VOL. V .--- NO. 38.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 242.

SELF.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

With unlatched doors on every side, And windows opening free and wide, How oft we sigh and sigh in vain To flee from misery and pann. We all may leave our goods behind, Our houses, our lands, and e'en our kind May bid good-by to earthly pelf; But ah! we can not fly from self.

Self, either enemy or friend,
Knows our beginning and our end,
Our lying down, our rising up,
Walks in our footsteps, drains our cup;
Brings peace or warfare to our hearth.
Goes with us round the teeming earth;
Aye! with its blessing or its ban
Clings closer than a brother can.

If self be then so very near,
A sole companion, even here
To whom we all our secrets give;
It then behooves us so to live
And so to walk in honor's path, Avoiding envy, hate and wrath, That we on some eventful day Strive not from self to run away.

To do for others in their need—
To sympathize with hearts that bleedTo grant forgiveness for a wrong—
To sometimes suffer and be strong;
To work with ready, willing hands And courage as the case demands, Will scatter discord's busy elves, And reconcile us to ourselves.

GOING TO THE DOGS.

"I received your bill to-day, Mr. Leonard, said a customer, as he entered the shop of master mechanic. "We are sending out all our accounts at this

season," returned the mechanic, bowing. "I want to pay you."

"Very well, Mr. Baker, we are always glad to get money."

"But you must throw off something. Let me see"-and the customer drew out the bill - \$27.46. \$25 will do. There, receipt the bill, and 1 will pay you."

But Leonard shook his head. "I can't deduct a cent from the bill, Mr. Ba-

ker. Every article charged is at our regular

"Oh, yes you can. Just make it \$25, even Here it is."

And Baker counted out the cash. "I am sorry, Mr. Baker, I cannot afford to

deduct anything. If you had owed me only \$25, your bill would have been just that sum. I would not have added a cent beyond what is due, nor can I take anything less than my due."

"Then you'll not deduct the odd money?" "I can not, indeed."

"Very well." The manner of the customer was changed. He was evidently offended. "The bill is too high by just the sum I asked to have stricken off. But no matter, I can pay

"Then you mean to insinuate," said the mechanic, who was an independent sort of a man, "that I am cheating you out of two dollars and torty-six cents?"

"I didn't say so." "But it is plain that you think so, or you wouldn't have asked an abatement. If you consider my charges just you wouldn't dispute

"Oh, never mind! never mind! We'll not waste words about it. Here's your money,' said Mr. Baker, and he added another five dol lar bill to the sum he had laid down. The mechanic receipted the account and gave the change, both of which the customer thrust into his pocket with a petulent air, and then he turned away and left the shop without another

"It's the last bill he will ever have against me," muttered Baker to himself as he walked away. "If that is his manner of treating customers he'll soon go to the dogs. It was downright insulting, and no gentleman will stand that from another, much less from a vulgar mechanic, 'Mean to insinuate!' Humph! Yes, I did mean to insinuate!" and Mr. Baker involuntarily quickened his pace. "He'll lose a good customer," he continued to himself. "I have paid him a great deal of money, but it's the last dollar of mine he'll ever handle,"

Baker was as good as his word. He withdrew his custom from the offending mechanic and then gave it to another.

"I have one of your old customers, Leonard," said a friend in the same business to the mechanic, some six or eight months afterward.

"Ah! who is it?"

11

Leonard shrugged his shoulders. "How came you to lose him?"
"I'll tell you how to keep him." 4 Well how?"

"If your bill amounts to thirty dollars, make it thirty-three and a few odd cents by increasing some of the items. He will want the surplus knocked off, which you can afford to do; and then he will pay you and think you just the man for him."

"You lost him, then, because you wouldn't abate anything from a true bill?"

"I did." "Thank you. But suppose my bill should be twenty-six or seven or eight, what then? I couldn't knock off the odd dollars for the pur-

pose of making an even sum." "No. In that case you must add on until you get above thirty."

"And fall back on that ?" "Yes. It will be knocking off the odd dollars, which he will think clear gain."

"That would be hardly honest." "Hardly. But you must do it, or lose his

custom some other day." "I shall have to accommodate him, I suppose. If he will be cheated, it cannot be

On the very first bill Baker paid to his new tradesman, he obtained an abatement of one dollar and ninety cents odd money, but actually paid three dollars more than was justly due. Still he was well nigh satisfied, imagining he had made a saving of one dollar and ninety cents. The not over-scrupulous tradesman

laughed in his sleeve and kept his customer. Having withdrawn his support from Leonard, it was the candid opinion of Mr. Baker that he was "going to the dogs," as he expressed it, about as fast as a man could go. He often passed the shop, but rarely saw a cus-

"No wonder," he would say to himself. "A man like him can't expect and don't deserve custom.'

In the eyes of Mr. Baker, the very grass seemed to grow upon the pavement before the door of the declining tradesmen. Dust settled thickly in his window, and the old sign turned

grayer and grayer in the bleaching air. "Going to the dogs, and no wonder," Baker would say to himself as he went by. He appeared to take a strange interest in watching | tion to his son in regard to Miss Leonard, Ba-

ile friend said to him : One day a mercant "Do you know anything about this Leon-

ard?" "Why?" asked Baker.

"Because he wants to make a pretty large bill with me." "On time?"

"Yes, on the usual credit of six months." "Don't sell to him. "Why the man is going lars." to the dogs at railroad speed." "Indeed !"

"Yes; I am looking every day to see him close up. He might have done well, for he understands his business. But he's so unaccommodating, and, I might say, insulting, to his customers, that he drives the best of them away. I used to make large bills with him, but haven't dealt at his shop for some time." "Ah! I was not aware of that. I am glad I

spoke to you, for I shouldn't like to lose six or seven hundred dollars."

"Six or seven hundred dollars! Is it possible that he wants to buy so recklessly? Take my advice, and don't think of trusting him."

"I certainly shall not." When Leonard ordered the goods, the merchant declined selling except for cash.

"As you please," returned the mechanic, indifferently, and went elsewhere and made his

It happened that Mr. Leonard had a pretty and very interesting daughter, on whose education the mechanic had bestowed great pains; and it also happened that Baker had a son, who, in most things, was "a chip of the old block." Particularly was he like his father in his great love for money; and scarcely had he reached his majority ere he began to look about him with a careful eye to a good matrimonial arrangement, by which plenty of money would

be secured. Adelaide Leonard on account of her beauty and accomplishments, was much caressed and mingled freely in society. Young Baker had met her frequently, and could not help being frown upon is blighted and must die. struck with her beauty and grace.

"There's a chance for you," said a friend to

him one evening. "In Miss Leonard?"

"Yes." "She's a charming girl," replied the young man. "I wonder if her father is worth anything P'

"People say so."
"Indeed !"

"Yes. They say the old fellow has laid up the people, make it.-Peter Cooper.

something quite handsome, and as Adelaide is his only child, she will, of course, get it all."

"I was not aware of that." After this, young Baker was exceedingly at tentive to Miss Leonard, and made perceptible inroads upon her heart. He even went so far as to visit pretty regularly at her house, and was meditating an avowal of his attachment when his father said to him one day:

"What young lady was that I saw you with on the street yesterday afternoon?"

"Her name is Leonard." "The daughter of old Leonard in - street?" Mr. Baker looked grave and shook his head. "Do you know anything about her?" asked

"Nothing about her; but I know that her father is going to the dogs as tast as ever a man went.

"Indeed! I thought he was very well off." "Oh no! I've been looking to see his shop shut up, or to hear of his being sold out by the sheriff, every day for these two years past." "Indeed!"

"Miss Leonard is a very lovely girl."

"There is no gainsaying Adelaide's personal attractions," replied the son; "but if her father is in the condition you allege, that settles the matter as far as she is concerned. I am glad you introduced the subject, for I might have committed myself, and when too late have discovered my error."

"And a sad error it would have been, Henry. In any future matter of this kind I hope you will be perfectly frank with me. I have much more accurate knowledge of the condition and standing of the people than you can possibly have."

The son promised to do what the father wished. From that time the visits to Miss Leonard were abated, and his attentions to her when they met in a society became coldly formal. The sweet young girl, whose feelings had really been interested, felt the change, and was for a time unbappy, but in a few months she recovered herself, and was again bright and cheerful as usual.

One day, about a year after his timely cauker happened to pass along a street where he had not been for some months. Just opposite a large, new and beautiful house, to which the painters were giving their last touches, he met a friend. As they passed, Baker said:

"That is an elegant house. It has been built a friend."

"That is an elegant house. It has been built a brilliant conversationalist, ready and effective at repartee, and a sincere, warm-hearted gentlewoman of the most gracious and generous impulses. On one of her visits to Rome she was presented to the Pope.

"Kneel, my daughter," said he, as she stood erect in her imperial grace before him. "All kneel to me except the daughters of soverthe gradual decay of the mechanic's fortunes. ker happened to pass along a street where he

"That is an elegant house. It has been built

since I was in this neighborhood." "Yes, it is a very fine house, and I suppose did not cost less than twenty thousand dol-

"Yes. It was built by Leonard."

"By whom?" Baker looked surprised. "By old Leonard. You know him."

"Impossible! He's not able to build a house

"Oh, yes he is, and a half dozen more like it necessary." "Leonard?"

"Certainly. Why, he is worth at least a hundred thousand dollars."

"You must be in error."

"No. His daughter is to be married next month to an excellent young man, and the house has been built, and is to be furnished, as marriage present."

"Incredible! I thought he was going, or had gone, to the dogs long ago."

"Leonard!" The friend could not help laughing aloud. "He go to the dogs! Oh no! There isn't a man in his trade who does so good a business with as little show as he makes. Good work, good prices, and punctuality are the cardinal virtues of his establishment, and make all substantial. How in the world could you have taken such a notion?"

"I don't know, but such has been my impression for a long time," replied Baker, who felt exceedingly cut down on account of the mistake he had made, and particularly so in view of the elegant house and the hundred thousand dollars which might all have belonged to his son in time, if he had not fallen into such an egregious error about old Leonard.

So the world moves on. People are prone to think what they smile on lives, and what they

Golden Words.

I long to see the day when a governmental policy shall be adopted that will secure the rewards of labor to the heads and hands that earn them; when the establishment of justice shall be made to promote the general welfare of this great and glorious country, and when the people themselves shall become conscious of the truth that a government will be just what we,

Origin of the Names of the States.

Origin of the Names of the States.

Apropos of the century of the United States, the Journal des Debates gives the origin of the names borne by the soveral States of the Union:

The State of Maine derived its name from the Province of Maine in Paris; and was so called in remembrance of the wife of Charles I, Queen Henrietta Maria. who possessed to manorial rights of that Province. New Hampshire was called after the county of Hampshire in England. Vermont comes from the French words "vert" and "mont." Massachusetts signifies in the Indian tongue "the land of high hills." Rhode Island was so called because of its resemblance to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediteranian. Connecticut means "long river." New York was so named in honor of the Duke of York, to whom Charles II, conceded the proprietorship of the State. New Jersey derived its appellation from Sir George Carter, who, previously to his residence there, had been Governor of Jersey in the Channel Islands. Pennsylvania was called after William Penn, with the termination added of "Sylvania." Delaware was so named by Lord de la Ware, Governor of Virginia, Maryland received its designation in remembrance of the wife of Charles I., Queen Henrietta Maria. Virginia, it is well known, took its name from Queen Elizabeth. Carolina was so called in honor of Charles I., Georgia in honor of George II. Florida signifies the "fete of flowers." Louisiana was so designated in honor of writh signifies in one of the Indian dialects "The father of waters." Arkansas is derived from the Indian word "Kansas" muddy water, and the French word "Arc." Tennessee is also of Indian origin, and mplies "The circuitious river." Ohio means "The beautful river." Michigan signifies "Fishing net." Indiana means "The country of the Indians." Illinois comes from the Indian "Illini" (men) and "ois" (tribes). Wisconsin is derived from words of the same language signifying "an impetuous torrent." Missouri means "a muddy river; Iowa "sleeping waters," and Minnesota, "Dark waters."

The American Primc

The American Princess.

Mrs. Flora White, well known in the fashionable world forty years ago, was one of the most beautiful, accomplished, elegant and attractive women of her day. She was the daughter of General Adair, of Kentucky, and her first husband was Joseph M. White, the second delegate sent to Congress from the Territory of Florida.

Highly educated, full of ganing and with the

Florida.

Highly educated, full of genius, and with the manners and bearing of a Queen, her society was courted by the most elevated circles in Washington, New York and Boston. She was a brilliant conversationalist, ready and effective

eigns."
"I am a Princess in my own right, Your Holiness," she replied.
"How can that be, when you are an Ameri-

can?"
"In my country the people are sovereigns, and I am the daughter of the people."
The Pope smiled a gracious assent, rejoining:
"Then receive an old man's blessing." can?

The wonders of science will never cease, French gentleman, M. De la Bastie, has re-cently discovered and perfected a process by which glass is rendered so tough as to fairly be which glass is rendered so tough as to fairly be called unbreakable. He plunges plates or any article of glass, while heated almost to the point of melting, into a bath of hot oil. Then, gradually cooling, the substance which is usually so brittle seems to absorb enough of the oil to wholly change its character. No alteration is visible. The former brilliancy and transparency remain. But a new and peculiar strength is acquired. But a new and peculiar given in illustration of the change effected by this process. Glass dishes thus prepared may be thrown upon the floor or dashed together without injury. Window panes dropped upon without injury. Window panes dropped upon iron gratings rebound unbroken, and it re-quires repeated and vigorous blows of a ham-mer to fracture a plate of glass one-fourth of an inch thick. It is difficult to overestimate

the practical value of such a discovery as this. An Imposther.

Here is a good Irish story. One morning a friend meets one of the Irish gendarmerie coming from one of the mysterious valleys beyond Killarny. The gendarme wears a smile of complacency. "Sir," he says, "they've been hiding a chap yonder, who gave himself out as the Ballyboreen murderer, and for the last six weeks he has had his free keep and shelter, and everything snug and handsome. Well, I've had my own suspicions about the fellow, and I went up this morning; and sure enough, just as I thought, he turns out to be nothing more or less than an imposther." from one of the mysterious valleys beyond

How Black Snakes Kill Rattlesnakes. How Black Snakes Hill Rattlesnakes.

It is well known that the black snake is the most inveterate and dangerous enemy the rattlesnake has. In their frequent and desperate conflicts the former generally comes off victorious, leaving his antagonist dead on the ground. He will never attack while the enemy is in coil, but as soon as he commences to crawl he darts upon him, and snezes him by the back of the neck with his mouth, and never releases his hold until he squeezes him to death.

Young Folks' Column.

For the Spirit of Kansas

For the Children.
"O, mamma," said a little three years old, "just look a those dear little birdies;" whereupon mamma looked out and beheld the very air as high as she could see, and everywhere, all around, far and near, high and low, filled with the daintiest little birdies; smaller than any humming-bird, and having such small, silvery, gossamar wings, that they fairly glittered in the sunlight, and made such a beautiful sight; and they had such long, slender legs. The lower part was covered with little thorns, which I suppose are for clinging to the tiny little trees upon which they light, and to help them jump with, for they are the greatest little jumpers you ever saw; yes, and they have four other legs which are a great deal smaller. But I didn't finish telling about those long legs. The upper part of them is very nicely painted with little red and gray stripes. These long. pretty legs, are the hind legs, and the little birds can jump like a kangaroo. Just think; whoever heard of a bird having six legs? They come flying right down among my flowers, and l expected every bit of the honey would be taken from my dear little humming-bird, which is a daily visitor, with its glossy green feathers, and long, slender bill, which sips the honey from the little crimson stars of my cypress yine. But don't you think, they didn't seem. to come for my honey, or my flowers, only to look at them. But they went right down onto the ground, those little delicate things, and commenced eating the grass, and the wheat, and the onions and cabbage, and all kinds of uncouth things, that one wouldn't thought they would have touched. They have been here before, not for two years though. Yes, they lay a whole nestfull of tiny, little white eggs, all glued together, lest some of them.

this time. Children, tell me the name of these little birds, to what family they belong, and all about them. I think they must be "birds of passage," AUNT HELEN.

should get lost. They have not laid any yet

DEAR EDITOR :- I promised to write to you if you would publish my last.

School Convention and picnic on September 2d, and had a pleasant time. Before my return home I visited some friends in Muncie. I had lots of grapes and apples and peaches to eat.

Since my return I have been harvesting my onions. I have one hundred bushels of nice large yellow onions raised on one-half an acre of land. I must close. Yours respectfully. MARK C. WARNER.

TIBLOW, Kan., Sept. 16th, 1876.

Puszle.

My heart is found within my head, Which is sometimes white and sometimes red. My hair is sometimes curly and sometimes straight: And you'll find me 'round both early and late.

I have but one leg and many toes. I've neither eyes, or ears, or nose. My mouth extends o'er all my head; And I'm always drinking when in bed. When from my bed I'm forced to lie. I droop, and wither, pine and die.

Can any of the young folks place the 9 digits in a square, so they will count 15 each way? LAVINA HOVEY.

Answer to Lavina Hovey's charade, "John G. Saxe."

The Egg Trick.

Procure a large egg-Brahma eggs are the best-and on the large end draw a cross with a lead pencil, and on the opposite end draw a smaller cross in ink. Place the egg-after showing the children the marks, and permitting them to examine it carefully, so they will know it the next time they see it-upon the head of the oldest boy present, or if there is a grandfather handy with a bald head, balance the egg on his head. Then let one of the company take a large book and see if he can strike the egg hard enough to break it. To the surprise of everybody, the egg will be suppressed at the first blow. Then when you show the person on whose head it was balanced, the two upon him, and sezes him by the back of the neck with his mouth, and never releases his hold until he squeezes him to death.

The new Territory of Pembina, which is to be taken from Dakota, covers 72,830 square miles on the northern boundary of the United States. There are within its limits 2,000 miles of mavigable waters. Bismarek will probably be to cross to have much interest in the matter. This is not a very difficult trick, and can be quite easily learned, but care should be exercised in the selections of the egg. An egg that had been manufactured before the war would be apt to create an unpleasantness by the capital.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1876.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATION'L GRANGE Master—John T. Jones, Helena, Arkansas. Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky. Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Alonzo Golder, Rock Falls, Illinois.
D. Wyatt Aiken, Cokesbury, S. C.
E. R. Shaukland, 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 Ounty. Overseer; W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee County. Lecturer; W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Franklin Co. Steward; C. S. Wythe, Minneapolis, Ottawa ounty.

County.
Assistant Steward; James Coffin, Hill Springs, Morris County. Gate-keeper; W. G. Patten, Cottonwood Falls, Treasurer; John Boyd, Independence, Montomery County. Secretary; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon Co. Chaplain; E. J. Nason, Washington, Washington County. Ceres; Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee Co-Pomona; Mrs. L. Bates, Marion Center, Mari-

on County.
Flora; Mrs. M. L. Patten, Cottonwood Falls,
Chase County.
Lady Assistant Steward; Mrs. Å. C. Rippey,
Severence, Doniphan County.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
1st District: W. P. Popenoe, Secretary; Topeka,
Shawnee County.
2nd District: F. H. Dumbauld, Chairman;
Jacksonville, Neosho County.
3d District: A. T. Stewart, Winfield, Cowley
County.

County.
4th District: A. P. Collins, Solomon City, Sa-5th District: W. H. Fletcher, Republican City,

DEPUTIES

DEFUTIES

Commissioned by M E Hudson, Master Kansas
State Grange since the last session:
W. S. HANNA, General Doputy, Ottawa, Frankincounty, Kansas.
JT Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.
W L Moore, Frankfort, Marshall county.
F J Cochrane, Eureka, Greenwood county.
Iras S Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county.
John Rebrig, Fairfax, Osage county.

W L Moore, Frankfort, Marshall county.
F J Cochrane, Eureka, Greenwood county.
Ira S Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county.
John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county.
E J Nason, Washington, Washington county.
G W Meeks, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.
W H Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
A Hamilton, Neosho Falls, Woodson county.
C S Wyeth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county.
A J Pettigrew, Jewell Center, Jewell county.
W R Carr, Larned, Pawnee county.
J K Miller, Peace, Rice county.
J K Miller, Peace, Rice county.
J K Miller, Peace, Rice county.
F F Mahan, Elmwood, Barton county.
F F Mahan, Elmwood, Barton county.
H M Cake, Gardner, Johnson county.
H M Cake, Gardner, Johnson county.
J F Willits, Grove City, Jefferson county.
J F Willits, Grove City, Jefferson county.
T C Deuel, Fairmount, Leavenworth county.
Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.
R S Osborn, Bull City, Osborn county.
W D Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.
H C Babcock, Cawker City, Michell county.
H C Babecok, Cawker City, Michell county.
J H Bradd, Prairie Grove, Republic county.
J H Bradd, Prairie Grove, Republic county.
A N Case, Honeck, Saline county.
A N Case, Honeck, Saline county.
J C B Spaulding, Hillsdale, Miami county.
M M Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.
J Compy, Humboldt, Allen county.
W H Litson, Benton, Butler county.
W H H Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.
J Compy, Humboldt, Allen county.
W M Litson, Benton, Butler county.
W M Litson, Benton, Butler county.
W M Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.
W M M Switzer, Hutchinson, Chautsaugua county.
S N Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.
W M Cars, Sedan, Chautsaugua county.
J F Ramey, Greenfield, Elk county.
W Gone, Dover, Shawnee county.
W W Gone, Dover, Shawnee county.
W W Gone, Dover, Shawnee county.

POMONA GRANGES.

1 Shawnee County, Wm. Simms, Master; Topeka. 2 Cowley County, A. S. Williams, Master; Win-

 Cowley County, A. S. Williams, master; winfield.
 Sedgwick County, A. M. Durand, Master; Mount Hope.
 Davis County, David Menfert master, Miss Jennie Walbridge secretary, G. W. Montague agent Junction city.
 Grawford County, S. J. Konkel, Master; Cato.
 Morris County, W. W. Daniels Master, White City; G. W. Coffin secretary, Council Grove.
 MoPherson County, C. P. McAlexander, Master; J. N. Fellows, Sec'y, McPherson P. O.
 Summer County, W. H. Pleroe, Master; County ford, R. A. Gilmore, Sec'y, Guelph.
 Saline County, A. P. Collins, Master; Solomon city. Butler County, H. W. Beek, Master; Indian-

ola.
Republic County, Albert Odell, Master; Bell-Menublic county, Americ Oderl, Master; Bellville.

14 Franklin County, W. S. Hanna master, Ottawa, Albert Long secretary, Le Loup.
15 Reno, Kungman and Barbour Counties, Joshua
Cowgill, Master; Hutchinson, Reno county,
N. E. Powell, Secretary, King ofty.
16 Cherokee County, Joseph Wallace, Master;
Columbus.
17 Marion County, R. C. Bates, Master; E. A.
Hodges, Secretary, Marion Center.
18 Johnson County, D. D. Marquis, Master; T.
W. Oshell, Sec'y, Olathe.
19 Waubaunsee County, W. W. Cone, Master;
Dover,

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.

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

Neosho County, E. F. Williams, Master; Eric.
Clay County, H. Avery, Master; Wakefield.
Mitchell County, Silas W Fisher master, B
McMillan secretary, Belvoir.
Lyon County, W. P. Phillips, Master; Plymouth, J. W. Smith, Sec'y, Emporia.
Chase County, E. Stotts, Master; Hymer.
Cosage County, John Rehrig, Master; Fairfax.
J. P. Sproul secretary, Jeddo.
J. P. Sproul secretary; Welda.
Coffey County, J. C. Spurgeon, Master, Leroy, M. E. Bonner, Secretary; Welda.
Jefferson County Dramage, delivered by Bro. J. E. Vernon of Delaware Grange, assisted on the organ by Miss Garret of the opening address. The singing conducted by Bro. J. E. Vernon of Delaware Grange, assisted on the organ by Miss Garret of Goskaloosa, together with the choirs of the various granges, made with the ch

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

LIST OF AGENCIES IN KANSAS.

Marion county—Marion Warehouse and Shipping Co. E. A. Hedge, Sec., Marion Ctr. Sedgwick county—Patron's District Commercial Agency. J. G. Sampson, Agt, Wichita. Montgomery County Commercial Agency.

Montgomery County Commercial Agency.

Chase County Patron's Commercial Agency.

Lyon County Elevator and Milling Company, apital \$25,000. J. F. Stratton, Agt, Emporia.

Eepublic County Patron's Joint Stock Company.

Alonzo Beerts, Agt, Bellville.

Linn county—Linn County Agency.

Jackson County Patron's Joint Stock Company.

W. H. Jones, Agt, Holton.

Barbour, Kingman and Reno county Association.

Joshus Cowgill, Agt, Munchisson.

Butler county—Butler County Agency.

Cowley County Patron's Joint Stock Company.

W. H. Stock Agency.

Cowley County Patron's Joint Stock Company.

Linn County—Elisworth County agency.

Linn County—Filsworth County agency.

W. H. Fletcher, sgt. Clay Center.

Ostawa county—Tranklin County agency.

James Comm. Agenty. Minneapolis.

Franklin county—Tranklin County agency.

James Comm. Agent; Clay Center.

Ostawa county Ostawa County agency.

James Comm., Agent; Clay Center.

Ostawa county—Tranklin County agency.

James Comm., Agent; Clay Center.

Ostawa county—Tranklin County agency.

James Comm., Agent; Clay Center.

Ostawa county—Tranklin County agency.

James Comm., Agent; Clay Center.

Ostawa county—Tranklin County agency.

James Comm., Agent; Countil Grove.

Washainsee county commercial agency.

W. H. Grange Broom Factory.

James Comm., Agent; Countil Grove.

Washainsee county commercial agency.

G. S. Knieeland sea, and agt Mission Greek.

was would be up to crosse us to

EDITOR SPIRIT :- It was my good fortune to meet with the truly social, and hospitable mempers of Neosho Grange on Saturday evening last, and felt on that occasion, that I was truly fortunate, on being considered worthy of a special invitation. It had not been pre-arranged that the meeting should be public, but for reasons best known to themselves, friends and relatives, and many grangers whose names were to be found on delinquent lists were in attendance. The audience was pleasantly, agreeably, and I trust, profitably, entertained for about an hour and a half, by Mr. Spurgeon, formerly secretary of the State Grange, and at present secretary of the flourishing grange at Jacksonville. He was not on that occasion the advocate of any improbable chimera, but by a natural train of reasoning convinced, I think, his audience of the feasibility of grange movements now on foot, and of the satisfactory progress made by the grange during its brief period of existence. I look for a revival, being satisfied that "seed fell on good soil," and cultivation will insure a bounteous harvest

From Crawford County.

Whether the grange has been instrumental in bringing the culinary department to its present degree of perfection some may doubt, but the evidence has well nigh convinced me, that it has not been powerless in effecting a reformation there. Those inedibles, which a friend of mine humorously terms "buckskin-pies," and which he never despairs of outliving, have disappeared from the grange feast altogether. The order of shortening piecrust has been reversed, and feathers, as a model, have usurped the dominion of lead in the various prepara tions of which flour is the base. This may seem trivial to dyspeptics who crave no change of diet (Graham bread) and who, in fact, don't crave food of any kind; but by the robust farmers, their buxom wives, their hardy sons, their blooming daughters, and their chubby babies, all such advances in the cooking art can be appreciated. Oh, that all farmer's wives and daughters might profit by participating in the preparation of numerous grange feasts, and grace them with their presence!

PATRON. CRAWFORD Co., Sept. 5, 1876.

Educate Yourselves.

EDITOR SPIRIT:-In visiting the different granges in my district I find the Patrons generally intelligent and well educated, many of them being graduates of the leading colleges, but they are almost uneducated as to their own interests as farmers and agriculturalists. They have but little knowledge of the purchase of a farm machinery and implements, or of the most approved plan of marketing their products. This part of their education is left to a set of middlemen to do for them, at a large per cent. of loss to the farmers on their labor; and the same may be said as to their knowledge of political economy and the finance of the coun-

But if farmers and laborers find themselves in the hands of sharpers they have themselves to blame. The remedy is in themselves. If they would educate themselves up to the standard of their own business as do middlemen, lawyers, bankers, &c., and apply their education as these do, the work of regeneration would be accomplished, and poverty would be turned into riches, want into plenty. Were other men to conduct their business operations with as little intelligence as do farmers they would be just where the latter are to-day-in bankruptcy and ruin. I appeal to you, farmers, educate yourself for your profession. Take, and read the solid agricultural paper, not the little catch-penny affairs; cut loose from partisan rings and cliques, and vote as you want to, as your judgment dictates to be right and you he able to take care of yourselves and be F. H. DUMBAULD, men.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 9th, 1876. From Jefferson County.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- Our Harvest Feast, held in the neighborhood of Delaware Grange on the 2d, and participated in by Grove City, Woodstock, Oskaloosa, and Eureka Granges, was a success-so considered by parties present. The stand was decorated with flowers prepared by the Matrons; also with fruits, grain and vegetables of various kinds. The assembly was called together at eleven o'clock, by music from the Oskaloosa Cornet Band. The introductory remarks were delivered by Master

fect order and quiet prevailed during the entire time. The Reformers in this vicinity feel very indignant over the swap on the State ticket, and declare for Hudson for governor, and say they want a farmer for governor, and will stand by the man that has stood for them amid the scoffs and sneers of the men that oppose the farmer's movement.

A. P. REARDON. More anon. DIMON, Kan., Sept. 9, 1876.

Social Life Among Farmers.

The social life of a people is the best index of their advancement in civilization and refinement. Those classes most closely alied, socially, are the most influential. Farmers have been the prey of most other classes, because these other classes were organized, socially and potentially, while the farmers had no intimate social or business relations. The mechanics, who are much more social as a class, were led many years ago to form co-operative associations, and the consequence is, a more rapid advancement in the knowledge of their art, with adequate protection if or all their interests. This social life has also led to political influence, which has given them all the legal protection and advantages their interest required. From Notice Bigging

Jebboss add od !

the mechanical and mercantile classes, interior in numbers to the agricultural, have risen the largest proportion of professional men, who have wielded the political power of the country. The great bulk of all the property in the country belongs to the agricultural class, and yet this class wields less power in levying taxes than even the handful of lawyers, numbering not more than one in a thousand. The farming class is granted the great privilege of paying the taxes.

The farmer's son, when he fortunately finds his way to the academy or college, and gets a taste of a higher social life, is led to charge the farm as the cause of repressing all the aspirations of his sealed returns and so the scaled returns and so the sealed s

nis way to the academy or confer, and gets a taste of a higher social life, is led to charge the farm as the cause of repressing all the aspirations of his social nature, and he abandons it without further consideration. The daughter also finds, in the associations of schools, or even a visit to the city, perhaps in the family of a laboring mechanic or a merchant, so different a social atmosphere, that she forms a resolution not to spend her life where all her social faculties are repressed, and the loneliness of isolation freezes her heart. She has seen how little the sunshine and quickening influence of society have cheered the life of her mother, and she charges it all to the situation. She does not see that the country, with all its natural beauty, is well calculated to draw out and develop the social feelings—that farming life as it should be, and in the good time coming will be, is admirably adapted to the highest social and intellectual refinement. True farm life has always been pictured by the poet as social and intellectual refinement. True farm life has always been pictured by the poet as the paradise of social refinement. Virgil, the most polished of the Romans, dwells lovingly upon it. What, then, is the cause of this shriveling of the social nature upon the farm? It is simply the lack of education to appreciate the higher life which the situation naturally invites. Give the farmer the same education, the same enterprise the same social stimulus, and same enterprise, the same social stimulus, and he will not be behind the most favored class.

he will not be behind the most favored class.

Farmers have always been the great conservative class. Upon them, more than upon any other, depends the stability of our republican system. The wise framers of the law of 1862, plainly discerned this, and provided for a higher education in the establishment of agricultural colleges. The misfortune is, that farmers do not see the necessity for this education, and

er education in the establishment of agricultural colleges. The misfortune is, that farmers do not see the necessity for this education, and it is likely to take some years before they appreciate the advantages offered.

These new colleges also need time to perfect their organization. The preparatory school for the agricultural colleges is yet to be established. The rudiments of those sciences relating to agriculture may be taught in our primary schools, thus drawing out the young minds having a natural capacity for their acquirement, and from these thousands of schools must come the future candidates for the higher education, and the future apostles of social and intellectual elevation among farmers. This necessary change cannot be made until a large fraction of farmers who patronize those schools call for it. They have not yet made this demand, and are not very likely to do so until aroused by some social stimulus which shall show its necessity. The grange has arisen at a fortunate time for this purpose. It is an institution which takes the whole family—brings together all the social elements. The frequent meetings of these social farm circles, where all the questions pertaining to the farm and household are discussed in a familiar way, will reveal to farmers the deficiencies of their education, and suggest to them the means of repairing these in the next generation. They will naturally turn to the school in which the common mind received its early impulse and inspiration. This common school is the only present hope of nine-tenths of the people for the education of their children. It has always been, and will be made adequate to their wants. They cannot be said to have a want of which they do not know. They must be made to know of the great necessity for this enlightenment, and then the means of enlarging the scope of these nurseries of knowledge—the common schools—will be found easy. The grange now appears to be the instrumentality for moving upon the farming mind and it should be encouraged in every legitim dew of its encouragement.

Patrons' Centennial Encampment. Concerning this subject the Louisville Courier

Journal has to say : Amid so many failures and short-comings, it is gratifying to mention even the semblance of success attending anything undertaken in the is gratifying to mention even the semblance of success attending anything undertaken in the name of the grange. It was supposed that many good Patrons in all parts of the country would wish to visit the great inter-national exhibition, who could hardly afford the extravagant charges of Philadelphia hotels and boarding houses, so the officers of the State Granges of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and others in the East, with most commendable purpose, bethought them of the scheme of building an encampment without the city limits, convenient to the exhibition grounds, and provided with such conveniences as would be necessary for the comfort of guests.

This project was brought before the National Grange at its last session in a shape that could have been easily compassed, but that assembly of wisdom, pursuant to its policy of shuffing off responsibility, instead of giving substantial aid by taking hold with the projectors, as they asked, threw it a cold scrap in the shape of a cheap resolution of approval.

Under proper management of the national body, every State Grange, and most of the Subordinate Granges, would have taken stock in this enterprise, thus relieving it of a semi-individual character that was found necessary to uts success,

The encampment project was a national af-

individual character that was found necessary to its success.

The encampment project was a national affair of the order, but would have been buried with the resolution passed by the National Grange had there not been State and individual, aid. Whether successful in dividuals as one to the stock or not, it has succeeded in providing a cheap, comfortable and pleasant stopping-place for the Patrons visiting the Centennial, and has created an impression in this, country

a cheap, comfortable and pleasant stopping place for the Patrons visiting the Centennial, and has created an impression in this country and abroad favorable to the order. The correspondent of so great a paper as the London Times notices the encampment at length, even entering into the details of management.

The following extract from a letter lately written by Mr. T. R. Allen to the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture is appended as showing some of the inside points:

Everything is on a scale of natural simplicity and comfort, consistent at the same time with the most prudent economy. Fake, for instance, my room, No. 42, corridor M, about twelve feet square, one door and one window and large transom. Furniture, one double-bed spring mattress, one wash-stand, one small writing table, one strip of carpet, one mirror, ewer, basin, etc. It is all new furniture, and no one could deal of the factory when the Centennial is over, be painted and it is all new furniture, and no one could tell that it had ever been used. There are twelve hundred of these rooms; so that they are prepared to accommodate from three to

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was to accommodate the Patrons of Husbandry attending the great Centennial, but members of all agricultural societies, farmers' clubs, Sovereigns of Industry, temperance organizations, and kindred societies, with their triends, who propose visiting the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, individually or in bodies, are cordially invited to avail themselves of its advantages. The terms are: For room (double bed), \$1 per day; meals, each 50 cents. Not required to pay for any meals you do not get. The dining room is 320 feet in length and 80 feet in width, capable of seating one thousand guests at a time without crowding.

This is one of the characteristic features of the grange as a national organization. Here is a home for any Patron of any State in the Union, while attending this great world's exhibition, in our first Centennial year. I am glad to know that Patrons from all these States have been, or are, availing themselves of its most expections.

know that Patrons from all these States have been, or are, availing themselves of its most excellent advantages. This is Sunday; I have just attended religious exercises in the great lecture room of the establishment. It is now as quiet here as any country home. No liquor is allowed to be sold on the large grounds leased by the company, nor are any other of the demoralizing practices of the times allowed to be carried on in these grounds. You can be as retired here and as free from any molestation as in your own sacred homes. This is indeed an exemplification of one of the peculiar characteristic of the grange on a national scale—commendable economy and eminent utility. mendable economy and eminent utility.

Concert of Action.

The importance of concert or co-operation The importance of concert or co-operation among farmers cannot be overestimated. Herefore it has been considered impracticable for them to co-operate. It has been held that they were scattered too much to work together or in concert. This is not true. They can co-operate, as the past two years have demonstrated, but the masses have never seen the importance of this step; consequently, the burdens have been imposed upon the few in every grange. Such is the case, however in every organization. Those, therefore, who see the importance of co-operative efforts among farmers, should not allow themselves to become discouraged.

the importance of co-operative efforts among farmers, should not allow themselves to become discouraged.

We have more of the co-operative spirit in the order now than ever before. It is true that some of our brethren are not as active as at first, but many expected results which were unattainable, and gradually lost enthusiasm, notwithstanding which they cling to the organization as a true friend. This proves that they have confidence in the grange, and know that it is the instrument by which they are to protect and elevate their vocation. Were it otherwise, they would not continue to spent time and money to uphold it.

The grange is a school wherein are taught those lessons which farmers need so much to learn. Some were more or less acquainted with these lessons and knew what to anticipate. The masses, however, were not—else there would have been no demand for the grange organization. They hoped to attain at once, that which time an perseverance alone can secure. They had misconceived notions of the work ahead, and as a result, found their views modified as they progressed. They, therefore, rely upon those who have a clearer view of the importance of our organization, and depend upon them to devise ways and means to advance the interests of the order. Much as this is to be lamented, it could not, in the nature of things, be otherwise. Those who feel that they are laboring in a good cause, but do not understand how best to promote the interest of that cause, naturally look to the few to point out the way, upon whom fall the burdens as well as honors.

as honors.
Those, therefore, who are placed in charge of Those, therefore, who are placed in charge of the organization have great responsibilities resting on them. They are to lay out the plan of action, to adhere to it themselves, and to teach the rest how to do it—until this is done, the burden is upon them. Great as this burden is, there is no room for discouragement. The masses are supporting them, and will render active and telling aid to the cause so soon as they know how. Every official in the order should therefore devise means by which the lessons of our organization are imparted to the

By so doing, the grange will soon develop a higher order of citizenship, place the average farmer above the deceptive influences of those farmer above the deceptive inhuences of those who set snares for the misinformed and ignorant, and give impetus to the continued development of the noble purposes of the order never realized before.—Monthly Talk.

The following from the Spirit of Arkansas is quite applicable to the farmers of Kansas.

Our mind leads us to say a few words to that class of our farmers who seem so indifferent to Our mind leads us to say a few words to that class of our farmers who seem so indifferent to their surroundings. Squalid front yards, stables, uncouth and carelessly built barns and houses, even in this mild climate, where the climate itself seems to tend to make a disposition for these things, it is unnecessary that they should exist. Providence has given everything to Arkansas farmers in such profusion that there is no necessity for it. Good order, comfort, cleanliness, leadth and the greater and faster advancement of the country argues and persists that a change be made. It is no excuse because a man is poor that these things exist, for so long as he is honest and truthful and a man, he is just as good as his richer, and more notorious neighbor. He, in fact, needs to care more for appearance, and care more than his richer neighbor, for it is true economy, besides bringing the other blessing we have spoken of. A well arranged and well taken care, of small farm, with neat well ventilated houses, with stables or barns and yards, and lets to correspond, should and will be our motto ere long and of right should be, for it is true policy for a true system of agriculture in America, and under our form of government. Our comments for the week must be brief, for farmers as other business men have been busy in preparation for that which is to come.

mients for the week must be brief, for farmers as other business men have been busy in preparation for that which is to come.

We are happy to see so many happy and well contented people as are the majority of our farmers this year. There is all the difference imaginable in leaving in a country where want and gaunt haggard faces from short crops and unproductive lands appear, and the fat, laughing, sancy fellows that appear is Arkansas this year. Let us be thankful, and pray for a continuance of the same blessings.

Benefits of a Co-opeative Warehouse.

The Patrons of California stop at nothing possible to be done through our order using the power of co-operation for good. A correspondent at Yuba City says:

dent at Yuba City says:

Our storing and shipping facilities cannot be surpassed for convenience. The farmers' coperative warehouse, commonly called the grangers' warehouse, at Yuba City, has a storage capacity of over 5,500 tons, which is being rapidly filled. There are already over 1,000 tons on store for the season, and the daily receipts average over 100 tons, and it is believed that one-half the grain that will be offered cannot be accommodated. The building is so conveniently situated, on Feather river, that two boats can be loaded at one time at very little expense. This institution was organized and incorporated in March, 1873, and from the start it proved a grand success, and the means of a great saving to the farmers. Previous to the incorporation of this institution steamboats had ceased to run on this river for want of business, consequently all produce had to be shiphad ceased to run on this river for want of business, consequently all produce had to be shipped by rail to San Francisco, at a cost of \$4.60 per ton. But as soon as this institution was established a line of boats was put on, which makes weekly trips to San Francisco, carrying wheat at \$2.50 during the season of high water, and \$3 per ton during three months of low water. In the last year this institution alone has shipped 7.000 tons of wheat, making a saywater. In the last year this institution alone has shipped 7,000 tons of wheat, making a saving to the farmers of about \$13,000, which would otherwise find its way into the pockets of the railroad company. It has saved a great deal to its stockholders by purchasing grain stocks at the lowest price and issuing them prorata at cost. The building is of brick with metal roof, which renders it thouroughly fire-proof, and insurance companies are willing to take alroot, which renders it thouroughly hire-proof, and insurance companies are willing to take risks in it at very low figures. The established price for storage is \$1 per ton for the season; and at these low figures, under judicious management, it has cleared a handsome profitsince its establishment. Its object is not to make large profits but to accommodate the farmers generally and assist them in saving every dollar possible. ar possible.

Grange Agents.

The Furmers' Friend says: "Every grange agent of whom we have any information whatever is doing a much larger business than a year ago, and with much more satisfaction to manufacturer and consumer. There is a know how about the work this year that is puculiarly refreshing—the more so when we recall to mind that not many months since the popular ly refreshing—the more so when we recall to mind that not many months since the popular cry of the enemy was, "These greenhorn farmers can never learn how to transact any town business." In the face of this the Pennsylvania State Grange sent Charles E. Gladding and his wife to Philadelphia fresh from their large and valuable Bradford county farm, and without a known friend in the whole metropolis. We doubt whether brother Gladding could name with accuracy six streets of the thousands in Philadelphia when he went there, much less tell where they were. Like a good farmer, he kept his reckoning, carried his compass in his head, with the Ridgway House for a landmark, and now—less than sixteen months—he is buying for his fellow farmers, goods to the value of nearly \$400,000 a year, besides directing visiting farmers where to go to buy nearly as much more and selling produce, such as wool, etc., almost by the train load. All, too, without the loss of a single dollar to any one, so far as we know; but with savings to thousands and tens of thousands to the Patrons' band. Where are these boobies now who prophesied incompetency in farmers, and the complete disbandment of the grange by the first frosts of two winters ago? We trust they have either shut up their meddlings or been put up in bags to be winnowed out with the other chaff from the great shaking sieves of the grangers' fanning mill. Shoo flies, don't bother the American farmer! He is able to take care of himselt.

A Suggestion.

the burden is upon them. Great as this burden is, there is no room for discouragement. The masses are supporting them, and will render active and telling aid to the cause so soon as they know how. Every official in the order should therefore devise means by which the lessons of our organization are imparted to the members. They rely upon and expect this. In doing so, however, be careful to earn them to think for themselves, that a higher manhood may be developed; that as they learn, they may become less and less dependent upon others for their ideas and views.

Be careful not to educate them to look upon those in whom they have confidence as leaders, as men who possess their thoughts and opinions. By so doing, the grange will soon develope a higher order of citizenship, place the average I have been thinking for some time that we, plants, prunes, gathers and keeps. We do not realize how much good may be done in this way. We must get over this selfishness, stand shoulder to shoulder, and let all the light we have shine. If we can instruct we should do so, if we cannot, we should be willing to receive instruction. We are here to learn, and should neglect no opportunity that offers. I think this would be a good plan to bring out all the members, say once a month or every two months. Let every one bring samples of what he or she may have, and compare them with others.—L. A. G., in Ohio Farmer.

They do not Report.

The National Granger says: "Secretary Kelley, of the National Grange informs us that several secretaries of State Granges are unable to make their reports, owing to the neglect of secretaries of Subordinate Granges in not having made their quarterly returns. We have frequently urged upon masters the importance of holding the secretary up to his duty, and can but feel that the master is as much or more to blame than the secretary, for it is the duty of the master to see that each officer "acts well his part," and to report to the grange any negof the master to see that each officer "actawan his party" and to report to the grange any neglect or inefficiency on the part of an officer, that the grange may supply the place with one of trust and solity. We trust masters will give this matter their prompt and immediate attention. Agricultural and grange papers will please call attention to this matter, and urge the granges in their several sections to remedy this evil.

Our friends in Texas are making arrangements to establish at Colettoville, the Landwisth, a national grange and agricultural paper in the German language. We see no reason why the enterprise should not be a success. Our German fellow citizens are numerous, intelligent, and thrifty, and a paper national in its aims and circulation would doubtless succeed well. We think the location could be improved upon, and by way of suggestion location of the "Future Great."—Journal of location of the "Future Great."-Journal of Agriculture.

Alesman of Grange Notes.

The Patrons of California are preparing to ship 600,000 tons of wheat to Europe on their own account.

Oregon has less than 200 subordinate granges and yet they have raised over \$10,000 cash as a capital for their State agency.

The Dominion Grange of Canada is strong enough to have a newspaper of its own. It is independent of our National Grange, but has the same organization. The order there is

flourishing. Motife sate of new stone wolf?

as gold good or word took line if I.

Kansas State News.

An iron bridge is being built across the Re publican at Concordia. A LATE county seat election in Woodson county, resulted in favor of Yates Centre.

THE boys are after State Senator Corichton down in Labette county. Better send up some honest reformer next time.

THE Fifth Cavalry will remain in the Black Hills this winter, and Fort Hays will be garri soned by the troops now there. SEVERAL cars of wool from along the line of

the Santa Fe, were received in Atchison Friday and transferred to the east side. Kansas and Arkansas seem to be the blissful sisters on the corn question this year. The

crop in both States is simply enormous. THIRTY-NINE carloads of cattle were lately shipped from Burlington. The thirty-nine cars aggregated 630 head and were valued at over

A DISTRICT Agricultural and Mechanical Fair is to be held at Junction City, Riley county, September 27th, 28th and 29th. It promises to be a great success.

JUDGE MCCOMAS, one of the settlers honored attorneys, now enjoying a lucrative practice in St. Louis, favored us with a call on Tuesday. So says the Parsons Sun.

A NUMBER of men from Ford and Pawnee counties have been in Hayes the past week, looking for their stock in the captured herd. A few returned rejoicing, with their property So says the Sentinel.

THE Ottawa Republican says: "Horse-back riding, which was so popular among the ladies some years ago, is again being revived, and hardly a day passes but what we see a number out, cantering over the prairies."

KANSAS will have this year, the largest corn crop'in her history. Last year it was over eighty millions of bushels. This year it will be over a hundred millions. This, at thirty cents a bushel, is worth thirty millions of dollars.

FROM the Emporia Ledger we learn that the Normal School is under headway, with over sixty students, probably running as a private enterprise, since the Legislature of last winter refused to make any appropriation for its

support. The Sickle and Sheaf says: "The country at large is getting waked up to the idea that Sam Wood is the brainiest man that ever intested the Kansas Legislature, and Chase county is preparing to shoulder him and bring him up again this winter."

THE Burlingame cheese factory, up to the 1st of September, have made 2,134 cheese, amounting to 75,690 pounds. The largest number made in any one day was 23. The factory is now making fourteen cheese per day, averaging forty pounds each.

THE Wichita Eagle says: "Pink Fouts on Monday sold to Mr. Geo. A. Gifford 400 head of Merino sheep from his herd east of town. Mr. Gifford comes to this valley from Missouri fully satisfied that it is far superior as a sheep country to all others he has seen."

THE Parsons Sun says: "Prairie chickens are coming into market. They are very fine, but are reported not as plenty as usual." How about this. We thought the marketing of prairie chickens had been prohibited by law. Perhaps Parsons is excepted from its opera-

"H. S. CLARKE, Sheriff of Douglas county," says the Hays Sentinel, "dropped in on us Monday. He was in search of stolen horses (not in the printing office, but in Bardsley) herd), but no trace of them did he find. is the hig herd of stolen horses captured from a gang of thieves in that region some time ago.

THE Emporia Ledger says: "There are many strangers in town this week, eastern folks, looking for homes. They say the roads leading to Kansas are lined with covered wagons, all bound for the prairies of the young giant State. Let everybody come; there is room enough for half a million farmers more,"

THE Hays Sentinel says: "Ed. Austin, a resident of Big Timber, in this county, became the father of twin girls about three weeks ago; and now Big Timber resounds again with the mirth of that man. He is irrepressible; and Hampton, one of his neighbors, says that he is so happy that he can't tell a sunflower from a DR. C. MCLANE'S VERMIFUGE cottonwood tree."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Hutchinson News writes: "A prairie chicken was killed a few days ago. In its crop were found the heads of one hundred grasshoppers. At the same time an examination of a plover or 'kill-deer's crop discovered the heads. of thirty hoppeas.' He easons that prairie chickens ought not to be killed, and he reasons well."

Full arrangements have been made between the Kansas commissioners and the great showman, P. T. Barnum, transferring to him the products to be exhibited in this country and Europe. This will be a double-column advertisement of Kansas reaching the world around. Every person should take pride in sending to Philadelphia samples of grain.

THE Topeka Blade says: "Mr. A. J. Ryan laid on our table last evening four of the largest apples ever knocked off a tree in the State of Kansas. They were raised in the orchard on Mr. Haines' place, in the west part of the city. Each apple weighed three-fourths of a pound, and were splendid specimens. We might add that Mr. Ryan took the apples with him when he went out.".

A Mass meeting of grasshoppers was held

A MASS meeting of grasshoppers was held at Cawker City recently, as reported by the Febe; at which the following resolution was manimously adopted:

Resolves, That inasmuch as we find the crops of small grain safely in stack and the corn too far advance for a successful inroad upon it, it is the sense of this body that we would greatly add to our credit by giving the State of Kansas the go-by.

DURING the severe storm on last Thursday evening, says the Solomon News, two dwelling houses, those occupied by Prof. Wilson, and Mr. I. M. Smith, were struck with lightning, fortunately without harm to the inmates, but the buildings were considerably damaged; the storm was alarming and long continued, the electrical display far excelling anything of the kind witnessed in this vicinity for many years

Two car-loads of Pawnee Indians passed through Ottawa Tuesday, en route for Law-rence, where they go to embark for the seat of the Indian war. They were under charge of their agent and interpreter, and the entire party, squaws and bucks, were about the hardest lot of human beings it has been our lot to look upon for some years. Digger Indians are handsome compared with them. So says the Ottawa Republican.

THE Solomon News says : "Receipts of wheat at this point continue to be very large, the elevators being crowded from early in the morning until late in the evening, and many arrivals are from quite distant points both north and south. The reasons for this are obvious. The roads in every direction leading to Solomon City are naturally good, and our dealers are liberal and enterprising. Their style of doing business seems to meet very general approval."

THE Miami Republican says: "We have in our office a very curious freak of nature in the vegetable world. We would call it corn grown ready shelled. It is the tassel of a stalk of corn, and in each blossom of the tassel is a grain of corn, inclosed very much as a grain of wheat is with a cap, and is a singular, novel specimen of corn without a cob. The grains will evidently grow, but whether they will produce corn in the ear or shelled, we are curious to know."

THE Manhattan Nationalist says: "On a recent visit to the Agricultural College we were much interested in the telegraph department by the superintendent, W. C. Stewart, illustrating to us a plan which he has contrived, by which he will be enabled to ring a bell every fitty minutes in each building. The bells are to be connected with the electric battery, and also with a clock which is provided with an at tachment to open and break the connection at the proper time. We also noticed the very neat appearance of the sewing room. The walls are hung with pictures, and the floor is handsomely carpeted."

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

DR.C.MCLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

VERMIFUGE.

THE 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 headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; 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 occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

Will certainly effect a cure.

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

The genuine Dr. MOLANE'S VERMI-FUGE bears the signatures of C. MOLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

DR. C. MCLANE'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 cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.
As a simple purgative they are un-

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box, has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression Dr. MYLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. Melann and Flexing Bros.
Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

CENTAUR

LINIMENTS.

[Letter from a Postmaster.] ANTIOCH, 1LL., Dec. 1, 1874.

My wife has, for a long time, been a terrible suf-feror from Rheumatism. She has tried many phy-sicians and many remedies. The only thing which has given her relief is Centaur Limiment: I am rejoiced to say this has cured her. I am doing what I can to extend its sale. • • • W. H. RING. Messrs. J. B. Rose & Co.:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co.,

46 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

PITCHER'S

CASTORIA.

Mothers may have rest and their babies may have health, if they will use Castoria for Wind Colic, Worms, Feverishness, Sore Mouth, Croup or Stomach Complaints. It is entirely a vegetable preparation, and contains neither mineral, morphine, nor alcohol. It is as pleasant to take as honey, and neither gags nor gripes.
Dr. E. Dimoch, of Dupont, O., says:

"I am using Castoria in my practice with the most signal benefits and happy results."

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

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

EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$8,000 in 35 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per per cent. the result would be \$16,000 in 3t years 4 months, 16 days; or at 10 per cent \$32,000 in 35 years, 6 months, 5 days; at 12 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$1,000,000 in 59 years and 7 months, or during the lifetime of many a young man now 21 years of age. \$100 would of course increase to \$100,-000 in the same time.

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. J. A. GUY,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

BOOTS & SHOES!

CORNER MAIN AND THIRD STREETS.

OTTAWA, KANSAS.

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

BEES! BEES! BEES!

I WILL SELL Bees, Queens, Hives, Honey Extractors

THIS SEASON.

S

CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE For Price address NOAH CAMERON,

and Honey,

Lawrence, Kansas DURFEE HOUSE,

Lawrence, - - - Kansas

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

WITH FIRST-CLASS

ACCOM'ODATIONS

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

GEO. WELLS, Preprietor.

ESTABLISHED

JAS. G. SANDS,

SHERMAN, HOUSE.

Stop at the Sherman, near the Atchison, Topella

J. GARDINER, - - EMPORIA. in the country, as

\$55 2 \$77 a week to Agents. Samples FREE. \$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terns free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free, STINSON & Co., Portland, Me. 25 FANCY CARDS 11 styles with name locts. Postpaid. J. B. Husted, Nassau, Rens. Co. N. Y.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages containing lists of 3000 newspapers and estimates showing cost of adver'g. AGENTS If you want the best sell-and a solid gold patent lever watch, free of cost, write at once to J. Bride & Co., 767 Broadway, N.Y.

\$15 for \$1 elegant tolio, \$1. Beatrice, Snow-storm, Gold-Fish, Fruit, and other popular chromes, each 21-2 feet long, only 50 cents each. NATIONAL CHROMO CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

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AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,
Use none but
WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS,
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VISITING CARDS. 50 fine white with name neatly printed sent free for 20cts; 100 for 35 cents. To introduce my cards will send 20 mixed including snow flake, damask, &c., for 15 cents. Samples for stamp. AGENTS WANTED-ERNEST HART, Rochester, N. Y.

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stimulates the secretive organs, thus purifying the blood and striking at the root of disease. It is the medicinal extract of the plant of that name found in Brazil, and is one of the most wonderful tonics and invigorators known, and is used in their regular practice by the physicians of that and other countries.

tries.

It will make the Liver active, assist Digestion, purify the Blood, restore Vigor to the debilitated, and is a certain remedy for all diseases of a Screfnious nature and those arising from poverty or want of blood. TRY IT.

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CENTENNIAL PROCLAMATION. The Reliable Old House Heard From!

ESTABLISHED 1865.

McCurdy Bros. 126 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas, are not to be driven to a back seat by hard times or a scarcity of money. Mr. P. McCurdy has just returned from the East, where he visited all the leading establishments. He purchased goods in larger lots, and at prices that will enable the house in Lawrence to offer inducements to the trade and to retail purchasers, which the people of Kansas have never before enjoyed. Their goods are beginning to arrive, and will continue to do so. They now have in stock an assortment of men's women's women's hove in stock an assortment of men's women's women's hove in stock an assortment of men's women's women's hove in stock an assortment of men's women's women's hove in stock an assortment of men's women's hove in stock and at a price that the very hottom prices.

Their manufacturing department is complete in all its branches, and they intend to make their custom work comment itself to the public. They will guarantee satisfaction, and promptly consulted to the public of the best manufacture, as a chapter that the chapter of men's

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

WRENCE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1876.

Independent National Ticket. FOR PRESIDENT, PETER COOPER, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, 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-

Secretary of State—WM. M. ALLISON, of Cowley county. Cowley county.
Auditor of State—H. F. SHELDON, of Franklin county.
State Treasurer—AMOS McLOUTH, of Jei-

ferson county.
Superintendent Public Instruction—THOM-AS BARTLETT, of Allen county.
Associate Judge—H. G. REYNOLDS, of

Associate Judge—H. G. REYNOLDS, of Marshall county.
Attorney General—D. B. HADLEY, of Wyandotte county.
Presidential Electors—J. N. LIMBOCKER, of Riley county; A. G. BARRETT, of Marshall county; S. A. RIGGS, of Douglas county; S. J. CRAWFORD, of Lyon county; JOHN RITCHIE, of Shawnee county.

Independent National Platform.

Independent National Platform.

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

First—We demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of the specie resumption act of January 14, 1-75, and the rescue of our industries from the ruin and disaster resulting from its enforcement, and we call upon all patriotic men to organize in every Congressional district of the country, with the view of 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.

Second—We believe that the United States note issued directly by the government and convertible on demand into United States obligations, bearing

in this regard, and stop the present suicidal and destructive policy of contraction.

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

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 the government may need to sell, provided they are made payable at the option of the holder and bearing interest at three and sixty-live 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 and less fluctuating fractional currency, which, although well calculated to enrich the owners of silver mines, yet in operation will still further oppress in taxation an already overburdened people.

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 part of corporations or private individuals shall be confined by law exclusively to exchange, discount and deposit.

of corporations or private individuals shall be confined by law exclusively to exchange, discount and deposit.

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

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

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

5. That we regard the act of Congress 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 stad as a fraud and an outrage and we demand that Congress immediately pass a bill for its unconditional repeal.

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

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

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

7. That we define that class control to the result of the

Independent Reform Convention.

, Mandel's shoe store; 3d ward, Leeper's , Mass. street; 4th ward, Standard office; , H. H. Howard's office; 6th ward, Wil-

committee that at the same primaries a like num-ber of delegates be elected to attend the legislative district conventions in the several representative districts.

TURNER SAMPSON, Ch'n. Jos. E. Riggs, Sec.

VOTE FOR M. E. HUDSON.

We see by some of the Republican papers of the State that they are very much dissatisfied with their candidate for governor, and some of them go so far as to charge him with conduct entirely unworthy a private citizen. Now to all who want to vote for a man whose private character is above reproach, we say you have such a man in M. E. Hudson, the Independent Reform candidate for governor. Mr. Hudson is an old citizen of Kansas, he is a farmer, and his every impulse is with and for the working people of this country. Now we say plainly to the farmers of Kansas, if you will not vote for one of opportunity, especially when he is a man in every way worthy, and qualified to fill the office for which he is for such a man, your mouths must be yers, bankers and politicians holding life. the offices.

You know your complaint has been, and still is, that the agricultural interest is not represented in the offices in this country. You have an opportunity at the coming election to put a highly esteemed, and worthy farmer in the governor's chair. Now do it, or henceforth say no more about not being rep-

DON'T LIKE IT. Our voluminous fellow citizen, L. W. Hover, Esq., is out in the Sickle and Eheaf with a defence of McMahon and Williams for the part they played at the Democratic State Convention. We refer to this matter now not for the purpose of republishing Mr. Hover's letter; but simply to notice two or three points in it which need to be understood. Mr. Hover starts out: "I am glad to see that the Sickle and Sheaf has come out squarely for the full Reform ticket with John Martin at the head." Well he has a right to be glad, and he has a right to understand things as he pleases and allow himself to be gulped by the Democratic party if he wants to, but we are also glad to know that there are others who do not like to be chawed in that way and don't mean to be either. Again he says: "I write this letter to say that the action of committee was exactly what I underwere appointed, and I am confident such was the almost universal sentipected? That a minority of the comsell out, trade off, or give away the Pe-We do not think any such thing was protest against McMahon and Williams' correct. Again he says: "The action of Sargent and his coadjutors-or co-conspiritors, I might say—seems to me to be totally inexplicable in any reasonable theory of joint action among the opposition to the Republican party." O, is that all? Is that all the Greenback Party was organized for, simply to help the Democratic Party make a joint fight on the Republican Party? If it is, then the sooner it disbands the better. If it has no higher idea than to play the fiste to bull in his tussle with towser, then it ought to be kicked into a cor ner at once. Finally Mr. Hover comes to the conclusion "that such result the Patrons of the State we know &c." in the confidence of the "Patrons?" 'nine-tenths of the Patrons deprecate," about the grange element in politics, about a grange party, &c., is pure char-

would not disappoint us at all, for we lantic coast and he won't even ask you should naturally look for just such a re- for the loan of your field glass. sult, judging from their opportunities of study and their natural desire to do fluence of the great expansive nature their whole duty to themselves and the about them. They cannot help it, and a rest of the working people of the country. But Mr. Hover and the balance of and they are only too glad to return the "joint action" crowd may as well learn the fact first as last that the Greenback Party was organized on the basis of a great principle, a principle that involves the prosperity of the working classes, and the cry of "any- you talk about chills and fever. Westthing for a change," "anything to beat ern men are men of faith. They have the Republican Party" is no part of its creed. It is opposed to the money doctrines of both the old parties, has no faith in the country of which they form confidence in their leaders, and proposes no "entangling alliances," and will not submit to any jockey-club arrangement. When the Independent Greenback Party talks about Reform, it don't mean Tilden and reform, nor | they have an intuitive comprehension does it mean "Reform with John Maryour own number when you have an | tin at the head," and we might add, it does not mean reform with W. S. Mc- them. Connell at the tail, but it means reform based on truth, justice to all men, honnominated; we say if you will not vote esty in office, and such a financial policy as will give the common people of forever closed in the future about law- the country a fair show in the race for

THE RACES AT LAWRENCE.

We do not propose to give a detailed account of a horse racing week, or even a synopsis of the races run, for the benefit of our readers. But we do confess to a weakness for fine stock, and especially for speedy horses, and we do think that Mr. Ben. F. Akers is doing a grand thing for Kansas by way of introducing fine horses, even though some of it is racing stock, and we are of opinion that the smart farmer, he who wants to make the raising of colts pay, will take advantage of the proximity of Mr. Akers' fine establishment and patronize it liberally. Farmers, we do not believe it will hurt your plow horses a particle to give them a taint of Ethan Allen's pure blood, strong muscle, firm bone and kindly disposition. More time is lost on the farm in trying to get along with lazy, balky, evil disposed, scrub horses, than they or the work they are able to do is worth. While a horse whose muscles have been trained to endurance through long generations, which inherits intelligence, kindness and force, from a long course of judicious manipulations, which knows enough to stand when you want him to, and has the power to go when you require him to do so, can turn around at the end of a yourself, McMahon and Evans on the furrow before your patience is lost, can go to town for the doctor in a hurry, stood was expected of you when you night or day, and is always ready for work or for being petted; is worth his weight in gold. We do not advise putment in the convention." What ex- ting fast, fancy horses on the farm for ordinary work, but we do think a reamittee, or all of them together, should sonable combination of such blood with have the power of coming together and the common horse, will make him a much more lovable and valuable aniter Cooper Greenback organization to mal in every respect. "What a fine Democrats or Republicans? Not much. pair of horses you have there," said we to neighbor B., who was hauling double their share. No reform is prom ever "understood" except by a few hy- a heavy load of wood to market. "Yes," brids who wanted it so, and the loud said he, "those horses have Old Ethan's blood in their veins, and I assure you action proves that our impression was it tells every time. They are the prettiest fellows to plow with I ever followed. They never fail me in a tight place, and then they take us to church so speedily and neatly on Sundays, that we are always happy and proud of them. I have been offered a big pile for them, but big as it is, they are the cheapest team to me I ever owned." We believed every word farmer B. said, and we know that the loudest declaimer about "hard times," is he who drives the meanest, poorest, scrawniest team

A writer in an eastern paper says the people of "the western States have a will be deprecated by nine-tenths of better comprehension of the financial problem than do the people of the How does he "know?" Is he especially eastern States." There is no doubt much truth in the remark, and we What bosh! All this talk about what | think we can account for it in this way. People who live on the western prairies constantly enjoy an almost boundless vision, their thoughts reach out latanism, and the members of the order over the broad boundaries; their judg-

enors code e'ace

of horses.

Here in the west men feel the intrip to the east nearly suffocates them, where they can breathe freer and stronger. Contraction! They don't believe a word of it. The very name grates upon their ears. It is contrary to nature, and they would rather hear faith in their prairies. They have faith in themselves, and they have immense part. They love to talk about Uncle Sam; they love to march for him; they love to fight for him, and they love to take his money. It is by their love, their faith and their free nature that of the fact that Greenbacks are good enough, only give them enough of

HUDSON'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE U. F. SARGENT-Chairman and Member of State Central Committee of the Independent Reform Party of Kansas: -Your favor of the 12th inst. officially notifying me of my nomination for the office of Governor by the Independent Reform State Convention that met in Topeka, on July 27th, is received and the platform of principles adopted by said convention has been duly considered and meets my unqualified approv-

This honor was unexpected and unsolicited by me. Your convention as l understand it was composed of representatives, men of the laboring classes. regard, therefore, a nomination by them, and especially with such unanim ity as stated in your letter, as an expresion from them of their confidence in me that my sympathies are with them in their struggles for justice and equal

With this view I accept the nomination tendered me as a distinguished honor for which I am truly grateful.

I have hoped that the organization of a new party would not be forced upon the people—that the reforms so loudly called for and the financial changes in the policy of the Government so earnestly demanded by the great majority of the voters of the whole country would be conceded to them by one or

the other of the leading parties. The promises of "Reform in the pary" so often made by the Republicans have been as often broken or ignored. The Financial policy of the party in power for the past eight years has produced such disastrous results, is still dhered to by that party in its National platform adopted at Cincinnati in June last. After this convention met and turned its back on the great laboring and producing classes of the West and South, all eyes were turned to the assembling of the Democratic convention soon to meet in St. Louis; it met and, strange as it may appear, it adopted substantially the same platform of principles as did the Republican convention at Cincinnati. The success of either party in November next will assure the further contraction of the currency, make gold the only legal tender, perpetuate the present National Bank system, at a cost to the tax payers of over continue the National Bond swindle by which the rich are exempt from taxation and the poor compelled to pay ised either in the reduction of officers

or salaries. From these facts it is apparent that the relief so earnestly demanded by the laboring tax payers of the country, can only be secured by the organization of a new party based upon these reforms. Demanding:

1st. A uniform paper currency issued by the government, convertible into government bonds bearing a low rate of interest—and this currency made a legal tender for all dues, public or private.

2d. A repeal of the act of Congress demonetizing our silver coin.
3d. A repeal of the National Bank act and a withdrawal of the National Bank

currency and substituting the greenbacks. 4th. A repeal of the act of Congress of 1868, known as the "Strengthening

act," by which the non-taxed, bond-holding aristocracy of the East were made to reap a rich harvest off the laboring tax payers of the West and South; the passage of the act was a violation by Congress of a sacred contract made with the people some years before, declaring the five-twenty bonds to be payclaring the nve-twenty bonds to be pay-able in greenbacks; but by the act of 1869 made payable in gold, thus adding millions to idle wealth taken from the hard earnings of the laboring poor.

A delegate convention of the Independent Reform
Party of Douglas county will consent of the country of Douglas county will consent of the country of Lawrence. on Thesday, September 28, 1876, at 17 1-2

Madegate convention of the Independent Reform Party of Douglas county will convene at the country of Douglas county will convene at the country of Douglas county will convene at the country of Lawrence. on Thesday, September 28, 1876, at 17 1-2

Monday evening, September 28, 1876, at 7 1-2

Monday evening, September 28, 1876, at 7 1-2

Monday evening, September 25, 1876 We demand a radical change in the conners storehoopers conerally

of public officers, and reduce salaries to a scale in proportion to the compensation allowed to other kinds of labor. The present paralyzed condition of our productive industries; the terrible load of individual indebtedness of our people, and the financial embarrassment of State and Nation, all admonish us that these reforms are imparatively de-manded by the people. Believing it to be the object and aim

of the Independent Reform Party to earnestly work for these reforms, I cheerfully give it my support. Let none under-estimate the task we have undertaken. The contest is between the idlers and the workers; between capital and labor. The issues are fairly joined; the conflict must come, and the result will be the emancipation of labor from the grasp of capital, or its perpetual enslavement. Our opponents have the money and the public press largely in their favor, and these are the levers of immense power for them to wield against us. But with us are the labor-ing millions; truth and jusitee are on our side, and the prayers and tears of the oppressed poor urge us on to labor and to victory. Very truly Yours,
M. E. Hupson.

MAPLETON, Kansas, August 18th.

NEWSPAPERS AT THE CENTENNIAL. The special correspondent of the London Times says it would be difficult to find an apter illustration of the big way in which Americans do things than that furnished by the "Centennial Newspaper Building," in the Exhibition grounds. Here you may see any one, or, if you like, all of the 8,129 newspapers whilehed recording in the United pers published regularly in the United States, and see them, one and all, for nothing! You are not only permitted as a favor to see them, but invited, nay pressed, to confer the favor of entering the building and calling for what paper you like. It is about as cool and agreeable a place—quite apart from its literary attractions—as a visitor to the Exhibition could wish to be offered a chair in. He may at first wonder how, among 8,000 papers, among them such mighty sheets as the New York Herald, he is to get at the small, loved print of his home, thousands of miles away, it may be, over the Rocky Mountains. But the management is so simple that, by consulting the catalogue, or even without the aid of the catalogue, any one can at once find whatever paper he wants. They are pigeon-holed on shelves in the alphabetical order of their States or Territories and their owns, the names of which are clearly labelled on the shelves. The proprietors of the Centennial Newspaper Building are advertising agents, the largest in all America—Messrs. G. P. Rowell & Co., of New York. Their enterprise will cost altogether about \$20,000 or £4,000, including the building and the expense of running it for six months. The 8,000 and odd American newspapers are declared by the same authority, to exceed the "com-bined issues of all other nations of the

The central committee of the State Greenback party which were in session in Topeka last Tuesday night, complettheir labors before they adjourned. They filled the vacancies on their ticket as follows: Associate Justice, H.G. Reynolds, of Marshall county; Attorney General, D. B. Hadley, of Wyandotte. The vacancies in the central committee were filled by N. B. Blanton, of Allen county; Peter Connelly, of Wyandotte; J. M. Limbocker of Riley county, and M. C. Mowry of Jefferson county. The central committee c nsists of three from each congressional district, and the members in each district will make appointments for public speaking in their respective districts. Dr. J. P. Root, of Wyandotte, will make a State canvass.

Ex-Governor Henry A. Wise died at his home in Richmond, Va., on the 12th.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH. Produce Markets. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 19, 1876. Lard 946 10

Butter—Dairy, packed 20 22

Country 18 36 24

Eggs 12 6 15

CHICAGO, Sept. 19, 1876.

the girtngche hade of Hanna-

10-14 IJ. GARDINER, . . EMPOSSA. MARCHITE

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

Lawrence, Thursday, September 21, 1876

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

City and Vicinity.

MISS CORA PIPER has gone to the great show at Philadelphia. She is to meet her father at Buffalo and then take the rounds of all the big sights.

BROS. WM. PARDEE and W. H. Gill brought to our office this week some fine apples raised in their own orchards. Those brothers are among the most thrifty farmers in our county, and richly deserve abundant success. THE Patrons of Douglas county are busily

at work getting the stock for an elevator to be built, owned and run by themselves. The canvassers are meeting with excellent success, and a grange elevator in Lawrence is only a question of time.

THE Payson English Opera Troupe will give a concert under the auspices of the Handel and Haydn Society of this city, in Liberty Hall-Monday evening, September 25th, where all lovers of good music can spend an enjoyable

A Coincidence.

One day last week the following well known political gentlemen were all in Lawrence, viz.: Ex-Senator E. G. Ross, Ex-Senator S. C. Pomeroy, Ex-Governor Wilson Shannon, Ex-Pomeroy, Ex-Governor Wilson Shannon, Ex-Governor Charles Robinson, Ex-Governor J. P. Root, Ex-Representative Sidney Clarke, Hon. J. F. Legate, Hon. J. P. St. John and Hon. Dudley Haskell. Hon. Dudley Haskell.

Greenback Club Meeting.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- At a regular meeting of the Greenback Club of district 54, held on the evening of the 8th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this club that the effort to remove from the head of the State ticket the name of M. E. Hudson, the unanimous choice of the State Convention for Governor, is an outrage, and meets with our un-

ernor, is an outrage, and meets with our un-qualified disapproval.

**Resolved, That the action of two members of our State Central Committee, Mr. J. H. McMa-hon and Mr. H. C. Evans in attempting to withdraw our candidate for Governor was un-authorized and unwarranted, and proves them to be traitors to the cause, and we hereby call upon them to resign the positions they have disgraced.

Much indignation was manifested at the ac-

meetings hereafter will be held on the 2d and 4th Tuesdays of each month, at 7 o'clock, p. m. We have no Republicans here; if you know where they can be found, "trot them

Our Fair.

Through the kindness of Geo. Y. Johnson, secretary, we are put into possession of the following facts concerning this enterprise:

lowing facts concerning this enterprise:

But few thought a fair could be held this fall, but the secretary and Mr. J. Neal, who is now in charge of the grading on the track, were of contrary opinion, and threw themselves into the cause with an energy that soon became contagious, and soon enlisted many others. A company was formed, and the following officers elected: Wm. Roe, President; Geo. Y. Johnson secretary, and Wm. Miller treasurer. This company has secured a charter under the State laws, having for its object the holding of fairs and the marketing of stock and produce by holding at specified times stock and produce sales.

It leased the splendid park known as Haskell's Grove, employed G. M. Walker, an old experienced railroad surveyor, to survey and lay off a half mile speed track and establish the grades. This gentleman's name is a guarantee throughout the West that the grades will be according to the standard regulations.

Work was at once commenced upon the track and J. Neal put in superintendent. The sentiment in favor of having and holding a fair of our own grew, and the farmers came flocking in with their teams, and boys, and lent a helping hand.

The company put their shares at five dollars

ing in with their teams, and boys, and left a helping hand.

The company put their shares at five dollars each, and allowed men to work out shares at the rate of two and a half dollars a day for man and team, and one and a quarter dollars

for man.

The contract for putting up the fence, also halls, and well digging was let, and is progressing finely.

This season there will be one hundred stalls

shampooing 15 cents, shaving 10 cents.

This season there will be one hundred stalls constructed for horses and cattle, pens for sheep and hogs, coops for poultry, a floral and fine art hall 24x72 feet, and a farm product hall 24x84 feet, and also a neat building 12x16 feet for secretary's office.

To-day, fourteen teams and thirty-three men are at work upon the grounds, grading track, building halls, fence, &c.

The secretary is now securing cheap rates for excursions from the neighboring towns and cities, and will spare no exertions to make the fair a complete success this fall.

The superintendent of the track is everywhere cheering on the men, and the work will be completed and in good trim on time.

This much by way of introduction of the ensuing exhibition. Now a few words to the pople at large. It is not the few but each and all that it takes to make up a successful exhibit. So to each and all we would say, come and bring your wives and children and spend a pleasant day. Bring the best of what you have and put it in and compare it with what your fellow-citizens raise or manufacture.

We have often been struck with surprise at the remark so otten made by persons at fairs—the remark so otten made by persons at tairs—the remark so otten made by persons at tairs—why, I have larger than that at home;" and words and remark so otten made by persons at tairs—the remark so otten made the remark

Lange or Concert

out and show them. Bring the best you have.
There is also a Boys' and Girls' deparment, and to our little folks who have been writing such spicy communications for our "Young Folks' Column," we would say, send to the secretary for premium list, and compete for some of the prises.

Come one and all. Admittance only twenty-five cents for adults, fifteen cents for children from eight to fifteen, and under eight years free, if accompanied by parents or guardians. So you can bring all and have a gala day.

The county grange offers cash premiums—\$20 first, \$10 second, and \$5 third, to the subordinate grange in its jurisdiction, making the largest and finest display of farm products, including garden and orchard. Several granges are making preparations to compete.

re making preparations to compete. Remember the time, Oct. 3, 4, 5 and 6.

A HEAVY stock of paints, strictly pure white lead, castor oil, lard oil, linseed oil and brushes to be sold close for cash at Leis' Drug Store.

NOTICE TO PATRONS AND OTHERS.—All witching

to be sold close for cash at Leis' Drug Store.

NOTICE TO PATRONS AND OTHERS.—All persons visiting PHILADELPHIA and wishing to find our store, will please look for the large STREET CLOCK, keeping correct time, hanging just over our doorway, at number 518, MAR-KET STREET, lettered above it "BENNETT & CO.," and below it "TOWER HALL." Enter just under the clock—this is our only Market Street entrance. If told elsewhere "this is Tower Hall," do not believe it—look for the clock, go in just under it. There are others selling clothing at present in our city, who constantly represent their stores to be ours. We have seen Patrons and others, who have been victimized by inferior goods at high prices, in this way. BE CAREFUL TO LOOK FOR THE CLOCK—ENTER NOWHERE ELSE.

We should like all Patrons who visit Philadelphia to call on us, whether they wish to purchase or not. They can, if they desire, have their measure taken, which will be kept on record, and can then order goods from samples we will send at any time, which will be warranted to fit exactly. We shall at all times be happy to show goods and explain our mode of doing business. FROM THE TOWER OF OUR BUILDING, one of the finest views of the city, especially of Market Street—from river to river—can be had, it is open to the public at all times.

BENNETT & CO.,

BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL,
CLOTHING BAZAAR,
NO. 518 MARKET STREET,
Where the Large Clock is
OVER THE DOORWAY.

KANSAS CITY EXPOSITION. Hammerslough's Invitation to the Whole World.

Everybody is requested to make the Hammerslough Clothing House their headquarters. Additional chairs will be provided for the Ladies during Fair week. We would respectfully request every citizen of SHAWNEE COUNTY to make the HAMMERSLOUGH CLOTHING HOUSE their headquarters during Fair week. Everything will be done to make all comtortable as possible, and those wanting to buy clothing for MEN and BOYS, we say try us and see how cheap we can sell. cheap we can sell.

HAMMERSLOUGH & Co., One Price Cash Clothiers, 410 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Sewing Machine on Easy Terms.

Much ineignation was manifested at the action of McMahon and Evans, the two members of our State Committee, in their late action at the Democratic State Convention, proving themselves traitors to their party, and unworthy the recognition of honest men. Neither Anthony or Martin has a single vote within the jurisdiction of this club.

We have enlisted for Cooper, Goodin and Hudson—and elect them we will—all those who differ with us in opinion are requested to remember that each meeting of our club is open to all parties and candidates for a free and full discussion of all political issues. Our regular meetings hereafter will be held on the 2d and

Strayed or Stolen,

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

37-ti H. B. ROGERS.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF KANSAS:—You are here-by authorized and requested to announce me as an Independent Candidate for Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Kansas. 32tf WM. HENRY MAXWELL.

OTTAWA, Kas., August 4th, 1876.

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

WAKEFIELD'S Wine Bitters: This is a Strengthening and Blood Purifying remedy, adapted to persons who are weak or debilitated, whether from sickness, biliousness, deficiency of appetite, or impurity of the blood. It should be in every house. For sale by all druggists.

For sale for cash, or trade for new corn or wheat, fine Berkshire sows with from five to nine pigs each. Prices ranging from \$15 to \$30, according to size of sow and number of pigs.

REUBEN RANDALL.

36-3t 2 1-2 miles N. W. of Lawrence.

Look Here.

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

12-tf

W. H. PEMBLETON.

If you want Fine table Cutlery, Queensware Best quality

Fine glassware Common "Fine Goblets or Tumblers Common "

Fine lamps or common lamps
Plated castor or "castor
"Knives, forks, or spoons

Not Equalled for Economy and Durability.

We will say the Charter Oak Stove is giving perfect satisfaction, and we consider it a first-class stove in every particular, either for wood or coal, and is not equalled by any stove in the market for economy of fuel and durability.

1 HAVE for sale, at 50 cents per hundred, strawberries of the following varieties: Wilson's Albany, and Green Prolific. For the fall of 1876. Address, JOSEPH SAVAGE, Lawrence, Kansas.

Centennial Barber Shop.

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

No one should fail to try the hard-water soap at the Grange Store. GRANGERS, at Leis' you will find plenty

WHALE-OIL soap for trees and plants, at Leis

Kansas 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 the Kansas Pacific depot. O. S. Lyford is General Superintendent, and Mr. E. A. Parker General Passenger Agent, with offices at Kansas City.

Timely Suggestions to Centennial Travelers.

Delays are dangerous. It is well to reflect that circumstances of a grave nature may intervene between us and the next Centennial. But while making active preparations to visit the Grand Exhibition let us first consider what are the essentials to a comfortable trip, "a compact traveling outfit, a burglar proof umbrella, with a little money and a thorough knowledge of the route," suggest themselves to our mind as requisite to all who intend seeing the wonder of the age. But the sum of the whole matter is contained in "a perfect knowledge of the route." Now by taking the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and connections you escape the heat and dust which is so overpowering on other lines, and enjoy the cool and refreshing breeze along the great lakes, with a magnificent view of Niagara and the beautiful scenery of New York and Pennsylvania; through day coaches and Pullman sleepers from Kansas City to Chicago, via C. B. & Q. R. R., without change, and the same from Atchison and St. Joseph to Toledo and Cleyeland, via T. W. & Y., without change. Apply to G. N. Clayton, Pass. Agent, 531 Main street. Kansas City, or to T. Penfield, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent, Hannibal, Mo. Delays are dangerous. It is well to reflect

For the Centennial.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches 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 Boston,

and Boston.

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

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

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

By the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, the new and popular line from Atchison and Kansas City, via. the beautiful Arkansas Valley, to Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver, Canon City, Cucharas, Del Norte, Trinidad, Santa Fe and all points in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. Special round trip tickets to Denver only \$50, allowing stop-off privileges both ways on the main line, and at Colorado Springs, Mantiou and Pike's Peak. Low emigrant rates to the San Juan Mines.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between the Missouri River and Rocky Mountains, without change. Close connections made at Pueblo with trains for Denver and Northern Colorado. Go to the Mountains of Colorado

orado.
For maps, time tables and the "San Juan Guide," address,
T. J. Anderson,
Gen. Pass. Agt.,
Topeka, Kan.

Notice to Take Depositions

Notice to Take Depositions

District Court, county of Douglas, State of Kansas.

Thomas H. Kennedy, plaintiff, vs. Elijah Sells, James F. Campbell, Caroline Reynolds, Benj. S. Barteaux and William H. Sells, defendants.

The above named defendants will take notice, that on Thursday the 18th day of October, A. D. 1876, the plaintiff above named will take the depositions of sundry witnesses, to be used as evidence on the trial of the above entitled cause, at the office of T. B. Cox in Galveston, in the county of Galveston, in the State of Texas, at the hour of 9 o'clock a. m. of said day, and that the taking of the same will be adjourned from day to day, until said depositions are completed.

G. W. SMITH,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Vegethe is fold by all Droggists. His diche insers from

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.

In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kas. The State Bank, plaintiff, vs. Charles W. Adams et al., defendants.

DY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, State of Ransas, in the above entitled case, I will, on

Monday, the 9th day of October, A. D 1876,

Monday, the 9th day of October, A. D.

1876.

At 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder. for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Charles W. Adams and Mary E. Lane, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Commencing eighty (80) feet due south of the southeast corner of block number sixteen (16), in Lane place addition, Douglas county, Kansas, thence running south two hundred (200) feet, thence west one hundred and seventeen (17) feet, thence south one hundred (100) feet, thence west one hundred and seventeen (17) feet, thence south one hundred (300) feet to an extension of the south line of Warren street, in the city of Lawrence, thence east with said south line of Warren street, extended two hundred and flity (250) feet, to the place of beginning; appraised at firse hundred and thirty [3330] dollars. Also commencing eighty [20] feet due south of the southwest corner of block number ten [10], in Lane's second addition to the city of Lawrence, in said county and State, thence running south about four hundred and thirty [430] feet to the intersection of the east line of a place of land sold to Wesley H. Duncan by deed, dated October 5, 1868, thence running north about four undred and flifty [250] feet to the intersection of the east line of a place of land sold to Wesley H. Duncan by deed, dated October 5, 1868, thence running north about four nudred and flifty [250] feet to the intersection of the east line of a place of land sold to Wesley H. Duncan by deed, dated October 5, 1868, thence running north about four nudred and flifty [250] feet, conveyed to H. M. Simpson by deed, dated March 22, 1873; appraised at eleven hundred [\$1100] dollars. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said execution.

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this the 6th day of September, 1876.

J. W. Jo

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

in the District Court, Fourth Judicial District sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas. The Union Building and Saving Association of Lawrence, plaintin, ys. Henry W. Klemp et al., defendants.

defendants.

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

Monday, the 25th day of September, A.D. 1876,
At two (2) o'clock p.m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, 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 Henry W. Klemp, and John Schwab, Catharine Schwab, Joseph M. Schwab, Mary Schwab, Julia Schwab, Minna E. Klemp, Anna E. C. Klemp, Henry F. W. C. Klemp and Henry W. Klemp, heirs of Catharine Klemp, deceased, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Lot number ninety-three (93) on Tennessee street, in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, and State of Kansas; appraised at two hundred and fifty (\$250) dollars. And lot number ninety-live (95) on Tennessee street, in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, and State of Kansas; appraised at two hundred and fifty (\$250) 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 24th day of August, 1876.

H. S. CLARKE,

34-5t. Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.

34-5t Sheriff of Douglas County, Ke Joseph E. Riggs, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.
In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kan.
John D. Sargent, administrator, Plaintif, vs.
B. P. Pearson et al., defendants.

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

State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on Monday, the 25th day of September, A.D. 1876,

At (2) o'clock p. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Lawrence, County of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said B. F. Pearson, Abbey D. Pearson, his wife, Lucy Pearson, and Dana Pearson, minor heirs of Edmund Pearson deceased, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Lot number eight (8) in northwest quarter of section number thirty-three (33), in township number twelve (12), of range number twenty (20), containing 36 40-100 acres, in Douglas county, Kansas; appraised at seven hundred and forty (8740) dollars. Also lot number seven (7), in northwest quarter of section number thirty-three (33), in township number twelve (12), oi range number twenty (20), containing 53 acres in Douglas county, Kansas; appraised at ten hundred and sixty (\$1060) 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 24th day of August, 1876.

**H. S. CLARKE, Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.

Joseph E. Riggs, Attorney for Plaintiff. 34-5t

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

Charles M. Conroy and Lenora A. Conroy, his wife, will take notice that on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1876, Jacob Haag brought suit and filed his petition in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, within and for the county of Douglas, in the State of Kansas, as plaintiff against said Charles M. Conroy and Lenora A. Conroy and H. D. Whitman as defendants; said suit being brought to foreclose a mortgage given by said Charles M. Conroy and Lenora A. Conroy, to said Jacob Haag, dated August 27, 1872, on the following described premises in Douglas county, Kansas, to wit: That part of lot number 3 on Delaware street lying east of the east line of the city of Lawrence, described as follows: Beginning at a point 133 feet east of the northwest corner of lot number 16, on Pennsylvania street, in the city of Lawrence, thence running east 117 feet, thence south 50 feet to the place of beginning, excepting so much thereof as lies west of the east line of the city of Lawrence, as said city is laid out on the plat thereof of record in the office of Register of Deeds, said county; said mortgage being given to secure a note of same date for \$300, payable in one year from its date with interest at 12 per cent. per annum, interest payable semi-annually, 12 per cent. on semi-annual interest on \$18.00 from August 27, 1876, at 18 per cent. per annum, interest on \$300 from August 27, 1876, at 18 per cent. per annum, interest on \$300 from August 27, 1876, at 18 per cent. per annum, interest on \$300 from August 27, 1876, at 18 per cent. per annum, interest on \$300 from August 27, 1876, at 18 per cent. per annum, interest on \$300 from August 27, 1876, at 18 per cent. per annum, interest on \$300 from August 27, 1876, or forty dollars attorney's fee for foreclosure, for \$30.03 taxes paid on said lands by plaintiff and costs and also for an order of sale of the above described premises to pay the same and for a decree of foreclosure against each and all of the defendants above named; and said Charles M. Co PUBLICATION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the estate of A. J. Smith, deceased, that I will make a final settlement of said estate, with the Probate Court of Douglas county, on Wednesday, October 4, 1876, at 10 o'clock a. m.

WM. CRUTCHERIAL.

36-4W

Wm. Cautomath.do.

Administrator.

Administrator.

Administrator.

Administrator.

Administrator.

Administrator.

Administrator.

ONE THOUSAN SOLD FIRST SEASON.

HANDSOME, DURABLE AND LOW PRICED



With Patent Granite Iron Water Urn.

- IS AS CHEERFUL AS AN OPEN FIRE And a perfect Combination of

SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION, CONVENIENT ARRANGEMENT. CLEANLINESS & ECONOMY in use of Fuel.

If your Tinner has not got an assortment, send the order to

EXCELSION MANUFACTURING CO. 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

ANY LIVE STOVE DEALER.

PHILLIP RHEINSCHILD,

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

GRNERAL 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.

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE! THE FOE OF PAIN

> TO MAN AND BEAST Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG

LINIMENT,

Which has stood the test for 40 years.

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

Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing Boxes and Fruit Packages

Manufactured at

LAWRENCE, KAS.

The undersigned will furnish above manufactur-ed articles on short notice so

CHEAP FOR CASH

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

E. RICHMOND Pear, Peach, Plum, Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses, &c., &c. Stock Best. Prices Down.

BINNOCK & CO., Quincy Nursery, Quincy, Ill.

Correspondence solicited.

WELL AUGER! The best in the our Auger Book. U. S. Auger Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Horticultural Department.

Hints on Transplanting.

Ist. The preparation of the soil.—
For fruit trees the soil should be dry, either naturally, or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should also be well prepared by twice the soil of the with stagnant moisture. It should also be well prepared by twice plowing, at least, beforehand, using the subsoil plow after the common one, at the second plowing. On new, fresh lands manuring will be unnecessary; but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied either by turning in heavy crops of clover, or well decomposed manure of compost. To ensure posed manure of compost. To ensure a good growth of fruit trees, land should be in as good condition as for a

crop of wheat, corn, or potatoes.

2d. The preparation of the trees.

In regard to this important operation, there are more fatal errors committed there are more fatal errors committed than in any other. As a general thing, trees are placed in the ground precisely as they are sent from the nursery. In removing a tree, no matter how carefully it may be done, a portion of the roots are broken and destroyed, and consequently the balance that existed in the structure of the tree is deranged. This must be restored by proper prun-ing, adapted to the size, form and con-dition of the tree, as follows: Standard orchard trees.—These as

standard orchard trees.—These as sent from the nursery, vary from five to seven feet in height, with naked stems or trunks, and a number of branches at the top forming a head. These branches should be all cut back to within three or four buds of their base. This lessens the demand upon the roots and emples the remaining the roots, and enables the remaining buds to push with vigor. In the case of older trees of extra size, the pruning must be in proportion; as a general thing, it will be safe to shorten all the previous years' shoots to three or four buds at their base, and where the branches are very numerous, some may

be cut out entirely.

Pyramidal trees, if of two or three years' growth, with a number of side branches, will require to be pruned with a two fold object in view, viz.:

The growth of the tree and the desired form. The branches must be cut into the form of a pyramid by shorting the lower ones, say one-half, those above them shorter, and the upper ones around the leading shoot to within two or three buds of their base. The lead-er itself must be shortened back one-half or more. When trees have been dried or injured much by exposure, the form. The branches must be cut into pruning must be closer than if in good

Dwarf standard trees and dwarf bushes.—Must be pruned as recommended for standards, aiming at producing a round, well-proportioned head, with the main branches regularly distributed and far enough apart to ad

mit air freely to all parts.

Yearling trees intended for pyramids.

Some of these may have a few side branches, the smallest of which should be cut clean away, reserving only the strongest and the best placed. In other respects they will be pruned as directed for trees of trees and the strongest ed for trees of two years' growth. Those having no side branches should be cut back so far as to insure the production of a tier of branches within twelve inches of the ground. A strong yearling, four to six feet, may be cut back about half, and the weaker ones more than that. It is better to cut too perfected.

perfected.

3d. Planting.—Dig holes in the first place, large enough to admit the roots of the tree to spread out in their natural position. Then, having the tree pruned as above directed, let one person hold it in an upright position, and the other should be confully. the other shovel in the earth, carefully putting the finest and best from the surface in among the roots, filling every interstice, and bringing every root in contact with the soil. When the earth is nearly filled in, a pail of water may be thrown on to settle and wash in the earth around the roots; then fill in the remainder, and tread gently with foot. The use of water is seldom necessary, The use of water is seldom necessary, except in dry weather, early in fall or late in spring. Guard against planting too deep; the trees, after the ground settles, should stand in this respect as they did in the nursery. Trees upon dwarf stocks should stand so that all the stock will be under ground and no the stock will be under ground and no more. In very dry, gravelly ground, the holes should be dug twice the usual size and depth, and filled in with good loamy soil.

4th. Staking.—If trees are tall and much exposed to the winds, a stake should be planted with the tree, and it should be tied in such a manner as to avoid chafing. A piece of matting or cloth may be put between the tree and

the stake.

5th. Mulching.—When the tree is planted, throw around it as far as the roots extend, and a foot beyond, five to six inches deep of rough manure or litter. This is particularly necessary in dry ground, and is highly advantageous everywhere, both in spring and fall planting. It prevents the ground from baking or cracking, and maintains an equal temperature about the roots.

6th. After Culture.—Grass sould not be allowed to grow around young trees after being planted, as it sounts their growth and after rules them. The ground should be kept clean and loose around them, until, at least, they are of

Treatment of trees that have been reatment of trees that have been frozen in the packages, or feceived during frosty weather.—Place the packages, unopened, in a cellar or some such place, cool, but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench, until convenient to plant. Treated thus, they will not be injured by the freezing. Trees pro-cured in the fall for spring planting should be laid in trenches in a slanting position to avoid the winds; the situation should also be sheltered and the soil dry. A mulching on the roots and a few evergreen boughs over the tops, will afford good protection.—Prairie

Fall Planting of Strawberries. We have been asked within a day or two, "Is it best to plant strawberries in the fall?" The answer to this question The answer to this question must depend very much upon circum-stances; for under certain conditions it is best, under others not. If we have plenty of rain in August or September and can obtain good plants from our own grounds, or near by, so that they will not suffer from being too long out of the ground in warm weather, and time and disposition to give our planta-tion a little extra care, then plant in the fall. If, on the other hand, you cannot plant in the early fall for want of time, or if the season is dry, as it fre-quently is, or if you have no extra time to devote to your plants, or if you have to send long distances for plants, then let strawberry planting alone in the fall. A few persons only in Kansas make fall planting a success, probably in the east-ern part of the State more frequently

ern part of the State more frequently than with us.

Mr. C. G. Wickersham, of Hillsdale fruit farm, Parsons, Kansas, plants with marked success in the fall. We must regard the careful manner in which Mr. Wickersham handles his plants as one of the great elements of his success. His motto is "to do everything well,," whether it be the setting of a strawberry plant or the packing of a car-load of fruit. Mr. W. prefers fall planting, say in August or September, immediately after a soaking rain. He prefers to raise the plants on his own ground, so that a few can be taken up at a time so that a few can be taken up at a time and put out immediately. This he re-gards as essential in hot, dry weather. le selects for his own planting medium sized blants. He takes up a few plants at a time with a trowel or knife, then shortens in the roots half an inch so as to encourage, as he believes, the sending out of fresh rootlets. It is probable that this slight shortening in may have a good effect in removing the bruised and torn portions of the rootlets, thus leaving them in a better condition to withstand the effects of removal.

He removes all the leaves but one or

two, and then plants one very carefully, spreading the roots well in the soil. He would in field culture plant in rows five feet apart and fifteen inches in the row The plants should be kept clean of weeds seasons; and no runners are allowed to grow on plants designed to prolowed to grow on plants designed to produce the best results. Most planters here are inclined to permit the runners to remain, but Mr. W. thinks it far better to keep them off, for several reasons: First, convenience in protecting the plants through the winter; second, convenience in gathering the fruit; third, on account of the quality of the fruit; fourth and more important than fruit; fourth, and more important than all else where there must always be more than that. It is better to cut too low than not low enough, for if the first tier of branches be not low enough, the pyramidal form cannot afterwards be pyramidal form cannot afterwards be care, he is convinced that this course that the course is the course of th pays .- PROF. E. GALE, in Industrialist.

A Fruit Hedge Fence.

A correspondent of the New York World sends that paper the following:
A fruit hedge for farm fence is something that practical farming has not yet introduced.

Let us imagine such a thing, and then consider how it probably might

appear in practice.

In autumn prepare thoroughly as you would for an extra crop of corn, a strip say eight feet wide, on whose center you desire a permanent fence to stand. Having the soil in rich readiness—light and underdrained, if need he—just before winter sets in, drill in a double row of seed, apple four-fifths and pear one-fifth, astride the fence line and twelve inches asunder. In

spring, at distances of twelve feet, set a grape vine—Clinton if you don't care for the fruit, Eureka if you do—and when your seed is up cultivate the row through the season as you would your best corn, letting one arm of each grape

vine grow.

Next season fill vacancies among the Next season fill vacancies among the trees, if any, by taking plants from where they stand thicker than they are needed, and cultivate the row another season, raising another grape arm from each vine, and bud a thrifty pear tree, midway between the choicest fruit.

The third season spread the grape arms towards the pear tree; fill hedge vacancies or cover them by intertwining tops bent to suit, and cultivate this year also.

After this trim and prune and inter-twine to make hedge and obtain fruit, as suits your taste. The vines will fes-

as suits your taste. The vines will festoon over the pear trees; you can command the intermediate height.

In a few years, if you don't forget the primary instruction regarding the soil, you may have a hedge that will pay ground-rent in pears, and your Clintons (if you didn't set the better variety in the hedge) will feed the birds that sing and pick up insects for you.

The Household.

HAIR WASH.—Half an ounce of borax and one quart of water; apply very gently with a sponge on alternate days.

THE SLOPS.—How common it is for the kitchen authorities in a farm house to throw the slops upon the ground, just outside the kitchen door, and perhaps within six feet of the well. I have known of a boarding-house epi-demic of diarrhea which could be traced demic of diarrhea which could be traced to no other source than the contamination of the well water by a shallow pool of sun-exposed, foul-smelling slops. A cemented cistern should be built about 75 or 100 feet from the house, and a distance from the well, and to this all the kitchen slops, vegetable waste, &c., should be conducted through a suitable pipe or conduit. From the cistern these matters may be fed to the pigs, or thrown upon the fed to the pigs, or thrown upon the ground at a proper distance from the

TIN AND GLASS FOR FRUIT .-- Nearly all the glass cans now in the market are good, so are the tin. Some people "Oh, I can't eat fruit canned in well, if they cannot, it is because they do not know how to can it. Most of the canned fruit in market is in tin, and some of it is very good, though not so good as one can prepare herself, for whatever is done by the wholesale is usually poorly done. If a can is perfectly air-tight, it cannot by any possible means impart a metallic flavor to the fruit. Some people will open a tin can, pour out part of the fruit, and leave the rest in; of course that remaining, ex-posed to the action of the atmosphere, oon acquires an unpleasant flavor. When a can is opened, pour all the fruit out, and keep it in the earthen or glass dish until eaten, not in tin. Always can tomatoes, gooseberries and strawber-ries in tin. If tomatoes are canned in glass, the action of the light upon them will form crystals of citric acid, which makes them so sour that nothing can weeten them. They keep nicely and without the least trouble if canned in tin; so will strawberries. Cherries are better if put in glass cans; raspberries, peaches, plums, huckleberries blackberries and currants may be pu in either, and no one would know what they were canned in unless told.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the whole System.

Its Medical Properties are

ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT AND DIURETIC.

Vegetine is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated, that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Sait Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflamatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Illers and Eruntive diseases of the Skin

For Ulcers and Eruptive diseases of the Skin Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scald-head and Ringworm, Vegetine has never falled to effect a permanent cure.

effect a permanent cure.

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Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhoa, arising
from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and
General Debility, Vegetine acts directly upon the
causes' of these complaints. It invigorates and
strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration
and regulates the bowels.

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Palpitation of the Heart; Headache, Piles, Neryousness and General Prostration of the Nervous

vousness and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the Vegetine. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a control-ling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by Vegetine have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own fam

In fact, Vegetine is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and it is the only reliable **BLOOD PURIFIER** yet placed before the

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H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

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Vegetine for the complaints for which it is recommended, is having a larger sale throughout the United States than any other one medicine. Why? Vegetine will cure these complaints.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

Gentlemen—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information. Having been badly afflicted with Salt Rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me great pain and annoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood preparations, among which was any quantity of Sarsaparells, without obtaining any benefit until I commenced taking the Vegetine, and before I had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently, I followed on with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced a well man, and my skin is smooth and entirely free from pimples and supptions. I have never enjoyed as good health before, and lattribute it silt to the use of Vegetine. To benefit those afflicted with Rheumatiam, I will make mention also of the scotle omplaint, of which I have suffered so intensity.

C. H. TUCKER, Pass. Ag't Mich, C. R. R. BOSTON, Dec. 12, 1869

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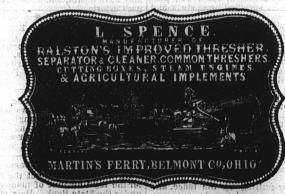
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Farm and Stock.

The potato is a native of America from Quito north to Mexico. It was first spoken of by the Spaniards in 1553. cure an immensely large proportion of Hamkins introduced it into Ireland in 1565, and Drake and Raleigh took it to England in 1585-6. It belongs to the trade is, and that, however dull the trade is, and same genus-solanum-with the toma- however low prices are, there is always to, eggplant, bittersweet, wintercherry and nightshade. There are two generand nightsnade. There are two general all varieties, the red and the white, and need not be limited to one sphere of opa great many subvarieties. It can be propagated from the seed, but not more improvement in the quality of cheese, then one in one hundred will prove and whatever would best tend to bring than one in one hundred will prove good, and none like the original from which the seed is taken, and it takes several years to perfect any variety. Special kinds can only be propagated from the tubers, but as in the case of yams or sweet potatoes, the Irish potato can be raised from the sprouts, and is often so raised when a large yield is desired from a limited quantity of tubers. It is subject to disease caused by long continued planting or overstocking the same ground with any given variety, or by parasites. The disease may however be obviated to some extent by the introduction of tubers for planting from another section of country, particularly from a cooler climate. A notable example of this is seen in the improvement of the peachblow variety raised in Kansas in 1875 from seed ob- testing it; and it is safe to do this on a tained in Iowa. Previous to that time this variety had nearly run out in Kansame soil.

The rot first appeared in Ireland in 1823, causing a famine. A disease called the taint spoiled the crop there from the seed of noxious weeds with their seed grain. Their farms are standing in Germany in 1842, and in 1845-6 and 7 witness of such carelessness. Time it prevailed all over the world, creating weeds—but, like Banquo's ghost, they intense alarm and much suffering in will down at no man's bidding. intense alarm and much suffering in districts where this vegetable had become a prominent article of food. All expedients to avert the rot failed till new varieties were introduced which least three times, and then he will have proved capable of withstanding the disease, and now none of the old varieties are planted in the infected districts of country.

Strong sun light poisons the tuber and green colored, or sunburnt potatoes, should always be destroyed. Sprouted potatoes are sometimes poisonous and should be soaked for some little time in tepid water before cooking, or feeding to stock, and the sprouts should be rubbed off. Potatoes may be solved in a variety of ways and when a reclard in a variety of ways and when a reclard ways. cooked in a variety of ways and when producer.—Rural World. the process is well done, and meat, cheese or curds eaten in connection with them, they form a fair article of little inconvenient is a good time to food, nothing more. The best process for cooking them is to boil whole with the skins on. Care should be taken to select them of a uniform size and not should be hauled out after the heat of break or cut the skin. Pour on the water boiling hot and keep it boiling till the surface of the potatoes begin to soften, then pour off this water and add soften and throwing a furrow on the manner. fresh water also boiling hot and keep it in lively ebullition till done, which is just before they are thoroughly soft in manure and the following and throwing a furrow on the manure it will be found that this will absorb and retain meaning the following a furrow on the manure it will be found that this will absorb and retain meaning and throwing a furrow on the manure it will be found that this will absorb and retain meaning and the found that the following and retain meaning and the found that t in the center. Pour off this second wain the center. Pour off this second wain the center. Pour off this second wain the manure and the following and many succeeding crops will be ample proof
ter, set the open vessel over the fire till ter, set the open vessel over the fire till the steamed has all passed off and if the steamed has all passed off and if they are fit to eat at all it is then if served hot. As a food potatoes stand very low down in the scale, having one-sixth the value of wheat in null they are junfavorable to the served hot. They are junfavorable to the served have a served how a served have a served trition, hence they are unfavorable to orchards or gardens, and while we the development of either physical or would prefer them upon these they anmental power. They are however a swer a good purpose elsewhere upon the farm. Our western soil is yet comfavorite on all boarding house tables, because they fill up, and take the place of more costly and better food. Many physicians will not allow them to be used by the sick or convalescent, on account of their pernicious qualities. They are the poor man's very poor substitute for bread, and occupy a much higher place in the cuisine of enlightened people than they deserve.

English Cheese Makers Alarmed.

The introduction of American cheese into the English market is frightening in the farming does not pay."

Swer a good purpose eisewhere upon the farm. Our western soil is yet comparatively new and rich, yet we know many farms that are richer by far than they were in their primitive state, and we know many others that will not produce one-half as much grain or grass as they would when first settled. The proper use of the manure made upon the farm is the difference.

The time is approaching when this question will be considered of more importance than at present, in the meantime those who are husbanding their manure are making money and those who are not are losing money and are saying "farming does not pay."

The introduction of American cheese into the English market is frightening some of the English dairymen. A large amount of cheese is now sent to Europe—nearly every vessel carrying more or less. A farmer of Derbyshire, in an English paper thus speaks of the matter:

to where the cheese is made, and with a far more favorable climate, will our English cheese makers rest content to see the preference given to such a great extent as it is, to American cheese? Cannot some means be adopted to sea good demand for really fine cheese, and that it always realizes good prices. eration; its aim would be to secure an this about, would, no doubt, be the object of the executive of the association to carry out. The promoters of the to carry out. The promoters of the projected association will receive no "promotion money;" and in attempting to "float" it, their sole object is to confer benefit, and not to reap pecuniary reward. Hence, the farmers would wisely, and might most safely, "take shares" in an undertaking which, while it would involve them in no liawhile it would involve them in no liabilities, could not but prove an excellent investment.

Wheat for Seed.

The most scrupulous care should be taken by farmers in selecting all kinds of seed. It is very important to select that kind which pays best in the location where sown. Because a variety of any kind of grain succeeds well in one locality, is no evidence that it will succeed elsewhere just as well. Whether it will can only be determined by small scale at first—so if there is a failure there is no great loss. But when the variety has been selected it should sas owing to constant replanting in the be cleansed perfectly from all imperfect kernels, and from all foul seed. The loss of millions upon millions of dollars has been annually entailed upon farmers as perpetual legacy by sowing and money are spent to eradicate these

All seed grain should be run through the faming mill-and a good faming mill, the best that is manufactured (and every farmer should have the best only the pure, plump, healthy kernels that will produce only strong, healthy plants; and he will have no cheat or noxious weeds of any kind coming up with his wheat from that seeding. And in this connection it may not be out of place to say that it will pay every farmer to give extra care in preparing his wheat for market. It should be carefully run through the fanning mill

Haul out the Manure.

Any time when convenient or if a

To make carbonate of lime, take a few lumps of fresh burned lime and break them up into small pieces. Then amount of cheese is now sent to Europe
—nearly every vessel carrying more or
less. A farmer of Derbyshire, in an
English paper thus speaks of the matter:

Is the meeting next week for the establishment of the proposed darymen's
association, to be barren of results, or
not? Are our English dairymen to
play second fiddle to American makers? Are we to see a continuation of
the present strange state of things,
namely, that cheese made 4,000 miles
namely, that cheese made 4,000 miles
distant, and subjected to all sonts
of rough usage in loading and unloading,
and shipping and unshipping, is lauded
in the midst of cheese makers, and
in the midst of cheese makers, and
competes with them to their great disadvantage? With a market quite close
advantage? With a market quite close



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

We have just received a lot of Rubber Trusses. They will last you three times as long as a common truss, because they will not rust, are cleaner, will not chafe, more comfortable. Satisfaction guaranteed or more refunded. cleaner, will not chafe, more comfortable. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. The retail price at all stores for single trusses is \$4; will sell them for the next thirty days at \$3, only a little more than you pay for a common truss. Now is your time. It is the best truss made. Come and get one.

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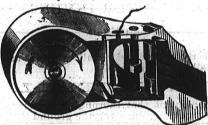
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kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

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reinsurance reserve, losses unpaid, and all other liabilities. 526,179.20
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Surplus as regards policy holders....\$421,863.34 STATE OF KANSAS, INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, TOPEKA, May 10, 1876.

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Know ye, That the Faneuli Hall Insurance Company, with its principal office located at Roston, 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.

is said appointment, now on hite it this considert.

Now, Therefore, I, Orrin T. Welch, Superinment of Insurance for the State of Kansas, do rerely license the said appointees as such agents or said insurance Company, to act pursuant to aid appointment until the last day of February, sit, unless this suthority be sooner suspended or stoked, as provided by law.

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

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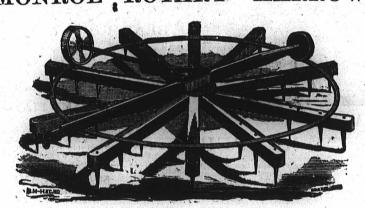
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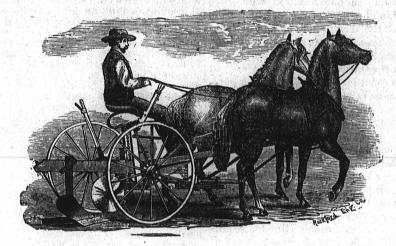
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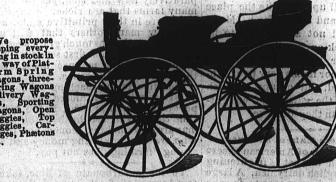
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