THE SWEETEST NAME.

BY CALEB DUNN.

The name of mother! sweetest name The name of mother! sweetest name
That ever fell on mortal ear!
The love of mother! M'ghtiest love
Which Heaven permits to flourish here.
Dissect a mother's heart and see
The properties it doth contain—
What pearls of love, what gems of hope—
A mother's heart beats not in vain.

The words of mother! when they flew

In a words of mother? when they flew
In love's true rhetoric from her lips,
The meteor stars of sin and shame
Are lost amid a bright eclipse;
And when we walk the glittering path
Wherein temptations oft we see,
Oh, then we realize how strong
The power of mother's love can be.

A mother's love! it never wanes: A mother's love! It never wanes;
What if her boy an ingrate seems?
The beauty of that wondrous love
Around the thankless offspring beams;
Though in the path of shame he walks,
Though crime hath driven him to the bowl
A mother's care can yet avail—
A mother's prayers may win his soul.

What heart like mother's can forgive What heart like mother's can forgive
The peccadilloes of our youth?
What hand like hers can lead us back
From sin to innocence and truth?
Oh, name of mother! sweetest name
That ever fell on mortal ear!
Oh, love of mother! mightiest love
That Heaven allows to flourish here!

CLARICE.

BY FRANCES HENSHAW BADEN.

"How could she have married him? Tha stern, cold-"

I was going to say something more, but I stopped. I would not speak disrespectfully of him because of the change, the terrible change, love me, too. For I shall love him because I found in the child of my dearest friend. In papa bade me to.' form, features, aye in mind and heart, I met saw her last, and then, at fourteen, Clarice was be at home. 'If the child has not got pacified the loveliest, brightest, merriest, and truly the yet, keep her out of my way, for mercy's most bewitching little maid I ever saw. A sake?' he wrote; and how merrily she laughed beautiful Southern singing bird, wild and free, about it. although now only the shadow of herself. You could see she came from those of a sunny do. Her mother was French, her father withe South of our own land. I was on the too, and with her guardians in the North. And this man-now her husband-was the one her

"How could she have married him?" again I asked, my thoughts going back to a frank and noble youth who loved her well I knew, and of horror, laid her hands on his books and papers. the hope that filled my own heart for his suc-

"Ah! that's what many before you have had. No. I don't mean bad. I don't know how he ever said to me, and I've lived with him full thirty years. I meant to say so-so-still and strange. Then it did not seem so wonderful. She could have liked-yes, loved him. I'll tell you just how it was, as near as I can. Just thirteen years and a half ago my master, Mr. Hugh, called me into his room. He was sitting with an open letter in his hand.

"I saw directly something was wrong with him. His eyebrows were drawn close together, his lips as tight as could be.

" 'Margery,' he said, 'an old friend, one that I loved, and one that has placed great confidence in me is dead. His only child, a little girl, he has left to my charge. Do you think you can take care of her? Can you attend to her wants until she is old enough to be sent to

"Indeed I can, air, and should love to have : child about the house, I said. Then he looked dancing with delight. Her cheeks brighter than a little relieved, and said :

"Very well, Oh, I dread it, I suppose we shall have nothing but whining and crying for the next six months until she gets used to us. Margery, you must go tetch her. Take lots of things that children like-a doll, toys, and sugar-plams to stop her crying and win her over. And I say, Margery, the day before I expect you home I shall go off—only for two or three weeks—travel a little, until the child gets used to the place. I could not stand her fussing around, crying for her, mother and fer ar, I don't know but she may need a nurse. But whild she will be, and not cry a bit if you will you will know. Go as soon as you an, and only love her a little. See, I am pacified!"

"There was such a merry twinkie in her eye,

me when I found her. I need not tell you that if she had chosen she could have remained in a Southern home. Why she could not have loved one who seemed so worthy I can't tell." "Ah, Margery, who can tell the why of a woman's heart?" I answered, my own full of re-

grets and sorrow. "Yes, yes, you are right," said Margery. "I fear she has pined for a brighter home than ours. Mr. Hugh was absent, as he said he

would be, when I got back again. "How well I remember the look of surprise and disappointment on the child's face when I carried her to see the portrait of her guardian

hanging in the great hall. "'Does he never laugh?" she asked. "I shook my head.

"'Nor smile?" she continued, her great eyes growing larger.

"'Rarely,' I answered; and then, lest she should grow frightened with thoughts of so stern a man, I said : 'Mr. Hugh is a great student. The lives and fortunes of many depend to be his wife, and she hugging me almost on his thought and words. It is not meet that a judge should be a merry man.'

"This seemed to satisfy her a bit, and with knowing little look and a grave air, she said: "'That is true. But some time, long ago, when

not Judge Archer, was he not different?" "'Oh, yes, then he was as other young men. But now he is five-and-thirty, you know,' I answered; and could have told of one as young and beautiful as she having won his heart, and then cast it aside, to be worse than brokenhardened, and filled with doubts, and trusting

none; for that it was that made him so. "Then if once like other men, he shall be him to his housekeeper, although I almost hated | again. I'll coax back his smiles, and make him

"A letter from 'our master,' as Clarice laughthe change. Sixteen years had passed since I ingly called her guardian, told when he would

"I almost dreaded his coming. Such a change she had wrought in the great, dark, gloomy rooms!

"She ransacked the store-room and closets sea where the little Charice's mother went to trunks and boxes: found bright covering for heaven. And when, four years after, I came in bld index on the pictures, and brought out 'the master's' home, they told me the child was fath less the pictures, and brought out 'the master's' chairs; brightened up and decked with evergreens; brought forth numberless little vases of flowers of her own work, and pretty things of ch ina and marble, and put them in his room; and then, to my It was no use, all I could say. She would do as

she would. "Now he will know where to flut just what asked," said Margery Moore. "And now I he wants without tumbling over elerging wonder so myself. But then he was not quite so for one. Oh! they are all right. Margary. always fixed papa's. And he was a lawyer. I came to say it. For never a cross word has too!' she said, when she saw how frightened I

looked. "Then all the old silver, was made to look as new. And last of all, she coaxed me into a lot of unnecessary trouble, in the way of 'nice things for supper that night.'

"She hid behind the door of the room she had made so beautiful, when he entered. And I stood trembling in a far corner. Round and round he turned. Passed his hand across his brow like one only half awake.

"Where am I, Margery? he called. "I was trembling so I could not answer. In an instant from behind the door, quickly came

Clarice, and went right up to 'our master's' side, saying: "Won't I do? Margery is out somewhere." "I had darted into the passage. But near

enough to see and hear. ''How beautiful she was! Her dark eyes any roses I ever saw. Her hand was on his arm, and again she spoke to him:

"Let me take your coat and hat." And it another instant she had pulled off his gloves, and began rubbing his hands, and saying: "'Oh, how cold your hands are ! Margy

Margy! come help to get our master warm."
"Who are you?" at length he managed to

don't let us talk any more about the calld."

"The next morning he put a well alled purse in my hands. (An atwo days after i started to setch the calld.

"Well, for know what a surprise it was to "How old are you, Clarice?"

"Seventeen, almost, Come, say, are you of revisiting the home and friends of her childpleased or cross? Margery said you would be just so-' she put up and crossed her little fingers, again repeating her inquiry.

"I'am pleased that you are happy," hesaid. "And I knew, then, she had won her way. "Yes, he was pleased. He liked being made so much of; liked having the beautiful girl flitting about and 'taking care of him,' as she

called her pretty ways. "She threw wide open all the doors and windows, and let the sunshine into the house and into the master's heart too.

"She coaxed him to take her about in town, and among his friends. She had young folks often at the 'Grange;' and soon, of course, lovers enough. But she laughed at them all, declaring she was going to stay with her guardian all the days of her life. Well, whether he really loved her, or whether he feared some one might win her away, I can't tell. I only know he came to me and told me Clarice was breathless, said:

"Dear old Margy, you see now I've made 'our master' love me. Now is he not like he used to be, a little?"

"They were married and went away. And I papa loved him, and he was only Mr. Hugh. had things as I knew would please her when they came back.

"Things for a while went on well enough Sometimes he would get in his old way; but she would win him from it. But after a bit, these spells came closer together, and always when she went from bome; then she seldom left him. But folks all about liked her, and would come to see her-old and young. After a little—I knew just how it was—he was jeal-ous of everybody, and wanted to cage the beautiful bird, to keep her to himself alone. She tried hard enough to please him. Only she could not be other than charming to all who came; and all kept on coming.

"He grew worse and worse back to his old ways. He never chided, only by looks, so cold and stern. When the baby came I thought things would grow bright again. Her heart was full of hope, I know. She was very ill. Pale faces and anxious hearts were in the house that day. But she lived. What for? I've often thought. God forgive me. I've heard her say, with her baby pressed close to her bosom :

"Oh, little one, why could not you and I

"For a little after that baby came he was kinder, and would sit in the nursery, and seemed quite happy again. But when the mother grew well and could go about again the old mood grew on him. The baby was her comfort. And so things went on until the little Pearl was three years old."

"Did he love the baby " I asked.

"Oh, yes, he loved her; that I know. And she was wonderfully fond of him. She was wich a sweet, winning child! And sometimes, with her sweet ways, she would draw the two together. Baby though she was, she seemed to know something was wrong. The day bere she was taken ill, he came in with her in is arms. Clarice came up, and putting out er hands, said:

"Come to mamma." The pube started up, and was about to spring to her mother's arms, when something in his face made her turn and look doubtful. "Stay with me, he whispered. Come to

mamma, pleated she. "From one to the other the sweet eyes turned, and then, with one arm still round her father, she leant forward, clasping the other about her mother, and laped :

Pearl loves both-wants to stay with

hood aroused any interest, and he neither opposed or sanctioned the doctor's advice. "Things were in this state when I found

Clarice. At length she agreed to go with me. "Shall I go?" she forced herself, from the barrier of ice, to ask.

"As you please," he answered, in a voice that made me shiver.

Ah, he knew well enough when she left it would be forever! She could have won him again, I am sure. Could the wounded heart. have ceased its smarting? I knew what it was. I could solve the mystery. Disappointed that her power had so soon failed-mortified that she had tried to win a love so short-lived, and wounded to the very quick by his cold indifference, she had drawn herself behind a wall of ice. For nearly eight years she had lived thus. And he had been disappointed. He had expected the merry child to continue her loving wiles-on and on, never growing less, although he threw not a ray of sunshine on her path. Caged, yet he expected her to sing as when free, and taught by love.

She was ready to start. Like an automaton, she had moved about making the necessary preparations. Everything that told of little Pearl was collected and packed. Only oneher picture, that hung in his room. Could she leave that? No; she must, she would take it. She believed him away, purposely to avoid a parting.

Creeping, fearful of even a remonstrance from Margery, she entered the room. All was quiet. Stepping on a chair, she lifted the pictured angel child, and claeping it tightly to her bosom, was turning to leave the room, when a and was laid not heavily, only firmly, on her shoulder.

"You must not take that, Clarice," her husband said.

"I must-I shall! She was mine. I cannot leave this." she cried.

"I have nothing else. Give me it?" He took hold of the picture; she clinging tightly,

cried:
"No, no, to me; give her to me."

Hush! A sweet, tiny voice was heard. Clarice's eyes were lifted; her ear strained to catch the sound. Her husband's face had lost its sternness. His bosom rose and fell convul-

sively. "Pearl loves both; wants to stay with both," mother's hold was loosened, and sobbing she

sank to the floor. Had the angel-child's spirit hevered about them? Was her mission to unite again the sundered hearts? Or, was it only the well-remembered cry of the baby-girl that filled the ear, and entered the hearts of both at that moment! Who kuows?

Stooping, he gently raised her, bent his head and said, in a soft, low tone:

"Let her be with both, Clarice, and if our darling's spirit hovers near, let her find us not

It was little Pearl's father that spoke thus. Won again-won forever-back to love! back to God! We went South together, she, I, and the baby's father. Rapidly Clarice's health and spirits returned. "The effects of the warmer clime," her friends said. I knew what it was, and thanked God, feeling sure that, when again in her Northern home, no chilling blasts would hurt her. There was warmth in the heart that was bound to shield her. She has only the babe in Heaven.

"Thank God for giving me little Pearl! Better to have had her taken than never given," she said-"than never to have known my baby's blessed influence."

both?

"With all her little strength she drew them together. Had she lived, she would have held them so, I truly believe. Well, you have heard that, after a few hours' illness, our darling went to heaven. Oh, then came this fearful change! If he had not alone nursed his sorrow but shared with her, I think she could have borne it better. With never a care.'s, in ever a word othove or sympathy, the months and years have passed; and now, at last, the end has come. You have come to take her from us, back to her own unny home. I shall never see her more, I know. If she leave, it will be forever."

"Margery," I said, "do you not see she is dying here—starving? I must take her to those who will feed her with the best of all file and hope."

Her physician had advised travel, thanger and hope. See he invested her with the best of all the physician had advised travel, thanger and hope."

Her physician had advised travel, thanger and hope. Will being back. The was ratifying, but so much serious seene. She instated she was not III, and seemed the newspaper pictures of a deceated prize figures.

Joung Folks' Column.

For the Spirit of Kansas.

The Little Stream The little stream is winding down, All tringed with crimson, and gold, and brown The royal robes that Autumn crown.

On its banks the school children play, Bright and happy, joyous and gay
As the birds, when singing their roundslay. Years roll on, and the stream is still

Winding down on meadow and hill, Adding its mite the ocean to fill. Each Autumn it wears its royal array, A fitting attire for the close of day, Ere winter dons her shread of gray.

The little children where are they? Some of them in the charchyard lay, And live in realms of endless day.

Some have been drowned in the ocean of sin, While others strive on life's battle to win, And fit them for better life yet to begin. KATE HAROLD.

DEAR LITTLE FOLKS :- Here comes the SPIRIT, and not a single letter from all the hundreds of little farmer boys and girls in Kansas.

Why is it? Are you getting tired of the boys' and girls' column? You ought to fill it." every week.

Tell about your school, what you study, about your flowers, although this is not the time for out door flowers, your birds, what you

do, and all about your little affairs. Do you ever gather grasses and leaves to make winter boquets and ornaments of various kinds? Such little things make home so much brighter and more pleasant, and furnish work

for little hands to do. Not one of all the boys and girls told or even tried to tell the name of those little birds or any thing about them. I meant to lead you into a subject that would be both interesting and in-

structive to you. But I'll not be discouraged about that. I'll try again. A few nights ago while all was perfectly still, the moon shining very brightly, something came and spread a beautiful mantle of white all over the grass, the flowers, the trees, the hills, and everywhere were covered with the most delicate little crystals, that sparkled when the sun shone upon them like dismonds; soon the little diamonds were all gone, and my flowers all drooped, seeming to mourn the loss of

so soon? Children, your lives are but a moment come pared with the great eternity of time. Make. them pure and bright as those little diamonds that sparkled upon the grass.

them. Why must such beautiful things vanish

How many of you will tell me how than beautiful mantle of white was spread so noise. lessly over all, and how those sparkling crystals were formed? AUNT HELEN.

MR. EDITOR :- I thought I would write a few lines as I have not written for the SPIRIT before. We have five turkeys and thirty-two. ducks. We have seventy acres of corn. As I can think of nothing more I will close. Excusemistakes. I am eleven years old. The answer to Frank Warner's charade is-

Buckwheat cakes." Yours truly, HENRY S.SHIELDS,

DE Soro, Kan., Oct. 31.

For seven hundred years Rome prospered through the cultivation of her lands and the encouragement of agricultural pursuits. An abandonment of agriculture as a source of wealth brought ruin to Rome in four hundred years. The history of Rome is the history of all nations; a departure from agricultural pursuits, neglect to foster and encourage all branches of husbandry, is followed by decay and national ruin. Let us then draw a lesson from history; that a nation's welfare and happiness depends upon the condition of agriculture.

The following verse was once inscribed on a hurch in Halifax, Nova Scotia, the basement and of which had been used as a wine saloon : There's a spirit above, and a spirit below.

A spirit of joy and a spirit of woe;

The spirit above is the Spirit Divine,

The spirit below is the spirit of wine.

"Please, sir," said a boy, with two bottles, to a grocer, "mother wants a cent's worth of your best yeast." "Well, which bottle will you have it in?" "Please, sir, she wants it in both; and won't you put corks in em and send em home, as I'm going t'other way; and mother says she hain't got no cent, but you must charge it."

A boy who is not strong enough to spade up a small onion bed between now and the Fourth of July, will dig over a ten sere let before breaklast looking for bait.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1876.

Vatrons' Department.

oppicers of the nation'l grange. Master—John T. Jones, Helena, Arkansas.
Scaretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Alonzo Golder, Rock Falls, Illinois.
D. Wystt Aiken, Cokesbury, S. C.
E. B. 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. Overseer; W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee County. Lecturer; W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Franklin Co. Steward; C. S. Wythe, Minneapolls, Ottawa

Assistant Steward; James Coffin, Hill Springs, Morris County.

Mate-keeper; W. G. Patten, Cottonwood Falls,

Chase County.

Treasurer; John Boyd, Independence, MontTreasurer; John Boyd, Independence, Mont-Secretary; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon Co. Chaplain; E. J. Nason, Washington, Washing-

tem County.
Geres; Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee Co.
Pomona; Mrs. L. Bates, Marion Center, Marion County.
Thora; Mrs. M. L. Patten, Cottonwood Falls,
Thora; Mrs. M. L. Patten, Cottonwood Falls,

Thora; Mrs. M. H. Latter,

Chase County.

Lady Assistant Steward; Mrs. A. C. Rippey,

Severence, Doniphan County.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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Shawnee County.

2nd District: F. H. Dumbauld, Chairman;

Jacksonville, Neosho County.

3d District: A. T. Stewart, Winfield, Cowley th District: A. P. Collins, Solomon City, Sa-Mine County.

5th District: W. H. Fletcher, Republican City,
Chay County.

DEPUTIES

State Grange since the last session:
W. S. HANNA, General Deputy, Ottawa, Frankthe county Kansas.

State Grange since the last session:

W. S. HANNA, General Deputy, Ottawa, Frank
Macounty, Kansas.
JT Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.
W. L Moore, Frankfort, Marshall county.
FJ Cochrane, Eureka, Greenwood county.
FJ Cochrane, Eureka, Greenwood county.
FJ Cochrane, Eureka, Greenwood county.
FJ Kason, Washington, Washington county.
GW Meeks, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.
FW Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county.
WH Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
A Hamilton, Neosho Falls, Woodson county.
GS Wyeth, Minneapolls, Ottawa county.
A J Pettigrew, Jewell Center, Jewell county.
WR Carr, Larned, Pawnee county.
JK Miller, Peace, Rice county.
CDrum, Empire, McPherson county.
FMahan, Elmwood, Barton county.
FMahan, Elmwood, Barton county.
WD Hippey, Severance, Doniphan county.
WD Hippey, Severance, Doniphan county.
JF Willits, Grove City, Jefferson county.
TO Deuel, Fairmount, Leavenworth county.
Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.
RS Oaborn, Bull City, Osborn county.
WD Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.
BL Beebee, London, Sumner county.
JF Bhaxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
JF Riekatts, Garnett, Anderson county.
J G Bysaulding, Hillsdale, Miami county.
A N Case, Honcek, Saline county.
WH Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.
WH Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.
WH Krietcher, Republican City, Clay county.
WH Krietcher, Republican City, Clay county.
J C Clark, Rippon, Labette county.
WH Eliston, Benton, Butler county.
JF Mamey, Greenfield, Elk county.
SN Wood, Cottonwoof Falls, Chase county.
WH Gone, Dover, Shawnee county.
WH Gone, Dover, Shawnee county.
WH Gone, Dover, Shawnee county.
Shawnee County, Wm. Simme, Master; To-

POMONA GRANGES.

1 Shawnee County, Wm. Simms, Master; To

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

Sedgwick County, A. M. Durand, Master;

Mount Hope.

Davis County, David Menfert master; Miss Jennie Walbridge secretary, G. W. Montague agent Junction city.

Crawford County, S. J. Konkel, Master; Cato,

Morris, County, W. W. Daniels Master; County G. W. Montague agent Junction city.

Morris, County, W. W. Daniels Master; Cato,

Morris, County, W. W. Daniels Master; Cato,

Summer County, C. P. McAlexander, Master; J. N. Fellows, Sec'y, McPherson P. O.

Summer County, W. H. Pierce, Master; Oxford, R. A. Gilmore, Sec'y, Guelph.

Saline County, A. P. Collins, Master; Solomon city. mon city.

11 Bourbon County, J. W. Bowlus, Master; Pawnee; H. C. Phinney, Sec'y, Ft. Scott,
12 Buller County, H. W. Beek, Master; Indian-

18 Republic County, Albert Odell, Master; Bellville.

ville.

rranklin County, W. S. Hanna master, Ottawa, Albert Long secretary, Le Loup.
Reno, Kingman and Barbour Counties, Joshua
Cowgill, Master; Hutchinson; Reno county,
N. E. Powell, Secretary, King city.
Cherokee County, Joseph Wallace, Master;
Columbus.

Cherokee County, C. Bates, Master; E. A. Hodges, Secretary, Marion Center.
Johnson County, D. D. Marquis, Master; T. OW. Oshell, Sec'y, Olafte.
Waubaunsee County, W. W. Cone, Master;

o W. Oshell, See y, W. W. Cone, Master; Dover.

Douglas County meets on the 2d Wednesday of each month at Miller's Hall, at 1 P. M. Wm. Roe, Master; Geo. Y. Johnson, Secretary Lawrence.

Neosho County, E. F. Williams, Master; Eric. Neosho County, H. Avery, Master; Wakefield.

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

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

Chase County, E. Stotts, Master; Hymer, Cosage County, John Renrig, Master; Fairfax. Osage County, F. Stotts, Master; Hymer, J. P. Spront secretary, Jeddo.

Merson County F. Severary, Jeddo.

Materson County Grange, John Post; Master; Garnett, R. L. Row, Secretary; Welta.

Coffey County, D. C. Spurgeon, Master, Levroy, M. E. Bonner, Secretary; Welta.

Index secretary, D. Kline agent, Oskaloosa, Biley County, J. H. Barnes master, W. F. Allen secretary, Manhattan.

Allen secretary, Manhattan.

Allen secretary, Manhattan.

Marion county—Marion Warehouse and Shipping Co.

E. A. Hedge, Sec., Marion Ctr.

Sedgwick county—Patron's District Commercial Agency.

Montgomery County Commercial Agency.

Montgomery County Commercial Agency.

Montgomery County Commercial Agency.

Myn. H. Barnes, Agt., Independence.

Chase County Patron's Commercial Agency.

James Austin, agt., Cottonwood Falls.

Lyon County Blevator and Milling Company.

sapital \$25,000. J. F. Stratton, Agt., Emporta.

Expublic County Patron's Joint Stock Company.

Jackson County Patron's Joint Stock Company.

Jackson County Patron's Joint Stock Company.

Joshna Cowgill, Agt., Holton.

Butler county Patron's Joint Stock Company.

Joshna Cowgill, Agt., Tutchinson.

Butler county Patron's Joint Stock Company.

Gowley County Patron's Joint Stock Company.

Johna Cowgill, Agt., Tutchinson.

Butler county—Enlisworth County Agency.

J. W. Hess., Agt., Agnats.

Gowley County Patron's Commercial Agency.

Jackson, Agt., Minnespolis.

Franklin county—Franklin County Agency.

Jappen Robinson, Agt., Chixy Center.

Ottawa county—Ottawa County Agency.

Jappen Robinson, Agt., Chixy Center.

Jappen Robinson, Agt., Minnespolis.

Franklin county—Franklin County Agency.

Jappen Robinson, Agt., Minnespolis.

Franklin county—Tre Grange Brooks, Astony.

Jappen Robinson, Agt., Chixy Center.

Jappen Robinson, Agt., Minnespolis.

Franklin county—Tre Grange Brooks, Astony.

Jappen Robinson, Agt., Minnespolis.

Franklin county—Ottawa County Coun

From Dickinson County. EDITOR SPIRIT:-I have looked in vain

for a communication in your ever welcome paper from Dickinson county. We are not dead, and I guess the grain merchants of Abilene think we are not even sleeping, for our Patrons' elevator is proving, under the able management of W. S. Anderson, agent, a success beyond what we hoped. The building and machinery cost about six thousand five hundred dollars and is nearly all paid for. We are about to organize a pomona grange in Abilene in hopes of reviving the life and interests of subordinate granges throughout the county. I have often woodered, in reading in the SPIRIT of enthusiastic meetings to welcome Worthy Master Hudson, or some of his able assistants, why this county has been passed by. It you think we have no Patrons—mind, I say Patrons, for I dislike the name grangers-just appoint a meeting, and give us due notice, and we will bring Dickinson to the front rank in the order, as she is in other things.

The red-leg has has been here and in consequence we are badly demoralized, or have been, but are beginning to regain our perpendicular. Wheat is being put in again with renewed hopes of a bountiful harvest. Our next question for discussion is wheat and grasshoppers. If we should revolutionize the great industry of Western Kansas, we will notify you

Politics is getting warm. Peter Cooper will receive considerable support in this part of the

county. Let me urge the Patrons of Kansas to be wide awake and send good men to the next State Grange. Yours fraternally, G. A. RUTLEDGE.

CHEEVER, Oct. 23, 1876.

The Finances of the State Grange.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- We have reasons to believe that the finances of the Kansas State Grange are not in as healthy condition as they ought to be, and when the secretary makes his report of the number of members in each county in good standing we believe many granges will find themselves not entitled to send delegates to help elect a delegate to the State Grange.

The usage of other State Granges would seem to require that our executive committee make a thorough examination of the secretary's and treasurer's books, and audit the accounts. Why this is not done in this State, can only be explained by the fact that our revenues seem so small that the executive committee do not meet for fear of making a bill for their services. We believe this to be a "pennywise and pound-foolish" policy, and that there would be much better satisfaction given to the State Grange, were all our accounts audited XENOPHON. quarterly.

State Grange Delegates.

RRO. JOHNSON:—I see that the meeting to elect delegates to the State Grange comes on the same day as our general election. Those at a distance can't attend both. I suggest that those living near town meet and adjourn to donvenient time, so that we all can be present. Some instruction should be given to the delegates and all ought to be represented. Please Some instruction should be given to the gates and all ought to be represented. Please attend to it. Yours respectfully, WM. Rort

VINLAND, Oct. 28, 1876. EDITOR SPIRIT :- I have received the foregoing communication from the worthy master of the Dougles County Pomona Grange, and considering the interest that every kitizen should feel in elections, I think the suggestion timely, and hope that his recommendation will be carried out, and would mention Saturday, Nov. 11th, 1 p. m., as a suitable time for such

adjournment should one be had. GEO. Y. JOHNSON. Respectfully,

From Clay County.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- The following preamble and resolutions have been adopted by the members of Union Dale Grange, No. 745: WHEREAS, Prairie fires annually destroy much property, and occasionally human life, therefore be it

Resolved, That we bind ourselves to make by Resolved, That we bind ourselves to make by the first day of November in each year, a fire guard of not less than one hundred feet wide around the premises owned by each of us.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to

supervise this matter.

Resolved, 'That this committee be empowered are and for each recusant to make the required guard for each recusant member, and charge the latter at the rate of

member, and charge the two dollars per man per day.

Resolved, That a copy-of these resolutions be Resolved, That a copy-of these resolutions be sent to the Clay Center Dispatch and the SPIRIT E. C. RUSCOE, Secretary.

It is not proposed to substitute the management of the State Grange for the management of the Stockholders. As we understand those who favor a State Grange control of the supply houses. As he istockholders would, under the new arrangements, have just the same authority that they have now, save in one particular. They would be restrained from charging Patron customers higher prices than were needed to cover running expenses and a fair percent. per annum on capital, but in all other respects they would be as free and untrammeled as they are now. They would still have the right to manage their business in the manner that seemed to them wisest. The State Grange would have only the right to inspect their management, and see that they were not making for themselves more than about the legal interest on their investment. But it would have no right to appoint and dismiss clerks and managers, to dictate where and when goods should be bought, nor even at what prices they should be sold so long as the annual profits did not exceed the annual expenses and the eight or some other fair per cent. on paid up stock. The condition of those supply houses that now furnish goods to Patrons at cost plus the profit sufficient to cover the expenses and an eight per cent, dividend would therefore not be materially changed. If all the stockholders of the supply houses are astisfied with paying "expenses and a per cent, equal to the legal rate of interest," they have nothing to fear from a State Grange supervision. The State Grange, being given only such control as the safety of Patrons requires, will not interiers with the stockholders so long as larger profits than expenses and the legal rate of interest are not needed to satisfy them. Grange Falletin.

The Missouri State Grange meets at Moberly, Mo., on the second Tuesday in December.

Farmers, Sustain Your Journal.

Politicians have their political organs; lawyers their law journals; doctors read the medical papers, and ministers the religious journals. Why should farmers do otherwise than
read and profit by the papers devoted to their
interests? Read the agricultural papers then,
and practice what seems worth practicing; experiment with what looks feasible but doubtiul, and expose what you can clearly see to be
false, as you have opportunity.

Persons who "cannot afford it" are really the
most to be pitied, as they will probably remain
in that condition; yet their neighbors can often
easily see where they might save themselves
the price of a paper without any detriment to
themselves or families. One less eigar per day;
a very little more economy in living; not quite
so much company asked in to eat up your substance; one less dog kept; a little less time
spent at the store or corner grocery—and it
might be done. Besides the information gaised
will always—never an exception—enable you
to raise larger crops and sell them to better
advantage, and instruct you where to buy better, and therefore cheaper tools and machinery, keep you posted on the best places to buy
seeds, plants, trees and vines; so that the
sum total of benefits derived will pay many
times over for the money spent for a paper.
Try it, "O ye of little faith."

The advantage of newspapers to a family of
children is inestimable. When you see boys
and girls who are easy to teach and quick to
understand, you may set it down as a sure
thing that in their homes are plenty of newspapers, as well as books; but when you find
achildren dull at school, who cannot get an idea
into their heads unless it is "cuffed in," go to
their heuses—I will not say homes—and there
you may, find one paper—probably a monthly,
if any—but most likely none at all.

Even very small children, who cannot read
the print, and can only look at the pictures
are greatly benefited, for pictures of one kind
of language generally easily and quickly understood. The written language of

years, is sure to wish to learn to read "all about that?" for herself. Books and newspapers encourage—almost create—a thirst for knowledge in children. It is far easier to give to a child a practical education with six months? Schooling per year, with plenty of reading matter at your house, than it is with ten months? schooling, and no books or newspapers in your house. This is no fancy, but a positive fact; and yet how many parents there are who will spare no reasonable expense in sending their children to school; but it asked to subscribe for a newspaper, will answer, "I can't afford it!" How stupid and inconsistent! The truth is, they cannot afford to do without it.

Children who are fond of reading very seldom seek other amusements away from home. Who would not prefer that his boy should sit reading by the fireside at home, than roaming about where he is almost sure to fall into bad company and acquire pernicious habits?

Take a good assortment of papers, then—religious, agricultural, mechanical, political and literary—and let every one in the house have free access to them. Don't be too particular about their lying scattered about. When you have a few spare moments you are always sure to be reading if one is in reach. Above all things let the children "muss" them over, the baby and all, for children who are brought up among books and newspapers rarely jujure one. But woe be unto either that happens to fall into the hands of a family where they are a marity! You might as well drop gunpowder on a red-hot stove and expect to pick it up, as to look for that book or paper again.

Never make a practice of borrowing newspapers. It has been truly said that a "newspapers ilke a wife, because eyery manishould have one of his own;" but again, it is unlike a wife, because eyery manishould have one of his own;" but again, it is unlike a wife, because a man should not confine him self to one. Pay for your paper and it will read easier and he a great deal more entering and internetive. At all eyents, do not

wife, because a man should not contain the self to one. Pay for your paper and it will read easier and he a great deal more entertaining and instructive. At all events, do not ask to borrow mine!

There is always great pleasure in sending a

There is always great pleasure in sending a book to a reading person, but it is very distasteful to have, a book fall into the hands of one of these "Ishmaelites," who read about one book in two years. This class of persons will probably pronounce your school district library is ausance, and ruin it in one winter should it happen to fall under their tender care. Newspapers were not printed to lend. They are too perishable and frail.

A man who pays \$2,\$3 or \$4 per year for a paper, and cannot get that amount of benefit from it, "is either a mighty poor reader, or else is reading a mighty poor paper."—Country Gentleman.

Co-operation in England.

A French paper quotes from the Co-operative News, and comments as follows:

The first interesting point is this: In the midst of the general industrial crisis the affairs of the society continue to prosper. This would tend to prove that the affairs of all the co-operation of which the the control point.

of the society contact the affairs of all the co-operators, of which it is the central point, prosper equally. During the last quarter, the amount of sales effected has been twenty-five per cent. larger than that of the corresponding quarter last year.

The increase of capital has been in the same proportion; that of the number of share-holding societies has been only nineteen per cent. that is, it has been less, which proves that the prosperity of these societies, and consequently that of their numbers increases equally.

The different manufactories of cloth, of boots and shoes, of biscuits and of soap, established by the wholesale society are all in full prosperity.

buring the last quarter the managing com

The Groupe in England. Mr. J. P. Sheldon, representative of the order in England, writes to the Virginia Patron

Mr. J. P. Sheldon, representative of the order in England, writes to the Virginia Patron as follows:

A certain feeling of loneliness of spirit has come over me since I became a member of your order, for I feel the separation which exists between me and my million of brothers and sisters on your side of the Atlantic. There is something oild in this relationship, and yet it is a beautiful one. It is a matter of just and generous pride to me to belong to so puissant, and at the same time benevolent, an order as that of the grange, and the more so as I am the only member of the order in Europe, and I feel more as if I had been sent here from America as a permanent representative of the order than as Englishman bred and bean. It is needless to say that I am theroughly in love with the order. I am so because of its yerry practical tendency with regard to its effect on the daily life of farmers, and also because of its beauty and ennobling influence over the social interceurse of the people. In America papers which, are deveted more or less to grange, interests, I have been struck with the moderate tone of justice between man and man, which has characterized the uttirances of the granges. This reflects much credit and honor on the order generally; and on its leaders particularly, who always counsel tolerance and moderation. The admission of women to full membership, and to a participation in the highest honors and duttes incidental to the order, has also had a powerful effect from the beginning on the success of the grange as an institution.

In this country there is a great need of combination among farmers. Full of energy, industry and good sense, as my countrymen generally are, they are suicidal and, strangely, biind to the blessings of intelligent co-operation. They are suspicious of each other and icalous, as men always sire who take no pains to understand each other's wants. I am inclined to think that the old feudal, tyranny to which our forefathers were subjected for many, many generations, left on our race a

I had hoped to visit your country this fall, but I find myself unable to spare the necessary time for so, long a journey. At some future time I hope to meet many of my American brothers and sisters face to face.

Grange Newspapers.

During the past few weeks this office has received several letters from grange newspaper publishers, all complaining that they were not receiving a living support. The National Granger—a most excellent paper—has sold out and become connected with the Southern Agriculturist. It may perhaps be that the presidential election this year, so attracts the attention of the farmers as to cause them to pattential election this year, so attracts the attention of the farmers as to cause them to pattential election this year, so attracts the pattention of the farmers as to cause them to pattential election this year, so attracts the pattention of the farmers as to cause them to pattential election this papers more than usual; but if they lop off any papers they do wrong it they strike at those which ance exclusively devoted to the support of their interests. The Age does not speak of this feature of the times because it is materially affected by it, for it is not but it speaks in behalf of the cause and the bad impression created by the papers that support

does not speak of this feature of the times because it is materially affected by it, for it is not but it speaks in behalf of the cause and the bad impression created by the papers that support the cause of the suffering producers.

The monopolists for the past four months have congratulated themselves that the granger is more support. We are glad to see from the late report of the master of the State Grange of Illinois that this is not so, and that the granger in this State are in a flourishing condition. It would be a dire calamity to have the grange pass into a decline. It is the only combination the farmers have with which to meet the corporations and rings that have been formed with special geference to robbing them. There is no party, they can trust, especially of the old ones; and dothe best they can, their friends, the Independents, will occasionally get deceived and swellded in their test order filled back, and become weak, it will be twenty years before the great producing masses will be as disciplined again to protect themselves as they are now. The co-operative enterprises they have on hand, and the savings they have emade in transportation, have saved the farm fers many thousands of dollar-at least ten times the value of the time and labor the association can prosper, without the support of an intelligent and well conducted press.

The Age asks its grange friends to heed, this,—Indust, riad Age.

The Age asks its grange friends to heed, this,—Indust, riad Age.

The Age asks its grange friends to heed, this,—Indust, riad Age.

Some Things Which the Patrons Pro pose to Do.

1. To secure for themselves, through the range, social and educational advantages not otherwise attainable, and thereby while im-proving their condition as class, ennoble farm life and render it attractive and desirable.

lite and render it attractive and desirable.

2. To give full practical effect to the fraternal tie which unites them, in helping and protecting each other in case of sickness, hereavement, pecuniary mistortune and want and danger of every kind.

3. To make themselves better and more successful farmers and planters, by means of the knowledge gained, the habits of industry and method established, and the quickening of the thought, induced by intercourse and discussions.

by the wholesale society are all in full prosperity.

During the last quarter the managing committee has been led to take an important resolution. It has bought a vessel, and the society has become its own ship-owner for the transportation of products imported from France.

For some time past the society has employed for its sole use the vessel in question, the captain was an excellent man and a skillful seaman; the members of the forew were brave prepared. An opportunity was offered to acquire the boat and retain the officers and crew on fayorable conditions it was embraced.

The author of the article we are malyzing expresses the hope that the plan long since consequently into England by vessels belonging to bringing into England by vessels belonging to the co-operators, the ten and coffee they consume. Thus they would game the profits realized by the ship-owners on the transportation of French goods. These same ships on their return to India or China; could carry thither the producte of the English society in the profits realized the solution of these goods, as they now, gain them on the transportation of French goods. These same ships on their return to India or China; could carry thither the production.

A similar enterprise cuild as well be undersolated the solution of the english society of the consumers of the indiant produce, and the solution of the specially discontinuous between the grangers, who are the consumers of the indiant produce, and the solution of the specially in the production of the solution of the specially in the production of the specially and the solution of the production of the specially in the production of the production of the specially in the production of the specially in the production of the specially in the production of the special production of the production of the production of the special production of the special production of the special production of the production of the produ

Masters and Men

The conflict of men with their would-be masters is an old one and to is frepressible. In Rome it was plebs against the particious; during the middle ages of citizens against the priests; in all civilized nations, of workmen against their employers. The methods of enslavement have been various—of resistance quite as diverse. Against the military rule of Roman aristocrats, and against the fedual tax gatherers, it was armed resistance; against priestly domination the protest of martyrdom; against the extertions of combined employers, combined self-sacrificing refusal to work.

The conflict goes on without end, but it changes form and different weapons are used alike in attack and defense. Now and here it is the tax-caters against the tax-payers, the capitalists against the laborers, the ring maters against the people, the thieves against the honest men. The weapons of attack are legal weapons, and the bonds sought to be imposed legal bonds. It is not a brutal attack like that of priests. It is a most gentlemanly, but a most insidious attack, conducted by the most adroit but successful class of men, the attorneys, in the interests of themselves and their wealthy employers. It is carried on in the most courteous manner, but the object sought is to get us to slip the fetters on our own wrists. The masters will not force, but they will keep the key. Persuasion is used with all a lawyer's arts, but the bonds have the strength of steel and the weight of lead. The courts, the legislatures, all the apphances of government are in the hands of the lawyers, and all are used for—not our protection—but our enslavement, and the resistance will be no less continued and no less determined. We have risen intrinued and no less determined. We have risen will leave the there we have risen interest

How to Make the Grange Useful.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Bulletia. whose grange was speedily brought up to a membership of sixty, initiating only those whom the most deliberate judgment pronounced worthy, says:

nounced worthy, says:

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

We next turned our attention to literary improvement. We secured a library of a few bundred volumes, by each member donating whatever important and useful works he pos-

bundred volumes, by each member donating whatever important and useful works he possessed, or saw fit to purchase and present to the lodge, to become his property again at his discretion. Essays and selections occupied a prominent position; and considerable zeal and energy is constantly manifested in this particular. Some considerable talent and intelligence is also discernible. So we have satisfactorily demonstrated the necessity of work actuals of lodge work appear to keep up and outside of lodge work proper to keep up and retain the interest in the lodges.

tal The Worth of the Grange. 1981

The Worth of the Grange.

The grange is worth to day almost as much to agriculturalists of the country as the common school. It is in fact, the only primary school we have which is devoted to agricultural instruction; it is there where our sons and not agricultural instruction; it is there where they are first taught, the importance of agricultural instruction; it is there where they are made to see a possibilities in a springitural, industry, which in past generations never dreamed of, and it is possibilities in a springitural, industry, which in a few years will fill up our agricultural obleges with young men, and young as the which in a few years will fill up our agricultural colleges with young men, and young as turn their backs on the farm or seek other, respectability or utility. Pacific Rural Press.

A correspondent of Colonial Rural Press.

Kansas State Hews.

THERE are about 27,000 Methodists in Kan-

Young men are flocking from Iowa to Kan-Reno county paid \$19,000 for schools last

FLOUR is being shipped from Chanute to

CEDAR POINT, Chase county, has a new elevator.

KANSAS seven per cent. bonds command a

SABETHA has a coal bore 430 feet deep, which has cost \$1,500.

A SON of Senator Ingalls, five years of age, died last Sunday week.

COFFEYVILLE expects to ship 25,000 head

of Texas cattle this fall. THERE are now but twenty-three post-offices

in Kansas that have a salary over \$1,000. RENO county pays her school teachers twen-

ty-five per cent. better wages than last year. THE young people of Hays are giving calico parties to raise money which to build a church. THE elevator capacity of Kansas City, which is now equal to 750,000 bushels, is to be doub-

MR. BLOOD, of Waeo township, Sedgwick county, raised four bundred bushels of peacuts on one screening to enoting himp

Tam Presbyterians of Wamego are erecting stapple sixty feat high on their church, which will greatly improve its appearance,

SUBSTANTIAL stock yards have been erected, at Sheridan to accommodate the cattle trade, which is assuming considerable proportion in that vicinity.

SARGENT ADOLPH SACHS, of the 5th Infantry, of Leavenworth, has been arrested for stealing government property and disposing of at for his own benefit. vo boalesh ad Dinos THE approximate earnings of the Atchison.

Topeka & Santa Fe for the second week in October were \$65,808, an increase of \$11,000 on the same period last year. SAYS the Champion: "Heavy consignments of grain from the west, and north came into

Atchison yesterday. For heaven's sake give us more cars white prices are up." SAYS the Kansas Chief : "Mr. C. W. Hargis reports an ear of corn, raised on his place, containing 1486 grains. This ear belonged to a lot

that took one of the premiums at our late fair. Who can beat it?" THE Cherokee Index says: 'Mr. Ransom brought 640 fine ewes to the city the other day and to day he started for Elk county with them It was the finest lot of sheep by olds ever

brought into the county. THE Walnut creek correspondent of the Valley Falls New Era says : "We have within the radius of three miles two cheese factories, one bay press, one broom machine, besides

wine presses, threshers and cane mills." Some time-ago Mr. A. J. Idol brought to town a specimen squash of the Otis variety, which beat anything in that line ever seen here before. Its weight was 118 pounds, and it measured five feet five inches in circumference.

Con G. M. WAUGH has two acres of orchard on his farm hear Gardner, Johnson county, that will yield over five hundred bushels of dollars worth this fall, with a good many trees to hear from. choice apples. He has sold over one hundred

IT seems from the Kansas City Journal that the experiment of transporting grain in barges down the Missouri river is shortly to be tried and that too by a citizen of Kansas, Mr. Russell of Wichita. Everybody will hope that the experiment may prove successful.

SALINA Journal says: "The fall wheat in Saline county is coming up finely, and the prospects are quite encouraging. Fields where the grasshoppers had eaten the grain off are being seeded again, and the indications are that the grain will not suffier materially."

A BARN belonging to J. W. Henson, of Emporia, was destroyed last week, and his horse, top buggy, barness, feed, etc., were consumed, Loss, \$650; insurance, \$500. The fire was com-municated to the barn of Mr. Stotler, which was damaged to the amount of \$75; insured.

MR. W. S. ROMIGH has been paying particular attention to grasshopperology, and in-forms us that eighty per cent. of the eggs have been destroyed by a little white grub worm. According to this, our farmers will be safe in replanting." So says the Chase County Cour-

THE Commonwealth publishes a letter from T. J. Anderson, general passenger agent A. T. & S. F. R. R., concerning the Kansas display. He says: "At your down-town boarding house you always hear about Kansas. The people of Philadelphia brag on it. The Centennial Commissioners say it is immense."

A. F. GALLAP, of Chautauqua county, New York, has shipped to Linn county, Kansas, a car-load of the finest thorough-bred calves that ever crossed the Mississippi river. The Jamestown (N. Y.) Journal says of this shipment: "It is the best lot of Durham stock ever shipped from Chautauqua county."

FROM the four quarters of the great county of Sedgwick, we hear reports of the great county of Sedgwick, we hear reports of the fall wheat crop. A much larger breadth will be sown than was expected earlier in the fall. So reports John Carpenter from the north, S. M. Tucker from the west, and J. McBee from the south. The last lew weeks of dry weather proves more fortunate than otherwise, and when the rain did come it fell on thousands of acres just acceded down. With anything life. acres just seeded down. With anything like a favorable fall, we think that Christmas will show a fair, if not a full stand of wheat. So

vay. The immigration from the East to Kansas during the present fall has been simply immense, far in advance of the expectations of the most enthusiastic, and excursion trains are arriving weekly, heavily freighted with hardy sons of toil anxious to secure a permanent home for themselves and families.

THE Burlington Patriot says: "Mr. Robert Loy, of Eureka, brought in two thousand pounds of fine wool last week, which was consigned to Charles Stæltzing. Mr. Stæltzing purchased besides 3,000 pounds from another party living at Eureka, and has partly engaged on purchase and consignment several thousand pounds more from the same locality."

"OUR Kaneas fruit, at the Centennial Exhibitton," says the Paola Spirit, "has been awarded the first premium. The truit of Kansas, in competition with all the truits of all the world, is pronounced the best. This is one of the grandest advertisements that the State ever had, and the best part of the whole mat-ter is the fact that some of the cho cest fruit of the collection was raised in Miami county, and was forwarded by Judge Robinson, one of the dargest, if not the largest, apples on exhibition was from the county."

THE annual meeting of the State Sabbath School Association has been postponed from School Association has been postponed from October to December, and in erder that full information may be furnished to all interested, as to the time and place, and other particulars, it is decirable that the officers of the association be furnished immediately, with the name and address of each and every precident and secretary of county and cownship Sabbath School associations or conventions; also, the name and address of every superintendent in the State. Send by letter or postal-card; to H.

School associations or conventions; also, the bame and address of every superintendent in the State. Send by letter or petal-card; to H. Clarkson, Acting Statistical Secretary, Tope-ka, Kansas.

The Ottawa Republican says: "The farmers of Frenkira county are making rapid strides in the accumulation of stock of all kinds; and are paying more than ordinary attention to breeding. Our late fair demonstrated the fact that we have about as fine specially county in the State, and that exhibited showed marked improvement over any heretolore shown at our fairs. The horses, especially, were remarkable for their quality, and showed plainly the benefits derived from the blooded stallions brought into the county during the past five or six years. The showing of cattle was not as fine as could have been made, though a few elegant short-horus were on exhibition. It is our opinion that sheep might be made a much greater source of profit than they are, if more attention was paid to their raising. Every farmer sould have a few at least."

POKTY XEARS BETOMB THE PUBLIC.

DR.C.MOLANE'S Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

repaire that Somination as a VERMINUCE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

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

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. MOLANE'S VERMIFUGE Will certainly effect a cure. IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the sughtest injury to the most tender infant.

The genuine DR. MCLANE'S VERMI-FUGE bears the signatures of C. M?LANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

DR. C. MPLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

These Pills are not recommended as a remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER. No better cathantic can be used pre-paratory to, or after taking Quinine. As a simple purgative they are un-

equaled.

HEWARE OF INTERPORE.

The genuine are never sugar coated.
Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression Dr. MPLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. MPLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

THE THE COURSE OF THE PARTY OF

L. BULLENE & 'CO.

8500 PIECES FLANNELS.

JEANS, CASSIMERES AND OTHER WOOLENS.

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 JEANS.

EXTRA BARGAINS IN WATERPROOFS

EXTRA BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

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

EXTRA BARGAINS IN BEAVER CLOAKINGS. EXTRA BARGAINS IN CASSIMERES.

Total and sold of the stand of TS NOT SURPASSED IN THE STATE.

LADIES, BEAVER AND CLOTH CLOAKS IN GREAT VARIETY.

CARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES! FURS. TOWARD LANGUES I MAD MANOCONIL

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 produced from Chicago or St. Louis. People living at a distance will be well paid in computing to Eswrence to buy goods of us. Samples sent by mail when requested.

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delle real description of the self-gain L. BULLENE & CO.

A SELECTION OF THE CONTROL SERVICE CONTROL SERVICE CONTROL SERVICE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF THE

ESTABLISHED IN 1866 IN 1866 VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

sther parts assault yet sees cledr-ELEVATOR "A."

BITH AND GENERALISIS ONLY I SIN

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COMMISSION vould know first exactly what to d

MERCHANTS,

STEAMBOAT AGENTS, one of the base airdest got the pa-

And Manufacturers' Agents

Distributing Goods Received in Bulk. Dyna Dua -vi

Office; and Salesroom, aid 10 Opposite Union Depot, Wa of

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to had a nur illy od hall ylger

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

emperance votes. The documents CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.

LAWRENCE ... SAVINGS BANK.

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

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

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

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

EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$8,000 in 36 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per per cent. the result would be \$16,000 in 36 years 4 months, 16 days; or at 10 per cent. \$22,000 in 35 years, 6 months, 5 days; at 12 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$1,000,000 in 50 years and 7 months, o during the life-time of many a young man now 11 years of age. \$100 would of course increase to \$100.000 in the same time.

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K. C. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT CO.

Limberd of 1 - mid to KANSAS CITY, MO.

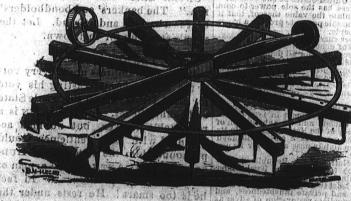
balance GENERAL AGENTS FOR

Skinner Improved Plows, John P. Manuy Respers and Mowers,

Adams & French Harvester, Ohio Sulky Rake. Springfield Pitt's Threshor.

We guarantee these goods equal to any in the market.

un de richt BEST IS THE CHEAPEST MONROE ROTARY HARROW!



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

alot en manas It is better than a Stalk Cutter, and are desired

THE BEST FARM IMPLEMENT EVER INVENTED

For Pulverisius, 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 WHEAT 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 ordinary sized farm.

J. R. HIOKS & CO., Manufacturers, Co., 120

LANGUE ST THORTHA 101 010V A KANSAS, CITY MISSOURIDS 1 1979 18.1 All orders, prices and information furnished on application by

A. T. STEWART, State Agent, 12 solution of 1192 Union Avenue, Kansas City, 1192 Union Avenue, Italian Union Av LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1876.

Independent National Ticket. PETER COOPER,

OF NEW YORK. SAMUEL F. CARY, OF OHIO.

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

For Judge, Fourth Judicial District—W. L. PARKINSON, of Franklin, For Governor—M. E. HUDSON, of Bourbon County. Lieutenant Governor-J. A. BEAL, of Pot-

Awatomic county.

Auditor of State-H. F. SHELDON, of

Auditor of State—H. F. SHELDON, of Franklin county.
State Treasurer—AMOS McLOUTH, of Jefferson county.
Superintendent Public Instruction—THOM-AS BARTLETT, of Asien county.
Associate Judge—H. G. REYNOLDS, of Marshall county.
Attorney General—D. B. HADLEY, of Wy-Andotte county.
Presidential Electors—J. N. LIMBOCKER, 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 Rober

Morrow.

Morrow.

Representative 23d District—Wm. Roe.
Representative 25th District—Jos. E. Biggs.
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 minamanagement of the national finances, which errors both the Republican and Dem crait o 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 exist, the people of a suffering people, we declare our principles and invite all independent and patriotic ment to join our ranks in this movement for financial reform and industrial emancipation.

Tiret—We demind the immediate and unconditional repeal of the specie rosumption 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 ment o organize in every Congressional district of the country, with the view of electing 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.

Becond—We believe that the United States note is used directly by the government and convertible and entrand into United States notes should be a full legal tender of a laproses, except for the payment of such shangeable. With United States notes a full legal tender for all purposes, except for the payment of such shangeable. With United States notes a full legal tender of the government to provide such a circulating medium, and insist, in the language of flammas Jefferson, "that bank paper must be suppressed and the curculation 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

Famins Jefferson, that dans to the nation, pressed and the circulation restored to the nation, of 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, agricultural, mining, manufacturing and commercial. The fourth—We most earnestly protest against any fourth—We most earnestly protest against any further issue of gold bonds, for sale in foreign markets, by which we would be made for a long period, hewers of wood and drawers of water to foreign nations, especially as the American people would gladly and promptly take at par all the bonds when government may need to sell, provided they are made payable at the option of the holder and bearing interest at three and sixty—five one-hundredths per cent. per annum, or a lower rate.

Fifth—We further protest against the sale of government bonds for the purpose of purchasing silver to be used as a substitute for our more convenient to be used as a substitute for our more convenient to be used as a substitute or our more convenient to be used as a substitute or our more convenient to be used as a substitute or our more convenient to be used as a substitute or our more convenient to be used as a substitute or our more convenient to be used as a substitute or our more convenient to be used as a substitute or our more convenient to be used as a substitute or our more convenient to be used as a substitute or our more convenient to be used as a substitute for our more convenient to be used as a substitute for our more convenient to be used as a substitute for our more convenient and less fluctuating fractional currency, which, all the protection and the protec

Independent State Platform.

The Independent Retorm Party of Kansas makes the following 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 partial of corporations or private individuals shall be confined by law exclusively to exchange, discount and deposit.

2. We demand that the act of Congress constitutions.

of corporations of law exclusively to exchange, discount fined by law exclusively to exchange, discount and deposit.

3. We demand that the act of Congress creating the National Banking system be repealed, that the notes of the National Banks be withdrawn from diroulation, and in lieu thereof the paper of the government of the United States be substituted.

3. That as Congress has the sole power to conmoney 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 interchangeables at the option of the holder with United States boads bearing a rate of interest not exceeding three and sixty-five hundredths per sent, per annum.

United States boads bearing when hundredths per exceeding three and sixty-dve hundredths per ent. per anum.

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 gress outrage upon the people, adding at least twenty per cent. to the agregate of public and private indebtedness, and gregate 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 skall place a tax upon all incomes of over filteen hundred dollars per annul. That we hereby endorse the plates.

tax upon all incomes of ordered the per annum.

8. Resolved, That we hereby endorse the platform of the Independent Indianapolis convention

8. Resolved, That we hereby endorse the platform of the Independent Indianapolis convention 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 which they with such culpable recklessness invested in fraudulent school bonds.

11. That we deplore the fact that the dominant party has unhapply permited so many public criminals of our state to go anyhipped 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 relief to the activers upon the Osaga Ceded lands and placing their lands and homes in the market.

A LAST WORDALITOSIEN

Let every Independent voter deposit his ballot next Tuesday according to ley of the Republican party. the dictates of his best judgment in the vote for "Hudson and Honest Monfear of Gob, with common sense, and ey."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. the love of justice for his guide. Let your votes be for HONEST MEN AND HONEST MONEY!! Let every vote be an enemy, but when shall we be strong-an enemy, but when shall we be stronger? Will it be the next week or the next year? Will it be when we are next year? Will it be when we are AND BOND RING!

A vote for HAYES in Kansas is till our enemy shall have bound us thrown away, because he will have a hand and foot? big majority without yours. He don't need your vote. Don't waste a vote

on HAYES. A vote for TILDEN in Kansas, is

TILDEN. A vote cast for Cooper and Cary may not elect them, but it will develop our strength, and it is a vote for honest men and honest money.

A vote for Cooper and Cary is a protest against robbing the poor for the benefit of the rich.

A vote for Cooper and CARY is a vote against the infamous legislation which makes a bond worth \$120, which only cost \$40, while it makes a farm that cost \$40 per acre not worth \$20.

A vote for HAYES or TLLDEN is a vote for hard money and hard times, and in favor of the enforcement of the the money power to enslave us is no crushing resumption act.

A vote for Cooper and Cary, is a vote for greenbacks and good times. Vote as you think. Vote as you pray.

THE TWO RAG BABIES.

The bank and bond ring stigmatize the greenbacks as—filthy rags—trash the "Rag Baby!" That "Rag Baby" saved the nation's life when gold hid itself, like a coward, in the deepest vaults in Wall street. That "Rag Baby" fed and comforted the wives and families of our gallant soldiers; set every idle hand at work; set every mill-wheel humming; put every furnace in blast, paid off the mortgages on our farms, and brought us the most prosperous times we have ever seen.

But for the efforts of the bank and bond ring, and the gold gamblers to strangle that "Rag Baby" our country would to-day be the most prosperous and happy people on earth. France has nursed and cherished her "Rag Baby," and she is the most prosperous nation

on earth to-day. That "Rag Baby" is the people's darling. He has well paid them for their

But there is another "Rag Baby" who has robbed and plundered us, and it is to make room for him—the bastard brat of the banks and bondholdersthat the people's idol is to be strangled tient into "fits." and killed!

A vote for glorious old PETER Coop-ER, is a vote for greenbacks and the honest paper money of the people.

A vote for HAYES or TILDEN is a vote for "graybacks"—alias national bank paper money, big interest, and hard times. The NATION'S BABY is legitimate—the honest and lawful son of "UNCLE SAM" and "HAIL COLUM-BIA." The bankers' and bondholders' brat is a bastard and a fraud. Let the people stand up for their own.

FARMER HUDSON.

We wish to impress upon every voter the importance of casting his yote for M. E. Hudson, and the whole State and county ticket. John Martin is a respectable lawyer, but no man acquainted with both gentlemen would pronounce him the superior of Hun-SON. GEO. T. ANTHONY is a man of ability-no man questions it. In fact he is too smart! He rests under the own relations and neighbors, who certainly know him best, warn us to beware of him!

"hard money" lead of TILDEN.

A vote for Anthony is an endorsement of the rule-and-ruin, plunder pol-

A VOICE FROM THE PAST. They tell us, sir, that we are weak. and unable to cope with so formidable ROBBERY of the contractionists, and totally disarmed and when a British against the false pretences of the BANK guard shall be stationed in every house? Shall we GATHER STRENGTH by irresolution and inaction? Shall we acquire the means of effectual re-DEN'T THROW AWAY YOUR VOTE. sistance by lying supinely on our backs

I tell you, sir, that we are not weak! Three millions of people armed in the holy cause of liberty, and in such a country as that which we possess are invincible by any force that our enemy can send against us. Besides, sir, we enough to do any good.

His case is absolutely hopeless in Kansas, so don't waste your vote on

HENRY are worthy to be recalled at the present crisis. With slight verbal alterations they are as applicable to the present struggle against organized tyranny of money as they were to the tyranny of Great Britain one hundred years ago.

The policy of "irresolution and inaction"-of "lying supinely upon our backs till our enemies shall have bound us hand and foot," is as absurd in the present crisis as it was in that of 1775.

The duty of all true men to gird up their loins and resist the attempts of less imperative than was then the duty of patriots to resist the usurpation of Great Britaiu. And the ever just God who did raise up friends to fight the battles of our fathers will just so surely raise up friends to fight our battles for HONEST MONEY.

THE CURRENCY THE REPUBLICAN VIEW OF THE QUESTION-CLEAR AS

Extract from the Address of the Union Repub-lican Congressional Committee.] The currency is in an abnormal condition, and must be reformed. It is undoubtedly true that the Republican party is not agreed how to effect that reform. Neither is the Democratic

Neither party as such yet sees clearly the right way, but there are reasons for believing that the Republican party rather than its rival can best treat this great question of the finances.

This is the old story of the quack doctor over again. He candidly admitted that he did not know what ailed his patient-he was sick, but the doctor had no idea what was the matter with him-but he did know that the medicine he was administering to him would throw him into "FITS" and THEN he would know just exactly what to do for him, for he was posted about fitshe understood fits-in fact, he was the VERY D-L ON FITS!"

The Republicans are giving "contraction pills" and have almost got the pa-

GEORGE T. Anthony, boast of his popularity—and say that he is running aboad of his ticket. When it is charged that he don't drink whisky, and will get temperance votes. The documents published in Republican papers make out a very bad case against him but they reply that he will run ahead of his ticket. Perhaps he may, but what will it prove? LAPPIN ran well two years ago, and is running yet! He is a long way ahead of his ticket two thousand miles at least Remember LAPPIN, and vote for Hudson.

DISTRICT JUDGESHIP - A SQUARE FIGHT.

By a card printed elsewhere in our columns it will be seen that WM. H. gravest charges of dishonesty—and his MAXWELL, Esq., withdraws his name from the canvass as a candidate for district judge, in the district comprising the counties of Douglas, Franklin and

If the blind followers of the party choose to elect him, as they elected LAPPIN two years ago—let them take the responsibility! They are warned!

A vote for Hudson will develop the strength of the new movement for the relief of labor from the crushing burdens heaped upon it for the benefit of the gold bugs.

A vote for Martin is an empty compliment, and will tend to keep life in the old Democratic party under the "hard money" lead of Tilden.

Anderson.

This leaves an open field and fair Messrs. Parkinson and fight for Messrs are observed to the county commissioners of Montgomery county. N. T. Stephens and parkins the same. Thacher & Stephens for plaintiff.

Moses Taylor vs. the county of Lavenworth county. Thacher & Stephens for plaintiff.

Nathaniel Thayer vs. the county of Lavenworth county. Thacher & Stephens for plaintiff.

Nathaniel Thayer vs. county commissioners of Montgomery county. Thacher & Stephens for plaintiff.

Nathaniel Thayer vs. county commissioners of Johnson county. Thacher & Stephens for plaintiff.

Nathaniel Thayer vs. county commissioners of Johns

to be put again into circulation after they have been thus redeemed. Your farms are mortgaged. After January 1, 1879, no money will pay the mortgage except GOLD.

enunciation of the Lecople proclaiming for a pure and undefiled judiciary, and as against the faudulent nomination of In our next issue we expect to open the campaign of 1880 for the

CO-OPERATION of workers and producers, against the cunningly devised schemes of the drones and non-producers. The SPIR-IT OF KANSAS is enlisted for the war THE PEOPLE'S WAR.

MISS BROWN'S friends (and she has large numbers of them among the Republicans, Reformers and Democrats) are advocating her claims to the office of county superintendent of schools, with commendable earnestness, and are confident of her election.

THE JUDGESHIP. [From the Garnett Journal.]

sau politics, but a matter of the most serious concern to every one in the Fourth Judicial District, that the houor and purity of the judicial ermine be kept intact. The manner of Mr. Stephens' nomination alone detracts from the honor of the positions he aspires to, and was, in fact, a disgrace to the district. Some of our staunchest Republicans openly repudiate that nomination as a fraud alike upon their party and the cistrict. The whole thing was managed and manipulated by, and in the interest of the railroads. Douglas county is in litigation with her bond-holders as is also Franklin county. Our interest is identical with theirs in a fair settlement and compromise of these enormous, and in many instances, fraudulently procured subsidies, which un-der the circumstances, is hard to pay. There is no question but what a compromise can be procured that will materially lessen our oppressive taxes, with the holders of our bonds, and through this means we can confidently not an immigration. rely on immigration. Only let the people be true to themselves and the most happy results are attainable. This we

But, while we are in the midst of these strifes and difficulties with the holders of our bonds; while litigation rules and egulations for the better con-Some of the Republican papers in-stead of disproving the charges against ahead of his ticket. When it is charged that he swindled Cleveland men out of ten thousand dollars' worth of "highwines" alias whisky, etc., they reply that he don't drink whisky, and will be don't drink whisky. pany,) and other counties along the line of the road, appeared for that company. Is he attorney simply by proxy? But our present difficulties are not with the road, but with the holders of our bonds. Mr. Stephens is the attorney of record, and has taken an active part in the prosecution of cases against the counties along the line of the road which have failed to levy and pay the annual interest upon these bonds. We have before us the trial docket for the U.S. Circuit Court for the last (June) term. Most of these county cases, so far, have been brought in that court. There is no reason why the same cases could not have been brought in the State courts, as they doubtless would have been, had the State courts been looked upon as favorable to the interests of the bondholders. If the bond-holders can elect their attorney judge, why may not the next grist of cases be brought in the State courts? Upon the docket we find the following cases: HA GI

VOTERS AND TAXPAYERS, READ

It will be seen that in the presecution of these bond suits. Mr. Stephens for plaintiff.

How can you get gold or legal-tender after resumption? By referring to the U. S. Statutes at Large, for 1873 and 1874, Vol. 18, page 123, you will see that when you have a thousand dollars, all

of one bank's issue, or multiple there- Now, if Mr. Stophejus is true to the of (which means as much more as you interests of his cient's he must favor please, but no less) and are willing to express them to Washington and back at your own expense, you can get the gold, AND IN NO OTHER WAY.

Also for the long of Also for the legal-tender (alias green- tions with our ad erstiries are so inti-Also for the legal-tender (alias green-backs) an act which passed January 11, 1875 provides as follows: When you have legal-tender notes to the amount of fifty dollars "or multiple thereof," and are willing to express them to the assistant treasurer of the United States in the city of New York, and pay the assistant treasurer of the Office States so stuffy fisch sucry, to achieve a parint the city of New York, and pay the ty victory. There are very few men ty victory who are sufficiently be redeemed and you can get your wedded to party to vote a bogus nomically firstly be revisions of law incombe redeemed and you can get your gold, "and all provisions of law inconsistent, with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed and cancelled." See Sec. 3, of "Au act to Provide for the Resumption of Specie Payments," T.

Reader, how are the greenbacks to to be put again into circulation after a party victory, or in no sense would it be so. It wil bie the spontaneous

ABOUT SENATOR PARKINSON.

railroad corpor tionis.

EDITOR SPILIT: 7-In answer to many inquiries legateding the character and qualifications q of Senator Parkinson, of Ottaws, capadidate for district judge, I reply hro ugh the columns of the Spirit. I have known him over five years as true, honest, courteous gentleman, who is thoroughly in sympathy with the labyoring classes, and as a people's caulidate, he has ever been the most popular man in this county. His record on the bond question is all that could be lesired by the farmers of Douglas couny. He is a genuine reformer in temperaince, education, and finances, and ike most genuine reformers he is por and needs the office not be lost sight of in the heat and fer which would only reward him for wor of our political campaign. It is not or it should not be, a question of partilittle, or no sipport in this county. W. S. HANNA.

MATE AGENCY.

EDITOR SIRIIT:-This agency feelsthe necessity of a full attendance at the next sesson of the State Grange to be held at Manh attan, Kansas, for the following reson s, viz.: The importance of making this parm of the order more efficient and betaeficial to the membership, believing as we do that it must be made the leter to waken up the sleeping energies of the large majority of membershij. e

Therefore wer think it not improper to suggest to all the counties intending to send deligaties, the propriety of selecting their vecry best business talent, for the reason that this branch of our order shoud hrave more attention than heretofore. Te'he experience, advice and counse of nour best men is desired. Besides, your niew executive committee will need all the best information and suggestions to guide them in making tached to this, subject.

Yours, rate rually and truly, A T. STEWART, State Ag't. KANSAI CI TY, Oct. 24, 1876.

Asthm, or difficulty of breathing, is promptlyremiedied by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

MARKET'S BY TELEGRAPH.

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falling h all the principal markets, owing ly to th larg e receipts, and partly to declining

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1876.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. vertisements, first insertion, one inch \$1.00 ch subsequent " " 50 Each subsequent " " .50 The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation

of any paper in the State. It also has a larger cir-culation than any two papers in this city. City and Vicinity.

THERE will be a Corn Carnival in the lecture room of the Baptist church this evening. A unique supper of corn, all for 35 cents. Miss Zella Neill will render some of her sweetest strains on the occasion. A good time is expected.

Maxwell Withdraws.

EDITOR SPIRIT:-In accordance with the following authorization I hereby announce the withdrawal of Wm. Henry Maxwell, as a candidate for judge of the Fourth Judicial Dis-GEO. T. PIERCE.

I hereby authorize Geo. T. Pierce to announce to the voters of the Fourth Judicial District that I decline further to prosecute the canvass for judge, and hereby withdraw from said canvass.

WM. HENRY MAXWELL.

OTTAWA, Kas., October 31, 1876.

Our Schools.

The following letter explains itself: MISS S. A. BROWN:—As Gen. Frazer is very sick and it will probably be three or four weeks before he can answer your letter, I take the liberty to reply. In regard to your questions

I will answer:

1st. There are five women acting at the present time as county superintendents of public instruction in the State.

2d. They are efficient and among the best

superintendents in the State.

3d. They usually give more time and attention to their business; their reports are more carefully made up and more promptly submit-

ted.

4th. Miss Hebron, in many respects, is the best superintendent we have had in Shawnee county for a number of terms. The Supreme Court decided a short time since that women are eligible to the office of county superintendent of public instruction. Respectfully, S. A. Felter, Ass't Supt. Public Instruction.

TOPEKA, Oct 26, 1876.

OUR readers should not fail to read the new boot and shoe advertisement of Mr. Shimmons. The testimonials therein of many of the leading citizens of this and adjoining counties, are hard facts to get over. Such endorsements should secure for him the trade of every man that comes to Lawrence to buy. Such boots at such prices have never been sold in Douglas county before. Five years ago Mr. Shimmons called our attention to his saddle-seam boots. We pronounced them the best we had seen, (and we think we know good leather when we see it, as a part of our life was spent in the tannery). We advised the Patrons to buy Mr. Shimmons' boots. Our advice was followed in many instances. The grange at Osawatomie sent their agent up and bought about thirty pairs, all of which gave excellent satisfaction. And in every instance, so far as we know, all were satisfied with their purchase and that they had made quite a saving in acting upon our suggestions. In buying it is always wise to buy a good article in preference to a poor one-and why people will pay five to six dollars for a pair of boots, when

a Democrat who is sound on the greenback question, and a Republican who is not, which in favor of the repeal of the Missouri compromise."

In that case he would vote for the Democrat. Then he was asked: "If Mr. John Martin or George W. Glick, of Atchison, was the only sound men in the Democratic ranks aspiring for the United States Senate, would you support those Democratic gentlemen?" His reply was that he should. Respectfully, "C. BLACK JACK, October 26.

But I only sit down to refer to your remarks to the Peter Cooper party. Your illustration of penning hogs followed by the assertion that the Democrats had shaken greenbacks in our eyes until we were dizzy and then stream the should. Respectfully, "C. BLACK JACK, October 26.

Card from Wm. Roe.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—In your issue of to-day there is an error in the account of the meeting at Black Jack, Oct. 29th. The only question asked by Dr. O'Neil was, "How would I vote if I had to choose between a man of Democratic antecedents who was for hard money." I answered if all other things were equal I would vote for the Democrat. After adjournment Dr. O'Neil asked how I would vote if John Martin was a candidate. I answered there were many Republicans I would prefer to him. The name of George Glick was not mentioned.

Mr. Editor, please make this correction, for as published it puts me in a false position.

Yours respectfully,

WM. ROE,

LAWRENCE, October 31. WILLIAM ROE 18 a man we can trust. More than twenty years residence in the county and his name without a blot should be sufficient guarantee. He has no interest aside from that

An Open Letter.

of the people.

HON. D. C. HASKELL-Dear Sir :- Having just returned from an eight-months' absence on the Pacific coast, with very decided views upon the currency question, but not yet decided for whom to cast my vote for Representa-tive to Congresss from the Second district, for believing this question to be paramount, l was willing to give my support to the candidate who proposed the more efficient work for

parties, but which demolished, and finally absorbed the great Whig party, and then ulterly defeated the great Democratic party; firmly grasped the reins of government; crushed out the most formidable rebellion that ever was crushed out; abolished human slavery; entranchised five millions of men and is now the

crushed out; abolished human slavery; enfranchised five millions of men, and is now the theme of your most glowing eloquence as the "grand old Republican party."

That despised third party, first known as the "Liberty League," and then as the "Free Soil party," acquired the balance of power in several of the States, and my impression has always been that barely seven members of that third party in the Ohio Legislature secured the election of Salmon P. Chase to the U.S. Senate! But perhaps he did not amount to any. Senate! But perhaps he did not amount to any

thing.
My impression has always been that some dozen or twenty members of that despised third party, in the Massachusetts Legislature, which then consisted of more than 600 Whigs and Democrats, secured by their unflinching nerve and devotion to their paramount one idea, the election of CHARLES SUMNER to the

. S. Senate.
Also that Hale, Giddings, Wade, Horace Also that HALE, GIDDINGS, WADE, HORACE MANN, and others of like faith, were sent to Congress by the self-sacrificing labors of that same little no-account third party. Perhaps the champions and eulogists of the "grand old Republican party" of the present day are ashamed of its humble origin. But I assert that the then small and despised "Free Soil party" embraced the profoundest statesmen, the grandest and purest patriots of the time.

That small party was composed of advanced thinkers who dared to be true to their convictions; and to the behests of humanity, though such convictions led them outside of both the great parties.

great parties.

great parties.

Another STRIKING POINT: You quote from Gen. Sam. F. Cary, and flutly deny that the law or joint resolution of 18th of March, 1869, for strengthening the public oredit, made any change in the manner of payment of our U. S. securities, known as the 5-20 bonds.

How curious! that there should have been so "much ado about nothing."

How curious that John Sherman should have written that famous letter in which he declares.

"How curious that John Sherman should have written that famous letter in which he declares that "he who demands a different kind of money in payment from that specified in the contract, is an extortioner and repudiator!"

Why did Sherman say that, if it made no difference? Why similar remarks from various honorable gentlemen on the floor of House and Seneta?

and Senate?
Why the rapid advance of those same bonds from 70 to 112 cents on the dollar, which you told us did occur, but did not tell us why?
O Dudley! that is decidedly too thin! The same quotation you cite was repeated in subtance in at least fifty speeches in this county,

tance in at least filty speeches in this county, two years ago.

It has been repeated for years in Congress and out—has been published in hundreds of speeches and editorials, and yet you are the first man to declare that the passage of that act made no change in anything,

Everybody of ordinary intelligence knows—yes! even you yourself know that if that act means anything at all, it means that the 5-20 bonds (some iiteen hundred millions of which were then outstanding) were by that act made payable, principal and interest IN COIN. were then out-tanding) were by that act made payable, principal and interest IN COIN. Whereas, by the plain terms of the contract, and the law under which they were issued, the INTEREST ONLY was to be paid in coin, and the principal in current funds of the U.S.; that is, greenbacks. You say yourself that those bonds were worth in open market only 70 cents on the dollar before the passage of that act—and that they advanced immediately up to 112 on the dollar—after the act passed! But the act made no change. Forty-two per cent. advance for nothing. Forty-two per cent. on fifteen hundred millions of dollars makes six hundred and twelve millions of dollars—which was the amount of NET PROFIT the speculators was the amount of NET PROFIT the speculators and bond-holders made by the passage of that

You say we were enabled to refund the

amount at a lower interest. But why not pay THEM OFF in greenbacks according to contract and pay no interest at all?

That is the real question. The answer is that the banks and money lenders did not want them paid. They wanted the gold interest forever.

want them paid. They wanted the gold interest forever.
You say that you are in favor of greenbacks that you made a greenback speech at Topeka. Yes! and you are in favor of National Banks! the very death antagonist of greenbacks. Yes! and you are in favor of the Resounce at Black Jack, last evening, in which Wm. Roe was called upon to define his position upon the senatornal question. Mr. M. A. O'Neil asked him: "If the question arises between a Democrat who is sound on the greenback upon to define his position upon the senatornal question arises between a Democrat who is sound on the greenback upon the first the question arises between a first the question arises between the first the question arises between the first the question arises between the first the question of the first the question arises between the first the question of the first the question arises between the first the question arise for the question arise for the question arise for the question of the first the question arise for the question ar

strewn them along and trolled us in and put up the bars, is a gross personal insult to every greenback man in the Second Congressional District, and you may find that by the time the next two years roll round that there are a few of them left. The greenbackers—like the old free soilers—have good memories.

Next you declare that these greenback men have no other or higher motive than to aid in deteating the "grand old Republican party."

Sir, you either ignorantly or willfully belie the motives—those inner promptings of conscience, heart and soul, which move men to action—of as good thinkers, as upright and true men as the State dare boast of.

This is the climax of insult: In the old free soil times they used to pelt us with stale eggs—a mild insult compared to the maligning of one's motives in this wholesale manner; and that, too, by one's former colleague, neighbor and friend. Yours in earnest,

[Mr. Haskell will learn to know the green-

[Mr. Haskell will learn to know the greenbackers better if he lives four years longerwhether he goes to Washington or stays at home.—ED.]

CASTORIA IS CERTAIN to operate. It does not nauseate or gripe like castor oil, but is pleasant to take, digests the food regulates the towels, cures wind colie, 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 Caytoria. 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 (manufacturers) enables him to give great advantages over most dealers. We recommend a visit to Leis' Drug Emporium.

date who proposed the more efficient work for the relief of the unemployed and starving laborer of the country, regardless of other party to ensiderations, I went to Frazier's Hallast Saturday evening and heard your address.

Before resching home I had been informed that you find seponsed the greenback cause, but your speech forced me to the conclusion that my informant was mistaken.

In the outset you asserted that "there never will be but two parties." That "all other party organizations result in merce factions that play into the hands of one of the cole of the two great parties."

Now it, seems to me that there was a third Nor play into the hands of either of the great will be but two great parties."

Lamterns, Shaders, etc. His buying from first hands (manulaturers) enables him to give great advantages over most dealers. We recome 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.

From my pasture three miles northwest of Lawrence, a two-year old horse colt, dark bay that my informant was mistaken.

Two Sewing Machines can be had cheap by altitle sway backed. Apy information given, or any one returning said colt will be but two parties." That "all other party organizations result in merce factions that play into the hands of one or the other of the two great parties."

Now it, seems to me that there was a third Nor play into the hands of either of the great will be but two parties." That "all other party organizations result in merce factions that play into the hands of one or the other party organizations result in merce factions.

H. B. ROGERS.

GERAT Dile Soaps just received at Leis' Drug Emporium, which is is selling at manufacturer's prices. Call and examine in statutory. Statutory sellent and the statutory organizations are the best in market, and can be add on more reasonable terms than any other.

GERAT Dile Soaps just received at Leis' Drug Emporium, which is is selling at manufacture

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Foall 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 open to the public at all times. Our store is but one square north of "Independence Hall."
WE SHOULD LIKE ALL PATRONS who visit Philadelphia to call on us, whether they wish to purchase or not. They can, if they desire, have their measure taken, which will be kept on record, and can then order goods from samples we will send at any time, which will be warranted to nt exactly. We shall at all times be happy to show goods and explain our mode of doing business. of doing business

or 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.,

number and name of firm, BENNETT & Co., and enter right under the Clock.

TO SECRETARIES.—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 giving suggestions for making up orders from Granges. We will mail them to any Secretary or Master, or other officer, not having received them, upon application by letter bearing seal. Our suggestion for making up orders from Granges is a new one, and is working well, saving freight and expenses.

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

not entirely satisfactory at our expense for ex-

Please apply to your Secretary for the informa-tion about sending orders and have seal of Grange attucked to all orders sent.

BENNETT & CO. TOWER HALL CLOTHING BAZAAR,
518 Market St., Philadelphia.
Where the large Clock is over the dogsway.

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THIS GREAT IN ERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, DESIGNED TO COMMEMORATE THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, OPENED MAY 10th, AND WILL CLOSE NOVEMBER 10th, 1876. All the Nations of the world and all the States and Territories of the Union are participating in this wonderful demonstrates. Union are participating in this wonderful dem-onstration, bringing together the most compre-hensive collection of art treasures, mechanical inventions, scientific discoveries, manufacturinventions, scientific discoveries, manufacturing achievements, mineral specimens, and agricultural products ever exhibited. The
grounds devoted to the Exhibition are situated
on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and
embrace four hundred and fifty acres of Fairmount Park, all highly improved and ornamented, on which are erected the largest buildings
ever constructed,—five of these covering an
area of fifty acres and costing \$5.000,000. The area of fifty acres and costing \$5.000,000. The total number of buildings erected for the purposes of the Exhibition is near two hundred. During the thirty days immediately following the opening of the Exhibition a million and a quarter of people visited it.

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

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

change.

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

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the Pennsylvania Railroad is so justly celebrated presents to the traveler over its perfect road-way an ever-changing panorama of river, mountain, and landscape views unequaled in Amer-

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

them.

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

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 north of Lawrence, or address me at North Lawrence, Kansas. J. H. SPRINGER.

THE CENTAUR LIMIMENTS 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 certain, handy and cheap.

Hansas Pacific Railway.

Kansas Pacific Railway.

Citizens of Lawrence and vicinity, when you travel anywhere, always take the old reliable pioneer line—The Kansas Pacific Railway. It is the only through route reaching your city, and extends from Kansas City, through central Kansas and Eastern Colorado to Denver, at the base of the Rocky Mountain. When you need a respite from business cares, or feel weary, or in bad health, go visit the resorts of the Rocky Mountains. The scenery of Colorado is grand, and its climate unequalled. The medical waters of its great hot, cold and warm soda, sulphur and other springs, and its celebrated natural baths, have wonderful curative properties. When you wish to go East or South on business, take the Kansas Pacific line. and buy your ticket only of F. C. Gay, agent at the Kansas Pacific Depot or Ludington House offices. He has a most complete set of through tickets and baggage checks to all points of the country, and will give you reliable information concerning connections, time, rates of fare, &c. The Kansas Pacific Railway offers you dispatch, safety and sure connections. Through passengers remember, the few changes of cars in union depots, and the vexations of other lines are avoided. Pullman cars are on all express trains. Street cars and omnibus lines are run regularly to and from cars are on all express trains. Street cars and omnibus lines are run regularly to and from the Kansas Pacific depot. O. S. Lyford is General Superintendent, and Mr. E. A. Parker General Passenger Agent, with offices at Kansas City.

For the Centennial. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Day Coach es from Kansas City to Ft. Wayne and Cleveland without change, via the Wabash Line.

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

and Boston.

The Wabash Line is also the most comfortable route to Indianapolis, Cincinnati and other

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

W. L. Malcolm, J. S. Lazarus, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Gen'l Western Agt., Toledo. St. Louis.

The "Iron Trail."

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

Gen. Puss. Agt., Topeka, Kan.



"You say you saw the man shot and killed?"
"Yes, sir." "You said, I think, that the charg struck the deceased on his body, between the diaphragm and the duo-denum?" "No, sir; I didn't say no sich thing. I said he was shot be-tween the hog-pen and the wood-house!" the wood-house!

Drugs and Medicines are the principal goods A. R. Wooster sells. He always has the purest and freehest—a fact you want to remember. Then, too, he sells them at bottom prices. Undoubtedly, if you want a good article at as low a price as it can be sold, Wooster's is the place to go. Now we make stationery a specialty; you can save twenty-five per cent, buying it at Wooster's. Wooster's glycerine lotion for chaps is pronounced by every one to be unequaled. It is just as cheap as glycerine and positively a great deal better. Don't suffer when you can heal your hands by this wonderwhen you can heal your hands by this wonderful preparation. Trade with

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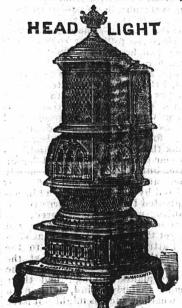
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SOFT COAL BASE BURNER,



(AS WE GUARANTEE FOR IT) (Perfect Combustion of Fuel and Gases,) (Making little or no Soot or Cinder,) (First-Rate Draft with entire control of the Fire,) (GIVING A VERY STRONG

AND UNIFORM HEAT.) nd the construction of the Stove is so simple that he parts which are exposed to Jutines heat can easily and quickly replaced at a small cost by he most inexperienced person. We are there-reconfident that the HEAD LIGHT is requalled in the special points of)

(Perfect Combustion,) (Great Heating Capacity,) (Excellent Draft,) (Simple Construction,)

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ST. LOUIS, MO. OR TO

ANY LIVE STOVE DEALER. M'CURDY BROS.' CENTENNIAL PROCLAMATION.

The Reliable Old House Heard From !

ESTABLISHED 1865. McCurdy Bros. 126 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas, are not to be driven to a back seat by hard times or a scarcity of money. Mr. P. McCurdy has just returned from the East, where he visited all the leading establishments. He purchased goods in larger lots, and at prices that will enable the house in Lawrence to offer inducements to the trade and it o retail purchasers, which the people of Kansas havenever before enjoyed. Their goods are beginning to arrive, and will continue to do so. They now have in stock an assoriment 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 defees all competition in the West, and at manufacture'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.

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CENTEN L EXHIBITION

To selis inster than any other book. One Agents sold 78 copies in two days. Send for our extra terms to agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO... St. Louis, Mo.

Morticultural Bepartment.

Planting Trees in Summer. I have for years moved large quanti-ties of trees and shrubs during the midties of trees and shrubs during the mid-winter mouths, with scarcely one fall-ure; but they were carefully handled, and in most instances were furnished with good balls of soil. I have, too, moved considerable numbers at mid-summer with equal or still greater suc-cess, and those moved then always made the best growth the following season the best growth the following season.

Trees planted in winter invariably grow but indifferently the following summer; they seem to require a length-ened period to recover from the shock of removal; but, in the case of summer moved plants, the check is only tempomoved plants, the check is only temporary at the time of removal, and they grow away the following spring as if nothing had happened. The warmer the weather, too, the more successful generally, are the results of planting, provided the subjects operated on are appeared as little as possible to the het. exposed as little as possible to the hot exposed as little as possible to the hot sunshine. Three years ago I transplanted a large quantity of evergreens and deciduous trees and shrubs during a very hot fortuight in April. Lookerson shook their heads in doubt, and I became to four that constitute had been on shook their heads in doubt, and I began to fear that operations had begun too late, but the ground was newly trenched and mellow, and the trees were lifted by one set of men while another planted them almost directly; after planting some were watered, but not very liberally, and the majority not at all; yet the result was most satisfactory. I attributed my success to the warm weather which prevailed at the time. It warmed the soil and kept the sap of the plants moving; had there been cold easterly wind, with even cloudy weather, success might not have been so complete.

Another exceptional instance of success in planting—this time when growth was at its height—may be noticed. Last summer in the middle of July, I was obliged to transplant a quantity of ever-green and deciduous trees and shrubs to make room for some improvements then in progress. We looked upon the work as a kind of forced experiment, most of the subjects being large, and the variety comprehensive. Some could be lifted with balls, some not; none were allowed to be out of the soil many minutes; for, as soon as a plant was lifted, a pit was ready for its reception. It so happened that none had any artificial watering, the soil being light and moist from recent rain, and the work was conducted under a hot sun and clear weather; but thunder showers rell after the planting was completed. In some instances the young growths hung down their heads immediately after transplantation, but invariably in the morning they were found to be erect, and the more healthy and succulent the plants, the better they seemed to stand removal. Of course, the whole were in active growth, and in the case of the common laurels, some of them very large bushes, although they had shoots like asparagus, in a week's time no one could have told that they had been moved at all. From experience, therefore, I may say that the season of greatest safety, as regards transplanting trees and shrubs, is not when they are dormant and when life is at a low ebb, but when it is at full tide and growth active; that is the time when an injured tree can most quickly repair the damage it has sustained; fresh roots will be made in twenty-four hours, under a hot sun and warm soil; whereas, in winter, roots will often languish and die when injured by removal.—N. Y. World.

We sometimes refer to the fact that the instable salt, sulphite of lime, has the property of preserving the juice of the apple and grape sweet indefinitely; but by placing an a for an i the paragraph is made to give false information, do what we may to prevent it. The sulphate of lime has no effect on sweet cider or sweet juice of the grape, no more than pure sand. The difference between the sulphate and sulphite of lime is, that the latter is sulphureous acid combined with lime, and the former is sulphuric acid united to the same base. The difference between sulphure-ous and sulphuric acid is, that the latter contains twice as much loxygen as the former. There is a tendency in sulphites to absorb more oxygen and pass over into sulphates; and it is this withdrawal of oxygen from fruit juices that arrests fermentation and preserves. them in their natural state.

The quantity of sulphite of lime to be used to the gallon or barrel of cider, to keep it sweet, varies with the character of the fruit and the possible impurity of the salt of lime. One may expurity of the salt of lime. purity of the salt of lime. One may experiment on must, or new cider, and test the materials he has to deal with. We have stated the principles on which one chemical action is prevented in the juice of fruit by substituting another, using the well known affinity of sulphur for oxygen. When sulphur is burnt in a wine cask, sulphureous acid is formed, which kills the organism of fermentation.—Nashville American.

Grape Grafting in the Fall.

For three years we have tried the fall or early winter for grafting the vine, and in each instance where the grafts were covered thick enough to keep out frost, the success was equal to any done in the spring. We usually take advantage of some mild days in November. Do not think it makes much difference at what period it is done, from November to April the following year, provided the ground is onen, and the grafts set are properly protected.

The blessings of good fruit may and ought to be enjoyed by everybody, and especially should every farmer provide an abundance of apples, peaches, pears, grapes and small fruits. They all grow more or less plentifully throughout the West, and all are more or less grown, or at least planted, on our western farms—but do we take the proper care of them when planted? A few trees and plants, well cared for, will give abundance of fruit for the family use every year, but with the average attention year, but with the average attention received it is too often the case that no fruit is borne, although the trees have been planted, and a few neighbors, who have properly cared for their trees and have properly cared for their trees and plants must supply the community, or they must do without the blessing of fruit, even in this land of plenty.

Every farmer should have an abundance of small fruit for the table, as it comes at the season when the system re-

quires this ripe fruit to keep health. Reader, have you plenty of strawber-ries, raspberries and blackberries? If not, plant out some this month; they will get started to growing this fall, and by mulching them well with straw and by mulching them well with straw before cold weather, they will get an early start in the spring. This month is a good time to transplant gooseberries and currants, too; prune out the old wood, plant new cuttings now, leaving only one bud above the ground; prune standing respheries and black-berries, cutting out last years wood. Strawberries should be well mulched before the ground freezes, as should at-Strawberries should be well mulened before the ground freezes, as should also the raspberries, blackberries and tonder grapes be bent down and covered with atraw or leaves.

Apples and peaches, when once planted out, should be looked after to keep and inserts. Prine out

ed out, should be looked after to keep out the borers and insects. Prune out surplus limbs and sprouts; wrap them well with tarred paper to keep the rabbits from barking them; caltivate the ground while the trees are young and growing; then seed down to grass. Do not plant out to grass. not plant out too many varieties; get first the standard varieties; then, if you wish, experiment with others; get first a good supply and variety of fruit for the family, and if you are convenient the family, and if you are convenient to a good market, apples, peaches and small fruit may be profitably grown for market, while pears, plumbs and cherries seldom pay, but they should not be neglected for home consumption.—

Western Agriculturist.

The Age of a Tree in its Time of Leafing.

Every one knows that very young trees in a nursery are apt to come rather earlier into leaf than full grown trees of the species. But this is explained by the property of the species of plained by the nearness to the ground and consequent higher temperature.
The comparison should be made between the oldest available trees and oth-

tween the oldest available trees and other well developed trees of moderate age.

M. Alph. De Candolle caused observations of this kind to be made in two old botanic gardens, namely, those of Paris and of Pisa; and the results were negative—in the Paris cases no difference in the Pisa cases an old gingle. ence; in the Pisa cases an old gingko and an old walnut tree leafed earlier than young trees of the species, while the old tree of horse-chestnut, sophora linden and pawlownia were later than the young trees. A very full series of cases, of different species, would be needed for the elimination of individneeded for the climination of interview and peculiarities often great in this respect. M. De Candolle is able to refer to better data; viz.: to one case in which the date of coming into leaf of a horse-chestnut tree has been carefully recorded for sixty-eight years, and another compounded in such a manner as to produce aster all the start of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce aster all the start of the start o for fifty-seven years, both at Geneva. Of course any difference due to age would be small in comparison with those due to climate, yet they might be sensible in the long series of years, if age really made any difference. But the figures do not bring to view any tendency to either earlier or later leaf-ing with the advance of years. ing with the advance of years, -Amer

have them on your table as a dessert, if you please at noon, and your tea-table is loaded with them at evening, and you want dittle else but your bread and butter. Your family consume in one way or another about eight quarts a day, and while they last no medicines for bodily ailments are required, as a quart of strawberries daily will generally dispel all ordinary diseases not settled permanently in the system. After strawberries, raspberries come to continue about three weeks; then we have strawberries, raspberries come to continue about three weeks; then we have blackberries where the climate is not too cold for the cultivated varieties; then the currants ripen, which remain till the early grapes mature; and taking the season through any family with a half-acre of land in a garden can grow small fruits that make country life delightful, and at the same time hundreds of dollars can be saved in the supply of the table.—Ex.

the table.—Ex. So much has been said about tree planting that it is almost superfluous to say more, but it seems that line upto say more, but it seems that line upon line and precept upon precept are
needed; and then not one tree will be
planted where ten onght to be. They,
are needed about the house for shelter
and ornament; they are needed in the
orchard for the family, to supply fruit
for the entire year; and now is the time
to see to planting them.

The Household.

LADY CAKE.—The whites of 4 eggs, cups of powdered sugar, half a cup of sweet milk, one and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

To CLEAN KNIVES .- Cut a good sized, solid, raw potato in two; dip the flat surface in powdered brickdust, and rub the knife-blades. Stains and rust will disappear.

OIL CLOTHS .- If a little milk is put into the last water they are washed with it will keep them bright and clean longer than clear water. I use it on the apanued hearth of the heater.

CENTENNIAL SPONGE CARE.-Two cups sugar, two cups flour, four tea-spoonfuls baking-powder, four eggs, one cup boiling water; stir quickly; put into paus and bake immediately. If desired to be very moist bake in a "quick oven."

LEMON juice and glycerine will aid in whitening the skin. Pour a little glycerine in the palm of the hand, and add a few drops of lemon juice. Rub over the face, neck, and hands. Repeat the operation every night and morning for operation every night and morning for a week or ten days

GRAHAM BREAD .- Three pints of Graham Bread.—Inree pints of Graham flour, one pint of wheat flour, one cup yeast, one-half cup molasses, and a teaspoonful of salt. Mix with luke-warm water as stiff as you can stir with a spoon. Let it rise over night and bake in a moderately hot

COOKING LARGE POTATOES .- Why is it that the best and largest potatoes on the dish are almost invariably spoil-

boiled chicken, six celery stalks, cut fine, and mash the yolks of five eggs in with a wooden spoon, and add to this one-fourth cup of olive oil or butter, one-half gill of mustard, one-half spoonful of pepper, one-third spoonful of salt, one-half cup of vinegar, and five minutes before dinner time dressing in the chicker.

VEGETINE

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

VEGETINE

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

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

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

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

VEGETINE

Instead of being a puffed-up medicine has worked its way up to its present astonishing success by actual merit in curing all diseases of the blood, of whatever nature.

VEGETINE

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.

ing with the advance of years. American Journal of Science.

Small Fruits in Gardens.

But few people seem to know the value of small fruits to a family when grown in their own gardens. You commence with strawberries; they continue about a month. You pick, perhaps, from six to twelve quarts a day. You have them on your table as a dessert, if you please at noon, and your tea-table labeled with them at evening, and you

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 dizituess and costiveness, these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of VEGETINE.

She was also troubled with Dyspensia and General Debility; and has been greatly fenefited.

THOS. GILMORE, 2281-2 Walnut Street. CINCINNATI, Nov. 26, 1872.

given the nest satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended, that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of Scrofulous Tumors being oured by VEGETINE slone in this vicinity.

Very respectfully yours,

A. I. GILMAN, 408 Broadway.

To H. B. STEVENS Esq.

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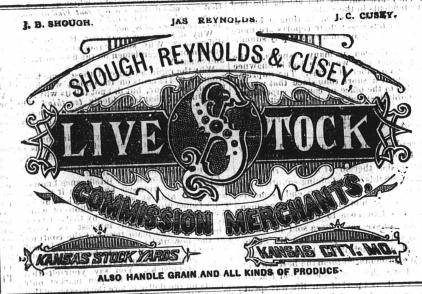
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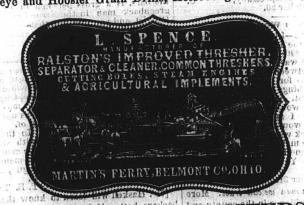
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Cash customers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock. WILDER & PALM

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Farm and Stock

What is Pare Blood?

The following remarks were made by President Welch, of the Iowa Agricultural College, at the recent Short-horn breeders' convention:

While coming here to-day, I was thinking of the important subject—how long shall a thorough-bred animal be bred by crossing with a scrub before becoming pure bleed? The English rule is to cross four times with the female and five times with the male. We take the half-blood and cross with a pure-blood, and at the fifth cross we will have an animal and we have a quarter-blood, and at the fifth cross we will have an animal that has thirty-one parts pure blood to one part scrub—that is, if we compute the crosses arithmetically; but when we take into consideration the fact that the pure-blooded animal is prepotent over the scrub, then the animal has but a minute portion of scrub blood. When a minute portion of scrub blood. When a pure-blooded Short-horn bull is crossed with a scrub cow, the result cannot be computed arithmetically, for the prepotence of the thorough-bred animal over the scrub controls, to a greater or less degree, the value of the progeny. The future beef and butter of the country depend on the value of crossing. I crossed a common cow, a poor milker, with an Ayrshire bull, and the result was an Ayrshire calf, resembling his male parent, and with not one perceptible point in favor of its mother; thus the scrub was almost entirely lost. It is impossible to say that a certain numbenof crosses will produce arithmetical results. The Short-horn bull is the most preparent animal on earth, not particularly, but generally; and for example, we will take the seventeens. Suppose there had been nineteen crosses since the importation of 1817; at the present time there would be one twothousandth part of scrub blood in a straight seventeen (that is, if it was computed srithmetically); but when you take into consideration the prepo-tence of the pure-blood over the scrub, you would have an animal as near perfection as it is possible to get at Where are the excellencies of the Short-horn, but his merit and power to transmit that excellence and merit to his progeny? 8117 recognizes also, the value of strains of families. The value of a strain is, that that particular family produces the best Short-horns. We often find that, by reversion, a very homely or inferior bull, if he be of good family, will breed back to some of his ancestors, and produce them. The principle that like begets like, seems to be the true doctrine.

Prepare for Boreas.

The autumn days have come. A frost coating covers mother earth nearly every morning, giving us warning that soon old Boreas will be here. We must prepare for his advent, for he brings sleet and snow and cold freezing weather. He lays his icy hand upon vegetation will provide the strengthese. tion and it perishes. He is remorseless, and causes man and beast to suffer.

flux of cold air. Make warm shelter for the hogs. Let it be low so they won't pile on one another too much and smother one another. Separate, as far as practicable, the pigs from the hogs, to prevent their being smothered. Give them fresh beds once a week, cleaning out all fine and-dusty stuff which they would in-

Your sheep and horses and all kinds of stock want shelter and food, and see that it is provided before Bores, see that the see that

Berksbire Pigs

From the American Berkshire Record we take the following in regard to treatment of pigs for breeding pur-

In warm weather, let them run in a grass pasture, if to be had, with pure, running water and plenty of shade. In cold or stormy weather, provide yard with a dry soil and southern exposure, with comfortable pens or sheds, well littered, under which they can retire at will. Cold air is pernicious to young pigs, and is liable to give them swollen throats, which sometimes proves fatal. experiments have proven that time is economized, and that pork can be most cheaply produced, by pushing pigs forward as rapidly as possible from the time of their birth to that of their slaughter, giving them regularly, at least thrice per day, all the most suita-ble food for this purpose which they will eat up clean, and digest. The last three weeks or so, finish off with Indian meal pudding, or whole corn with pure, fresh water for drink: Old corn, or well ripened and dry of this season's growth, is best. This makes the sweetest and most solid pork of any thing we have tried. Some contend that roots and pumpkins have so great a proportion of water in them, that)if fed with the whole corn or meal, they tend, to an increasing appetite, keep the bowels in better order, and lessen the quantity of water a fattebing animal would otherwise drink tan They add, also, that this combined feed liess ens the cost of fattening, and makes as sweet and solid meat and corn alone. We cannot youch for this method, never having followed it; but if I did I should use the sugar-best in preference to roots, and the winter squash in preference to pumpkins, for I think they are best fitted for this purpose.

Sticking Fat Hogs.

From boyhood, we, have been accustomed to stick fat hogs when they were to be slaughtered. We have tried several ways, but we like the following the best of all: Turn the animal on his back, and let one man stand astride of him and hold the tore-legs down firmly against the chest of the hog. The sticker then places one hand on the under ar then places one hand on the under jaw of the swine and presses it down until the amouth of the squealerois closed. "Tet the jaw who held firmly down. "Then with a sharp knife cut a two inches long, about midway be-tween the jaw and the breast bone, in the middle of the throat. Now, aim the knife directly towards the root of the tail, and thrust it in to the handle, and draw out the blade quickly. When stuck in this manner, we never knew a hog fail to bleed satisfactorily distribution

Another way is to let the animal lay Another way is to let the animal lay for half anthon; morning and evening, and after rubbing dry, use the followto get in warm quarters. Make the house warm. Put in new pairs of glass in place of the broken ones. Bank up about the celler to keep his icy breath away from the apples and potatoes, and other vegetables therein stored for the winter use. See that all the doors shut closely, and, if necessary, put listing, or something of the kind, under and around them; to prevent a constant influx of cold air.

Another way is to let the animal lay for half anthon; morning and evening, and after rubbing dry, use the followting the kind and press back the head. If the point of the kind is on point along the wind there ounces each; thrust down along the wind there ounces ether; one pint alcoholy wide the left jugular veiu. If carried parts with the hand, to the extent of about two tablespoonfuls or more each time, until the swelling is removed, giving regular and gentle exercise, but not be around them; to prevent a constant influx of cold air. Ing the work will enable the operator to learn quickly just the place to touch with an eight-inch blade. Above all things, avoid what is called "shoulder stick," by which the flesh will be discolored and mangled. If the first thrust is not successful, try again immediately. mediately. In dressing a hog, a little examination of the vital parts will easi-ly show you how to use the knife for

beds once a week, cleaning out all fine and dusty stuff which they would inhale, thereby getting lung diseases.

See that the cows have clean and warm quarters, and plenty of good food to eat. You might as well expect a water-wheel to run without water, as for a cow to give a good quantity of milk without plenty of nutritious food to supply her with the milk to give you. Make her comfortable, feed her well, treat her kindly, milk her regularly, and she will supply you with the lacteal fluid to your heart's content—but not without.

Your sheep and horses and all kinds of stock want shelter and food, and see that it is provided before Boreas gets here—for he has a heart as cold and hard and relentless as ice, and will make you and your stock suffer if you do not prepare for him.—Colman's Rural

Veterinary Items.

Lice on Colts. Lice may accumulate in great numbers before they are discovered. Sometimes they are diffused all over the skin; at other times they are confined to the mane, the tail and parts adjacent. The horse is frequently rubbing himself, and often the hair falls out in large patches. There are many lotions, powders and ontments for destroying lice. Mercurial ontments, lotions of corrosive subrial ointments, lotions of corrosive sub-limate, and decoctions of tobacco, are limate, and decoctions of tobacco, are so dangerous that they never should be used. Refuse oil or lard, rubbed on a lousy beast of any kind, immediately destroys the vermin, and there is no danger to be apprehended from this application. It merely occasions the hair being earlier in the spring, and requires a little extra attention in housing such animals as have been affected. Vinegar mixed with three times its bulk of water, is also a good application, and not dangerous. It is most inritating, but the irritation soon subsides and does not sicken the horse; to bacco often will. Next day the skip should be examined, and wherever there is any sign of living vermin, another application should be made. Two days afterward the horse should be washed with scapy water; warm, and washed with soapy water, warm, and applied with a brush that will reach the skin without irritating it. Golden

Heaves in Horses.

In heaves, the great point is to correct any faults in feeding, watering and working. Keep the patient in a cool, clean, well-aired stable; feed sound oats or ground feed morning and noon, without any hay or straw, but at night a few pounds of well cured timothy, or, better, straw may be given after the grain; do not put to work for at least an hour after any meal and let exercise in hour after any meal, and let exercise. be gentle for the first half hour; never overdrive; if there is any tendency to costiveness give daily two or three ounces of Glauber salts, more or less, as may be necessary to keep them easy. Without such careful management, all Without such careful management, all other measures will prove mavailing, and this care alone may be sufficient to check the disease in its early stages. A run at grass on a natural pasture, destitute of clover, will often have a similar effect. Finally, the following powder may be given datly for a mouth, or even more: Powdered digitalis, three drachms; powdered gentian, four ounces; arseniate of soda, two drachms. Mix: divide into thirty powders. Fire Mix; divide into thirty powders, give one daily in the food -N. Y. Tribune.

Swelled Leg.

Your horse with enlargement of the hock, occasioned by a kick, and which is lame when travelling, but which after and the state of the is lame when travelling, but which after going some distance recovers, and the swelling disappears, has infiltration of serous fluid between the cellular tissues of the skin. It is caused by various injuries, and is distinct from spavin, which is an osseous or bone deposit and permanent. Bathe the affected part for half anthour, morning and evening, and after rubbing dry, use the follow-

I have a valuable young horse that is getting the spavin. Please let me know

what will cure it.

Answer.—Bathe the part affected with arnica lotion until the general in-flammation is removed, then apply rhus and evening. The lotion is prepared by GROCERIES, with ten to break soft water Should on GRAIN, from time of commencement, apply the mercurious corrosive blister-mer. cor. sixty grains, dissolved in one pint hot water. Apply lotion every few hours until the skin presents a dry, scored appearance. This will require two or OF three days; then apply sweet oil. Give ten-drop, doses of the sixth dilution of mercurious corrosive, internally morn-

ing and evening.

Last fall or winter I saw a receipt for

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[Letter from a Postmaster.]

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

Messrs. J. B. Rose & Co.: My wife has, for a long time, been a terrible sufferer from kheumatism. 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. * * * W. H. Ring.

This is a sample of many thousand testimonials received, of wonderful ourse 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, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Caked Breasts, Lock-jaw, &c., than all other Liniments, Embrocations 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-

The Centaur Liniment. Yellow Wrap-per, is adapted to the tough skin missies and fiesh of the animal creation. Its effects upon severe cases of Spavin, Sweeny, Wind Gall, Big Head and Poll Evil, are little less than marvel-

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honey, and neither gage nor gripes.

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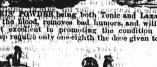
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kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

Every Farmer a 1 Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of discussed that it affect a imals, such as Founder, Distempler, Fistuia, Poli-Rvil, Ifthe Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Kellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Ryes, Swelled Lega, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheimatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the foundain of, life itself, said if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you inflame into the destifiated, proken-down animal; action and spirit, also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can ree the mavelous effect of LEES; CONDITION, POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

Our tiffic acts from leading veterinary/surgeous, stage companies, livery men and stock, raisers, prove that LEES; POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Musicines.



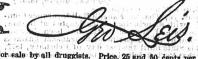




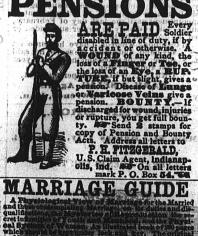
Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make; them fat, but ito keep, up a regular secretion of mike. Earners and dairymen artest the fact that by a judicious use of Liesel's Consellation. Poweder the foot of mike, a greatly increased, and quality wasly line proved. All gress humors and imparities of the blood are at once removed; For. Fore teats, apply Liesel' Chemissical Housing. Salve; will head in one or two applications; Your, Calves also require an alterative sperient and atimulants. Using this Powder will experient and atimulants. Using this Powder will experient of the year; promotes fattening, prevents securing. 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' Condition Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sor's Lungs. Measles, Sore Ears, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and is therefore the Bass Arricle for fattening Hogs.



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which produces a soft delicate quality of tone her tofore unknown in Reed Organs.

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THE ENEMY OF DISEASE!

TO MAN AND BEAST Is the Grand Old

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Which has stood the test for 40

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Haying recently purchased and fitted up this House, I am ready to turnish the traveling public that it is not t

ACCOMODATIONS

DR. F. H. WILSON, DENTIST,

La ordine pulipagint solary

evening.

Melt the

Kansas.

THE FOE

STORY & CAMP, 914 Olive Street, St. Louis 211 State Street, Chicago

OF PAIN

of Music.

STIERIFF S SALH.

State of Kansus, Douglas County, 85.

In the District Court, Fourth Junicial District, Bitting in and for Douglas county, Kas.

Henry Quinbly, blaintiff, vs. Rabert R. Dunbar, et al., defendants.

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

Monday, the 13tas day of Nevember, A. D.

1876.

At 2 o'clock P. M. of said day at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, ofter for sale, at public auction, to the highest and hest bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, with and interest, whatsoever, of the said Robert R. Damoar, and Elizabeth Dunbar, and each of them in any let the following described premises, to wist. The south east quarter, the south half of the northwest quarter, the south half of the northwest quarter of southin month and of the northwest quarter of south in the southeast quarter of southin mumber twenty—three (28), township at mumber twelve (42), south of range nineteen (10), cast of the sixfa principal meridian, with appurenances, 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.

11. S. CLARKE.

Sheriff of Douglas County, Kas.

Joseph E. Riggs, Attorney for Flaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE State of Kansas, Douglas County, 88.

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

P Y VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE, TO dicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on

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

Monday, the 27th day of Nevember, A.S. 1876.

At 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said defendants, Bernard Leonard, Soer of the said defendants, Bernard Leonard, Soer of the said defendants, Bernard Leonard, Soer of Arthur White, and J. D. Smith and F. E. Bostell, The said the following described premises, to wit: Lot number fifty-three (53), Vermont to wit: Lot number fifty-three (53), Vermont of the in the city of Lawrence, county of Dougstreet, in the city of Lawrence, county of Dougsand 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. In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District. sitting in and for Douglas County, Kansas. George L. Livingston, et al., plaintiff, vs. Robert Wood, defendant.

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

Monday, the 27th day of November, A.D. 1876, Monday, the 27th day of November, Alexandre, 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 for sale at public auction, to the highest and best for day of the said Robert. Wood, in the said knobert wood, in the said knobert wood, in the cast half of the southeast quarrer of section eighteen (18) township fourteen (14), range twenty-one (21), Douglas county, Kansas, containing the county of t

FANEUIL HALL

INSURANCE CO. BOSTON, MASS.

Net surplus... Cash capital...

Surplus as regards policy holders....8421,363.34 STATE OF KANSAS,)
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
TOPEKA, May 10, 1876.

TOPEKA, May 10, 1876.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

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

in said appointment, now on me in this department.

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 seaf of my said my hand, and affixed the seaf of my said office, at the place and the day and year first above written.

ORBIN T. WELCH, Superintendent.

PARK & SELIG, Agents,

Barrence, Kan. CONOVER BROS.

613 Main St., Kansas City, Miss

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE



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

And Beaters on Music and Musical Merchandiss.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY, PIANOS AND ORGANS!

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

PHILLIP RHEINSCHILD

No. 141 Massachusetts Street. First door north of State Bank,

GENERAL DEALER IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS WAGONS,

BUFFALO PITTS THRESHERS

Wm. A. Wood's Mowers and Reapers, NEW MANNY MACHINE,

Deere and Garden City

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, -OF-

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!

I WILL SELL

E Queens, Hives, Honey Extractors and Honey, S

THIS SEASON,

There is no Sore it will not Heal, no Lameness it, will not Cure, no Ache, no Pain, that afflicts the Human Body, or the body of a Horse or other Domestic animal, that does not yield to its Magic Touch. A bottle costing 25c., 50c. or \$100, has often saved the life of a Human Being, and restored to life and usefulness many a Valuable Horse. CHEAPERTHAN EVERBEFORE

NOAH CAMERON, For Price address

Lawrence, Kansas J. A. GUY,

Manufacturer of and dealer in BOOTS & SHOES

CORNER MAIN AND THIRD STREETS.

d Prize sasnan Kansas estre by Price; \$8.00 per day; board by the week at reduced rates. Ornationes run to and from all trains.

Good Sample Rooms to display sample goods,

12-ti GEO. WELLS, Preprietor. New goods direct from the manufacturers, at prices that dely 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.



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

FASHIONABLE MILITHERY, LACES, LEPRAW GOODS, owing remarks were made by drawing of page for breeding pur-

EMBROIDERING MATERIALS,

113 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Orders from abroad carefully attended to.

HIGH BOOK BOOK BIG BOOK TOOK! cross with a pare-blood, throats, which conclines proves in a quarter-blood, and at Those of cearly the same successful

Those of pearly the same age should be of the Young NEW GOODS AT MEW PRICES.

mpure ered. When kept in pena or yards, when supply them with chunks of decayed. Institution WERSTHAN EVER.

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

BIG BOOTS UPSIDE DOWN.

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

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

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

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

Osgood Coleman, of Kanwaka, says he bought a pair in October, 1874, wore

them constantly till February, 1876; he was then tired of them; he thought they never would wear out, and gave them to a colored man, and for anything

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, would last him four months. He wore a pair of my Custom Boots nine months, as says 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 ever had. He has been Boots bought from Shimmons, at Big Boot, upside down. 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 it 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.

Hou. Geo. W. Zinn, Lecompton, says they are good; they have done good

service; he is well satisfied.

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

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. The Patent Arion Piano-Fortes

Mr. Scott Kennedy, Wakarusa, says he can't understand why farmers will Mr. Scott Kennedy, Wakarusa, says he can't understand why farmers will ay five and six dollars a pair for boots that are much inferior to the Saddle eam Boots he bought from Shimmons at \$4.00 a pair, which last him one year. Great Burroughs says they are good enough for him; if he can always get good be will not find foult. as good he will not find fault. JUNE 19, 1876.

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 my hired man. I am wearing mine now; have never paid a cent for repairing them and have my hired man. I am wearing mine now; have never paid a cent for repairing them and have my three wears the set 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. Cast wright, Lawrence, says: 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 Curv., Chaplain McCabe, Phillip Phillips, Wm. Morely, Punshon and thousand of our leading men throughout the country.

nore just like them.

Geo. Cartwright, Lawrence, says:
I bought a pair of your Saddle Seam Boots in the fall of 1875, for \$4.00; have worn them ever since. They are the best boots I ever had in 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 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 humb. I have been paying six and seven dollars a pair for my boots but have never had any ower like these. nstruments are unsurpassed, and are sold at exceedingly low prices. Every instrument FULLY WARRANTED, and sold to responsible parties on easy time. Full description and illustrated catalogues sent to any address with any information desired.

Frank Smelser says:

I bought a pair of your Saddle Seam Boots in the fall of 1874; have worn them ever since.

They have not broke or heen mended.

They have not broke or heen mended.

John McKinsey, Belvoir, says he wore a pair one year and a half right

John McKinsey, Belvoir, says he wore had; thought they would

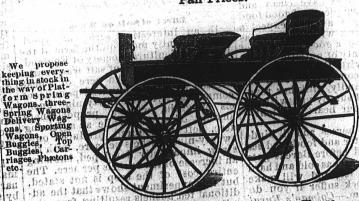
straight along without any repairs.

Best he ever had;

Wiley Ross, of Jefferson county, says he bought a pair of Saddle Seams in October, 1875, has worn them all the time; never did have a pair of boots before that would last him six months. They are the best I ever had; as long as you will sell me such boots I will buy of you.

LUXURY ON WHEELS.

"WAIT FOR THE WAGON AND WE'LL ALL TAKE A RIDE." "Gold Basis" Wagons and Buggies, which means Rock-Bottom, Hard-Pan Prices.



Merchants, we can furnish you a Good Open Buggy (gold basis) for \$105. Top Buggies, \$160. Farmers, we can furnish you a good 3-Spring Wagon for \$105. Common wheel:

debaker's "Gold Basis" Platform Spring Wagons.

We make "STUDEBAKER'S" Spring Work a Specialty. Also, Studebaker's Correspondence promptly attended to, and Catalogue Price Lists furnished. Celebrated Farm Wagons. and fruit men who are experts was sowed with an a consiness. What a saldstation plowed twice before

any dandy and We are General Agents for the Celebrated and a state of the delebrated and the del

THE ETTER,

The only Thresher any farmer will employ after learning of its merits. It will elean 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, anough to apply your threshing bills.

It is the only Thresher any thresherman will buy if they buy the one the farmers want, Send for handsome illustrated lithograph of comic thresher seene and numbriet, containing testimonials of hundreds of farmers who have used it. We are also general agents for Taylor Hay Bakes, Suparior Grain Drills, etc.

Address,

Expression, Missouri.

LAWRENCE KANEAR MY