VOL. V .-- NO. 43.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, OCTOBER 26, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 247.

ASTILL DAY IN AUTUMN.

BY SARAH H. WHITMAN.

I love to wander through the woodlands hoary In the soft light of an autumnal day,
When Summer gathers up her robes of glory,
And like a dream of beauty glides away.

How through each loved, familiar path she lingers,
Serency smiling through the golden mist,
Tinting the wild grape with her dewy fingers
Till the cool emerald turns to amethyst.

Kindling the faint stars of the hazel, shining To light the gloom of Autumn's mouldering

halls;
With hoary plumes the clematis entwining
Where o'er the rock her withered garland

Beside the brook and on the umbered meadow, Where yellow fern-tuits fleck the faded

ground,
With folded lids beneath their palmy shadow
The gentian nods, in dewy slumbers bound.

Upon those soft, fringed lids the bee sits brood

ing, Like a fond lover, loath to say farewell, or with shut wings, through silken folds in-

truding, Creeping near her heart his drowsy tale to

The little birds upon the hillside lonely
Fift noislessly along from spray to spray,
Silent as as weet wandering thought that only
shows its bright wings and softly glides

DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.

o men met in New York. They were

"What a you think of Carlton's affairs, Mr. Elder?" aske one of them.

"I think we sum youre a pretty fair percentage. Don't you! "Yes, if we wind him a

"That we shall be of court, way lot him go on? It will take him two of the years to get through, if at all."

"If he can get through in two or tree years, I shall certainly be in it or of letting him go on. Times have been rather hand stainess dall. But everything looks enco

ing now. don' have at exclusion, his highland The surest way, when a man gets into difficulties, is to y and him up, and secure what

an. Lou chances to one, If you let him go, you lose every cent."

"I have granted extensions in several instances, Mr. Elder," replied his companion, "and obtained, eventually, my whole claim except in a single case."

bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," returned Elder. "I am always ready to take morrow. That is my way of doing business." "But do you think the debtor entitled to some consideration?"

"How?" with a look of surprise.

"He is a man of like passions with our-

"I don't know that I understand you exactly, Mr. Highland."

"Mr. Carlton has domestic relations as well as you and I." "I never doubted it. But what of that?"

"If we break him up in business, the evil will not visit him alone. Think of the effect upon his family."

"In trade we never consider a man's family relations." "But should we not, Mr. Elder? Should we

not regard the debtor as a man?" "As a man who owes us, and is unable to pay what is due; but in no other light," returned Mr. Elder, with a slight curl of the lip.

"There we differ widely." "And will continue to differ, I imagine. Good morning, Mr. Highland!"

The two men parted. An hour previous, Mr. Carlton, about whom they had been conversing, sat with his family, a wife and three daughters, at the breakfasttable. He tried to converse in his usual cheerful manner, but too heavy a weight was upon his heart. There had come a crisis in his affairs, which he feared would not be passed without ruin to himself. If the effects of his misfortune would not reach beyond his store and counting room; if upon his head alone would fall the fragments of a broken fortune, he would not have murmured. But the disaster could not stop there. It would extend even

to the sanctuary of home. weeks. The spirit in which most of the credit-ers had received the unexpected announce-time was when he could confine himself strict-husky voice.

would exhibit the result of a night's reflection upon the minds of his creditors, he would be able to see clearly his chances of being sustained in business. He awaited the hour with nervous anxiety. When it arrived, and the few in their faces to give him hope. The first who spoke out plainly was Elder.

"I, gentlemen," he said, firmly, "am opposed to all extensions. If a man cannot pay as he goes, I think he had better wind up."

"If all do not agree in this matter, it will be no use to attempt exending Mr. Carlton's time," remarked one of the creditors, who thought and felt as did Elder, but was not willing to come out so plainly.

"That is very true," said a third. "A partial extension will be of no use." The heart of poor Carlton almost ceased to

"Have you any objection of retiring for a few minutes?" said Mr. Highland to the debtor. "I will withdraw, certainly," returned Mr.

Carlton, and left the room. arlton, and left the room.
"My own view, gentlemen," said Mr. Highand, "is, that we ought to grant all that is asked. Mr. Carlton's business is good, and he will get over his present difficulties easily, if we only assist him a little. We should be just, as man toward man; and this I do not think we should be in this case unless we consider Carlton as well as ourselves. He is an honest man, and an honest man in difficulties is always entitled to consideration."

"That is all very well. But when a man gives his note payable at a certain day, he ought to be very sure that he will be able to take it up, Creditors are entitled to some consideration as well as debtors. The cry of 'poor debtor' is soon raised, but who, I wonder thinks of the poor creditor? I, for one, am not "par'd to extend."

This vas by Elder. "As for me," spoke up another, "I take but

one view of matters like this. If I think I will do hotter by renewing, I am ready to do so; if by winding up the party now I can 'do better, I go for winding up. I have confidence in Carlton's integrity. I believe he means well. But can he get through? that is the question."

"I believe he can," said Mr. Highland. "And I doubt it," returned Elder

The efforts of Elder to efface the impression the words of Mr. Highland had made, proved "It's always a risk. I go by the motto, 'A in vain. It was agreed that the debtor should receive the extension he asked. When informed of this decision, Carlton could not what I can get to-day, and never trust to the hide his emotions, though he strove hard to do so. His grateful acknowledgments for the favor granted, touched more than one heart against its fury. that had been as cold as ice toward him a short time before. How different were his feelings when he met his family that evening, and si- one time he thought of giving no information lently thanked heaven that the cloud which had hovered over and threatened to break in desolating tempest had passed from the sky.

Long before the arrival of the time for which an extension had been granted, Mr. Carlton was able to pay off every thing, and to look in the face without emotions every man

Strange things happen in real life. Mr. Elder was a shipper and extensively engaged in trade. For a series of years everything went on prosperously with him. His ventures always found a good market, and his consignments safe and energetic factors. All this he attributed to his own business acumen.

"I never make bad shipments," he would sometimes say. "I never consign to doubtful

A man like Mr. Elder is rarely permitted to go through life without a practical conviction that he is in the hand of One who governs all events. It is rarely that such a one does not become painfully conscious in the end that human prudence is as nothing.

The first thing that occurred to check the confident spirit of Mr, Elder was the loss of a ship and cargo under circumstances that gave the underwriters a fair plea for not paying the risk. He sued and was cast. The loss was twenty-five thousand dollars.

A few weeks after news came that a shipment to the South American coast had resulted in a loss. From that time everything seemed to go wrong. His adventures found a On the day previous he had called on a few glutted market, and his return cargoes a de-of his creditors and asked of them an exten-sion. If this were not given, it would be im-possible for him to keep on longer than a few down, until, in a desperate mood, he would

ment that he was in difficulties, gave him little ly to legitimate trade. But a mania for specuto hope. He was to have another interview lation new took hold of him and urged him on with them during the day. From that, as it to run. He even ventured into the bewildering precinct of the stock market, lured by the hope of splendid returns. Here he stood upon ground that soon crumbled beneath his feet. A loss of twenty or thirty thousand dollars cured him of this folly, and he turned with a sigh to reditors called in had assembled, he saw little his counting room, to digest, with care and prudent forethought, some safe operation in his regular business.

But the true balance of his mind was lost. He could not consider with calmness the business in band. A false move was the consequence. Loss instead of 'profit was the unfortunate result.

Seven years from the day Mr. Elder opposed an arrangement with Mr. Carlton, which should regard the debtor as well as the creditor, he himself found it impossible to provide for all his heavy payments. For some time he had kept his head above water by making sacrifices, but the end of this came.

After a sleepless night, the merchant started one morning for his store, oppressed with the sad conviction that before the day closed his fair fame would be tarnished. As he walked along Mr. Carlton came to his side with a cheerful salutation. Mr. C. was now a large creditor instead of a debtor. On that very day, bills in his favor had matured to the amount of \$5,000, and these Elder could not pay. The ecollection of this made it almost impossible for him to reply to the pleasant observations of his companion. Vividly, as if it had been yesterday, came up before his mind the circumstance that had transpired a few years previously. He remembered how eagerly he had sought from the merest selfish metives, to break down Mr. Carlton and throw him helpless upon the world, and how near he was to accomplishing the merchant's total overthrow. Such recollections drove from his mind the hope that for a moment had presented itself of enlisting Mr. Carlton's good feelings and securing him as a friend in the trial through which he was about to pass.

Several times during the walk he was on the point of breaking the matter to Mr. C., but either his heart failed him or his companion made some remark to which he was compelled to reply. At length they separated without any allusion by Mr. Elder to the subject on which he was desirous of speaking. He had

not the courage to utter the first word. But this was only postponing for a very brief period the evil day. Several remittances were anxiously looked for that morning. He broke the sealing, letter after letter, with trembling anxiety. His last hope was gone. Nothing now remained for him but to turn his face bravely to the threatening storm and bear up

For a while he debated the question as to what course was best for him to pursue. At of his condition, until the notary's protest should startle them from their ignorance. Then he thought it would be best to notify the holder of paper due on that day that it would not be taken up. Then it seemed to him best to give notice of his condition. He prepared brief notes to all, but to Mr. Carlton first. His heart tailed him when he attempted to write his name. Vividly, as if it had occurred the day previous, came up before his mind all the circumstances attendant upon that gentleman's appeal to his creditors. His cheek burned when he remembered the position he had assumed in that affair.

But, even though such were his teelings, when he came to dispatch the notes he had prepared he could only find courage to send the one written to Mr. Carlton. The other creditors, whose bills had matured that day, he thought he would go and see; but half an hour passed away without his acting upon the resolution to do so. Most of the day was spent in walking uneasily the floor of his countingroom, or in examining certain accounts in his ledger, or entries in his bill-book. He was bending, all absorbed, over a page of calcula-tions at his desk; when some one who had entered unperceived pronounced his name. He turned quickly and looked Mr. Carlton in the face. The color mounted instantly to the temples of Mr. Elder. He tried to speak but he

"Your note has taken me altogether by surprise," said Mr. Carlton. "But I hope things

are not so bad as you suppose."

Mr. Elder shook his head. He tried to speak but could not.

"How much have you to pay to-day?" asked
Mr. Carlton.

"Ten thousand dollars," was the reply in a

"How much have you toward it?" "Not two thousand."

"How much talls due to-morrow?"

"Four thousand." "How much in a month?"

"Fifty thousand."

"What will be your available resources?" "Not half the amount." "Haven't you good bills?"

"Yes; but not negotiable." Mr. Carlton mused for some time. At length e said :

"You must not lie over to-day."

"I can't help it." "If you will transfer to me as security in which you speak, I will lend you the amount you want to-day."

The color retired from the cheeks of Mr. Elder and then came back with a quick flush. He made no answer, but looked steadily and doubtingly into Mr. Carlton's face.

"I have been in difficulties myself, and know how to sympathize with others," said the latter. We should aid if we can, not break down a fellow-merchant when in trouble. Indorse bills to my order for the sum you want, and I will fill up a check for the amount."

Elder turned slowly to his desk and took therefrom sundry notes of hand in his favor at various dates from six to twelve months, and indorsed them payable to Carlton, who immediately gave him a check for eight thousand dollars and left the store.

A clerk was instantly dispatched to the bank and then Mr. Elder sunk into a chair, half stupefied. He could hardly believe his senses until the canceled notes were placed in his

hands. On the next morning, Mr. Elder went to his place of business with feelings but little less troubled than they had been on the day before. His payments were lighter, but his means were for the first time exhausted. The best he could do would be to borrow; but he already owed heavily for borrowed money and was not certain that to go further was practicable. He thought of Mr. Carlton; but every feeling of his heart forbade him to seek further aid from

"I deserve no consideration there, and I can not ask it," he murmured, as he pursued his way toward his store. The first thing that met his eye on entering his counting-room, was a pile of ship letters. There had been an arrival from Valparaiso. He broke the seal of the first one be took up, with eagerness. "Thank God!" was his almost immediate exclamation. It was from one of his captains, and contained drafts for fifteen thousand dollars. It also informed him that the ship Sarah, commanded by said captain, would sail for home in a week, with a return cargo of hides and specie amounting to thirty thousand dollars. The voyage had been profitable beyond expectation.

Elder had just finished reading the letter, when Mr. Carlton came in. Seizing the kindhearted merchant by the hand, and pressing it hard, he said with emotion:

"Carlton, you have saved me! Ah! sirthis would be a far happier moment, if, seven years ago, when you were in trouble, I had as generously aided you."

"Let the past sleep in peace," returned Mr. Carlton. "If fortune has again smiled, permit me to rejoice with you, as I do with all who are blessed with favoring gales. To meet with difficulties is of use to us. It gives the power of sympathy with others; and that gift we should all desire, for it is a good thing to lift the burden from shoulders bent down with too heavy a weight, and throw sunlight over heart shaded by gloom."

Mr. Elder recovered from his crippled condition in the course of a few months. He was never again known to oppress a suffering debt-

Race for Life with a Locomotive. A negro outran a locomotive on the high tres. tle work over the Chewalia creek, last Sunday afternoon. He had started to town by follow ing the railroad track, and had walked on the trestle a distance of about one hundred yards when he was met by the out going train for Montgomery. Instead of getting down under the stringers, as he easily might have done and been perfectly safe, he became frightened and ought safety in flight. He had two or three hundred yards the start of the train, but he rau his hundred over the cross ties, two or three feet apart and forty feet high, and bounded off the trestle and track about three feet ahead of engine. It was an exciting affair to those who witnessed it .- Eufaula (Ala.) News.

A man can't travel into a woman's affection y getting on her train,

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR :- I echo the sentiment expressed by Mark Warner in your issue of Oct. 12th, that it will never do for the young folks to desert the SPIRIT OF KANSAS. The column devoted to their use is just as important to the future interest of Kansas as any one paper and should be kept up.

The young folks have a great and important part to play in the already famous State of

Kansas. As "straws show which way the wind blows," we can judge by their letters that the coming farmers will not disgrace the State, but case you have to stop payment, the bills of will add new laurels to those so proudly and justly worn this Centennial year. Who that attended the Kaw Valley Fair could help feeling proud of Kansas and Kansas citizens? It was "something new under the sun," that a fair ground and such a lovely ground could be prepared with all the appliances for a firstclass fair in such a short time. Every one seemed to enjoy it, notwithstanding the high winds of Thursday and Friday. It was like a grand pienic, or a dozen pienies joined in one, with so many dinner parties scattered about ander those delightful trees.

The display of agricultural implements, articles of home manufacture, and fine arts, was extensive and very fine.

Words fail to describe the display of the product of farm and orchard. Grain, vegetables and fruit in great profusion. The handiwork of the careful housewife was not wanting. Cake, bread, butter, jellies, preserves, canned fruits, pickles and dried fruit were in abundance

It was the largest and finest display I ever aw at a fair.

An idea suggests itself to me, and I would like to hear the opinion of the young folks, through the Young Folks' Column, on the subject: That at the next county fair a department be devoted exclusively to the exhibition of the industries of the young folks.

Let it include the product of field and farm, household and dairy, fancy work, and the best written essay on different subjects.

Kansas is progressing; what this generation has done and is doing, will be eclipsed by the next. The boys and girls brought up on the broad, grand prairies, will have broad, grand, noble ideas and plans, for the developing and building up of State and society, and it will not be many years ere Kansas will lead the States, as her State building now leads all others at the Centennial.

MRS. S. A. MACK.

MR. EDITOR :- I thought I would write a few lines because my teacher wants me to. I thought I would write about grasshoppers. They are an insect that eat everything they can find. They lay their eggs in the fall and then die. In the spring their eggs hatch. In one hour from the time the 'hoppers are hatched out they are ready to go to eating. They shed their coat three times. The last time they shed their coat they get their wings and then fly away.

I can think of nothing more to write this EDDIE CHASE. ime.

PADONIA, Kansas, 1876. Charade.

I am composed of fourteen letters:
My first is in Bible but not in novel.
My second is in thumb but not in finger.
My third is in sack but not in bag.
My fourth is in racket but not in noise. My fifth is in new but not in old.
My sixth is in sharp but not in dull.
My seventh is in new but not in old.
My eighth is in rat but not in mouse. My night is in strap but not in rope.
My tenth is in scrap but not in rope.
My tenth is in scaw but not in boat.
My eleventh is in snake but not in frog.
My twelfth is in rake but not in hoe,
My thirteenth is in meal but not in flour.
My fourteenth is in wasp but not in bee.
My whole is something good to eat.

Yours Truly, FRANK WARNER. TIBLOW, Kan., Oct. 22, 1876.

Answer to Frank Warner's enigma-"A little more sleep, and a little more slumber."

A little boy who attended a temperance neeting, was asked by his tather when he re-

"Have you learned anything, my boy?" "Yes, father, I have. I have learned never o put strong drink to my lips; for it has kill thousands of people yearly, and how do I know that it will not kill me?"

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1876.

Patrons' Department.

officers of the nation'l grange, Master—John T. Jones, Helena, Arkansas. Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky. Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
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D. Wyatt Aiken. Cokesbury, S. C.
E. R. Shankland, Dubuque, Iowa.
W. H. Chambers, Oswichee, Alabama
Dudley T. Chase, Claremont, N. H.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master; M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon County.
Oyerseer; W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee County.
Lecturer; W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Franklin Co.
Steward; C. S. Wythe, Minneapolis, Ottawa County: Assistant Steward; James Coffin, Hill Springs,

Morris County. Gate-keeper; W. G. Patten, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County.
Treasurer; John Boyd, Independence, Mont-

Treasurer; John Boyd, Independency, Mossegomery County.
Secretary; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon Co.
Chaplain; E. J. Nason, Washington, Washington County.
Geres; Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee Co.
Pomona; Mrs. L. Bates, Marion Center, Marion County.
Ffors; Mrs. M. L. Patten, Cottonwood Falls,
Chase County.
Chase County. Chase County.

Lady Assistant Steward; Mrs. A. C. Rippey,
Severence, Doniphan County.

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1st District: W. P. Popenoe, Secretary; Topeka,

Shawnee County.
2nd District: F. H. Dumbauld, Chairman;
Jacksonville, Neosho County.
3d District: A. T. Stewart, Winfield, Cowley County.
4th District: A. P. Collins, Solomon City, Saline County.
5th District: W. H. Fletcher, Republican City,
Clay County.

DEPUTIES

Commissioned by M E Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange since the last session:

W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Frankin county, Kansas.
J Tstevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.

W L Moore, Frankfort, Marshall county. Franking the County of the County of the County. Frankfort, Marshall county. Frankfort, Mashington county. Gw Meeks, Phillipsburg, Phillips county. Fw Kellogg, Newbon, Harvey county. W H Jones, Holton, Jackson county. Gw Meeks, Phillipsburg, Phillips county. Fw Kellogg, Newbon, Harvey county. W H Jones, Holton, Jackson county. Gwyeth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county. A J Pettigrew, Jewell Center, Jewell county. J K Miller, Peace, Rice county.

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Shawnee County. W M. Simms, Master; To-

POMONA GRANGES.

1 Shawnee County, Wm. Simms, Master; To-

peka.

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

Gówley County, A. S. Williams, Master; Williams, Master; Mount Hope.
 Sedgwick County, A. M. Durand, Master; Mount Hope.
 Davis County, David Menfert master, Miss Jennie Walbridge secretary, G. W. Montague agent Junction city.
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 Morris County, W. Daniels Master, White City, G. W. Coffin secretary, Council Grove.
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 Saline County, A. P. Collins, Master; Solomo city.

mon city.

11 Bourbon County, J. W. Bowlus, Master; Pawnee, H. C. Phinney, Sec'y, Ft. Scott.

12 Butler County, H. W. Beek, Master; Indianola. epublic County, Albert Odell, Master; Bell-

ville.

14 Franklin County, W. S. Hanna master, Ottawa, Albert Long secretary, Le Loup.

15 Reno, Kingman and Barbour Countres, Joshua Cowgill, Master; Hutchinson, Reno county, N. E. Powell, Secretary, King city.

16 Cherokee County, Joseph Wallace, Master; Columbusty, R. C. Bates, Master; È. A.

Columbus.

Marion County, R. C. Bates, Master; É. A.
Hodges, Secretary, Marion Center.

Johnson County, D. D. Marquis, Master; T.
W. Oshell, Sec'y, Clathe.
Waubaunsee County, W. W. Cone, Master;
Dover Dover.
Douglas County meets on the 2d Wednesday of each month at Miller's Hall, at 1 r. M. Wm.
Roe, Master; Geo. Y. Johnson, Secretary

Roe, Master; Geo. Y. Johnson, Secretary Lawrence.

2 Neosho County, E. F. Williams, Master; Erie.

22 Clay County, H. Avery, Master; Wakefield.

23 Mitchell County, Silas W Fisher master, B F McMillan secretary, Belvoir.

24 Lyon County, W. P. Phillips, Master; Plymouth, J. W. Smith, Sec'y, Emporia.

25 Chase County, E. Stotts, Master; Hymer.

26 Osage County, John Rehrig, Master; Fairfax.

27 Allen County, F. M. Power master, Carlysle, J. P. Sproul secretary, Jeddo.

28 Anderson County Grange, John Post, Master; Garnett, R. L. Row, Secretary; Welda.

29 Coffey County, D. C. Spurgeon, Master, Leroy; M. E. Bonner, Secretary.

Jefferson county, J. F. Willits master, J. N. Insley secretary, D. Kline agent, Oskaloosa.

Riley County, J. H. Barnes master, W. F. Allen secretary, Manhattan.

Riley County, J. H. Barness master,
Allen secretary, Manhattan.

LIST OF AGENCIES IN KANSAS.

Marion county—Marion Warehouse and Shipping Co. E. A. Hodge, Sec., Marion Ctr.
Sedgwick county—Patron's District Commercial Agency.
J. G. Sampson, Agt, Wichita.
Montgomery County Commercial Agency.
Wm. H. Barnes, Agt., Independence.
Chase County Patron's Commercial Agency.
James Austin, agt., Cottonwood Falls.
Lyon County Elevator and Milling Company,
capital \$25,000. J. F. Strutton, Agt., Emporia.
Republic County Patron's Joint Stock Company.
Alonzo Beers, Agt., Bellville.
Linn county—Linn County Agency.
H. A. Strong, Agt., Mound City.
Jackson County Patron's Joint Stock Company.
W. H. Jones, Agt., Mound City.
Barbour, Kingman and Reno county Association.
Joshua Cowgill, Agt., Mutchinson,
Butler county—Butler County Agency.
J. W. Hess, Agt., Augusta.
Cowley County Patron's Joint Stock Association.
T. A. Wilkinson, Agt., Winfield.
Elisworth county—Elisworth County agency.
W. H. Fletcher, agt., Clay Center.
Ottawa County—Tranklin County agency.
W. H. Fletcher, agt., Clay Center.
Ottawa county—Tranklin County agency.
James Coffin, Agent; Council Grovs.
Wabansee county ommercial agency.
Wabansee County ommercial agency.
G. S. Kneeland see, and agt Mission Creek.

For the Spirit of Kansas What's the Matter?

See the people turning out, What, what's the matter? What is all this talk about? What, what's the matter? Greenback men are waking up. Laboring men are on the string, They have got the highest trumps, That's what's the matter.

That's what's the matter now, That's what's the matter; Greenback men are waking up, That't what's the matter.

Loyal men are in the ranks, Trying to scatter
National and private banks,
That's what's the matter;
Greenbacks we will have at par,
For paying debts, both near and far,
On those contracts in the war, That's what's the matter.

That's what's the matter now, That's what's the matter; Greenbacks we will have at par, That's what's the matter.

The cry has gone throughout the land, Stop, stop the clatter,
Gold resumption cannot stand,
That's what's the matter;
Greenbacks sure will gain the day,
The people then will have fair play,
In spite of Tilden or of Hayes,
That's what's the matter.

That's what's the matter now, That's what's the matter; Greenbacks sure will gain the day, That's what's the matter.

The money lords have got to yield, That's what's the matter, And give houest men a fairer field, That's what's the matter : No more rings, or whisky frauds, To disgrace us in the eyes abroad, But Justice is the people's Lord, That's what's the matter.

That's what's the matter now, That's what's the matter; Justice is the people's Lord, That's what's the matter.

Cooper and Cary are just the men
To carry on the matter,
Then we'll have good times again,
That's what's the matter;
No more "Credit Mobiliers"
To haunt us in the coming years;
Of salary grabs, we'll have no fears.
That's what's the matter.

That's what's the matter now. That's what's the matter;
Of salary grabs we'll have no fears,
That's what's the matter.

Hear ye, what the people say? What, what's the matter, Tilden Sam has had his day, That's what's the matter Cooper should be President, For it is his wise intent To square off all the public debts, That's what's the matter.

That's what's the matter now, That's what's the matter; Cooper should be President, That's what's the matter.

Hayes and Wheeler, and all the rest, Can't help the matter,
They must stand the people's test,
That's what's the matter. Money will be as free as air, Both North and South will have a share— Nothing with't can compare; That's what's the matter.

That's what's the matter now, That's what's the matter; Money will be free as air, That's what's the matter.

Industries, of every kind, That's what's the matter, Will interest the public mind, That's what's the matter. Monopolies will not abound, Three cheers for Cooper, all around!
That's what's the matter.

That's what's the matter now, That's what's the matter; Three cheers for Cooper, all ground!
That's what's the matter. WELL COUNTY, Oct., 1876.

Tribute of Respect.

Died, at home, September the 21st, 1876, Lizzie King.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God to remove from our midst, by death, our beloved sister

Resolved, That in her death Eagle Grange has Resolved, That in her death Eagle Grange has lost a beloved sister and good member which will long be remembered by her friends, Patrons and Matrons.

Resolved, That we express our sympathy with the bereaved family who have been smitten in the loss of a daughter, who the father and

ten in the loss of a dualines, who the tender it is due to the series of the series of

She's gone! forever gone! The king of terrors lays his rude hands upon her lovely limbs, and blasts her beauty with his icy breath. C. ALLEN, Sec'y.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Oct. 17, 1876.

Co-Operation.

The great feature of co-operative stores is, the goods are bought and sold for ready money or produce, only reasonable profits are charged, and after setting aside sufficient to pay a reasonable interest on the capital stock, charged, and after setting aside sufficient to pay a reasonable interest on the capital stock, all profits are distributed pro rata among the purchasers of goods. This is true co-operation. No exhorbitant salaries are allowed, but just remuneration for all services; strict economy in all departments, and balances frequently and systematically made by careful auditors. Now, if we had a simple system of crop reports and statistics, promptly made and redistributed, so that all surplus products and their exact locality can be ascertained, supply and demand could soon be well controlled, and an interchange of products of different sections effected, at reduced expense of intermediate handling, between producer and consumer; through freights instead of local ones, saving vast amounts in cost of transportation, and ultimately enabling farmers to fix prices on the products of their own labor. Co-operative buying is all right and good as far as it goes, but co-operative selling is more important with farmers, and necessarily a stop precedent to that of purchasing. Farmers must sell before they can buy for cash. They have more to hope for from co-operative selling than buying. This idea ought not to be lost sight of. Crop reports should be the foundation of our co-operative system. Then we would have something to build on.

Co-operative Business. T. R. Allen, Master of the Missouri State Grange, in a letter to Colman's Rural World,

While we are not of those who believe that the business advantages of our order is all that is worth contending for, or that it is the chief

is worth contending for, or that it is the chief good, yet it is a necessary concomitant of the other great features of it, and, like them, its great advantages are utterly beyond the power of human estimation or comprehension.

The field just opening before us for co-operation in business, is so vast in extent and rich in resources that it affords to the thoughtful mind a little world of itself, abounding with grandest promise to patient, persevering effort.

Let us call to mind the distinction between the co-operative and competitive systems. Let us call to mind the distinction between the co-operative and competitive systems. Look for a moment at the general results of the competitive system. Is it not a continuous struggle between contending votaries? In this struggle is involved scheming, intrigue, mis-representation, deception, fraud, sordid, self-ish greed and inordinate ambition. Instance our custom house frauds, frequent financial our custom house frauds, frequent financial failures and defalcations, repeated again and again everywhere, tollowing each other in quick succession. Then look at the demoral-izing effects of all dis on society. The rule seems to be corruption, deception and fraud.

Honesty the exception.

The competitive system may, yea, often does, furnish goods cheaper than the co-operative system. But it cheapness was the sine qua non, the competitive system could not be relied on. Fluctuation and uncertainty are necessary concomitants of it.

The true co-operative principle does not so

relied (h. Fluctuation and undertainly inconcessary concomitants of it.

The true co-operative principle does not so much contemplate great financial saving or gain as "the introduction into all our business affairs and social relations of the principles of truth, justice, equity and candor."

Financially we shall doubtless be gainers in the long run, if not from the start, and all the time; but our greatest gain will be in a true moral reform that will bless society throughout and mankind generally, as the result of a true co-operative system of business. We farmers must apply this principle to production; to a judicious diversity of crops in accordance with demand; to the sale of our products, or their exchange for commodities we need and cannot produce.

their exchange for commodities we need and cannot produce.

But to whatever purpose we apply the principle, we must ever keep in full and prominent view truth, justice and equity. Live and let live. Fair equivalents. Let the law of strength always give way to "the law of reason, expressed by the rules of positive justice." And here we feel inclined to remark that it seems a strange inconsistency for Patrons to be flying a rate of ten per cent. interthat it seems a strange inconsistency for Patrons to be fixing a rate of ten per cent. interest on money. Herein is the antagonism between capital and labor. Money without labor does not earn it—cannot. Certainly not more than six per cent. should be allowed on the money capital in a co-operative store. Then a small percentage of net profits should be set aside for educational purposes, and the remainder should be divided pro-rata among the purchasers of goods. This is true co-operation on the principle of equity. Let capital have its fair and equitable share, but give it no advantage. It has no right to complain of this. The purchaser of goods has no cause of complaint, because he gets all the profit there is on what he buys. The system is founded on correct principle, and, if truly carried out, must rect principle, and, if truly carried out, must bring most beneficent results. Properly and correctly understood, and honest and capable men to to manage, there need never be a fail-

Regulating the Price of Produce.

Regulating the Price of Produce.

The National Pork Packer's Association met at Indianapolis October 4th. What will they do about the price of pork, hog cholera and other things taken into consideration? If the gentlemen comprising this association have the matter in charge what will they say? The pork raisers, who ought to have something to say in the matter, pause for a reply. If the dealers propose to fix the prices, what have the producers to say? Is it not about time that the latter class had a voice in the business? If this yoice does not arise this year, perhaps the next year's operators will know that it is a power, but we see no reason why it should not now be heard. This idea that the dealers instead of the producers of pork, or of any other commodity that is the product of the farmers toil, are to fix the prices, is not only absurd, but absurdly ridiculous. We look for the time, and that not far distant, when producers shall rule the markets for their produce. All the gabble about supply and demand, in the present day of speculation and absolute gambling, is at an end. What is wanted now to stop all "corners" and the like, in an united effort on the part of the producers of the country, as the 'corners' and the like, in an united effort on the part of the producers of the country, as the wheat producers of California are doing, to control at once and forever this business of control at once and forever this business of middlemen, warehouse and transportation companies. This combination of producers once legitimately made and carried out will put an end to the monstrous abominations that have of late years prevailed, and place the true business of the country where it has always belonged, in the hands of those who do the work and who are entitled to the profits thereof. America is the country for the italiest measure of co-operation. Let our wise men see to it that a system of co-operative business is developed such as the world has never seen! The age is ripe for it. All that is wanted is a The age is ripe for it. All that is wanted is a way and a method. Does the grange supply it? If not, what will or can?—Prairie Farmer.

The grange supplies the very co-operation suggested in the above article, and all the Patrons and farmers of America have to do to obtain the advantages suggested, and control the prices of their own products, is to enter at once on the work of co-operation according to the plan suggested by the National Grange.

Important Rulings. I have noticed an official ruling of mine in

I have noticed an official round of the internal case appealed from Virginia, only partially quoted in some newspapers, which may lead to some misunderstanding.

The question presented in that case was as to the eligibility of a practicing lawyer to membersip in the order. The ruling was, "that no profession was per sea disqualification. If the applicant was engaged in agriculture to a greatern price of the profession was persent agriculture to a greatern was engaged in agriculture. profession was per se a disqualification. If the applicant was engaged in agriculture to a greater extent than in any other business, or, in other words, if his leading business was agriculture, and he had no interest in conflict with our purposes, he was eligible. That it was the office of the grange to decide upon the eligiblity of the applicant, applying the provisions of article five of the constitution, as construed by the National Grange in section one bundred

article five of the constitution, as construed by the National Grange in section one hundred and ten on page forty of the Patron's Guide, to the tasts in the case presented."

Thoticed in some paper another error in saying I had ruled "all elections held for officers in subordinate granges were valid." The ruling was "that under section two article one of the constitution of the National Grange, if a grange failed from any cause, to elect officers at the regular meeting in December, an election might and should be held as soon thereafter as practicable.

John T. Jones,

Master National Grange.

The sisters of the subordinate granges in California propose to visit the sessions of the next State Grange in force to assist Pomone to make singing more of a feature, and to cultivate a more social feeling generally.

Extract from the Third Quarterly Report of Executive Committee of Illi-

nois State Grange.

Worthy Master Forsyth, who had been requested by the committee to yisit every county in the State in the interest of the order, reported that he had spent his entire time in the performance of this duty and his necessary office work; that he found the interest in the order on the increase in all parts of the State, and that he believed the order to-day to be stronger than at any other period of its history, though somewhat less in numbers. He also reports the various co-operative enterprises in a prosperous condition. There has existed for some time a misunderstanding of the construction of the law requiring secretaries to report the membership of their States to the National Grange, from which has arisen certain unadjusted claims of the National Grange. Bro. D. N. Foster was appointed a committee on behalf of the State Grange, with full authorities of the National Grange. This is session of the National Grange. Bro. A. J. Alexander was appointed a delegate to represent the committee in the Inter-State convention to be held in Chicago during the session of the National Grange. This is made the rear and their places are being filled by reflish and the unreasonable people who at first filled its ranks and crowded to its council boards, have dropped, or are rapidly dropping to the rear, and their places are being filled by the rear, and their places are being filled by the rear, and their places are being filled by the rear, and their places are being filled by the rear, and their places are being filled by the order.

The time for which the committee's arrangement with the Western Farm Journal having expired, the arrangement was canceled. The Worthy Master Forsyth, who had been re

The time for which the committee's arrangement with the Western Farm Journal having expired, the arrangement was canceled. The question of the location of the next meeting of the State Grange being under consideration, Bro. Forsyth presented a verbal proposition from the county grange of Macon county to hold it in the city of Decatur, and Brother Foster, a very generous one, in writing from the county grange of Stephenson county to hold it in the city of Freeport.

The more central location of Decatur alone determined the committee in favor of that city. The meeting will be held on the second Tuesday of December. Brother Anderson was made a committee to visit Decatur and make all nec-

a committee to visit Decatur and make all necessary arrangements for the meeting and ac-commodation of the members and visitors. The commodation of the members and visitors. The secretary's books were examined and compared with the reports received since last settlement. This being the busy quarter of the year, not quite so many granges have reported as during the last quarter.

year, not quite so many granges have reported as during the last quarter.

Quite a large number of granges are now in arrears for more than two quarters and subject to suspension; and as the executive committee requested both old and the new administration. tee requested both old and the new administration to enforce the law relating to such deliquencies, those granges now in arrears must expect soon to hear. From W. M. Forsyth on this subject. The finances of the grange are in a very prosperous condition. The revenues will probably exceed the expenses to a greater extent than in any former year. We desire to urge upon the subordinate granges the necessity of making their returns promptly, that they may not be deprived of representation in the State Grange, as well as avoid suspension. It is not right that one-half should bear the burden of the whole. burden of the whole.

Plain Truths for Patrons.

To ask for a dimit without the intention of To ask for a dimit without the intention of joining another grange is virtually "putting the hands to the plow and looking back," and although we have no power to prevent it, yet we can visit unfaithfulness with moral condemnation. It is clear to my mind that an unafflicted brother, or sister, on taking a card of dimit virtually severs all communication with the order, unless, before expiration of its life, he consects bimself with another grange. ects himself with another grange.

Having taken his dimit from one grange he has of course lost its protection, and having united with no other, he can claim protection

He has torfeited all rights which are derived from membership, except those general rights, which he still has, as a member of the whole family, but it is manifest, that the dimitted member is bound to perform all the duties, and discharge all the obligations, which he incurs as a faithful member generally, and no act of his own can absolve him therefrom. His con-nection with the order is in the nature of a voluntary mutual contract, and, while he may of his own accord dissolve this relation, there are moral obligations, which are binding on him. It would seem, in short, that the relation of

the unaffiliated Patron may be stated as follows:

1. He is bound by those moral obligations from which no act of his own can absolve him.

2. He still remains subject to the government

itor, and while he has the A. W. and during the life of his card; nor any right to the pecun-iary benefits which would accrue from his con-

nection with the order. 4. He has the right to assistance, if he asks

for it in the regul because this is a part of the moral obligation which can not be set aside.

In conclusion it may be said that it is the duty of every good and true Patron to belong to some grange. In voluntarily connecting himself with the order, he has assumed duties and responsibilities, both toward himself and to humanity, which he cannot honorably and justly ignore. A harmonious and upright brother or sister will rarely, or never, have occasion to demit, unless for the justifiable purpose of joing ing some other grange,—Exchange.

Why Grnges Die.

The members generally die first. With living members a grange can never die. Sometimes the death is insured in advance by a dead master; at other times by a dead lot of subordinates. Next to a dead master comes a complaining one. With him nothing goes right—it would be impossible for anything to go right with him, for he is never right himself. Next to the complaining master, is the complaining subordinate officer or member. A little growling at every meeting has a startling effect in keeping the well disposed members away. Much growling adds fuel to the flame, and finally death to the organization.

The successful granges are the harmonious The members generally die first. With liv

effect in keeping the well disposed members away. Much growling adds fuel to the flame, and finally death to the organization.

The successful granges are the harmonious ones. They pull together. Brother A has as much interest in what is going on as Brother B. It business does not flow as emosthly as vinegar from a cruise, the members bear with one another and mistakes are corrected. The members remember that the officers fill their position at some personal sacrifice of ease and rest, and that if the work is not well done as in some other places, it is, better done than if in a tatempted at all.

This indifference, this complaining, as though all the members of a grange were the bounden servants of the complainer, this idealing that somebody has an axe to grind; this idea that no one is worthy of confidence but one's own precious self, this pulling back tendency—all these things help granges to die, and not only granges, but any, and every organization that has ever been or ever can be formed. A few such spirits bring discord and dissension into a church, and were it not that a Higher Power as church, worthy of the name. Farmer Friend.

The Olathe Progress says: "The Grange is doubtful whether, we would to day have er in the store, and the server. Coperation will become as popular in America as it now is in Europe, saving millions to those engaging in it, and always help-lions to the server. Coperation in it and the poor.—Louisville Agriculturist.

The Olathe granges to die, and not only granges, but any add every organization that a church and the store in the store. The d

Sis and received the ene jected annuacce. time was when he could contine him of the

Grange Progress.

Grange Progress.

All great reforms are of slow growth. People are slow to admit the necessity of reformand slower yet in devising a remedy, and wheathey set about applying what they deem reform measures, time is necessary to develop the full idea, and to fit it to the exigencies of the occasion. Now, the necessity for some such order as the Patrons of Husbandry has been recognized and felt for ages, and many have been the crude and earnest efforts of agriculturists to fashion out the necessity and the material in hand, something like the great farm-

cess.
The grange to-day is making but little noise The grange to-day is making but little noise in the world, but all who are close observers of its workings see that it is doing a better and healthier work now than it did in the early days of its history. It is slowly but surely educating the farmer to the point of co-operating in those ways and by the only means by which that principle can do them, in its application, any real good. The over-sanguine—and perhaps this class contained the only element in the order which would seek to obtain its ends by doubtful, or indeed, unworthy means—are learning that the great farmers' order must not displace or supersede any other

means—are learning that the great farmers' order must not displace or supersede any other
legitimate object or honest purpose of society.
The order is learning that its own true welfare and hope in the future is best secured
and served by building up all other interests,
by making all men purer and better, and by
co-operating with any and every other influence which is calculated to lift the burden of
misery, thriftlessness and despair from the
shoulders of "all who labor and are heavy laden."

en."

The farmers, as a class, are not selfish. Their daily intercourse with nature, their daily sacrifices, and, indeed, their pursuit, is all against the development of the quality of selfishness, and thus when they originate a protective society like the grange, it reaches out and empty. city like the grange, it reaches out and embraces all who are within reach of its beneficent scope. Indeed, the order is progressing in this way, and its devoted men and benevolent women are reaping a two-fold reward—money and sansfaction in its better success.— Examiner and Patron.

California Patrons on the Situation.

The following resolutions indicate that the California Patrons have "a quickened conscience," on the subject of the sale of their surplus wheat. It may be well enough to add that they have triumphed and that the problem of direct shipments is now being worked out by them:

by them:

WHEREAS. Wheat cannot be produce with any profit to the producer for less the \$1.65 per cental in this market, and hole as a principle of the order, that the laber is worthy of his hire; and,

WHEREAS. Tonnage has been secured by designing parties, at a rate in excess of a fair compensation for the same with the design of controlling freights, and consequently the price of grain; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is be sense of this convention, and we hereby commend to the Patrons in this State that nowheat be sold for less than on a basis of \$1.6 per cental in San Francisco, and it said research the sold for less than mend to factors, who desire to dispose of their

and it said research to desire to dispose of their crops, as ship their wheat direct to foreign pers.

VHEREAS, The difficulty of obtaining money from the business centers with which to per the crops are to seriously emparts the agricultureat as to seriously embarrass the agriculturists or in State; and

V HEREAS, The drain of the county is the of the order, and may be tried and pushed ses to the production of only a few of the for any offense by the grange within the ses to the proceeds of which are jurisdiction he resides.

3. He has no right to attend, except as a vistory which should be supplied at home; therefore

be it Resolved, That we are willing and ready to aid, encourage and support woolen mills, sugar mills and all other industrial enterprises tending to develop the country, and thereby retain the proceeds of our crops therein.

Progress of Co-operation.

The spirit of co-operation is constantly on the increase in America. The American co-operative union store, at Louisville, has proven operative union store, at Louisville, has proven a success, and given satisfaction to the stock-holders and customers. The Sovereigns of Industry have given co-operative stores a fair test, and they have placed many dollars in the pockets of poor mechanics. There have been organized in Kentucky many co-operative stores among the granges, and so far as our information reaches, not one has yet failed to accomplish the expected ends. There should be a co-operative store in every neighborhood where there are enough people to sustain it. It don't require much money to start a co-operative store, as nothing should be bought for show, only such articles as the people will actually want, and have the cash to pay for. Where a co-operative store is established, every man becomes his own merchant, and if a man becomes his own merchant, and if a woman makes ten pounds of butter and sells it to the store, the after profits of that butter will proportionally return to her pocket, if she holds a share in the store. The customers get holds a share in the store. The customers generated in proportion to their purchases from the store, and the good effects are realized by persons who may not be stockholders. Co-operation will become as popular in America as it now is in Europe, saving millions to those engaging in it, and always helping the poor.—Louisville Agriculturist.

weeks. The spirit in warsh most of sheeredit- soil; then they would go up steadily.

Cancipulate dinit

asas State News.

A CAR load of hickory nuts was shipped east from Coffeyville the other day. HON. WELCOME WELLS has a fine orchard,

few miles east of Manhattan, which yields him about 4,000 bushels this year. THE Fort Scott Monitor says that the arrangements are completed by the Missouri,

Kansas and Texas railroad to build a road from that city to Humboldt. OLATHE has never before in her entire history been so full of people, nor so full of business. Every house is occupied, and every-

body seems to be doing well. With a succession of good crops in the county for a period of five years, will make it the richest county in the State. So says the Progress. THE Wichita Beason says: "Mr. Hubert Child reports the wheat fields in the neighbor-

hood of Caldwell, Sumner county, as covered with a dress of living green. The festive and hungry 'hopper failed to put in an appearance this fall in that neighborhood. The bulk of the crop has been put in and is up and doing." B. GRUBB, of Liberty, Montgomery county, has 3,000 apple trees and several hundred peach and other fruit trees. He avoids the borers by

going through the orchard in season and washing each tree with thin soft soap, and when he finds a tree sickly he digs about and soaps ithence, he lost very tew, and those left are very thrifty, and the bark looks as if they were but one year old.

The Abilene Chronicle says: "We would suggest that our people go to work this winter and get up a series of entertainments, the proceeds to be devoted to the erection of a floral hall on the fair grounds. A splendid hall could be built for a thousand dollars and during the winter this amount could be raised if the proper exertions were made."

The Walnut Valley Times says: "J. R. Appleman, of Fairview township, sowed his wheat last year on the 1st and 2d days of November last; year on the 1st and 2d days of November last of the othose kind and benevolent Romans.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meet the same and a copy of the above resolutions be sent to each of our county papers, and the Kansas City Times and Journal with a respectful result of the solution of the last of the out of the out of the same and the variety and says the same and the variety and says the same and the variety and the variety and says the total says the same and the variety and says the same and the variety and says the says the same an

Indiana Red. He is of the opinion that May wheat will not do well sown that late. Mr. Appleman is about as successful in growing wheat as any one we know of. He says his wheat is not killed at all, but is coming up nicely. We hear the same report from a half dozen sources. Mr. A. has been growing wheat five years in the Whitewater valley and has never missed raising a crop."

The Valley Fails New Era says: "Mr. E. Hughes, living about three miles southwest of Valley Falls, informs us that he has been very successful in destroying the grasshoppers, which have been feeding upon his fall wheat. He says he takes straw and strews it on the outer edge of the field, from four to six inches thick, and as the nights are very cold, the 'hoppers will, naturally, take shelter under the straw. About seven or eight o'clock the straw is set on fire, and Mr. Hopper eateth wheat no more. Mr. Hughes says that he has destroyed millions of them in this way. We hope others will imitate his example."

OTTAWA, although we may not notice its says the Republican, is rap!dly filling up with strangers. Hardly a day passes but some addition is made to our population. Almost every business room on Main street is occupied. and people wanting houses to rent ring great difficulty in a curing them. There is no doubt

but what our city grait will see the prospess ous days of 1869 and previous. There is no denying the fact, that at one time our town was advanced in mercantile capacity far beyond the requirements of the surrounding ountry, but the country has now more than caught up, and business here is in a most flourishing condition. No town in the State stands higher in the estimation of Eastern wholesale dealers than Ottawa, and the fact that no failures have occurred here within the last two years, is a big thing for our merchants.

PURSUANT to previous notice the people of Black Bob, Johnson county, Kansas, met at Stanley, Oct. 16. The school house being entirely too small, it was found necessary to hold the meeting in the open air. The meeting was organized at 3:30 p. m., by the election of Dr. Wm. W. Karshner chairman, and Gilbert Bunnell, secretary. The object of the meet-ing was to listen to an address from Hon, John R. Goodin and Gov. Wilson Shannon who had previously been requested to talk to the people in reference to their land matters.

John R. Goodin first took the stand and made a statement of his connection with the matter and the work he had done, the difficulties that he had encountered, &c. He also referred to the Osage Ceded Land case, the L., L. & G. lands, advised a permanent organization, and impressed his hearers with the necessity of united action. He advised the preparation of a new bill, to be prepared with great care, and that the best legal talent be employed in its preparation in order to avoid the legal points and objections that would be brought against it. He occupied the stand about one hour and then retired, amid shouts of applause.

Gov. Shannon was then called for, and spoke for about one hour on the legal status of the case. He referred to the progress of the Osage Ceded Lands and other cases in which he had been as counsel. He also advised united and harmonious action. He paid a high tribute to John B. Goodin, and said he had found him to be the friend of the settlers' in cases of much

be the friend of the settlers in cases of much greater magnitude than the one under discussion. The governor was listened to with close attention throughout the whole of his address. On motion a committee was then appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the people of Black Bob, consisting of the following members: T. Everett, N. Burgess, F. Graves, A. Large, W. H. H. Green, S. Evans and J. A. Reynolds.

Capt. J. S. Slaughter than addressed the meeting, giving an account of his connection with the lands, and his actions and work at

Washington, as the agent of the settlers. He criticised the actions of Congressman Goodin, and gave his reasons for believing that Goodin had not done as well as he might have done.

Judge Goodin then replied, briefly explaining the points made by Capt. Slaughter to the general satisfaction of the audience.

The committee then reported the following resolutions which were on motion adopted as embodying the feelings and wishes of the set-

tlers:

WHEREAS, We have heard with unfeigned pleasure the speech of Hon. John R. Goodin on the Black Bob land question, in which he has fully explained his action in that matter to our entire satisfaction; and,
WHEREAS, We have been laboring for ten long years to acquire a title to a little home for ourselves and families; and,
WHEREAS, We have spent thousands of our hard earned dollars (badly needed for our families) in sending an agent to Washington City, without our business being yet settled, therefore be it

without our business being yet settled, therefore be it

Resolved, That as Hon. J. R. Goodin has proven by his past acts in Congress, that he is really the friend of the poor Kansas settler, we are perfectly willing to trust our best interests in his hands, and request him to use his best efforts to secure such action as our situation depends.

efforts to secure such action as our situation demands.

Resolved. That as we have entrusted our land matters to our more immediate representative, Hon. J. R. Goodin, we respectfully ask our other representatives and senators to aid and assist to the utmost of their ability.

Resolved. That in the Hon. Wilson Shannon we recognize a true and tried statesman and patriot of more than fifty years standing, in whom there is no guile, and a legal adviser in whom any one may trust; and we are much edified and gratified with the masterly remarks of the old moral hero—the very last of the old Romans.

A. LARGE. W. H. H. GREEN, S. EVANS, J. A. REYNOLDS, Capt. Slaughter then replied to some ques-

tions from the audience, after which the meeting adjourned. g adjourned.

WM. W. KARSHNER, Pres.

GILBERT BUNNELL, Sec.

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

DR. C. MOLANE'S CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver, PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes ' pain is felt under d it frequently exthe shoulde . houlder, and is tends to the sometimes mis. a for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach a affected with oss Appetite and schoos; the bowels n general are costive, smein. es alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER. Dr. C. M. LANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to

give them A FAIR TRIAL.

For all Bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
The genuine Dr. C. M. Lane's Liver

PILLS are never sugar coated. Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression Dr. M. LANE'S

LIVER PILLS.

TO LOSS TO SERVICE OF THE PAIN OF THE PAIN

L. BULLENE & CO.

3500 PIECES FLANNELS,

JEANS, CASSIMERES AND OTHER WOOLENS - where Welling the Colf F

WE WERE ON HAND

AT THE GREAT AUCTION SALES OF WOOLENS

We Secured Large Lots

OF WOOLEN GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES EVER KNOWN.

We shall sell them

CORRESPONDINGLY LOW.

EXTRA BARGAINS IN BLANKETS.

EXTRA BARGAINS IN WATERPROOFS

EXTRA BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS. EXTRA BARGAINS IN JEANS.

EXTRA BARGAINS IN COTTON FLANNELS. EXTRA BARGAINS IN BLACK AND COLORED SILKS. EXTRA BARGAINS IN LADIES AND GENTS MERINO UNDERWEAR. EXTRA BARGAINS IN CARPETS.

EXTRA BARGAINS IN BEAVER CLOAKINGS. EXTRA BARGAINS IN CASSIMERES.

EXTRA BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

OUR STOCK OF CARPETS

IS NOT SURPASSED IN THE STATE

LADIES' BEAVER AND CLOTH CLOAKS IN GREAT VARIETY.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF I ADIES' FURS.

It is not necessary to send away from the State for Dry Goods of any kind. We guarantee to furnish all goods in our line as low as they can be procured from Chicago or St. Louis. People living at a distance will be well paid in coming to Lawrence to buy goods of us. Samples sent by mail when requested.

L. BULLENE & CO.,

No. 89 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kans.

ESTABLISHED

IN 1866

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR

GENERAL

GRAIN, STORAGE

-AND

COMMISSION

MERCHANTS

STEAMBOAT AGENTS. And Manufacturers' Agents

Distributing Goods Received in Bulk.

Office and Salesroom,

Opposite Union Deput.

HANSAS CITY, MO. J. K. HANKIN, Pros. A. HADLEY, Cashier.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.

LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK.

No. 52 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas. General Banking & Savings Institution.

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

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

and graff "Transport to

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

LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PHILS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. On the wrappers.

Insist on your druggist of storekeeper giving you the gamuine pared by Fleming Bros. Platsburgh Passes Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

To those wishing to give Dr. McLane's Liver Prize at the world be presented by Fleming Bros. Platsburgh Passes of the United States, one box of Pills for twenty-five cents.

PLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Passes and These wishing to give Dr. C. McLane's Liver Prize at the principal and the wishing to give Dr. C. McLane's Liver Prize at the principal and the wishing to give Dr. C. McLane's Liver Prize at the same time of many a young man now 21. Years of age. \$100 would of course increase to \$100,-000 in the same time.

FISH BROTHERS' WAGON



K. C. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT CO.,

KANSAS CITY, MO.,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR

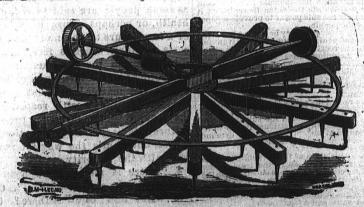
McSherry Grain Drills, Adams & French Harvester,

Skinner Improved Plows, John P. Manny Reapers and Mowers,

Ohio Sulky Rake,

We guarantee these goods equal to any in the market.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST. MONROE ROTARY HARROW!



It being a Self-Cleaner Obviates the Necessity of Lifting to Clean:

It is better than a Stalk Cutter.

THE BEST FARM IMPLEMENT EVER INVENTED

For Pulverizing, Mixing and Leveling the Soil.

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

BETTER THAN ANY WELAT DRILL

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.

R. HICKS & CO., Manufacturers,

All orders, prices and information furnished on application by the All orders, prices and information furnished on application by the All orders, prices and information furnished on application by the All orders, prices and information furnished on application by the All orders, prices and information furnished on application by the All orders, prices and information furnished on application by the All orders, prices and information furnished on application by the All orders, prices and information furnished on application by the All orders, prices and information furnished on application by the All orders, prices and information furnished on application by the All orders, prices and information furnished on application by the All orders, prices and information furnished on application by the All orders, prices and information furnished on application by the All orders, prices and information furnished on application by the All orders, prices and information furnished on application by the All orders, prices and information furnished on application by the All orders, prices and information furnished on application by the All orders and the All orders are all or

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1876.

Independent National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT. PETER COOPER, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, SAMUEL F. CARY,

Independent State Ticket. For Congress, Second District-JOHN R

Judge, Fourth Judicial District-W. L PARKINSON, of Franklin.
For Governor—M. E. HUDSON, of Bourbon

Lieutenant Governor-J. A. BEAL, of Pot-Auditor of State—H. F. SHELDON, of

State Treasurer—AMOS McLOUTH, of Jef-ferson county.
Superintendent Public Instruction—THOM-

AS BARTLETT, of Allen county.
Associate Judge—H. G. REYNOLDS, of
Marshall county.
Attorney General—D. B. HADLEY, of Wy-

andotte county.

Presidential Electors—J. N. LIMBOCKER, of Riley. county; A. G. BARRETT, of Marshall county; S. A. RIGGS. of Douglas county; S. J. CRAWFORD, of Lyon county; JOHN RITCHIE, of Shawnee county.

County Ticket. For Senators-Charles Robinson and Robert

Representative 23d District-Wm. Roe Representative 23d District—Wm. Roe.
Representative 25th District—Jos. E. Riggs.
Representative 26th District—M. McMillen.
County Attorney—Wilson Shannon.
Clerk District Court—B. D. Palmer.
Probate Judge—B. J. Horton.
County Clerk—B. F. Diggs.
County Superintendent—Sarah A. Brown.

Independent National Platform.

Independent National Platform.

The Independent Party is called into existence by the necessities of the people whose industries are prostrated, whose labor is deprived of its just reward as the result of the serious mismanagement of the national finances, which errors both the Republican and Democratic parties neglect to correct. And in view of the failure of these parties to furnish relief to the depressed industries of the country, thereby disappointing the just hopes and expectations of a suffering people, we declare our principles and invite all independent and patriotic men to jon our ranks in this movement for financial reform and industrial emancipation.

First—We demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of the specie resumption act of January 14, 1875, and the rescue of our industries from the ruin and disaster resulting from its enforcement, and we call upon all patriotic men to organize in every Congressional district of the country, with the view of efecting Representatives to Congress who will carry out the wishes of the people in this regard, and stop the present suicidal and destructive policy of contraction.

Second—We believe that the United States note issued directly by the government and convertible or demand into United States obligations, bearing an equitable rate of interest, not exceeding one centaring one each one hundred dollars, and interchances be with United States notes at par will afford the best circulating medium ever devised; such United States notes should be a full legal tender for all purposes, except for the payment of such obligations as are by existing contracts expressly made payable in coin. And we hold that it is the duty of the government to provide such a circulation medium, and insist, in the language of Thomas Jefferson. 'that bank paper must be suppressed and the circulation restored to the nation, to whom it belongs.'

Third—It is the paramount duty of the government in all its legislation to keep in view the full development of all legitimate business, agri

and less fluctuating fractional currency, which, al-though well calculated to enrich the owners of sil-ver mines, yet in operation will still further op-press in taxation an already overburdened people.

Independent State Platform.

Independent State Platform.

The Independent Reform Party of Kansas makes the Johowing declaration of principles:

1. That we are opposed to all banks of issue, whether chartered by Congress or the State Legislatures, and we desire that banking on the part of corporations or private individuals shall be confined by law exclusively to exchange, discount and deposit.

2. We demand that the act of Congress creating the National Banking system be repeated, that the uotes of the National Banks be withdrawn from circulation, and in lieu thereof the paper of the government of the United States be substituted.

3. That as Congress has the sole power to goin money and to regulate the value thereof, that its should also have the sole power to provide a paper currency for the people.

money and to regulate the value thereof, that it should also have the sole power to provide a paper currency for the people.

4. That such paper currency be made a legal tender in the payment of debts public and private and that the same be receivable for all demands of the government, including duties on imports, and immediately placed on a specie basis by being made interchangeable at the option of the holder with United States bonds bearing a rate of interest not exceeding three and sixty-five hundredths per cent. per annum.

5. That we regard the act of Gongress requiring the resumption of specie payment in 1879, the retirement of legal tenders and the substitution of the inferior currency of the National Banks in its stead as a fraud and an outrage and we demand that Congress immediately pass a bill for its unconditional repeal.

6. That the legislation of the Republican Congress of 1873 which took away the legal tender power of silver coin, was a gross outrage upon the people, adding at least twenty per cent. to the aggregate of public and private indebtedness, and we demand the immediate restoration of silver as a standard of value and a legal tender.

7. That we demand that Congress shall place a tax upon all incomes of over fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

8. Resolved, That we hereby endorse the platical states a standard of the second of the platical convertion.

lars per annum.
8. Resolved, That we hereby endorse the plat-form of the Independent Indianapolis convention and the nominees.
9. We demand reform in the administration of

and the nominees.

9. We demand reform in the administration of public affairs in the State of Kansas.

10. That the School Fund of our State shall forever be preserved inviolate, and that such legislation be henceforth had as will put it beyond the reach of speculators and preclude the possibility of a precarious investment. We demand also that immediate steps be taken to collect from the School Fund commissioners of the State the money of the State which they with such culpable recklessness invested in fraudulent school bonds.

11. That we deplore the fact that the dominant party has unhappily permitted so many public criminals of our State to go unwhipped of justice.

12. That we urge upon Congress, and especially our representatives in the U. S. Senate, the necessity of immediate legislation to the end of affording reflet to the settlers upon the Osage Ceded lands and placing their lands and homes in the market!

1876, the whole muss and mystery of off-hand way, as follows:

The general stagnancy of business for the past two years, which has re-duced property in New York and Philadelphia to one-half or one-third its former price, (1) will drive both capital and emigration to Kansas. (2) Furthermore, as the pressure can only be relieved by putting in the market the wealth reaped from the ground by the farmer, the agricultural States will be the first to enjoy relief. (3) There is money enough in the hands of banks and capitalists. (4) What is needed is something to buy money with. (5) Kansas has \$10,000,000 worth of wheat and \$30,000,000 worth of corn, (6) to say nothing of other crops or stock. Forty millions of dollars going into the hands of our farmers this year, will make things lively, in spite of any present or probable loss. (7) If any farmer who is down in the mouth will kindly present us his last wheat and corn crops, we will sell them, pocket the proceeds and regard all sublunary matters with delightful composure for the next twelve months to come. The trouble with this and a score of other "undersigns," is that they have no crops to

1. What has caused this stagnation in business, and reduced property in New tances—over bad roads perhaps—and York and Philadelphia to one-half or at a cost of not less than ten cents per one-third its former price? Nothing bushel on an average, and then sold for happens without a cause. The same cause that has brought loss and ruin to New York and Philadelphia, has brought still wider ruin in the West. Men with snug salaries don't feel it at all; but the owners of real estate, that insurance, and can't be sold for any price, have a realizing sense of the situation. What has caused it?

We say it is caused by the contraction of the currency. We have only about one-third as much money in the country as we had ten years ago. THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER. We have been taking McCullough's contraction pills, and have got the Shylock gripes! That's what's the matter.

2. What capital will be driven to Kansas? That which has already been sunk by the destruction of values in the East? The owner of property in New York or Philadelphia, mortgaged it for one-half or one-third of its value, the mortgage is foreclosed, the property brings less than the mortgage, the owner is ruined, and is "driven to Kansas with his capital!"

Ten years ago the owner of such property would have sold it, paid off the mortgage debt and come to Kansas with the balance. A farmer in Ohio, who became embarrassed could sell his farm for \$50 per acre, pay his debts, come to Kansas, and for \$20 per acre, buy a farm as good as the one he sold. and was all right. Now, if he comes at all, he is driven to take a homestead.

3. "The agricultural States" are all new and need capital to make improvements. The "wealth" cannot be reaped from the ground till it has first been sown. Our farms are shingled over with mortgages, drawing about twenty per cent. interest, and are taxed from three to five per cent., and the wealth disappears! The "relief" is enjoyed as some people are said to enjoy bad health, or perhaps comes in the shape of a foreclosure of the mortgage, with costs of court, sheriff's fees, and TEN PER CENT. on the gross amount, as a REASONABLE ATTORNEY'S FEE! That's what's the matter! and that is what becomes of "the wealth reaped from the ground, by the farmer in the agricultural States." Some exceptions of course, but that's the way the money goes with the majority.

4. "There is money enough in the hands of banks and capitalists." Correct! But how came it there? Our wise and beneficent U.S. Government puts about three hundred and fifty millions of money into the hands of the banks and capitalists, as a free loan, for as long as they want it, and the farmers and business men can borrow it at 12, 15 or 18 per cent. interest, by giving security worth at least three times the amount; or they can "buy it" with their farms, products or labor at from one-half to one-fifth the former

our representative in the U. S. Senate, the necessity of immediate legislation to the end of affording reflet to the settlers upon the Osage Ceied, and placing their lands and placing their lands and homes in the market?

WISDOM IN SOLID CHUNKS.

The Industrialist is a next and well-conducted little paper published by the State Agricultural College at Mahattan, printed by the students, but sup-

posed to be edited by the president. (beyond Hell Gate) and in Lake Erie; ble caution to his son Sammy—to "Be In the number before us for Sept. 28, and now if some enterprising gentlemen could get as absolute control of our financial situation is explained clu- the Eric Canal as Hugh McCullough St. Louis convention last June, and cidated and disposed of in a summary, had over the U. S. Treasury, and should find ways and means to draw the water out of the canal and leave a under favorable circumstances - this line of loaded boats-loaded with "the wealth reaped from the ground by Western farmers—a line of canal boats himself—for thus riding in the cars, extending from Troy to Buffalo, stuck | that is-this very promising, but, alas! in the mud for lack of water to float them-how keenly they would "enjoy the relief" if they should be told that they could have plenty of water pumped in from beyond Hell Gate or from Lake Erie, if they only had something to buy it with?

Then just suppose the fellows who had drawn off the free water in the canal owned the pump works -- and only reka to an acquaintance, enquiring demanded a hundred millions of dollars a year for the job of repairing their own mischief. How the boatmen would enjoy the relief!

5. Kansas has for sale \$10,000,000 worth of wheat, and \$30,000,000 worth of corn says the Industrialist. Yes! we have a fine crop, thanks to a kind Providence, but the corn is to be hauled to market in wagons, long disfrom twenty to twenty-five cents per bushel, and the money goes to pay in-

through the windows of an agricultural college-it may seem to "make a little better per bushel—it don't cost crop or two eaten up by grasshoppersing, and hauling to market, he has earned all the "wealth reaped from the candidate. Success to him. ground-even at eighty cents per bushel for No. 2 winter.

6. Forty millions of dollars is a good round sum to talk about, but by the time the hired hands are paid off, the store bills settled, and the new mower. thresher, or reaper, corn-planter, gang- rado. There's money in it. plow, wagon and harness, and a few more indispensibles are settled forand the year's interest on the mortgage, and the year's taxes paid up—the farmer will feel a good deal as the old Arkansas lady did when some unsophisticated neighbor wondered what had become of the barrel of whisky bought a little while before. "Why," said the good old lady, "that's gone long ago. Good Lord! what's one barrel of whisky in a family where there is no milk?"

7. The talk about the delightful composure with which the college man would regard all sublunary matters if ment to Syracuse, N. Y., to escape the only some farmer would make him a tariff diaties. Good! 'goak" as Artemas Ward would saybut he will allow us to use it as a text for a few words with the bark on.

It is plain that the present state of things suits the men who hold good paying positions with salaries fixed in the flush greenback days, for their salaries while counting the same in dollars will buy about twice as much of everything they need from house rent down to horse feed as it did before.

One dollar now will go as far in paying expenses as two dollars would ten years ago. But State officers and employes are paid more now than in war times. Higher salaries for office holders-no taxes for bond holders-more work, more taxes, hard times and sheriff's sales for plow holders. How long can it last? Its fun for the office holders, the place holders, and the bond holders, but it is death to the plow holders, and they demand fair play and equal taxation for all alike. We want to see more cash in farmers' fists and

less in the banks. "BEWARE OF VIDDERS."

ware of Vidders." It seems that being and ardent reformer, he attended the afterwards went to Kentucky by rail. John G. Saxe tells how pleasant it is "riding on a rail." But Davis did not need to be told. He knew how it was very forgetful young man, met, saw and was conquered—tetotally smashed, and incontinently done for, by a sweet, dear, darling widow from "The Future Great." Result-a long, ardent correspondence—marriage proposed—pictures exchanged-everything lovelyand the goose hangs altitudelum-till the lady's brother-in-law writes to Euabout Mr. Davis, and receives a reply as follows:

as follows:

EUREKA, KAN., September 16, 1876.—Dear
Sir:—Yours of the 9th inst. received, and will
say in regard to the subject to which you refer,
the first thought presented to my mind is this:
What disposition will Mr. T. L. Davis make of
his wife and family of three children with whom
he is now living, and has been to my personal
knowledge for the past four years! You have
been wrongly informed as to Mr. D.'s politics.
He is the Demogratic candidate for Congress He is the Democratic candidate for Congress and his chances for election are about as good as are his chances of being struck by lightning be-tween this and the November elections. Thinking the above information will be all that you require, I am yours truly,

Imagine the result! The explosion of Hell Gate was not to be compared to that which hoisted the susceptible terest on twenty per cent. mortgages! and forgetful Mr. Davis from his hap-Looked at through a glass darkly—as | py dreams of the beautiful widow and of Congress.

The Democratic committee, instead won't rent for enough to pay taxes and things lively," but how does it seem to of taking lessons of compassion and the farmer? Judge ye! Wheat pays whitewashing from the Republican State central committee in the case of quite so much in proportion to market Anthony, promptly removed his name this year they have ten in the State. I find no it—but by the time the farmer has had a from their ticket, and substituted for it the honored name of Ex-Gov. Samor winter-killed, as sometimes happens | uel J. Crawford of Emporia, a tried -and has paid for harvesting, thresh- and true man, already in nomination for the same position, as the Greenback

GENERAL NEWS.

Greenback clubs and Greenback newspapers are starting up all over the

country. There will be a big fight for the two senatorships in the new State of Colo-

There have been more failures in the last three months than in the four years when Greenbacks were most abundant. Ohio election: Full returns received show a Republican majority of 6956 for

Barnes, Secretary of State, and 9619 for Boynton, Supreme Judge, "Blue Jeans" Williams, Democrat, is elected Governor of Indiana by 5,119 over Harrison, Republican. The Green-

backers held the balance of power. The venerable Francis P. Blait, editor of the Hobe during Jackson's and as a teacher for many years. Van Buren's administration, died at Silver Springs, Md., Oct. 19th, aged 85. Sanderson Brothers, the famous steel manufacturers of Sheffield, England, have decided to remove their establish-

present of his last wheat and corn crop | The heirs of William Penn still re--was of course meant as a good ceive \$20,000 a year from the British in Pennsylvania. They sold out at the

right time-just before the Revolution. England has decided to leave Turkey to her fate. Russia, Austria, Italy and Greece, all want a slice and will help themselves—if they can only agree about it. England will only insist that

Constantinople shall be spared. The Irish Centennial Address to President Grant speaks of the centuries of oppression under which Ire-land has groaned, and President Grant declines to receive the address excep through the British Ministery. A bad

snub. Gen. Thomas Ewing, first Chief Justice of Kansas, then commanding the district of the border at the time of the lestruction of Lawrence by Quantrell's gang, is elected to Congress from Ohio. He is a true Greenbacker, and will be heard from.

The Modoc Indians who were moved from California to the Indian Territory, near Joplin, Mo., are dying off rapidly. Three years ago they numbered 153—but since then 58 have died and more are dying. They need medicines and other necessaries.

The Republican State central com-The Republican State central committee are said to have paid \$30,000 for Honorable (?) Anson Wolcott, Greenback candidate for Congress in the Third District was a smart young lawyer, of Eureka, Greenwood county, named Thomas L. Davis. He has come to grief it thorough-bred Durham was cheapest.

EDITOR SPIRIT:-Will you space in your paper to speak to the county in regard to my positi date for the office of Superintendent of

About two years ago the voters of Coffey county elected a woman as Superintendent of Public Instruction. Her opponent contested the election, and the case was carried to the Supreme Court, and within the past month the decision has been made that women are eligible to the office. This removes one objection which is made to voting for me in November.

Now, in answer to the argument that a woman is incapable of performing the duties of the position. In a letter from Mr. George A. Walton, agent of the Board of Education in Mass. He says: "In the section of the State which I supervise there are about one-fourth of the towns that have women on the school committees. In several, the women have been appointed to superintend the schools. The number of women elected as committees is increasing year by year. In many of the towns there is a much larger proportion of women than of men, fitted for the office. They have the requisite intellectual and moral culture; they have had large experience in the schoolroom; they find the time necessary to aid the teachers in organizing and arranging courses of study, &c., and even in the prudential affairs they have been quite as efficient as the men." In the letter he cites individual cases where women have won eminent success, and closes in these words: "I desire to see a large increase of the women members of the school committees in all our towns.'

Mr. White, secretary of Board of Education in Massachusetts, gives the same verdict. Hesays: "The women are more intelligent than the average of men chosen, and they devote themselves more faithfully to their duties. They have shown themselves excellent man-

agers where tried." The success of women in boards of school committees is evinced by the increasing numbers chosen from year to year. Many of the Western States have female county superintendents. Iowa increases the number at every election, and the last school report shows that separate statement made in regard to their ef-

ficiency, but there is this statement: "During the last four years a large number of earnest, qualified men and women have filled the office, and given to the performance of its arduous duties their best counsels, and their best energies. At no previous time has the office been filled with a larger number of capable, earnest, superior teachers than during the last two years."

We have at present three women county superintendents in this State, and I hear that Mrs. Sharron, who is now serving her second term in Marion county, gives entire satisfac-

That all women are eminently successful inthe office I do not say, for I do not know. Have all the men who have filled the position been eminently successful? Have we never had any failures in Douglas county? Looking back over the past ten years, I am inclined to think we have had some decided failures.

In regard to my personal qualifications for the office I have only to refer you to the gentlemen who, irrespective of party preferences, signed the call inviting me to become a candidate, and to those friends who have known me

S. A. Brow. age of the state o A Sore Throat, or a Distressing Cough, is speedily cured by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets.
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24, 1876.
Flour-medium fall extra\$ 4.50 @ 5.50
Wheat-No. 2 fall 1.24 @ 1.25
No. 3 1.14 @ 1.16
No. 4 red 1.08 @ 1.10
Corn—No 2 mixed 401@ 42
Oats—No 2 mixed
Barley-No. 2 choice 50 @ 90
Rye — No 2 58 @ 581
Pork
Ribs. 8 @ 9. Tig. 97
Recon 71@ 9
Lard
Butter-Dairy, packed 20 @ 28
Dry Salt Meats—Shoulders 64@ 87 Ribs 8 @ 9 Bacon 74@ 9 Lard 9 @ 97 Butter—Dairy, packed 20 @ 28 Country 18 @ 24 Fors 15 @ 18
Eggs
CHICAGO, Oct. 24, 1876. Flour
Wheat-No. 2 spring 1.121@ 1.14
No. 3 96 @ 1.05
Corn 424@ 43
Oats
Pork
Bulk Meats 63@ 93
Lard 9.30 @10.10
KANSAS CITY, Oct. 24, 1876.
Wheat. No. 2, fall
Wheat, No. 3, red. fall 98 @1.00
No. 4 fall 91 (a) 924
Corn No. 2 mixed
Corn No. 2 mixed
Oats
and have some control of the same of the first were

Live Stock Markets. ST. Louis, Oct. 24, 1876.

 Cattle—Good Steers.
 3.50@ 8.75

 Hogs—Packers.
 5.70@ 6.15

Wheat during the past week rose several cents in all the principal markets, owing to the prospect of war between Russia and Turkey. and the possible complication of England in the trouble, but when, on receipt of later cable dispatches, it became evident that there was no immediate danger of war on the part of England, wheat fell back to about what it was a

week ago. Gold also fell back to \$1.09@1.10.
Corn shows no material change.
Figures on barley vary from 50 to 90 cents.
The very best barley is from Texas, but Kan-

sas barley is quoted at 85 cents.

The live stock market at Kansas City has been dull. At latest dates it was improving slightly. The demand was good yesterday for butchers' cattle.

official lands, and his softons and work go.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1876.

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

City and Vicinity.

Two Sewing Machines can be had cheap by calling within the next two weeks at the SPIRIT office. These machines are the best in market and can be had on more reasonable Mrs. A. Faxon...... terms than any other.

THE following is a list of patents issued to inventors of Kansas, for the week ending Oct. 24, 1876, and each dated Oct. 10, 1876. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.: R. Van Amburgh, nail plate feeder, Wetmore; J. Blair, washing machine, Fredonia; J. Bryan, rein holder, Humboldt.

A CANDIDATE'S RECORD.

Honest Men, Beware.

EDITOR SPIRIT:-We are sorry to see that Mr. John Speer, Republican candidate for the Senate in this county, has turned his canvass into a very low and disgraceful personal one, and is resorting both in his speeches and in his paper to a style of abuse against the Reform candidates opposed to him, which he, of all wen in the world, should be the last to use. Your readers will bear witness that you have treated Mr. Speer in this canvass very mildly. You have refrained from using those arguments and considerations against his election, which the very fact of his candidacy invited. Mr. Speer has been treated with remarkable leniency by his fellow citizens generally. They have been willing to overlook the past, or at least, not to call it to mind. But when he insists upon becoming a candidate for an important public office he, in fact, compels his fellow citizens to pass upon his record and to decide whether defalcations, embezzlement and fraud shall be rewarded by public confidence and trust. And when, in addition to this he recklessly attacks the Reform candidates, imputing to them most falsely all manner of personal dishonesty he makes a thorough discussion of his record an imperative duty.

Mr. Speer was appointed collector of interncandidates opposed to him, which he, of all

most falsely all manner of personal dishonesty he makes a thorough discussion of his record an imperative duty.

Mr. Speer was appointed collector of internal revenue for the district of Kansas by President Lincoln in 1862. He held the office for some three years. During this time he became a defaulter to the amount of some one hundred and forty nine thousand dollars. It has been Mr. Speer's habit to pretend sometimes that his deputies tole the money, at others that his clerks got it; neither assertion is true. His deputies comprised some of the best men in the State, and it they had taken the money, it would have been perfectly easy to have traced it and shown the fact. Nothing of the kind was ever attempted, neither is there anything to show that his clerks ever got a dollar of the money. His chief clerk during nearly the whole of his term of office was Mr. A. B. Hard, of this city, an honest and upright man.

The truth is it is not difficult to trace where the money went. Mr. Speer was running during the time an expensive newspaper establishment which he was constantly enlarging and rendering more valuable; he was engaged in politics, and in a very expensive way. It was no unusual thing for the Clarke and It was no unusual thing for the Clarke and Speer ring who at that time were running things in Douglas county to spend several thou and dollars to carry a primary election. One check of \$1,500 which was pain of Clarke on of government Linese that the money went. The politics, and in a very expensive way. It was no unusual thing for the Clarke and It was no unusual thing for the Clarke and Clarke and of government Linese that the money went. The politics, and in a very expensive way. It was no unusual thing for the Clarke and Clarke and Clarke and of government Linese that the money was the lines to any a line three the section. The provided of the investigation and is stirt in the clarke and clarke the provided of the lines of government Linese that the money was the lines of government linese that the money

of government money was investigation and is still in the mo-in ways had these that the mo-J.F. Roberts. ence

That neither Mr. Speer's deputies or clerks got it is clear, from the fact that he never made the least attempt to show that they did.

An honest and innocent man who had been A. Kostenbader....

clerks got it is clear, from the fact that be never made the least sattempt to show that they did. An honest and innocent man who had been swindled and placed in a false position by his subordinates, would have taken some means to show that such was the fact, and to have brought them to punishment therefor. It should be remembered that this gigantic thet of money from the government occurred during the hight and stress of the great ward of the rebellion, when the country was bleed ing at every pore, and when patriotic citizens were cheerfully paying the most onerous taxes were comment began to press for as settlement. Suppose all collectors had done so, whint would have become of the country to this record of crime. Mr. Speer was a defaulter, and the Government began to press for as settlement. She there is a darker pages for as settlement and the country to years had passed. Now, it is allowed to a United States on the country to the state of the country of the darken on the state of the country of

was for the sum of \$38,105.93. and was thus I. J. John Speer, late collector of internal revenue for the State of Kansas, hereby certify that the within taxes or duties charged to and assessed within specified, amounting in the aggregate to 38,105 and 93-100 dollars, have not been collected, and that I demanded payment of said taxes and duties of the within named persons on the several date opposite to their names, and that I have been unable to collect said taxes and duties are successful to the reasons for the reasons set forth in may solve the reasons of the reasons of the reasons set forth in may solve the reasons of the failure to collect said taxes and duties, existed prior to the collect said taxes and duties, existed prior to the collect said taxes and duties, and that the failure to collect the same did not arise out of or through any omission or neglect of duty on part.

Late Collector District of Kansas, Late Collector District of Kansas, John Van Hone, Scholars, and the seminday of Reasons and the seminday of Reasons set forth in may solve the same did not arise out of or through any omission or neglect of duty on part.

Late Collector District of Kansas, John Van Hone, Scholars, and that the failure to collect the same did not arise out of or through any omission or neglect of duty on part.

Late Collector District of Kansas, Late Collector District of Kansas, John Van Hone, Scholars and the seminday of Reasons set forth in manual property. The property of the seminday of Reasons set forth in manual property of the seminday of the property of the seminday of

These various lists contained the names of many thousands of persons living all over the State. We will give a few, merely as specimens, and mostly from our own locality:

Name. Am't of tax. Report.
S. A. Riggs. \$41 25. No property.
T. Sampson 30 00.
E. P. Harris. 18 30. Absconded.
Alex Love & Co. 25 00. Insolvent.
Phil Albach. 10 00. No property.
W. J. Kennedy 23 46. "
F. J. Ecke. 17 18. "

O. A. Bassett.... J. L. Brown.... James Blood Geo. W. Deitzler Geo. W. Deit R. G. Elliott. 1 00 ... Insolvent.16 95 ... No property. . B. Hard ...

E. L. Jones.... R. S. Johnson. Kimball Bros..... Frank Kimball.... Edward Kimball.... Sam Kimball.... .25 00 Insolvent C. Livingston...... 2 00 Lofgren & Churchill... 10 00 No property Henry Leonard.....
J. H. Lane......
Oliver Paul...... ..71 00 .193 50 Insolvent. 25 00

... No property amnel Fry. Absconded. No property. Could not be A. K. Allen & Dr. James Leiby 6 67 found. R. W. Sparr A. R. Banks. Arabella Bissell......55 70 Insolvent Dr. A. Fuller... Jerry Glathart. No property Couldn't find Insolvent. m. Groll....... Watts & Co.... .No property. Wm. Zimmerman. 4 17.... Englesman & Co.. O. C. Blaney John Dolan . .

Ran away No property Hidden & Reynolds Dr. C. K. Neuman . . . O. W. McAllister Richards .. 4 30 Couldn't find. Pat. Mugan...... W. S. Rankin & Co... collect Insolvent. Charles Willemsen ... 25 . No property. .Insolvent. Wilder & Palm17 00. Henry Eggert... Stick & Prissuck. . No property. James Donnelly 1 60....Quit business J. E. Watson 3 15....No property T. R. Hurd

F. Deichman
Gertz & Scholing
Wm. Yadecke
Samuel Reynolds
Reynolds & Rankin Sampson & Walker ...
H. M. Meuger
Henry Tisdale
B. Wildersen 2 25 Insolvent. 6 90 No property Left country. .No property. 2 25. 5 51. Couldn't find

EUDORA.
4 00 ... No property.
.... 4 50 ... Couldn't find. Louis Speitz.....

Henry Fendt....
F. A. Litchfield....
John Nix No property 6 67.... 6 07.

3 75

32 85.... L. J. Sperry ... 32 85 ...
A. Kostenbader ... 14 75 ...
Couldn't find.
R. H. Miller ... 47 15 ...
Couldn't find.
Peter Merkel ... 5 00 ...
Asa Dutton ... 10 85 ...
No property.
Enos Nicholast ... 9 00 ...
Julia Dulinskin ... 34 3i
Jacob Crowell ... 18 75 ...
Jacob Crowell ... 18 75 ...
G. W. Goss ... 8 33 ...
John W. Wright ... 14 58 ...
John W. Wright ... 14 58 ...
Limore Allen ... 3 33 ...
D. Herrington ... 13 33 ...
O. A. Hanscom ... 3 33 ...
Wm. Hughes ... 7 05 ...
Wm. Hughes ... 7 05 ...
No P. J. W. E. E. Hughson ... 2 50 ...

BALDWIN CITY AND PALMYRA.

or and for the purpose of concealing his defalca-tion. There can be no plea of carlessne-s, want of business talent, dishonesty of deputies, etc., here. Mr. Speer, with his confidential elerk, made out these papers himself—certified to them and sent them to Washington. It was a deep-laid, carefully planned and persistently executed scheme of fraud extending over a period of years. The facts in the case, unfor-tunately, are susceptible of no possible expla-nation consistent with Mr. Speer's personal honesty.

nation consistent with Mr. Speer's personal honesty.

That a man with such a record should dars to present himself for the suffrages of the people for a high and important office is one of the most significant and alarming features of the most significant and be able to obtain a nomination from any political party shows the fearful demoralization that has come upon the country. If this is a specimen of that "reform within the party," of which Republicans tell us so much, then every honest citizen should pray, Good Lord, deliver us!

The good people of Douglas county are called

pray, Good Lord, deliver us!

The good people of Douglas county are called upon to say whether they wish a man with such a record as this to represent them in the Senate of the State for the next four years. Will they in the most solemn manner endorse such a record and reward the guilty man who made it?

REFORMER.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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,

Philadelphia to call on us, whether they wish to purchase or not. They can, it 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.

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 just over our doorway. Be careful to see the number and name of firm, BENNETT & CO, and enter right under the Clock.

TO SECKETARIES.—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 BOYS' 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

tions 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 expression.

Please apply to your Secretary for the informa-tion 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.

Level Best.

We are sure it pays to do your "level best" at all times, as whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well; as an illustration, the manufacturers of the famous Charter Oak Stoves have always aimed to buy the best material, employ the best workmen, and make the best Cooking Stove that could be produced, and the result is, the Charter Oak has attained a popularity unprecedented in the history of Stoves.

CASTORIA IS CERTAIN to operate. It do CASTORIA IS CERTAIN to operate. It does not nauseate or gripe like castor oil, but is pleasant to take, digests the food regulates the bowels, cures wind colic, expels worms, and causes natural sleep. It is equally adapted to adults and infants. It contains neither mineral, morphine nor alchohol. Children teething may have health, and mothers find rest, if they use Castoria.

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.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF KANSAS:—You are hereby authorized and requested to announce me as an Independent Candidate for Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Kansas.

32tf WM. HENRY MAXWELL.
OTTAWA, Kas., August 4th, 1876.

Strayed or Stolen,

From my pasture three miles northwest of Lawrence, a two-year old horse colt, dark bay or brown, lighter colored in the flanks, about fitteen hands high, a little sway backed. Any mormation given, or any one returning said colt will be suitably rewarded.

H. B. ROGERS. H. B. ROGERS.

Cattle to Winter.

Wanted to get one hundred head of cattle to winter; have plenty of good feed and water for three hundred head. Call on me five miles nord of Lawrence, or address me at Nort Lawrence, Kansas. J. H. Springer. THE CENTAGE LINIMENTS have created a

THE CENTRUR LIMMENTS have created a revolution in remedies for rheumatism, pains, sprains, swellings, burns, scalds, stings, &c. The White Liniment is for the human family, and the Yellow Liniment is for horses. They are contain handward cheen certain, handy and cheap.

Go where you can get the best work done for the least amount of money; that place is under the State Bank. Hair cutting 20 cents, shampooing 15 cents, shaving 10 cents.

12-tt
W. H. Pembleton.

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

FANEUIL HALL

INSURANCE CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

-OF-

.8547,542.54

Cash capital..... Surplus as regards policy holders....\$421,363.34

STATE OF KANSAS, INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, TOPEKA, May 10, 1876. TOPEKA, May 10, 1876.)

To whom it may concern.—

Know ye, That the Fancuii 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.

nent.

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 written.

ORRIN T. WELCH, Superintendent.

PARK & SELIG, Agents,

PARK & SELIG, Agents,

Lawrence, Kan.

M'CURDY BROS.'

CENTENNIAL PROCLAMATION

The Reliable Old House Heard Erom!

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 find 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.

THEOR

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77 Young men and women to learn Telegraphy. Situations guaranteed. Salary while practising. Address, with stamp, Sherman Telegraph Co., Oberlin, O.

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OF YOUR OWN.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE IT!

The best and cheapest lands in market, are in market, are in market are in markets.

Free Passes to Land Buyers, Maps, descriptive pamphlets, new edition of "The proximer," sent free everywhere. Address, Maps, descriptive pamphlets, new edition of "The proximer," sent free everywhere. Address, Maps, descriptive pamphlets, new edition of "The proximer," sent free everywhere. Address, Maps, descriptive pamphlets, new edition of "The proximer," sent free everywhere. Address, Maps, descriptive pamphlets, new edition of "The proximer," sent free everywhere. Address, Maps, descriptive pamphlets, new edition of "The proximer," sent free everywhere. Address, Maps, descriptive pamphlets, new edition of "The proximer of the UNION Proximer of



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-AND-ECONOMY

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Our Pianos and Organs are the best made in the country, and take the lead of all first-class instruments, being unrivaled in beauty of tone and perfection of mechanism in every detail. Send for illustrated Catalogues. Old instruments taken in Gexchange.



"Harry, give me a bite of your apple?" said one little fellow to another. "No," refused Harry, eating away rapidly. "You wouldn't like this; it is a cooking appleand I never give a a bite of a cooking apple."

We have just received a lot of Rubber Trusses. They will last you three times as long as a common truss, because they will not rust, are cleaner, will not chafe, more comfortable. Satcleaner, will not chafe, more comfortable. Sat-isfaction guaranteed or money refunded. The retail price at all stores for single trusses is \$4; will sell them for the next thirty days at \$3, only a little more than you pay for a common truss. Now is your time. It is the best truss made. Come and get one. Headquarters for Chemical Paint, ready for use. We sell the best and largest glass of So-da Water and Ginger Ale for bets.

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POSITIVELY CURED.

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

FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
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USO
WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS,
PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES,
A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY,
For sale by Druggists generally, and
C. N. CRITTENTON, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Horticultural Department.

Fruit Planting.

Not a day passes but what our advice is asked by letter as to fall and spring planting—which is the best, &c.

The first thing every planter or person who is embarking in fruit growing should have on his mind, is, success; and to be successful, losses must be granded against land must be as close. guarded against, laud must be as closely planted as kinds will allow, so that for the expense of cultivating and hoeing a row of trees or plants, no vacant places are to be found in the row that bring no returns for labor bestowed. How many of us can remember scattering plantations where the yield was light, yet labor heavy; rows of rasp-berries imperfect, yielding one bushel of fruit, while the next row of the same kind, with no more cultivation, yields two to three bushels—one is a perfect row of bushes or plants, the other im-

The causes of these failures are more due to late planting of plants in the spring, after spring rains are over and dry weather is coming on, than to anything else, unless it be poor plants. Young, newly-set plants must have moisture, and get well set in their places and start to grow, before dry weather comes on, so that either fall or very early spring planting is necessary. Now, as all of us have plenty of time to set in the fall, and set well, while early in the spring we are pressed for time, certainly it is better to set in the fall. But will it answer to set in the fall? we are asked. Yes, if properly done and cared for. The first thing necessary is to have a drv location, and if not sufficiently so, plow the piece in lands two rods in width, leaving deep dead furrows to cary off surface water.

If it be fruit trees, work the soil well around the roots and tramp down hard and bank up around the tree a cone of earth, which answers two purposes first, to keep mice from gnawing the tree below the snow line, and second, to prevent trees from swaying back and forth; and in the spring draw these mounds away.

If raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries or grapes, either bank up well over them, and draw away in the spring, or else put right over them a large forkful of coarse manure, this manure acting a double purpose-enriching the plants with the soakings, and protecting the plants from severe

freezing.

The best luck we ever had with black raspberry plantations was with one set in the fall. We had plenty of time. The plants were well set, roots being spread out well, earth scattered around them, and after being set, the ground was "spatted" with the hoe, right over the plant, to show where they were, and when winter set in in December, and the ground was well frozen, we drove right over the plantation, put-ting a shovelful of manure on each spatted place. In the spring we passed over the plantation early with a har-row, drawing most of the manure from immediately over the plant, and work-ing it into the soil. This harrowing was done as soon as the ground was settled and dry in the spring, and before the plants had started much; and by thus going over them early, weeds that were just starting were destroyed

off, and when once broken off they are not very likely to start again—or, if so, start so late in the season that they make a weak, spindling growth. It make a weak, spindling growth. make a weak, spindling growth. It planted in the fall, the roots get well settled, and not being disturbed in the spring, start early and make a good growth the first season.

We are confident if our readers try fall setting, and give them the protection required, they will never go back to setting in the spring when all is hurly-

Strawberries, as we have stated in a ting large plantations in the fall north of ting large plantations in the fall north of Virginia and Kentucky, unless on light wide trench 12 or 18 inches deep; place in the trees singly at an angle of 45 de-

In setting all kinds of small fruits, cut the old wood back close to the root, as it is useless, and, in fact, if left on, weakens the first season's growth.— Fruit Recorder.

Transplanting Young Apple Trees.

bounds.

Mr. Wheat referred to Frafessor Best of the Michigan Agricultural College, who showed last year an orehard on the college grounds with trees from twelve to fourteen feet high, whose roots extended a distance of twenty-seven feet. A part of the orchard had been plowed over the whole surface

after it had remained a great many years in grass. The result was a very great increase in the vigor of the trees. Another portion was plowed, with the exception of grass circles ten feet in diameter, left at the base of the trunks. There was no apparant difference in the vigor of the trees where the whole surface was plowed and where the trees the trees the control of the trees where the whole surface was plowed and where the trees the trees where the surface was plowed and where the trees where the surface was plowed and where the trees. face was plowed and where the ten-feet circle were left in grass.

Mr. Thomas believed that the true

PANGUIL HALLA

and scientific management of fruit trees of any sort will depend largely on the supply of food to the roots, and to understand the best method of applying this food it is necessary to know the extent, depth and character of the roots; otherwise, it is like attempting to feed an animal in the dark. The food may be all placed where it is inaccessible.

Mr. Carpenter thought, where the subsoil is hard and poor, and nearly all the fertility of the land lies within a few inches of the top, the treatment must be very different from that employed on a deep, rich soil. On such a shallow soil the trees are much more susceptible of the influence of surface culture or top-dressing with manure. The roots extending very near the surface, it becomes more important to cultivate shallow. It often happens that a top-dressing of manure on such land is the very best thing for the trees; to allow a dense growth of grass without the manure may be the worst treatment for their growth and

Mr. Brewer, who had observed that it had been advised that on shallow soils manure may be the most effective, thought even then a shallow and thorough cultivation may answer all the desired purposes. The addition of a moderate top-dressing to such a cultivated soil will accomplish more than heavy manuring on a sod. The question will resolve itself into one of economy. An equal effect produced by manure would require at least fifteen two-horse loads. At \$1 per load, and half as much more for drawing and spreading, these would amount to more than four times as much as keeping the ground clean by

Mr. Henderson believed it is generally admitted throughout the Northern and Eastern States, and in many por-tious of the Middle States, that very few orchards will possess sufficient vigor unless cultivation or top-dressing for guidance, in determining what treatment to adopt, the annual shoots may be examined; and if in young orchards they are less than two feet in length or in bearing orchards much length, or in bearing orchards much less than one foot in length, they should receive additional stimulus by

manure or cultivation. The general opinion was that our farmers have eleuty of time to set out in the fall and set well, while early in the spring they are pressed for time and are liable to neglect the necessary precautions. Trees set out in the fall will, for the most part, if properly done, thrive as well or better than those put out in the spring .- N. Y. World.

Orchard and Nursery.

In all localities where the autumns are long and mild, it is decidedly better to plant trees, except stone fruits, in the fall. The soil is in better condition, and the work can be more thoroughly before any weed made their appearance.
One cause for so many vacancies in raspberry and blackberry rows is, that their duties are over; if set soon, the trees will become weil established, or "get a good hold of the soil," as gardeners say, before winter sets in off, and when once broken off they are not very likely to start again—or, if so, start so late in the same of the set of the soil of the soil."

VEGETINE

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, tvisited the labratory and convinced myself of its genuine mer. It is prepared from barks, roots and herb, the trees will become weil established, or "get a good hold of the soil," as gardeners say, before winter sets in.

Eved if spring-planting is preferred, it is better to procure trees now and heal the set of the soil. save much anxiety and hurry. A mound of earth a foot high, raised around each tree before the ground freezes, will serve better than a stake, and help protect it from mice. Prepare the land for spring planting.

There is a wrong and a right way of heeling-in. If a bundle of trees is dumped into a hole, with some earth thrown carelessly over the roots, probbeds, where well set and protected by a little mulch, by setting now (and the earlier it is done the better), a fair crop can be had next season.

In southern sections we advise fall setting, especially if plants are to be ordered from the north.

In setting all birds of small fauts shade the trunks; if mice are trouble-some, it is better to stand the trees upright, and bank the earth all around them. When heeling-in is well done, the trees will pass the winter as safely as if it the nursery, and they are at hand whenever planting can be done.

The chairman, on introducing this topic, remarked that as the period for planting trees is drawing near, this subject will be as appropriate as any other for the club to discuss.

Mr. Brown said that the rule that the roots will be found as far from the base of the trunk as the entire height of the tree, after many examinations, has invariably been found within bounds.

Mr. Wheat referred to Prafestor Mr. Wheat referred to Prafestor Beal of the Michigan Agricultural Col-Beal of the M

The Household.

CORN BREAD.—Two eggs well beat-en; one-half cup sugar, one pint sweet milk, one teaspoonful soda, three and one-half cups sifted meal, in the last of which put two teaspoonfuls cream of tartar.

BISCUITS .- Mix a quart of sweet milk with half a cup of melted butter; stir in a pinch of salt, two teaspoonfuls of bakng powder, and flour enough for a stiff batter, a spoonful in a place, on butter-ed pans. They will bake in fifteen minutes

CURE FOR PIMPLES.—Moisten a piece of hard brown soap and apply it to the face upon retiring, washing it off the next morning, persevering with this treatment the afflicted girl will find her pimples will disappear and her face become soft and smooth.

TO CLEANSE CARPETS .- One teaspoonful liquid ammonia in one gallon of warm water, will often restore the color to carpets, even if produced by an acid or alkali. If a ceiling has been whitewashed with carpet down, and a few drops are visible, this will remove

To REMOVE STAINS .- Almost any ink-stain which has not been washed

may be removed by the use of sweet milk and salt boiled together. Dip the spot as soon as the milk boils. When cool enough to handle, rub the spot. It is sometimes necessary to heat the milk more than once, or use fresh milk if the first is much discolored. With me this has never failed to remove fresh spots, even if very large; and often removes those that have long been dry, also other stains than those of ink. solution of oxalic acid will remove ink and iron-rust-probably many other stains-but should be used with caution, as it is a powerful acid, and if too strong a solution is used may remove the cloth with the spot, or make it very tender. This, too, is best suited to white goods, though I did once use it on black and white calico, and to my surprise, the black was not changed. I never tried either of these for mildew. Have seen chloride of lime recommend-

VEGETINE

ed for that, also salt wet with tomato-juice often renewed, laying the article stained upon the grass.

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

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

Is now prescribed in cases of Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physi-cians, owing to its great success in curing all dis-cases of this nature.

VEGETINE

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

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

VEGETINE Instead of being a pured-up medicine has worked its way up to its presentastonishing success by ac-tual merit in curing all diseases of the blood, of whatever nature.

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.

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 inse. 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.

U. L. PETTINGHL.

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

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—The two bottles of VEGETINE furnished me by your agent, my 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.
THOS. GILMORE, 229 1-2 Walnut Street.

FEEL MYSELF A NEW MAN.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Through the advice and earnest persuasion of Rev. E. S. Best, of this place, I have been taking VECETINE 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. NATICK, Mass., June 1, 1872.

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary.

Apothecary.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1874.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 1841-8 dozen (1868 bottles) of your VEGETINFS, since April 18, 1876, 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 said. Scarcely a day passes without some of my oustomers testifying to its marits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly copalizate of several, cases of Scrothlous Tunnata seing, cured by VEGETINE alone in this vicinity.

Very respectfully yours,

A. I. GILMAN, 48 Broadway.

To H. R. STEVENS ESQ.

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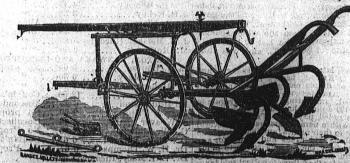
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Cash customers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.

WILDER & PATM,

116 Massachusetts Street,

Lawrence, Kansas.

Farm and Stock.

When and How to Plow. The National Granger says: Now that the crops are "laid by" and the farmer has time to think a little before he begins to prepare for the work of another year, suppose he listen to the experiences gathered from a practical, thinking farmer upon the subject of cultivating lands; and first to a few words as to when and how to plow.

The fall is, without a doubt, the best time to fallow lands for spring planting, and to "break up" all kinds of sods or weedy soils. The weather is then cool. and the farmer is less busy than he is in the spring of the year. The inverted furrows are subjected to the disintegrating influences of the winter frosts, and if done late the grub-worms and insects that molest the crops, will be killed by the treezes, and millions of eggs laid by flies and the seeds of parasite plants will perish by the cold. The winter rains and snows will also yield up to the pulverized soil many chemical elements to be used in the summer as plant-food that would otherwise be

washed away and forever lost.

For other plowing, no definite times can be assigned, and each planter must be governed by the exigencies of the occasion. But no farmer should ever plow land when it is too wet, lest it bake and become sodden, like a sunburnt brick, and loses the friable nature inherent to all loamy soils. Neither should land be plowed when too dry, as the plow then runs hard, giving much extra labor to the team, and un-necessary friction to the plow beside, making the fallow cloddy and difficult

for future cultivation.

The team should be always fully able to do the work intended, so as to draw the plow with ease. It is not only distressing to animals to be urged on begate, and kept in motion by the swing of the whip, but it causes an unnecessary wear and tear of muscular fiber that must be replaced by more food and rest or there will be "broken down stock." the team must be so hitched to the plow as to secure the best advantage for the highest draft. Experience has shown that the most desirable elevation of a chain is at an angle about twenty degrees, with the plane of the furrow's bottom. When necessary a drop-link will regulate in double teams the proper elevation.

When oxen are used, proper attention should be paid to the length of the yoke for frequently a long or short yoke will materially change, not only the ease of draft but the set of the plow, and con-sequently, the depth and smoothness of

The cutting edges of the plow should always be in fine order, and made of good steel that will wear, for it is much cheaper to cut than to tear the furrowslice from its bed, to say nothing of the clogging and sliding and increase of draft, all of which is detrimental to good plowing. The draft is affected by a dull shearer and coulter not less than fifty per cent., so that any farmer can see how necessary it is to keep his shear

may exist at the time. But, as a general into a single she deep plowing is almost always many a page: many a page: many a page: many a page: many a pabe.

all tallow, weedly or sod lands. In such annute of the passes eight, ten or twelve in the are best—in ordinary plowing seven inches will do very well, and four inches for well. row eight inches deep, then it should be twelve or thirteen inches wide, which will make the larger forms. which will make the lap of furrows not too much for thorough pulverization and killing of grass.

One other essential point of cultivating land is to always plow the crops before the land gets foul with weeds or grass, for one plowing to keep crops clean is worth more than three to clean them when foul. Recollect the old adage "he who plows earliest and most, makes the most corn."

Milking Ricking Cows.

Judging from the numerous plans which we from time to time see recommended in the agricultural papers, for milking kicking cows, the class must be numerous. A cew that is a kicker is apt to be a good one, and if so, every effort should be made to reform her. I never owned but one cow that was an inveterate kicker, and have tried the various remedies which I have seen recommended with the following results:

Remedy No. 1 .- "Tie up the fore foot

I have seen cows made almost frantic

I have seen cows made almost traitic in attempting to apply this remedy. I never attempted it but once.

Remedy No. 3.—"Tie both hind legs together as closely as possible, just above the hock joints." This remedy has the advantage of throwing the bag well forward in convenient position for milking. It will also prove effect-ual in most cases. But my cow when she found she could not kick with one foot at a time, fell to kicking with both feet at once, sending her heels high in the air, equal almost to a horse. This

plan did not answer for her. Remedy No. 4—"Chain the cow by the neck to the manger, if in the stable, or to the fence if without, so that the side of the animal opposite the milker will be supported by the fence or wall, as the case may be. Then take a strong rope, five or six yards long, double it and noose it in the center around the hind leg upon the milking side just above the fetlock joint. Then pass the other end of the rope through a ring or staple in the wall, or the bottom post-hole in the fence; draw the leg back to the desired position and fasten the rope over the top of the post, or on a hook in the wall on a line with the cow's back." I have found this plan to be both safe and effetual. The cow, as soon as the rope is around her leg, puts herself in position and stands con tentedly chewing her cud, while the operation of milking is performed. This remedy has the merits of simplicity, safety and efficiency.—Ex.

What will Pay?

No one needs intelligence and good judgment more than the farmer. Each man must judge for himself the course to pursue in cultivating his farm and crops. Different soils need different culture. A shallow soil needs different treatment from a deep soil. If fruit trees are planted in a shallow soil, the after culture should not be so deep as in a rich, deep soil, where the roots run down much deeper. The high ma-nuring required on a thin, shallow soil, is not as necessary on a rich, deep soil.
While a rich soil may be used for a long time in the production of grain crops, by using a proper rotation of them, a shallow soil should not be thus treated—but should be put down to grass for pasture and meadow purposes. A rich soil can always endure much more hardship than a poor soil, just as a strong man can endure more work than a weak one. The farmer must al-ways consider what his farm is best adapted to—taking the markets into consideration—and then he must put his best foot forward to make the best headway he can in carrying out that adaptation. He must have some leading object in view, but still have a reserve force to rely upou, more or less, in case of a failure with his leading ob-

Intelligence, good judgment and industry, will pay just as well in farming as in anything else, and the lack of these qualities will result in failure on the tarm as well as in any other pursuit.

Principles of Good Farming.

and coulter sharp.

The depth of the plowing must be governed by circumstances; the nature of the soil and any other reasons that entence the gist of I carry about me be digested at the r hoe. The followprinciples:

skimming. The width of the furrows profit from his caning, must manifest an active and abiding interest in his voone and a half to its depth; say a furcation. It takes heart work to make

to increase and maintain fertility in his soils. There is no inertia in agriculture. There must be progress, either

forward or retrograde.

8. The farmer must strive to in crease the quality as well as the quantity of his crops. It is the quality that determines the price. In this, "excelsior" should be his unvarying motto.

4. The farmer must seek with a watchful eye to improve his market facilities. It is transportation that eats up the profits.

5. The art of raising better stock is not as well known as it should be. Keep no more animals than you have the facilities to feed and care for well.

6. The farmer must seek to improve his social, intellectual and financial condition.—Ex.

Chicken Cholera.

A number of years ago, when our flock was very much afflicted with this disease, a noted poultry fancier was Remedy No. 1.—"Tie up the fore foot of the cow on the milking side, and when she attempts to kick, she will fall down and soon become disgusted and abandon the habit." I have tried this remedy thoroughly and pronounce it worthless. A cow can balance herself upon two legs and kick just as well as a man can when standing upon one leg. The "falling down" part, if it occurred, would prove to be nearly as bad as the original vice.

Remedy No. 2.—"Tie a rope or strap around the cow's body, immediately in front of the bag, and extending over the flank and loins. If you cannot tie or girt it tight enough, put in a twister, and the cow will stand." But the inhumanity of this remedy should be sufficient to prevent its adoption. But it is not effectual, unless the girth be twisted tight enough to paralyze the nerves and destroy the sense of feeling. asked the remedy for it. He replied

Veterinary Items.

I have a horse foated in 1870 that a veterinary surgeon has pronounced "sweeneyed" in both shoulders. He advised me to turn him out to pasture. He rubbed the horse's shoulder with something I do not know what, before and in him out. sending him out. He has been rubbed once or twice since. He will be out four weeks next Sunday, and I find he is rather worse. He is very stiff, in his front legs, and acts like a foundered horse. His hind legs are all right. I have owned this horse for over a year, and he was all right, and trotted fast for short distances up to a week or ten days beofre he went to pasture. I have also a colt with a small quarter-crack in both front feet; the hoof is bursted but very little, and sometimes when she comes in after a drive, the blood stands in the crack. I have been giving sulphur for blood, also epsom salts. I should like to know the best hoof ointment in this case? I have been soaking in warm water and castile soap for a half hour or more, and after thorough ly drying, I have used carbolic acid, one part, and glycerine, four parts. She has also the scratch, which I have almost cured with the above liniment. If you will instruct me how to proceed in both cases, you will greatly oblige FRANK A. FULLERTON.

ANSWER .- The horse is suffering from rheumatism of the shoulders; if turned out to grass should be taken up and kept in warm stable at night, and not be exposed to rain or cold winds. Give ferum muriaticum in twenty-drop doses, three times a day for one week; after which give him drop-doses of time. rhus. tox alternately, with the fer-muriaticum, a dose of one in the morning and the other in the evening. Bathe the shoulders twice a day with the extract

of hamamelis.
In regard to the colt with cracks in hoof, great care must be taken to keep he sand and dirt out of the cracks. This may be effectually prevented by using Kennedy's hemlock liniment or balsam. When applied pure it forms a perfect coat over the surface and becomes hard in a few minutes. When diluted with glycerine or neatsfoot oil, it forms one of the best hoof-ointments we ever used. The animal should be carefully shod, not allowing the quarters to touch the shoe by at least oneeighth of an inch. Give a dose of graphites every morning, and a dose of silicea every night for one week, five-drop doses; then leave off for one week, and afterwards give a dose of silicea every other day until the cure is effected .-Turf, Field and Farm.

I have a two-year-old stud colt that is greatly troubled with an itching humor which extends to every part of the body. He has rubbed a good deal of his mane and tail out—will rub against the fence, trees, or anything—yet he is in good health and very playful. Please tell me what to do through your vet-

inary column. CLAY EWING.

ANSWER.—The itching may be the result of mange or caused by lice. Your description is not sufficiently explicit for us to determine. Horses are very liable to become affected with lice when fowls are allowed to come in close contact with them, and particularly when they are allowed to roost in the stable. They may be destroyed by the use of carbolic acid lotion, prepared by mixing one-halt ounce carbolic acid in one pint of water, and bathing the animal thoroughly with the same. For mange in horses sulphur forms the chief remand morning for one week, and the animal thoroughly rubbed with sulphur ointment, composed of one part sul-phur to six parts lard, well mixed to-gether. The carbolic acid lotion is still GROCERIES, more effectual in destroying the parasites. The animal should be well bathed as directed for lice, and in fortyeight hours after applying the lotion, the horse should be well washed with soap and water. Should the skin pre-

sent a dry appearance, sepia may be given in alteration with sulphur.

I have a three-year-old celt; in interfering caused a bunch which has be-come callous and hard. I would like a preparation to remove it.

ANSWER. - Cleanse the part well with warm water and soap. After thoroughly drying use the mercurious corrosive lotion three times a day for a few days until the skin becomes tender and rough in appearance then cease using the lo-tion for two or three days. Apply soft oil, after which repeat the lotion if necessary. Give ten-drop do es sixth di-lution internally morning and evening.

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son's shoe stor

CENTAUR

AWRENCE FOUNDRY LINIMENTS.

2481 of dangias elem [Letter from a Postmaster.]

ANTIOCH, 1LL., Dec. 1, 1874.

Messrs. J. B. Rosz & Co.: My wife has, for a long time, been a terrible sufferer from Rheumatism. She has tried many physicians and many remedies. The only thing which has given her relief is Centaur Liniment. I am rejoiced to say this has cured her. I am doing what I can to extend its sale.

This is a sample of many thousand testimonials received, of wonderful cures effected by the Cen-taur Liniment. The ingredients of this article are published around each bottle. It contains Witch Hazel, Mentha, Arnica, Rock Oil, Carbolic, and ingredients hitherto little known. It is an indisputable fact that the Centaur Liniment is performing more cures of Swellings, Stiff Joints, Erup tions, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Caked Breasts, Lock-jaw, &c., than all other Liniments, Embrocatious Extracts, Salves, Ointments, and Plasters now in use.
For Toothache, Earache, Weak Back, Itch, and

Cutaneous Eruptions, it is admirable. It cures burns and scalds without a scar. Extracts poison from bites and stings, and heals frost-bites and chillblains, in a short time. No family can afford to be without the Centaur Liniment, white wrap

per. The Centaur Liniment Yellew Wrap per, is adapted to the tough skin, muscles and flesh of the animal creation. Its effects upon se vere cases of Spavin, Sweeny, Wind Gall, Big Head and Poll Evil, are little less than marvel-

Messrs. J. McClure & Co., Druggists, cor. Elm and Front Sts., Cincinnati, O., say:

"In our neighborhood a number of teamsters are using the Centaur Liniment. They pronounce it apperior to anything they have ever used. We sell as high as four to five dozen bottles per month to these teamsters."

We have thousands of similar testimonials For Wounds, Galls, Scratches, Ring-bone, &c and for Screw Worm in Sheep it has no rival Farmers, Livery-men, and Stock-raisers, have in this Liniment a remedy which is worth a hundred timesits cost.

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preparation, and contains neither mineral, mor phine, nor alcohol. It is as pleasant to take as honey, and neither gage nor gripes Dr. E. Dimoch, of Dupont, O., says:

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

Cortificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies. Ilvery men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS POWDER stands pre-eminently at the bend of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.



LEIS POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative





In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blind ess, Glanders, Megrims or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POV DER, will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, m.; a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day, When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks oftentimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by



s require an abundance of nutritious food, not to them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by em fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of armers and dairymen attest the fact that by use of **Leis** Condition Powder that by the terror of the secretary that the secretary condition to the secretary that the secretary milk. Farmers and carryine in the discount of Leis' Cosndition. Powder it flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly in proved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood argatone removed. For Sore teats, apply Leis' Chemical Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your Carres also require an alterative aperient and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring. Ac.

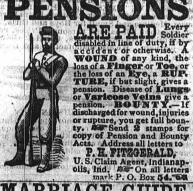


Leis' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in Leis' Conditions Powder. For Distemper, Infiammation of the Brain. Coughs, Fevera, Sore Lungs, Messles, Sore Kars, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain-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.

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SHERIFF'S SALE State of Kansas, Douglas County, 85. the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kas.

Henry Quinby, plaintiff, vs. Robert R. Dunbar, Y VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME

directed, and issued out of the Fourth Jucial District Court, in and for the County of
ouglas, State of Kansas, in the above entitled

Monday, the 13th day of November, 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 Kansae, 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 Robert R. Dunbar and Elizabeth Dunbar, and each of them in and to the following described memises, to wit: The southeast quarter, the west half of the northeast quarter, the east half of the southwest quarter, the south half of the northwest quarter, all being of and in the southeast quarter and the east half of the north half of the northwest quarter, all being of and in the southeast quarter of section number twenty-three (23), township number twelve (12), south of range nineteen (19), east of the sixth principal meridian, with appurtenances, in the county of Douglas and State of 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 12th day of October, 1876.

H. S. CLARKE.

41-5t Sheriff of Douglas County, Kas.

Joseph E. Riggs, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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

In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District sitting in and for Douglas County, Kansas. Lawrence Building and Savings Association plaintiff, vs. Bernard Leonard, et al., defendants BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE, TO me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas court, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will,

Monday, the 27th day of November, A.D. 1876,

Monday, the 27th days.

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 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. Boxwell, partners as Smith & Boswell, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Lot number fitty-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 26th day of October, 1876.

43-5t Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas, Hutchings & Summerfield, 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. 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 country, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on

Monday, 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 bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Robert Wood, in and to the following described premises, to wit: The east half of the southeast quarter of section eighteen (18), township fourteen (14), range twenty-one (21), Douglas county, Kansas, containing eighty (80) acres. 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 26th day of October, 1876.

43-5t

J. S. Wilson, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PUBLICATION. NOTICE. To Cyrus C. Scofield. You have been sued by Ma A. Scofield, in the District court of Dougnas county, Kansas, and her petition therein has been filed this day. You must answer such petition on or before the 20th day of November, A. D. 1876, or the same will be taken as true and judgment be rendered against you as therein prayed, that she be divorced from you; and that you pay her reasonable alimony, and expenses incurred in the prosecution of said suit.

By N. Hoysradt, her Attorney.

Dated September 30, 1876.

HALL'S PATENT HUSKING GLOVE.



FULL GLOVES 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. Prices, pre-FAID, Full Gloves, \$2.25; Boys, \$2; Half Gloves, \$1.15 per pair. We also manufacture and recommends.



HALL'S IMPROVED HUSKING PIN, made of the best cast steel, in most approved form, and provided with straps ready for use. Unquestionably the VERY BEST Husking Pin in the market. Price, prepaid, 20 cts., three for 50 cts. Ask your merchant for them, or address HALL HUSKING GLOVE CO., 145 So. Clinton St., Chicago.

Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing Boxes and Fruit Packages

Manufactured at

LAWRENCE, KAS

The undersigned will furnish above manufactured articles on short notice so

CHEAP FOR CASH

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

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY. PIANOS AND ORGANS!

ESTABLISHED IN 1858. Letter from a Police Atom.

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KIMBALL BROS

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

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No. 144 Massachusetts Street

First door north of State Bank, GENERAL DEALER IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

WAGONS,

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NEW MANNY MACHINE,

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CULTIVATORS.

Deere, Moline, Plows and Harrows, SECTIONS AND BRASS BOXES

For various kinds of Machinery, REVOLVING AND SULKY HAY RAKES,

-AND-Dealer in a general assortment

HARDWARE, PUMPS, &C.

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER,

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY,

Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods.

No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence

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

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I WILL SELL

E Bees, Queens, Hives, Honey Extractors and Honey, S

THIS SEASON, CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE

For Price address NOAH CAMERON,

Lawrence, Kansas

J. A. GUY, Manufacturer of and dealer in

BOOTS & SHOES

CORNER MAIN AND THIRD STREETS.

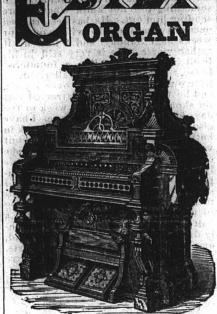
OTTAWA, KANSAS.

New goods direct from the manufacturers, at prices that defy competition. I would call especial attention to my stock of Fall and Winter Goods now arriving, which, for quality of goods, style of finish and price, has never been equaled in Franklin county. Call and examine my stock before purchasing.

Yours respectfully,

J. A. GUY.





The Estey Beats the World. This Beautiful Instrument is too wellknown to

OVER 75,000

are now singing their own Praise. Why buy any other Organ, when you can get the

ESTEY,

As Cheap as The Cheapest! It is the only Instrument containing the

BEAUTIFUL VOX HUMANA! and the wonderful

VOX JUBILANTE

Also the VIOLETTA STOP.

which produces a soft delicate quality tofore unknown in Reed Organs. ARION PIANOS!

Never before has a Piano risen so rapidly in popular favor in so short a time.

The Patent Arion Piano-Fortes have been adopted and are used exclusively in the New York Conservatory of Music. The Celebrated

BRADBURY PIANOS, known all over the world as strictly first-class, and used in preference to all others by Grand Central, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, New York, Rev. Stimpson and Janes Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Dan'l Curry, Chaplain McCabe, Phillip Phillips, Wm. Morely, Punshon and thousand of our leading men throughout the country.

STORY & CAMP PIANO!

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

STORY & CAMP, 914 Olive Street, St. Louis 211 State Street, Chicago MRS. S. C. N. ADAMS, Agent,

Lawrence, Kansas. THE ENEMY OF DISEASE!

THE FOE OF PAIN TO MAN AND BEAST

Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG

LINIMENT,

Which has stood the test for 40

H years. There is no Sore it will not Heal, no Lameness it will not Cure, no Ache, no Pain, that afflicts the Hyuman 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 \$1.0', has often saved the life of a Hum n Being, and restored to life and usefulness many a Valuable Horse.

DURFEE HOUSE,

Kansas. Lawrence.

Having recently purchased and fitted up this House, I am ready to turnish the traveling public

WITH FIRST-CLASS

ACCOM'ODATIONS

Price, \$2.00 per day; board by the week at reduced rates. Omnibuses run to and from all trains. Good Sample Rooms to display sample goods.

12-tf GEO. WELLS, Preprietor.

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son's shoe stor

MRS. E. E. W. COULTER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, LACES, STRAW GOODS,

EMBROIDERING MATERIALS.

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 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.

James Hook, of Kanwaka, says he has always had trouble to find a boot that would last him four months. 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

at any price. 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, 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.

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

ever since. They are the best boots I ever had in Kansas 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.

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 been mended.

John McKinsey, Belvoir, says he wore a pair one year and a heart right straight along without my repaires. Best he ever had; thought they would or of GUST 30, 1876.

Wiley Ross, of Jefferson county, says he bought a pair of Saddle Seams in

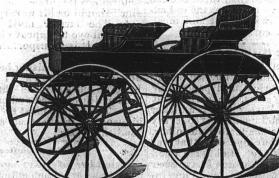
LUXURY ON WHEELS.

October, 1875, has worn them all the time; never 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.

We propose keeping every-thing in stock the way of Platform Spring Wagons, three-spring Wagons, Sporting Wagons, Sporting Wagons, Open Buggies, Carriages, Phætons etc.

"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.

Farmers, we can furnish you a good 3-Spring Wagon for \$105, Common wheel:

Studebaker's "Gold Basis" Platform Spring Wagon

We make "STUDEBAKER'S" Spring Work a Specialty. Also, Studebaker's Celebrated Farm Wagons. Correspondence promptly attended to, and Catalogue Price Lists furnished.

We are General Agents for the Celebrated

AULTMAN & TAYLOR THRESHER.

The only Thresher any farmer will employ after learning of its merits. It will clean your grain better, will make it worth three to five cents more per bushel in market; will save, over and above the endless apron machines, enough to pay your threshing bills.

It is the only Thresher any thresherman will buy if they buy the one the farmers want. Send, for haudsome illustrated lithograph of comic thresher scene and pamphlet, containing testimonials of hundreds of armers who have used it. We are also general agents for Taylor Hay Rake. Superior Grain Drills, etc. Address,

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