will suffer strium of Goods Reservation to the state of

GENERAL NEWS.

"A mammoth national doubt," is what the N. Y. Herald aptly terms the

Present indications are that the Presthe Louisiana canvassing board has make its official returns. Getting ex-

The New York Berald encourages the people to keep cool under the present suspense, which can only last a few days, by reminding them that the Is-

Gentlemen arriving in Memphis, Tuesday, from St. Louis, say that Gen. Phil. Sheridan and staff, in citizen's dress, passed over the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad to-day, en route to New Orleans at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The oldest inhabitant tells the Cincinnati Times that it reminds him of the protracted fight between Jefferson

In Troy, N. Y., the Democrats circulated Republican tickets on which their local candidates were substituted for the Republican candidates. The first voter to discover the fraud was a blind Republican, who insisted upon having the whole ticket read to him.

In reply to Marshal Pitkin's invitation to him to visit New Orleans, Gen. Butler replied as follows: "I don't believe Northern men ought to go down except, if necessary, with arms in their hands. Have a fair count of the honest vote at all hazards. Nobody will sustain you in that."

A Berlin special to the Pall Mall Gazette, says: Russia has given large orwar-like policy, there is reason to believe she will be perfectly isolated. Germany is understood to be pledged to the observance of nutrality as against Austria with an engagement to watch the Polish provinces, presumably to assist in repressing any Polish rising.

Dispatches from Havana, November 15th, say: While the steamer Merchescome. Don't think for a moment you ina, belonging to the line of steamers running between here and Porto Rico and Lauchy, and touching at various points on this island and at Porto Platte, was at the latter port, about eleven passengers embarked, who, when we don't care who does it, but it must the steamer was on the high seas, killed the captain, first mate, first engineer and super cargo, and took possession of the steamer. They then left the rest of the passengers on Romeo Key, Cuba and put to sea again. It is supposed these so-called passengers were Cubans, the Porto Plata being full of refugees.

The tenth annual session of the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry commenced in Chicago yesterday, the 15th, John T. Jones from Arkansas, in the chair. Delegates were present from nearly every State and Territory in the Union, many ladies being among them. New members were elected, committees appointed and Master Jones delivered from both the great political parties the annual address, in course of which have gone to the States mentioned, we he favored the grand scheme of an international co-operative movement by which workmen and laborers of all countries combine and furnish their several products to each other. The

The Appeal's Milan, Tenn., special correspondent writes that paper regarding the expression of Gen. Sheridan's opinion as to the purpose of his mission to New Orleans. According to the Appeal's information, Gen. Sheri-Miller appeared in this city armed in the interest of no party, but simply with a formidable summons, which to preserve order and maintain the was served upon the County Clerk, the law, should this be necessary, and to vs. the Board of County Commission- Sheridan is represented as indulging in

> most any exception, canvassed the vote and referred all matters of contest to the State board. A dispatch has been received at Republican headquarters, stating that Mr. C. E. Speede, Republi-can candidate for the legislature in can candidate for the legislature in Monroe county, protested against the canvass of the vote of the third pre-cinct, in Key West, on the ground that the ballot box was taken away from the polls and counted by the managers in violation of the law. This precinct gave a large Democratic majority. The

Garfield, John A. Logan, Wm. D. Kelly, Jno. A. Kasson, J. Irwin, Jno. H. Shaneberger, Wm. M. Evarts, E. W. Staughton, Juo. A. Dix and others :---The undersigned arrived here vesterday. They came in answer to a telegram from the Hon. Abraham S. Hewit, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, dated at New York, November 10th, as follows: "The citizens of New Orleans urgently request that a delegation of prominent gentlemen come here at once, to counsel peace and a fair and honest return. You are earnestly requested to be one of ten or tifteen gentlemen, all widely known, to meet at Louisville, Saturday evening, and proceeding immediately south or, if more convenient, meeting at the St. Charles Hotel, on Monday morncome here at the request of the President of the United States, to see that the board of canvassers make a fair count of the vote actually cast in the late canvass. You gave your support to Hayes and Wheeler, as candidates for President and Vice-President, and the undersigned gave their support to Tilden and Hendricks for those They feel assured that all good citizens of all parties regard an honest count and interfere in the affairs of Louisiana, and true return of the vote actually cast, of greater moment than the suc-cess of any candidate for office, and are ready to do all that honorable men should do to secure such return of the rote cast at the late election in the State of Louisiana, which assumes, more than ever before, a national importance and upon which crisis may depend the very existence of the constitutional government. The undersigned, therefore, in view of the unhappy controversies which have heretofore arisen from the action of the returning board of the State, when its action should not in any way change the result of a Presidential election, and in view of the desire of all good men that effect should be given to the will of the majority as lawfully expressed, respectfully ask of you, or such of you as are present, to meet and confer with them personally, and through committees, as may be deemed most wise, in order that such influence as we may possess, may be executed in behalf of such a canvass of the votes actually cast, as by its fairness and impartiality shall command the respect and acquiescence of the American people of all parties.

To the Hon. Stanley Matthews Jos.

John M. Palmer. yman Trumbull, Wm. R. Merrison Ill.; Sam. J. Randall. A. J. Curtin, Wil-J. R. Doolittle, G. B. Smith, Wis.; Geo. W. Julian, M. P. Marsar, J. Love, Ind.; Henry Watterson, J. W. Stevenson, H. McHenry, Kentucky; P. Ottendorfer, New York; J. B. Stallo, Ohio; Lewis V. Bogy, J. O. Broadhead, C. Gibson, Missouri; Jno. L. Carroll, Wm. Y. Hamilton, Maryland; W. G. Sumner, Conn.

Yours respectfully

Instead of trifling with a bad cold, use Dr. Jayne's Expectorant and save-your lungs and throat much danger-

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15, No. 4 red
Corn—No 2 mixed
Oats—No 2 mixed
Barley—No. 2 choice...
Rye — No 2 He did not anticipate any outbreak or disturbance, but seemed in good spirit, and conversed freely with the passengers on the train.

A Herald special from Tallahassee, Fla., says: It is now considered to be settled that full returns from the county canvassing boards will give the State to the Democrats by more than 900 and Tilden by more than 500 majority. These majorities will be attacked by the State canvassing board, and the Republicans are confident that they can defend successfull every return of the county boards, which have without almost any exception charvassed the vote

Wil wil Live Stock Markets onagong tos distribution St. Louis, Nov. 15, 1876; ato Cattle Native Butchers 3 3.50@ 5.25 Hogs. 5.15@ 5.70 Hogs ... CHICAGO, Nov. 15, 1875.

Cattle—Good Steers ... 4.35@ 5.00

Hogs—Packers ... 5.50@ 6.00

Wheat the week before the election was slowly falling; during the past week it has been slowly rising in all the principal markets. Corn shows no material change. No change worth noting in oats, rye or bar-

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1876.

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

City and Vicinity.

The following is the official vote of Douglas county for the offices named:

| TOTALS | First Ward. Second Ward. Third Ward. Fourth Ward. Fifth Ward ixth Ward ixth Ward with W | WARDS AND TOWNSHIPS. | |
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At the last meeting of the board of directors of the Douglas County Co-operative Association the second assessment on the elevator stock was made, with a request that all who could should pay up their stock in full. Subscribers will please take notice, and make immediate payment to the undersigned, at the grange JUSTUS HOWELL, store, in Lawrence. Secretary

WOLVES having become somewhat trouble. some of late, up the river bottom above this city, on Tuesday of this week Mr. L. R. Bryan, H. B. Rogers and son, and S. B. Norton started out for a hunt, and before night had killed two large timber wolves. The legislature ought to offer a good bounty for the scalps of wolves and dogs, and then perhaps the farmers would raise more sheep.

Douglas County Sunday Schools, Attention.

The State Sabbath School Convention meets at Wyandotte, Kansas, December 5th, 6th and 7th. Every Sabbath school is entitled to one delegate. Will you please send me the name of every Sunday school superintendent in the county, with name of school, denomination, place of meeting and number in attendance Will you also see that a delegate from your school is elected to the Wyandotte Conven-

By order of executive committee. J. G. HASKELL, Vice-President Second District.

Kansas Academy of Science. The annual session of the above named body commenced yesterday. The first business meeting was held at the office of Dr. Thomp-

meeting was field at the omice of Dr. Thompson, at 3 p.m.
Dr. Brown, of Leavenworth, spoke in favor of semi-annual sessions, to be held elsewhere than in Topeka, for the purpose of spreading general information among the people, and a committee of three was appointed to take the matter under consideration, and report.
Prof. Mudge presented the subject of more room needed to store the collections of the society.

The former board of officers were re-elected,

with the addition of Prof. Dunbar and Dr. Thompson.

After the announcement of the programme the academy adjourned till the evening ses-

sion.

The evening session was opened by Prof. F.
H. Snow, who made a few well chosen remarks
on the aims and hopes of the society, and concluded by introducing Prof. C. V. Riley, who spoke on the grasshopper. - Commonwealth.

GREAT pile of fine, Toilet Soaps just received at Leis' Drug Emporium, which he is selling at manufacturer's prices. Call and examine

Mitchell & Anderson Propritors. Only first class workmen employed. Give them a call, opposite the SPIRIT office. Centennial Barber Shop.

No more risk with COAL OIL. The time has come when, if you value your life and proper-ty, you must consider the question, what shall I burn? and Calcium Oil is the only safe oil in market. For sale only at Leis.

THE Centaur Liniments are the greatest remedies ever discovered for all flesh, bone and muscle aliments—bites, bruises, swellings, burns, rheumatism, stiff joints, &c. What the White Liniment does for the human family, the Yellow Liniment does for horses and animals. They are cheap, they are convenient, and they are certain in their effects.

BARGAINS in Lamps, Lanterns, etc., of every description at Leis' Drug Store. Leis, while East, bought a fine and large stock of Lamps, Lanterns, Shaders, etc. His buying from first hands (manulacturers) enables him to give great advantages over most dealers. We recommend a visit to Leis' Drug Emporium.

CHILDREN cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It is as pleasant to take as honey. It contains no morphine or other deleterious ingredient, and is sure to expel worms, cure wind colle, regulate the bowels and stomach, and overcome irritation caused by rash or cutting teeth. Mothers can rest and children enjoy health who use Castoria. It is harmless, it is certain, it is speedy, and it is cheap.

For the Centennial.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches from Kanasa City to Ft. Wayne and Cleveland without change, via the Wabash Line.

Connecting at Ft. Wayne with through sleepers to Philadelphia, and at Cleveland with through sleepers to New York and Boston, making but one change of cars from the Missouri River to the "Centennaal," or New York and Boston.

The Wabash Line is also the most comfortable route to Indianapolis, Ciacinnati and other Rastern cities.

ble route to Indianapolis, Cincinnati and other
Eastern cities.

Passengers taking this line have choice of
routes either via Quincy or St. Louis, and can
visit all principal cities, watering places and
prominent resorts throughout the country
without extra charge.

W. L. MALCOLM,
Gen'l Pass. Agt., Gen'l Western Agt.,
Toledo. St. Louis.

Kansas Pacific Railway.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To all Patrons who Visit Philadelphia.

To all Patrons who Visit Philadelphia.

From the Tower of our building one of the finest views of our city, especially of Market Street, from river to river—can be had. It is open to the public at all times. Our store is but one square north of "Independence Hall."

WE SHOULD LIKE ALL PATRONS who visit Philadelphia to call on us, whether they wish to purchase or not. They can, if they desire, have their measure taken, which will be kept on record, and can then order goods from samples we will send at any time, which will be warranted to fit exactly. We shall at all times be happy to show goods and explain our mode of doing business.

PATRONS AND OTHERS calling at our store are cautioned to be careful in finding the proper number, 518 MARKET STREET, with a LARGE STREET CLOCK, keeping accurate time, h nging fust over our doorway. Be careful to see the number and name of firm, BENNETT & Co., and enter right under the Clock.

TO SEORETARIES.—We have recently mailed to the Secretaries of Granges in many of the States, a new circular, giving explanations of our mode of selling MEN's and BOY's CLOTHING to Patrons, and givi g suggestions for making up orders from Granges. We will mail them to any Secretary or Master, or other officer, not having received them, upon application by letter bearing seal. Our suggestion for making up orders from Granges is a new one, and is working well, saving freight and expenses.

TO MEMBERS.—We will send by mail, prepaid, samples of materials, prices and Instructions in measurement, so plainly given that no mistake can happen; to any one who writes for them by Postal Card. Clothing ordered from them will be sent by Express, to be returned if not entirely satisfactory at our expense for expressage.

Pleuse apply to your Secretary for the information about sending orders and have seal of Granges.

pressage.

Please apply to your Secretary for the information about sending orders and have seal of Grange attached to all orders sent

BENNETT & CO.,

TOWER HALL CLOTHING BAZAAR,
518 Market St., Philadelphia.

Where the large Clock is over the doorway.

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THIS GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, DESIGNED TO COMMEMORATE THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, OPENED MAY 10th, AND WILL CLOSE NOVEMBER 10th, 1876. All the Nations of the world and all the States and Territories of the Union are participating in this wonderful demonstration, bringing together the most comprehensive collection of art treasures, mechanical inventions, scientific discoveries, manufacturing achievements, mineral specimens, and agricultural products ever exhibition are situated on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and embrace four hundred and fifty acres of Fairmount Park, all highly improved and ornamented, on which are erected the largest buildings ever constructed,—five of these covering an area of fifty acres and costing \$5,000,000. The total number of buildings erected for the purposes of the Exhibition is near two hundred. During the thirty days immediately following the opening of the Exhibition a million and a quarter of people visited it. quarter of people visited it.

AND

Fast Mail Route of the United States,

is the most direct, convenient, and economical way of reaching Philadelphia and this great Exhibition from all sections of the country. Its trains to and from Philadelphia will pass throun a GRAND CENTENNIAL DEPOT, which the Company have erected at the Main Entrance to the Exhibition Grounds for the accommodation transcengers who wish to stop at or start from the Exhibition Grounds for the accommodation of passengers who wish to stop at or start from the numerous large hotels contiguous to this station and the Exhibition,—a convenience of the greatest value to visitors, and afforded exclusively by the Penns-Ivania Rallroad, which is THE ONLY LINE RUNNING DIRECT TO THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS. Excursion trains will also stop at the Encampment of the Patrons of Husbandry, at Elm Station on this road.

the Patrons of Husbandry, as him begins this road.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the grandest railway organization in the world. It controls seven thousand miles of roadway, forming continuous lines to Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, over which luxurious deep and night cars are run from Chicago, St. day and night cars are run from Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Co-lumbus, Toledo, Cleveland and Erie, without

tampus, Toledo, Cleveralu and Erie, without change.

Its main line is laid with double and third tracks of heavy steel rails upon a deep bed of proken stone ballast, and its bridges are all of fron or stone. Its passenger trains are equipped with every known improvement for comfort and safety, and are run at faster speed for greater distances than the trains of any line on the content of the common has largely increased its distances than the trains of any line on the con-tinent. The Company has largely increased its equipment for Centennial travel, and will be prepared to build in its own shops locomotives and passenger cars at short notice sufficient to fully accommodate any extra demand. The un-equaled resources at the command of the Com-pany guarantee the most perfect accommoda-tions for all its patrons during the Centennial Exhibition

Exhibition.

THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY for which the Pennsylvania Railroad is so justly celebrated presents to the traveler over its perfect roadway an ever-changing panorams of river; mountain, and landscape views unequaled in America.

ica.
THE EATING-STATIONS on this line are unsurpassed. Meals will be furnished at suitable hours and ample time allowed for enjoying

EXCURSION TICKETS, at reduced rates, will be sold at all principal Railroad Ticket Offices in the West, Northwest, and Southwest. BE SURE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ via the Great Pennsylvania Route to the Centennial. FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

Timely Suggestions to Centennial Trav-

Timely Suggestions to Centennial Travelers.

Delays are dangerous. It is well to reflect that circumstances of a grave nature may intervene between us and the next Centennial. But while making active preparations to visit the Grand Exhibition let us first consider what are the essentials to a comfortable trip, "a compact traveling outfit, a burglar proof umbrella, with a little money and a thorough knewledge of the route," suggest themselves to our mind as requisite to all who intend seeing the wonder of the age. But the sum of the whole matter is contained in "a perfect knowledge of the route." Now by taking the Old Reliable Hannibal & St.
Joseph Haliroad and connections you escape the heat and dust which is so overpowering on other lines, and enjoy the cool and refreshing breeze along the great lakes, with a magnificent view of Niagara and the beautiful scenery of New York and Pennsylvania; through day coaches and Pulman leepers from Kansas City to Chicago, via O. B. & Q. R. R., without change, and the same from Atchison and St. Joseph to Toledo and Gleyeland, via T. W. & W. By, without change. Apply to G. N. Claytor, Pass. Agent, 631 Main street, Kansas City, or to T. Pensiedd, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent, Hannibal, Mo.

Centennial Excursionists

Will, of course, wish to see all the sights comfortably and cheaply. To this end the Canada Southern Ratiway Company has, through its connections in the West and Northwest, placed on sale a large number of Tourists' Excursion Tickets at greatly reduced rates, by which passengers can not only visit the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, but can, in addition, visit the principal eastern cities, with an opportunity of stopping at any of the great numline from the west 1 unning directly to Niagars Falls, giving passengers, from the train, a wonderful panoramic view of the Mighty Cataract, Horse-shoe Fall, the Great Rapids, and landing them directly at the Falls. The track of the Canada Southern is an air line; laid with steel rails of the heaviest pattern; there are no curves or grades; wood is used for fue; coaches are furnished with the Winchell Patent Ventilator, ensuing perfect freedom from dust. With its complete system of magnificent Parlor, Sleeping and drawing Room Cars from Chicago, Detroit and Toledo, and its admirable connections at Niagara Falls and Buffalo with the New York Central and Eric Rallways, the Canada Southern is fast becoming the favorite line to the East. Tickets via this popular line can be procured at all offices of connecting lines, or at the company's own offices.

Any information can be obtained by addressive

company's own offices.
Any information can be obtained by addressing
FRANK E. SNOW,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.
DETROIT.

A spicy sketch descriptive of a trip over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, the beauties, scenery and pleasure resorts of the Rocky Mountains, by "Nym Crinkle," the musical and dramatic critic of the New York World, sent tree on application together with the San sical and dramatic critic of the New York World, sent free on application, together with the San Juan Guide, maps and time tables of this new and popular route from Kansas City and Atchison to Pueblo, Denver and all points in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and the San Juan Mines. The finest line of Pullman Sleepers on the continent between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains without change. Special round trip tourists' tickets from the Missouri River to Denver at \$50, good to stop off at all points. Address, T. J. Anderson, Gen. Pass. Agt.,

\$552 \$77 a week to Agents. Samples FREE. \$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and tern s free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free, STINSON & Co., Portland, Me 25 PANCY CARDS 11 styles with name locts. Postpaid. J. B. Husted, Nassau, Rens. Co. N. Y.

WELL AUGER! world. Send for our Auger Book. U. S. Auger Co., St. Louis, Mo. NO We will start you in a business you can make \$50 a week without capital easy and MONEYPER CO., 261 Bowery, New York.

AGENTS If you want the best sell-and a solid gold patent lever watch, free of cost, write at once to J. Bride & Co., 767 Broadway, N.Y.

AGENTS investigate the merits of the Illustrated Weekly before determining upon your work for this fall and winter. The combination for this season surpasses anything heretofore attempted. Terms sent free on application. Address, Chas. Clucas & Co., 14 Warren street, N. Y.

RUPTURE

Since Rupture is dangerous and the Elastic and other trusses injure those who use them, all classes are throwing them away and using. Dr. Sherman's Rupture support and Curative Compound, which gives relief in all cases and restores the parts to natural vigor. Dr. Sherman's books with valuable information and likeness of bad cases before and after cure sent for 10 cents. Office 1 Ann St., New York. Save this.

CHARLEY ROSS

Written by his father. A complete account of this most Mysterious Abduction and Exciting the others together. Both mechanically and in their others together. Both mechanically and in their methods of presenting the different branches, they methods of presenting the different branches, they methods of outsells all other Books. One agent took 50 orders in one day, Terms liberal. Address, John E. Potter & Co., Publishers, Phila.

Wery liberal terms are given for the introduction of these books.

IN PRESS-OUTFITS READY-THE CENTEN'L EXPOSITI'N

DESCRIBED AN DILLUSTRATED.

A graphic pen-pacture of its history; grand buildings, wonderhil exhibits, currosities, great days, etc. Protusely illustrated, thoroughly popular and very cheap. Must sell immensely. 5000 agents wanted. Send for full particulars. This will be the chance of 100 years to coin money fast. Get the only reliable history.

N.D. Thompson & Co., Pubs. 509 N.30 St., St. Louis, CAUTION assuming to be "official" and telling what will happen in August and September.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS Have been unanim'usly assign'd the

FIRST RANK

SEVERAL REQUISITES" Of such instruments, at the U. S. CENTENNIAL, 1876,

and are the only organs assigned this rank. Their superiority is thus declared, not in one or two respects only, but in all the important qualities of an organ. A Medal and Diploma have also been awarded them, but medals of equal value were awarded them, but medals of equal value were awarded them, but medals of equal value were awarded all stricles deemed worthy of recognition, so that many makers can advertise "first medals" or "highest awards."

Comparative rank in excellence, has been determined by the Judges' Reports alone, in which the MASON & HAMILN ORGANS are Unanimously assigned "The FIRST RANK in the several requisites" of such instruments, and are the only ones assigned this rank. See Judges Reports. This result was not unexpected, for these organs have Uniformly taken highest awards in such competitions, there being less than six exceptions in hundreds of comparisons. They were awarded first medals, and highest honors at Every. World's Exhibition at which they have compated, and being the only American organs which ever obtained any award in Europe.

NEW STYLES, with improvements exhibited at the CENTERNIAL: alegant new cases in great variety. Fribes very lowest consistent with pest material and workmanship. Organs sold for cash or installments, or rented until rent pays. Every organ warranted to give entire satisfaction to every reasonable surchaser or the meney seturned: Illustrated Galacquets sent free.

MASON & HAMILIN ORGAN CO.—154 Tremont Street, Boston; 25 Union Square, New York; 86 and 85 Adams street, Chicago.

FANEUIL HALL

INSURANCE CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

Surplus as regards policy holders....\$421,363.84 STATE OF KANSAS, INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, TOPEKA, May 10, 1876.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—
Know ye, That the Faneuil Hall Insurance Company, with its principal office located at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, has been duly authorized by this department to transact business in this State until the last day of February, 1877, and that Park & Selig have been by the officers of said company appointed Local Agents to transact business for said company in this State, having or keeping an office or principal place of business at Lawrence, in the county of Douglas, as provided in said appointment, now on file in this department.

in said appointment, now on me in mis upparament.

Now, Therefore, I, Orrin T. Welch, Superintendent of Insurance for the State of Kansas, do hereby license the said appointees as such agents for said insurance Company, to act pursuant to said appointment until the last day of February, 1877, unless this authority be sooner suspended or revoked, as provided by law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my said office, at the place and the day and year first above writter.

ORRIN T. WELCH, Superintendent.

PARIM & SELLIG. Agents,

PARK & SELIG, Agents, Lawrence, Man. 21-1y

M'CURDY BROS.'

CENTENNIAL PROCLAMATION.

The Reliable Old House Heard From!

ESTABLISHED 1865.

McCurdy Bros. 126 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas, are not to be driven to a back seat by hard times or a scarcity of money. Mr. P. McCurdy has just returned from the East, where he visited all the leading establishments. He purchased goods in larger lots, and at prices that will enable the house in Lawrence to offer inducements to the trade and to retail purchasers, which the people of Kansas have never before enjoyed. Their goods are beginning to arrive, and will continue to do so. They now have in stock an assortment of men's women's boys' misses' and childrens' boots and shoes of the best manufacture, and which they can and will sell at the very bottom prices. Their manufacturing department is complete in all its branches, and they intend to make their custom work commend itself to the public. They will guarantee satisfaction, and promptly execute all orders left with them.

Every one desiring to purchase, whether a single pair of boots or shoes, or a wholesale bill, will had it advantageous to look through the large stock of McCurdy Bros. They can fill every kind of order from the highest priced article of the best manufacture, to a cheaper one. Either will be sold at a price that defies all competition in the West, and at manufacturer's prices. In their stock can be found goods of the best manufacture in the country, as well as those of a cheaper grade. All can be suited.

THE

BEST SCHOOL BOOKS

are those published by

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consisting of Monroe's Readers and Spellers, Greene's Grammars, Hagais' Arithmetecs and Algebras, Warren's Geogra-phies, Berards' History

of the United States,

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STANDARD PUBLICATIONS.

They have been more generally adopted in Kan-

America.

Very liberal terms are given for the introduction of these books. A discount of one-third is given for latroduction, and where the old books, used in the schools, are exchanged these books are furnished at one-half the retail price.

Descriptive catalogues, price lists, and terms for introduction furnished free to all applicants. Sample copies by mail to teachers for one-half the retail price.

(1) . WERL L. D. DOBBS. Agent, months hot Lawrence, Kansas.

HALL'S PATENT HUSKING GLOVE.

HALF GLOVES.

The Best and most Economical Huskers in use. Over 200,000 sold. Made of BEST CALF LEATHER, shielded with Metal Plates, making them last FIVE TIMES longer, Husk faster and easier than any other Husker. Sizes, Extra Large, Large, Medium and Small for Boys and Girls, for both right and left handed persons. Frices, prepaid, Full Gloves, \$2.25; Boys, \$2; Hair Gloves, \$1.15 per pair... We also manufacture and recommend.



made of the best cast steel, in most approved form, and provided with straps ready for use. Unquestionably the VERY BEST Harking Pm in the market. Price, prepaid, 20 cts., three for 50 cts. Askyonz merchant for them, or address HALL HUSKING GLOVE CO.,

37-cowww 145 So. Clinton St., Chicago.



BROTHER PATEONS:—Save me and Winter by shipping us your stock, and ordering all your Dry G les, Machinery, &c.; of us. We have

Horticultural Department.

Horticulture. The main objects of the cultivator are effected in two ways called respectively amelioration and propagation. The for-mer means improvement, the latter dif-fusion. I shall consider them in their

Amelioration consists in two things first, the acquisition of new varieties; qualities of the acquired in each indi-vidual. The acquisition or origination of new varieties is not a creation effectdevelopment of an innate property of the plant itself, and is founded on our observation of a tendency to change in certain species not only in the vegetable and animal, but even in the inormal world. The plants and animals cation and improvement. The plants and animate cation and improvement. The particular propenses to change are called "domesticable" or tamable, "the peculiarity being an inflation of their capability of domestication and improvement. The conditional of their capability of domestication and improvement. The conditional of their capability animates. tiention and improvement of he condi-tions under which plants and animals ander the control of man are placed by him, are favorable to the development of these changes. We cannot tell why this is, except by conjecture; yet we recognize the fact, and by acting upon it, nearly all our present most valuable fruits have been obtained—and yet we are not more than entered upon the threshold of improvement in this branch. There are this day growing wild and unheeded thousands of plants which may, by proper cultivation, be rendered as productive of general comfort as the potato has been; and the rected labor, shall rescue one of these plants from obscurity and bless his generation with its hidden luxuries, may justly feel that he has accomplished a great and good work. Swift says truly that the man who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, is greater than he who takes a city Nearly all the improvements of the kind yet effected have been the results of chance; and if so much has been thus hindly accomplished, there must yet be much left for intelligent effort. It should therefore be a constant object with every one having a garden, no matter how small it may be, not only to experiment with cultivated species, but to attempt the rescue of wild plants from their present useless condition. However, in this, as in other things, we are too likely to suppose that there has already been so much done that no room is left for further improvement. Persons should not wait to see evidences of a tendency to change in wild plants, before attempting their amelioration, fer even domesticated species in the wild state often retrograde, and seldom give evidence of their tactableness spontaneously. Thus, even sheep, horses and horned cattle, if lett wild, soon lose their diversity of form and color, and assume a wonderful uniformity in both after a few generations. It is the same with plauts, and this fact with what we know of the effect of cultivation, is a strong argument in favor of the ultistrong argument in favor of the ultimate subjection of every species of plant in existence to the control of man, and its application to his comfort and

who would have thought that such as a stringent and disagrecable, that both tirds and quadrupeds refuse its use. Who would have thought that such an agreeable and useful fruit as the coultivation of the side of refull of the which he was expending his sixth year before that the most valuable that story lump not much better their our wild have? I have not much better their our wild have? I have not much better their our wild have? I have not much better their our wild have? I have not much better their our wild have? Our peaches are smellorated almonds. Several of the most valuable varieties of an agar cane were, less than forty years ago, wild, neglected, and looked allon as worthless; the same is trie (a) many valuable kinds of cotton. The great variety of pumplins and squashes in our gardens have all come from one kind of seed; the same is true of fadian sorn of every type. It is known and by experiment proved that corn, which, when growing wild, had glumes, fully eavering the ear and protecting beyond it will be the same is true of fadiant on the same and protecting beyond it will be the same is true of fadiant of the same is true of fadiants. The same is true of fadiants of the same is true of fadiants of the same is true of fadiants. The same is true of fadiants of the same is true of fadiants of the same is true of fadiants. The same is true of fadiants of the same is true of the same is true of the same is true of the same is ple, a fruit in its natural state so hard, ple, a fruit in its natural state so hard, astringent and disagreeable, that hoth birds and quadrupeds refuse its use. Who would have thought that such an agreeable and useful fruit as the cultivated plum could be the result of the cultivation of the slope or fruit of the black thorn—a little stony lump not much better than our wild haws? Our posches are smallorated almonds. Sev-

On every side we see inducements to

rarites, without any particular utility. In march 1662, or 97 years after their first introduction, a letter from Mr. Buckland, a Semerset gentleman, was read before the Royal Society, recommending the reportal planting of particular in the reportal planting of particular in the reportal planting. mending the general planting of pota-toes to prevent famine. This was re-ferred to a committee, and in conse-quence of their report the members of the society were requested to plant them and the thanks of the society returned to Mr. Buckland. This brought them fully upon the tapis, and after that time they gradually, and constantly gained ground and friends. In other European countries the history of their introduction does not appear to be well defined; but it is probable that England, or rathbut it is probable that England, or rather Ireland, was the first, to appreciate and extend their uses. Indeed, in most European continental countries, prejudice seems to have operated against them. Thus, in Sweden, not with standing the untiring industry of Liunson, their general culture was only begun in 1764, when a royal edict was issued in their favor. The Swedes seem to have been more ready to discover their abuses than their more obvious and beneficial applications, for in the Memoirs eficial applications, for in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Sweden, for 1747, we find a proposal by Chas. Skytse to substitute them for barley in the distillation of brandy.

Although cultivation will often develop new varieties of certain species of fruits, yet, as the qualities of such va-rieties cannot be foretold, we employ methods of greater certainty for that purpose, to enable us to foresee the pe-culiarities of the new varieties. In other words, we can, by certain methods, to a limited extent, produce new varieties of fruit with the qualities we most desire. This is chiefly effected in two ways—first, by the selection of seed; second, by cross-fecundation, or the intermixture of pollen and stigma. I shall treat of them in their present or-

As the seedling plant is expected to resemble its parent, we should of course select the seed for it from the most desirable tree we can find. At the same time—though we wish the seedling to resemble its parent-it is evident that (if in it we expect to find a new variety) we want it to be unlike its parent. Here are two opposite qualities we desire in the new plant, viz.; to be like and unlike its parent; and we found them on two known properties of plants viz.: the tendency of the offspring to resemble its parent, and the tendency (of cultivated plants) to differ from their parents... These desires in us and properties in the plant, seem antagonistic. How are they to be reconciled? Let us

If cultivation improves plants, and improved plants have a great tendency to diversity, it is reasonable to infer that the most highly improved will have the greatest tendency to diversity. Hence it follows that A, the finest specimen of feuit. B from the healthing. the fruit-is the proper individual for experiment. I say individual, because it is evident that if more than one be taken, the offspring may be all failures, or there may be half a dozen varieties. ioration, and encouragement for our efforts in the wonders already accomplished. Thus, our present apples and pears, which form so important a part of our food, are both the result of continued cultivation of the wild crab apple. a fruit in its natural state so hard A new variety is never produced in wholesale. An old farmer once showed me a ridge of wheat in his garden on which he was expending his sixth year

making power to its offspring. The regard to be paid to the side of the tree from which the fruit is taken, is similarly explained. The particular one selected need not necessarily be the finest on the branch but rather the one est on the brauch, but rather the one having the peculiarities desired in the new kind most fully and fairly marked. The most certain and most purely scientific method of producing new varieties is, by cross-fecundation, of which I will speak at another time.—Dr. Archer, in Colman's Bural World.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROOF WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

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

Respectfully yours.

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

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MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—The two bottles of VEGETINE furnished me by your agent, iny wife has used with great benefit.

For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of VEGETINE.

She was also troubled with Dyspepsia and General Debility; and has been greatly benefited.

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FEEL MYSELF A NEW MAN.

10 18 NATICK, Mass., June 1, 1872. MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Through the advice and carnest persuasion of Rev. E. S. Rest, of this place, I have been taking VEGETINE for Dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years

I have used only two bottles and already feel myself a new man.

DR. J. W. CARTER.

Dr. J. W. CARTER. Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 1541-3 dozen (1852 bottles) of your VEGETINE since April 12, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended, that I ever sold (1852 scarcely a day passes without some of propositioners testitying to its merits on themselyes. my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of sev-eral cases of Scrofulous Tumors being cured by VEGETINE alone in this vicinity. Very respectfully yours. A. I. GILMAN, 488 Broadway. To H. R. STEVENS Esq.

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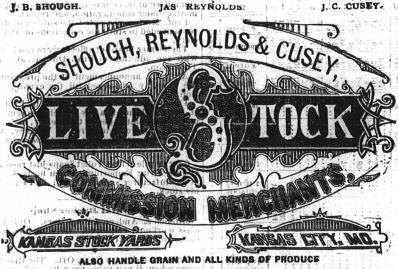
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Farm and Stock.

Butter from Beef Suet Last week we spoke of establishments in this city for the manufacture of an

imitation butter, and said that we should take early occasion to visit one or both of them and report upon what was seen and learned. Since then we have paid a visit to the establishment of Mr. Jas. Turner, 510-542 Archer ave., where about 3,000 pounds of Oleomargarine are manufactured per day. We were kindly received and shown over the premises to witness the process.

Cleomargarine butter is made from

the best beef suet, which is first ground fine by a machine for the purpose, when it is placed in a tank and heated to the matural temperature of the stomach of the cow, at which temperature it melts the oily matter from the cellular tissue the fatty matter on the surface being drawn off and allowed to cool in large vessels. The fat crystalizes and the margarine is separated from the oleine. The mass is then put into strong bags holding some two or three nounds each. which are laid one upon another, put in a powerful press and the oil, which is essentially butter, is readily separated from the efeating which is left in the form of thin, white cakes.

The oil is then cooled, put in a churn with a moderate quantity of milk, and mangh annot to added to color proper-ly, when it is churned for twenty or twenty-five minutes, taken out, salted to taste, and worked until ready for the

firkin or the table. and the entire process is conducted with the utmost cleanliness. The milk gives the butter taste to the

product, which, in color, taste and texture, so closely resembles a good quali-ty of butter from cream that but few but experts would be able to detect the difference, and we doubt if they could.

It is claimed that it keeps better than the genuine article.

The most of this product is shipped to England where it is sold as Norman. butter, the same being manufactured by three or four different estalishments in Great Britain.
Very quietly we were informed that

some of the largest and best hotels in this city are being supplied from this establishment, and that it gives excel-

ent satisfaction in the same and satisfaction in Mr., Lumer, has, a similar factory at Bat St., Louis, and he is now, erecting a large building near his, present one here, which will be devoted entirely to this work. He expects to turn out from it from 20,000 to 25,000 pounds per day. -Prairie Farmer.

Profits of Mutton Sheep.

"A correspondent of the Practical Farmer, residing within twenty-five miles of Philadelphia, states that one of his certain and reliable sources of profits from year to year, is keeping sheep. When I began farming twenty years ago he writes, I depended entirely upon Southdowns. They have always proved with me prolific breeders, capital nurses hardy and good feeders, and my Southdown mutton ranks in the market with "gilt edge" butter. I inform my regular customers when I am going to have a fine leg or loin of pure Southdown, and they go off fast at three to five cents bove the market price. In fact, Southdown mutton is the best mutton in the

If quality of meat was the only desidenatum, I would make no change, but as coarser wools now bring the highest price, and as perhaps I gain a little in the weight (of which I am not altogether certain, but at least not lose any), I have made one cross on my flock of one have made one cross on my flock of one hundred ewes, with the Cotswold. The best result and the finest carcass have resulted where the Southdown buck was used on the Cotswold ewe. I do not want any finer sheep than this makes, and I try to keep them for my purpose one-half Southdown and one half Cotswold. What lambs I have to half Cotswold. What lambs I have to purpose one-half Southdown and one-half Cotswold. What lambs I have to spare are all sold in advance to your spare are all sold in advance to your butchers, at about eight dollars per head. I raise roots, which I consider are indispensable in the sheep business, and with good management I have the lambs in the market in March and April. Heonsider the roots make a good substitute for grass, keep them in good heart, and with fine health for early pasture. It prometes the flow of milk appetites. I have always followed the advice in your paper to keep all my autimals healthy and thriving. If they once go down or become stunted much of one's feed is threwn away. Two-thirds of my ewes usually have twins. With lambs at eight to nine dollars each, and wool at fitty cents per pound, your readers can figure up my profits. your readers can figure up my profits on one hundred sheep.

thedstought amany morses pointed bug The following devices have been successfully tried to accomplish the desir-

The Forests of the World.

The forests of Europe are estimated as being 500,000,000 acres in extent, or about 20 per cent. of the whole area of the continent. In North America it is reckoned that 1,460,000,000 are covered with trees, of which 900,000,000 are in British North America. In South America the forests occupy 700,000,000 acres. The total amount for the two continents of the New World and Europe gives 6,600,000,000 geographical miles. The proportion of forest land to the whole area of Europe, as above stated, is computed at 20 per cent.; in America 21 per cent. Supposing, therefore, 20 per cent. to be the proportion in Asia, Africa and Australia, the grand total of the torests of the world would cover (a (space) of over 7,784,000 geographical miles. The areas of state forests and woodlands are estimated at the following figures in the following European countries: Prussia, 6.200,000 acres; Bavaria, 3,294,000 acres; France, 2,700,000 acres; Austria, 2,230,000 acres; Hanover, 900,000 acres; Wurtemburg, 469,007 acres; Saxony, 394,000 acres; England, 112,376 acres.

The range in the height of trees va-ries from the miniature alpine willows of a few inches in height to the stu-pendous Wellingtonia, which grows to the height of 350 feet, although it is the neight of 350 feet, although it is stated that one of the eucalypti often reaches a height of 450 feet in Victoria. In Sclavonia, a tree called the sapin attains a height of 275 feet, and umbrella pines of Italy 200 feet. The California big tree is said to girth 96 feet.

The destruction of woods and forests, however, is very enormous, and in the majority of instances no attempts are being made for their reproduction. In South Africa, we'are told; countless numbers of beautiful forest trees are destroyed and laid waste annually. In New Zealand the 30 per cent of for ests existing in 1830 had sunk to 28 in 1867, and to 18 in 1873, which rate of reduction, if continued, would result in the total destruction of New Zean land forests by 1889. In the United States the consumption of timber is enormous, and although public atten-tion has been called to the matter, and the United States statute of March, 1875, imposes a fine of \$500 or a year's imprisonment for wanton injury or destruction of trees, and also a fine of \$200 or six months' imprisonment for allowing cattle to injure trees "on national grounds." The yearly consumption and improvident use of timber is almost incredible. almost incredible.—Ex.

Keeping uP the Frow or Milk.

Some time ago, Prof. L. B. Arnold, in the New York Tribune, made a statement which is certainly very important to all who hope to profit by milk production. It was in substance, that when a cow is fresh, her flow of milk can be kept up by judicious feed-ing; but that if this is neglected from cause until the yield becomes small, it cannot be economically raised again to the original amount until she is once more fresh. This certainly, is rational; and bence if a farmer is not watchful to maintain his advantage, he will lose by it much more than to be negligent at a later period; still the best way is to feed judiciously all the time. The cow is a machine for milk production, and should be fed to that

There is no doubt but that thousands of cows make a poor annual average gust, it becomes very short. No record is kept of the daily amount of milk pro-

ing: A hog, it, must be remembered, will fatten one-third faster if kept warm and comfortable than if exposed to the damp cold nights and the bleak windy days of fall. Warmth is half the battle in feeding anything,

Veterinary Items.

Inflammation of the Lungs

piration, become more frequent than during any other time of the year. Sudden alterations of temperature are the most fertile sources of inflammation of the lungs. The horse, perhaps, is confined in a close stable, where scarcely a breath of air is permitted to enter, clothes are heaped upon him to produce what is technically termed a fine coat and sleek appearance; can it be a matter of surprise then, that an animal thus circumstanced, suddenly stripped naked and exposed to all the rigors of a winter's day, should be predisposed to inflammatory disease? In many instances the change of temperature has been known to exceed even 30 degrees. By this sudden application of cold to the surface of the body, the insensible perspiration is checked, the lungs be come embarrassed, and inflammation results.

er times a harsh, dry cough is observed, the horse shivers, he heaves at the flanks, the extremited bycome much rolling by the heaves at the flanks, the extremited bycome much rolling by the byte of heaves. colder then other parts of the body, it will extract the poison of bitesand stings, and the pulse is small and equick, and dur- heat burns or scatted without a sont Lock-jaw, ing the progress of the disease becomes very irregular and indistinct, and at length scarcely perceptible; the timing membrane of the none and eves is of a vivid red color; in the latter stage of the disease the florid red assumes a livid appearance, a dusky purplish hue; the countenance is anxious and indicative of pain, the horse stands with his fore legs wide assumes to expand the chest as far as possible, and he obstinately refuses to lie down; if, however, from fatigue he is ever induced to lie down, it is but for a short period; in a moment or two he rises again, and persists in standing to the last; he reels and staggers in his stall, at length drops, struggles, and the ghost of Charlie departs to where the woodbine ing the progress of the disease becomes | Palsy, Weak Back, Caked Breasts, Earache twineth.

treatment adopted, active means must be pursued at the outset. About half, a pound of ground mustard, in thin poultice should be well rubbed into each side of the chest, and another like application should be made in half an hour to three quarters of an hour after. The horse should meanwhile be tied so that he cannot interfere with his lips or lie down. In three hours after the last mustard poultice has been applied to the content of the cannot interfere with his lips or lie down. In three hours after the last mustard poultice has been applied to the content of the cannot interfere with his lips or lie down. In three hours after the last mustard poultice has been applied to the cannot interfere with his lips or lie down. In three hours after the last mustard poultice has been applied to the cannot interfere with his lips or lie down. In three hours after the last mustard poultice has been applied to the cannot interfere with his lips or lie of the cannot interfere with his lips or lie of the cannot interfere with his lips or lie of the cannot interfere with his lips or lie of the cannot interfere with his lips or lie of the cannot interfere with his lips or lie of the cannot interfere with his lips or lie of the cannot interfere with his lips or lie of the cannot interfere with his lips or lie of the cannot interfere with his lips or lie of the cannot interfere with his lips or lie of the cannot interfere with his lips or lie of the cannot lie of the cannot interfere with his lips or lie of the cannot lie of the cann mustard poultice has been applied, the sides, should be well wetted with a sponge and the mustard wiped off. The horse should then be blanketed, one good heavy woolen blanket being suffi-cient. The legs should be well handrubbed and be kept bandaged by means of four yards long and four inches wide flannel bandages. The purpose of blistering is to effect an artificial inflammation in the skin. It is a wise provision of nature that no two violent actions of different kinds can take place at the by Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Massachusetts. It is a same moment in the animal frame; it matory action from the seat of the disease within, to the blistered surface without. Sedative medicines may next be given; the best of these is the tincbe given; the best of these is the tinc-ture of the root of aconite. But as it is a very streng poison, it should be used with great care. No more than fifteen drops should be given at a dese. It is best given by placing it in a tea-spoon, and turning it over upon the tongue. The doses may be repeated every hour, until six doses are given. If the pulse is then not percentibly al-If the pulse is then not perceptibly altered, the following medicines may then be resorted to: Powdered digitalis, salt petre, and tartar emetic, of each one drachm; mixed with a little linesed meal and treacle, and smeared the control of the town.

upon the root of the tongue. Give such a dose, morning, inon and evening, it ill the pulse is decidedly affected.

Mild purgatives may be safe enough in the human being, under certain circumstances; but they are very dangerous for the horse. If the bowels are costive, it is far better to give the partient plenty of linseed tea to drink, and the rectum may be emptied by thrice the rectum may be emptied by thrice daily administering clusters of warms salt water. The patient should be warmly clethed, but he must not be confined in a close stable. Turn him into a cool box stall, let the doors and windows be thrown open, avoiding how-ever, drafts or currents of air. His diet should consist of cold mashes and green food, sliced apples, cabbage leaves, days of fall. Warmth is half the battle in feeding anything.

Tying a string around the korse's ear close to the horse's head.

Hitching the horse to the single-tree by means of a cord instead of the tugs; the cord fastened to the horse's tail.

Filling the mouth full of some disagrees blesubstance.

Tying a stout twine around the leg just below the kines and then removing it when he has traveled some disance.

Never whip a balky horse, for the mone he is whipped the excitent will become. Let everything he done gently, for boisterous words only contuse him and make him worse. Treat him in the mild manner that you would a crazy man and you will succeed.

Warmth is half the battle in feeding anything.

While on a visit to the blue grass resided carrots, no potatoes, and not a grain of corn. The first forty-eight hours are pregnant with danger. If a five for in the first forty-eight hours are pregnant with danger. If a five for in the first forty-eight hours are pregnant with danger. If a five for in the first forty-eight hours are pregnant with danger. If a five for in the first forty-eight hours are pregnant with danger. If a five for in the first forty-eight hours are pregnant with danger. If a five for in the first forty-eight hours are pregnant with danger. If a five for in the first forty-eight hours are pregnant with danger. If a five for in the first forty-eight hours are pregnant with danger. If a five first for in the first forty-eight hours are pregnant with danger. If a five first for in the first forty-eight hours are pregnant with danger. If a five hours are pregnant with danger. If a fiv

such remedies are only taken as a last resort of desperation.

During convalescence, the diet must At this time of year, when changes of weather and temperature are frequent, catarrhal affections in their different forms, as well as congestions and inflammatory diseases of the organs of resemble and gentian, to which ginges are the selded to but they must be added to but they must be ger may be added; but they must be immediately discontinued should fever arise. Mineral tonics should not be resorted to, such as iron, copper, &c., or their combinations, as they are quite

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The Quickest, Surest and Cheapest Rem edtes.

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Charlie departs to where the woodbine Evil, which this Liniment would not speedly ben-wineth. Of Bullium 10 Village of the england World versaw bala reweases it would not As the future usefulness of the ani- cure. It will cure when anything can. It is folly mal depends greatly upon the mode of to spend \$20, for a Farrier, when one dollar's treatment adopted, active means must worth of Centaur Liniment will do better. The

For a postage s amp we will mail a Centaur Al-manac, containing hundreds of certificates, from every State in the Union. These Liniments are now sold by all dealers in the country.

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

OTHERS.

vegetable preparation as effective as Castor Oil, will be seen, then, that the irritation but perfectly pleasant to the taste. It can be taken by the blister, produces a nie-tastacis or transference of the inflam-Dr. A. J. Green, of Royston, Ind., says of it:

Sirs:—I have tried the Castoria and can speak
highly of its merits. It will, I think, do away entirely with Castor Oil; it is pleasant and harmless,
and is wonderfully efficacious as an aperient and
laxative. It is the very thing.

The Castoria designys worms, regulates the
Stomach, cares Wind Colic, and permits of natur-

al healthy sleep. It is very efficacious in Croup, and for Teething Children. Honey is not pleasant-er to the taste, and Castor Oil is not so certain in its effects. It costs but 35 cents, in large bottles. J. B. Rose & Co., 46 Dey St., New York.

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DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS. JUSTUS HOWELL JAOS

THAN VOR WANG.

Secretary and Agent. THAN WE WANT.
We are oftening Richard Adols from ter

we are endering memora-resolution len to wenty-five per cent, cheaper than ead be ought elsewhere. In a few desirational mandal marks, the best ever sold resolution pocket ever cheap. We have a quire of paper we want to sell them.

STATE CYANDSTER. THE PROPER'S DECEMBLE

OF ALL KINDS

LAWRENCE, BARBAR, Roll,



HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country, ed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and lorse and Cattle Medicine known. The supery of this Powder over eter, other preparation is known to all those who have seen its asto

kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

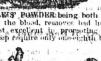
Every Farmer a 1 Stock Raiser is convinced that are impare state of the blood originates the variety of discasses that afflict as imala, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hale-Bound, Inward Strains, Soratches, Mange, Xellew Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflanciation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheunatism (by some called Stiff Complaint) proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and it, you wish to response the contraction of the strain proving the form of the strain and it, you wish to response the debilitated, broken-down aminial, action and shifts also prompting digestion, &c. The latone can see the inarvelous effect of LEIS COUNTRIN POWDER. Leg the loosening of the skin and smoothess of the high.

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies. livery men. and stock raisers, proven that LEIS POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the





LEMS PAMDER: being both Testic and Laxosive, purfices the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in proporting the condition of Sheep. Sheep require only one eighth the dose given to cardle.





In all new countries we hear of fittal discusse among Powls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blind cess, Glatders, Megrims or Giddiness, Ro. LPIS POL DER will realized these discussed, in severe attacks, in, similar quantity with corn ment moistened, and deed twice a 'day, When these discusses pretail; use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all discusse. In severe attacks of continues they do not set by means of a qual, diowing the Powder down their through, or mixing Powder with death of order by



make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of mik. Farmers and shirymen attest the fact that by a judicious use of Leis' Cosidition Powders' the flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality varily it, proved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood arcatonge removed. For fore tests, apply Leis' Chemiscal Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your Calves also require an alterative aperient and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grubs worms, with which young stock-are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring. Ac.

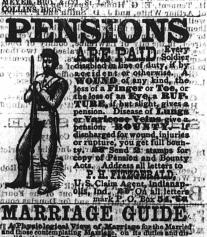


Leis' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs.
The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are ambject is found in Leis' Conditions
Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain,
Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore-Ears, Mange,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

N. B. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS.—To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which more are genuine.



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To Massachusers Street, Lawrence, Ras.

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss. In the District Court Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Bouglas county, Kan.
Samuel Alexander, plaintiff, vs. William H.
Test and S. A. Test, delendants.

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

Monday, the 18th day of December, A.D. 1876,

At (2) o'clock p. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Lawrence, County of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for each in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said William H. Test and S. A. Test, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Part of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-nine (29), township twelve (12), range twenty (20), commencing twenty-eight (28) rods west of the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of northwest quarter of section twenty-nine (29), township twelve (12), range twenty (20), in centre of Elm street produced east from North Lawrence, north thirteen and one-half (13 1-2) rods, east eighteen (18) rods, south five and one-half (5 1-2) rods, east eighteen (18) rods, south five and one-half (5 1-2) rods, east ten (10) rods, south eight (8) rods to gentre of said Elm street produced, west twenty-eight (28) rods to beginning, in that part of the city of Lawrence known as North Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas. Seld premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this the 16th day of November, 1876.

Hampton & Borgholthaus, Att'ys for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss. In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas. John Patterson, plaintiff, vs. Henrietta Will-ford et al., defendants.

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

Monday, the 18th day of December, A.D 1876,

Monday, the 18th day of December, A.B.

1376,

At one (1) o'clock p m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Henrietts Willford and Samuel Zimmerman, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Lot one [11], two [2], three [3], four [4], five [5], six [6], seven [7], eight [8], nine [9], ten [10], eleven [11], twelve [12], thirteen [13], fourteen [14], fifteen [15], sixteen [16], seventeen [17], eighteen [18], nine teen [19] and twenty [20], in block number one hundred and seventy-nine [174], in the city of Eudora, Douglas county, Kansas. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this the 16th day of November, 1876.

65-5t Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas. Hampton & Borgholthaus, Att'ys for Plaintiff.

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

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

Monday, the 18th day of December, A. D. 1876.

Monday, the 18th day of December, A. D. 1876.

At 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right. title and interest whatsoever of the said James A. Cole and Charles Pilla, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit. The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty (30), in township thirteen (18), of range twenty-one (21); also the undivided one-third (1-3) of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirteen (18), in township thirteen (18), of range twenty (20), all in Douglas county, Kansas. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this the 16th day of November, 1876.

H. S. CLARKE,

Sheriff of Douglas County, Kas.
Hampton & Borgholthaus, Att'ys for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.

the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas County, Kansas. Lawrence Building and Savings Association, plaintiff, vs. Bernard Leonard, et al., defendants. Plaintin, vs. Bernard Leonard, et al., derendants.

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

Monday, the 27th day of November, A.D.

Monday, the 27th day of November, A.B.

1876;

At 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public suction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said defendants, Bernard Leonard, Sophia Leonard, John F. Schott, R. B. McKim, J. H. Tennent, E. G. Hunter, guardian of the estate of Arthur White, and J. D. Smith and F. E. Boswell, partners as Smith & Boswell, and each of them in and to the following described premises to wit: Lot number fifty-three (53), Vermont street, in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, and State of Kansas; appraised at two thousand five hundred (\$2500) dollars. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this, the 28th day of October, 1876.

H. S. CLARKE,

48-56 Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.

Hutchings & Summerfield, Att'ys for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas County, 88. In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas County, Kausas.

George L. Livingston, et al., plaintiff, vs. Robert Wood, defendant.

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

ty, State of Kausas, in the shove entitled case, I will, on Menday, the 27th day of November, A.D. 1876.

At one (1) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best budder for oash in hand, all the right, little and interest whatsoever of the said Robert Wood, in and to the following described premises, to with the east hat of the southeast quarter of section eighteen (18), township fourteen (14), 'rangetwenty-one (21), Douglas Sounty, Kansas, 'sontaining eighty (80) acres. Said premises to ht soid to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this, the 28th day of October, 1876.

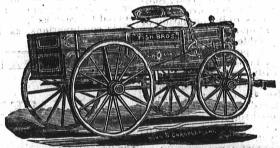
43-65 Sheriff Douglas county, Kansas, 'Sontaining to the county hand at the Charks, 'S. Wilson, Attorney for Plaintiff.

To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that John D. Jennings will, on Monday, the fourth day of December, A. D. 1876, apply to his Excellency, the Governor of the State of Kansas, for a pardon for the ofense of grand larcency, of which he was convicted at his April term of the District Court of Douglas see at y, Kansasi.

SEND 25c. to G. P. BOWEIL & CO. New York, por Pamphlet of 100 pages containing lists of 300 newspapers and estimates showing cost of adver g.

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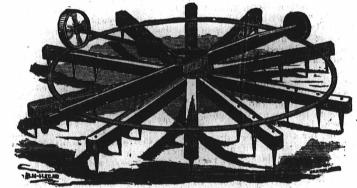
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We guarantee these goods equal to any in the market.

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It is better than a Stalk Cutter.

It is the only Implement that perfectly covers and equalizes grains and seeds in newly plowed sod, among cornstalks or on stubble-

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It is, in fact, the only Machine or Implement that thoroughly pulverizes newly broken sod. It will accomplish as much in going over the ground three

times as any drag harrow will in twelve times. By the thorough mixing of soils and fineness of tilth a much larger yield of crops is secured. The cost may be saved by its use in a single season on an ordinary sized farm.

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When a man and wo-man are made one by a minister, the question is, which is the one. Some-times there is a long which is the one. Some-times there is a long struggle between them before the matter is fi-nally settled.

WE HAVE MORE
DRUGS
THAN WE WANT.
WE HAVE MORE
STATIONERY
THAN WE WANT.
WE HAVE MORE
SOAP, PERFUMERY, HAIR OIL
THAN WE WANT.
WE HAVE MOBE
HAIR BRUSHES AND COMBS
THAN WE WANT.

THAN WE WANT.

We are offering the above goods from ten to twenty-five per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere. In a few days we will open a magnificent lot of stationery, elegant playing cards, the best ever sold here; also pocket-books, very cheap. We have got the goods; we want to sell them. We sell a quire of paper and package of envelopes for twenty-five cents, can you beat it?

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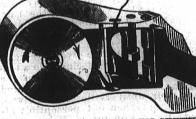
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AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,

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For sale by Druggists generally, and
C. N. CRITTENTON, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York.

MRS. E. W. COULTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, LACES, STRAW GOODS, AND

113 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Orders from abroad carefully attended to.

BIG BOOT UPSIDE DOWN! BIG BOOT UPSIDE DOWN!!

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES,

LOWER THAN EVER.

Save ten to thirty per cent by buying your Boots and Shoes at the

BIG BOOTS UPSIDE DOWN.

Fresh arrivals of Shimmons' Custom made, Saddle Seam, Chicago Kip Boots that have given such excellent satisfaction the past two years, of which J. M. Gordon, of De Soto, says:

I wore a pair of your S. S. Boots for more than one year, every day, Sundays included; they are the best and Cheapest Boots I have ever worn.

Mr. Ellis, son of Dr. Ellis, says:

I have worn your Custom Saddle Seam Boots more than a year. I don't see how they could be better.

Osgood Coleman, of Kanwaka, says he bought a pair in October, 1874, wore them constantly till February, 1876; he was then tired of them; he thought they never would wear out, and gave them to a colored man, and for anything he knows the colored man is wearing them yet.

ne knows the colored man is wearing them yet.

James Hook, of Kanwaka, says he has always had trouble to find a boot that would last him four mouths. He wore a pair of my Custom Boots nine months, is satisfied they are the Cheapest Boots he has had in Kansas—never had better

David Woods, of Willow Springs, says they are the best boots that he has ever had. He has been wearing high-price boots but none have ever worn like the \$4.00 Saddle Seam Boots bought from Shimmons, at Big Boot, upside down. Luke Brass, of Lawrence, says his boots are the best he has ever had. It

seems as if they never will wear out.

Fletcher Simmons, of Centropolis, holds his foot out and says:

Here is a pair of your Saddle Seam Boots; I have worn them two winters and they are good yet. Dang me if I ever had such boots before—and all for four dollars.

Hon. Geo. W. Zinn, Lecompton, says they are good; they have done good service; he is well satisfied.

Robert Gilbert Lefferson county, says he has been in Kannac transfer.

Robert Gilbert, Jefferson county, says he has been in Kansas twenty years;

Robert Gilbert, Jefferson county, says he has been in Kansas twenty years; has been paying from seven to ten dollars a pair for boots, but has never had boots to give the satisfaction and service as Shimmons' Custom Kip Boots.

Mr. Scott Kennedy, Wakarusa, says he can't understand why farmers will pay five and six dollars a pair for boots that are much inferior to the Saddle Seam Boots he bought from Shimmons at \$4.00 a pair, which last him one year.

Oscar Burroughs says they are good enough for him; if he can always get as good he will not find fault. as good he will not find fault.

George W. Peterfish, Clinton, says:

I bought two pairs of your Saddle Seam Boots last fall—one pair for myself and one pair for my hired man. I am wearing mine now; have never paid a cent for repairing them and have worn them every day since I bought them. They are the best boots I ever had at any price.

Henry Bowles, of Lawrence, says they are the best he ever had and wants more just like them.

more just like them.

Geo. Cartwright, Lawrence, says:

I bought a pair of your Saddle Seam Boots in the fall of 1875, for \$4.00; have worn them ever since. They are the best boots I ever had in Kansss or out of it.

J. E. Hilkey, Holling, on June 23d, said:

I bought a pair of your Saddle Seam Boots in the fall of 1874; have worn them ever since without mending, except a small bit under the toe of one boot, about as big as the end of your thumb. I have been paying six and seven dollars a pair for my boots but have never had any to wear like these.

JUNE 24, 1876.

Frank Smelser says:
I bought a pair of your Saddle Seam Boots in the fall of 1874; have worn them ever since.
They have not broke or heen mended.
John McKinsey, Belvoir, says he wore a pair one year and a half right straight along without any repairs. Best he ever had; thought they would

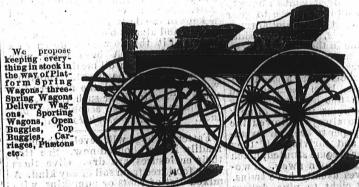
Wiley Ross, of Jefferson county, says he bought a pair of Saddle Seams in October, 1875, has worn them all the time; newer did have a pair of boots before that would last him six mouths. They are the best I ever had; as long as

you will sell me such boots I will buy of you.

LUXURY ON WHEELS.

"WAIT FOR THE WAGON AND WE'LL ALL TAKE A RIDE."

'Gold Basis" Wagons and Buggies, which means Rock-Bottom, Hard-Pan Prices.



Merchants, we can furnish you a Good Open Buggy (gold basis) for \$105.Top Buggies, \$160.

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