

WHOLE NO. 255

stand for twenty-two







## Farm and Stock.

**Sheep Treatment.**  
Dan. Kelley, in an address before the Wool Growers' Association of Illinois, thus spoke of sheep treatment:

This summer has been favorable to the gad-fly, and unless extra care is given, many sheep will die of grub in the head, especially if the winter should be a cold one. Three months of cold weather is quite enough time for them to clean out a sheep herd. The country now is full of gad-flies, as it was in New England in 1832. They are as natural to the sheep as any other parasite. They are setting on the fence or side of the barn. They are very strong, clumsy things.

They aim at the sheep's nose; if they miss their aim and strike anything, down they go. They seem to have no other mission, and no other place to deposit their grubs, than in the sheep's nose. It is the creeping of the little grubs, and the fly too, while in the nose that makes the sheep so frantic. The lambs suffer more from the grub than older sheep. They are inexperienced and don't know so well how to fight them off.

Pale skin "whites," and all such diseases, are nothing more nor less than grub in the head. As the weather gets colder, the grubs ascend higher. The sheep will appear to be crazy by spells. The eyes will swell and become weak and watery. Violent efforts will be made by the sheep to clear the nostrils.

Sometimes you can see them raise up their hind legs entirely in their agony. In Vermont I once found a young ram in one horn so loose that it came off almost of itself. On examining it, it was found the grubs had passed up through the opening above the eyes, and there they were, at the base of the horn. Then, to convince myself that they were there, I opened a place by the side of the other horn, and took out a large number of grubs with a crooked piece of wire and turpentine. Then replaced the piece of bone and skin as well as I could, and covered it all up with tarred cloth. The ram got well. It grew to be a valuable ram and was brought to Illinois. Dr. Randall and I differ about their being an opening or passage from the nose to the brain. Mr. Hammond and I agree in our theory of the gad-fly. Well, now, what is to be done to head them off? They are said not to be so bad where sheep run on fallow fields. The dust must tend to keep the lower parts of the nostrils dry, affording less chance for the little grubs to keep their hold on the linings. Perhaps any dust will kill them. Ashes will kill them; slaked lime will kill them quicker; salt and ashes mixed are well to keep within reach of the sheep. Slaked lime scattered in the barn will set them all to sneezing, and many grubs can be destroyed in this way. It is well to do this often at this time of the year. I sometimes, when I know they are bad, shut my sheep up in the barn close at night. In the morning the grubs will be down in the nose and easily thrown out. By giving them a dose of slaked lime then, there will be quantities of grubs destroyed. By noticing you can easily find them in the matter discharged from the nose.

In extremely bad cases, where a greater effort has to be made to destroy them, mix vinegar and Scotch snuff and throw it up the nose with a syringe. Go ahead and try all the remedies, and watch carefully, and you will learn. After losing a lot one winter with the grub, when summer came I one day noticed large quantities of gad-flies coming out of the heads of the dead sheep, showing that they might remain so long in that state, and then come forth to do their work. Gentlemen, some of you are young men; study your business practically. Much may be learned from books, but all must be practically known to you, that you may be successful shepherds.

## Butter from Mud.

We have known for some time that this age was far in advance of all others for making good and useful articles from apparently worthless and refuse materials, but the following from the *London Lancet*, we must confess, "caps the climax."

Whatever incredulity has been felt in reference to the manufacture of butter from Thames mud, there now appears, says the *Medical Examiner*, to be no doubt of the fact that such butter is made, and in no inconsiderable quantities. But the precise nature of the material, and its mode of collection, have, we believe, remained an undiscovered mystery until the present time. It appears that as much as \$6 a day can be earned under favorable circumstances, by earning at low tide by explorers, properly equipped and with a keen knowledge of their work, on the north bank of the Thames below Dagenham. Hear these persons collect oleaginous globes. These globes, originally made of cork, matted with hair and woody fibers, are diligently planted for the purpose, grow to the size of a walnut or cricket ball in the water by the action of the tides, which covers them with grease. The grease thus obtained is from the drain pipes of our factories and slop sewers of our kitchens, and in consistency and color, it resembles Russian tallow. The processes by which this questionable fat is ultimately manufactured into an article of food, unobjectionable to the eye and palatable to the taste, is necessarily exciting public curiosity. *Practical Farmer.*

## Storing Roots.

The *Country Gentleman* says. A piece of ground "is to be first selected which has naturally a perfect bottom drainage, or else it should be directly over a covered drain. Plow a broad furrow by passing the plow several times, throwing the earth out on each side, and then clean out the loose earth with a shovel, and make this shallow trough even and smooth. The roots are to be then placed in an even heap; about three feet wide, and as long as will take in all the roots. They should not be thrown together carelessly and promiscuously, but evenly piled, by which nearly double the amount may be included in a given space, and the even exterior will admit of covering better. A little practice will enable any one to do this piling rapidly. There are two important requisites for success to be observed. One is to put on plenty of straw, to protect from cold and to absorb the dampness of the air. The other is to provide for ventilation at the top. If the layer of straw is thin, and the mass of earth to cover it is quite thick, the protection from frost will not be so perfect, and the amount of moisture will have an unfavorable influence. Ventilation at the top of the ridge permits the escape of any damp and heated air which, without this provision, would rise and envelop the upper roots and injure them, or cause rotting.

## Raising and Feeding Swine.

Says the *Live-Stock Journal*: "If one thing needs reforming more than another, it is the manner of raising and feeding swine. From the day they are large enough to eat, they are offered all manner of refuse about the place, such as rank weeds, filthy slops, spoiled vegetables, and meats, dead fowl, etc. They are allowed to rummage the dung yard and glean the refuse of food in the faces of cattle and horses, on the premises of economy. But we imagine the quantity of food saved in this way is very insignificant—not to exceed the value of a bushel of shelled corn a year among the whole stock on an ordinary sized farm. The objections to the practice of keeping swine in this way are so serious, however, that the reasons in favor of it have no force at all. The origin of trichinosis in swine may always be traced to the consumption of vile stuffs in the food, or being housed and yarded amid filth and foul air. Interests as dear as health and life require a thorough reform in keeping swine. Let their food be as pure as that which other animals consume; let them be kept in clean quarters and in pure air; let diseased or unthrifty animals be separated from those in health; and we may have no fears of trichinosis among either swine or human beings."

## Corn and Hog.

From carefully conducted experiments by different persons, it has been ascertained that a bushel of corn will make a little more than ten pounds of pork, gross. Taking the result as a basis, the following deductions are made, which all our farmers would do well to lay by for a convenient reference, that:

When corn sells at 12 1/2 cents per bushel, pork costs 17 1/2 cents per bushel, pork costs 2 cents per lb.

When corn costs 25 cents per bushel, pork cost 3 cents per lb.

When corn costs 33 cents per bushel, pork costs 4 cents per lb.

When corn costs 50 cents per bushel, pork costs 5 cents per lb.

The following statements show what the farmer realizes on his corn when sold in the terms of pork:

When pork sells at 3 cents per pound, it brings 25 cents per bushel in corn.

When pork sells at 4 cents per lb., it brings 33 cents per bushel in corn.

When pork sells at 5 cents per lb., it brings 50 cents per bushel in corn.—*Junction City Union.*

## Fattening Poultry.

The *London Field* states that poultry properly fed will acquire all the fatness needed for marketing purposes in a fortnight or three weeks at most. Their diet should be Indian, oat or barley meal, sealed in mill, or water—the former is the best, as it will expedite the fattening process. They should be fed early in the morning, at noon, and also in the evening, just before going to roost, a plentiful supply of pure water, plenty of gravel, sliced cabbage or turnip tops. If the fowls are required to be very fat, some trimmings of fresh mutton suet may be chopped up and scalded with other feed, or they may be boiled in milk alone, and poured over the meal.

The *Toronto Globe* says that the carrot is the most relished by horses of all roots or tubers. Besides being a well known wind remedy, and a specific in the production of a fine, glossy coat, it contains a large proportion of the essential ingredients of flesh-producing food, as the following statement shows: Carrot.—Water, 85.7; woody fiber, 3; starch, 9; ash, .8; nitrogenous matter, 1.5. Flesh.—Water, 74; gelatin, 3; starch, etc., 8; nitrogenous matter, 20. Careful experiments have proved that 50 pounds of carrots are equal, for feeding purposes, to 100 pounds of turnips.

Small hogs of from 200 to 300 pounds weight command a better price in English markets than larger ones; which shows that the pork-eaters there know the difference between a coarse and a fine-grained article.

## Veterinary Items.

## Edema, or Dropsy.

I have a very fine mare that is badly affected with the milk leg. Is there any cure for it? Please answer through your most valuable veterinary column and oblige.

ANSWER.—Milk leg is only a slang phrase for edema, or dropsy. If it be affected with the milk leg, it can no doubt be accomplished in the following manner: First, give her a laxative drench, composed of raw linseed oil, twelve ounces; calomel and tartar emetic, of each one-half drachm; powdered nitre, three drachms; mix these thoroughly together and give; repeat the drench every fourth day for three weeks. Throw one large handful of Glauber salts, in her feed or grain box morning and evening; and mix into her mash of scalded bran and oats, when cold, twice a day, a powder composed of tartar emetic and calomel, of each half a drachm; powdered nitrate potassa and nitre, of each three drachms. And the water must be drawn off by putting herons in the leg near the fetlock joint, and they must be inserted only beneath the true skin; the leg must then be fomented three times a day, from a half to three-quarters of an hour each time, with a ley made by dissolving one-quarter of a pound of sal-soda in a pailful of boiling water, and applied by means of a sponge, as hot as it can be borne by the hand, and the water must be kept to this temperature during fomentation. After fomenting in the evening, apply the following sweating blister, composed of oils spike, organum and turpentine, of each one ounce; tincture cathartides, one ounce; camphorated oil and laudanum, of each four ounces; corrosive sublimate, one drachm; alcohol, six ounces; mix thoroughly and apply over the entire parts affected, and hand-rub the blister well into them; when you have produced considerable irritation, on the surface of the skin, stop for four days, and apply again in the same way. The fomentation must be kept up both during and after using the sweating blister. Feed on carrots, beets, potatoes and turnips; give no corn or other heavy grain while under treatment. This treatment must be persevered in for several weeks before any definite result can be accurately ascertained.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

## Inflammation of the Kidneys.

I own a black gelding, can trot in 2:40, sound and nice, except that he is subject for the past twelve months to spells, a little like colic; but am now satisfied that it is kidney trouble. He stales often and badly; sometimes sore across the kidneys. Will you answer me, and give treatment best for horse in that condition?

ANSWER.—Inflammation of the kidneys requires a speedy and active treatment. Bleeding must be promptly resorted to, and carried to its fullest extent. An active purge should next be administered, and a counter-inflammation excited as near as possible to the seat of disease. For this purpose the loins should be fomented with hot water, or covered with a mustard poultice; meanwhile the horse should be warmly clothed. No diuretics should be given, as they only aggravate the trouble. The action of the purgative having begun to cease, one scruple of white hellebore may be administered, with or without emetic tartar. The patient should have his legs well bandaged and plenty of water offered to him. All exposure to cold should be avoided. The food should be sound and wholesome; musty grain and hay will greatly add to the trouble. Kiln-dried oats acquire a diuretic property, and if horses are long fed on them the continual excitement of the kidneys will degenerate into inflammation.

## Cracked Hoofs.

The *English Live-Stock Journal* makes known the following remedy for cracked hoofs: "Mr. Defay has discovered a preparation, by means of which sand-cracks or fractures in hoof or horn may be durably cemented up. Even pieces of iron can be securely joined together by its means. The only precaution necessary for its successful application is the careful removal of all grease by spirits of sal-ammonia, sulphide of carbon, or ether. Mr. Defay makes no secret of his composition, which is as follows: Take one part of a coarsely-powdered gum-ammoniacum and two parts of gutta-percha, in pieces the size of a hazelnut. Put them in a tin-lined vessel over a slow fire, and stir constantly until thoroughly mixed. Before the thick, resinous mass gets cold, mold it into sticks like sealing wax. The cement will keep for years, and when required for use it is only necessary to cut off a sufficient quantity and remelt immediately."

I have a yearling filly that passes large worms, from six to eight inches in length. She looks well and appears all right. Should I do anything for her? and if so, what?

ANSWER.—When the horse can be spared from work, a strong dose of physic is an excellent vermifuge, so far as the long, round worm is concerned; but a better medicine, and not interfering with either the feeding or work of the horse, is the following: Two drachms of tartarized antimony, made into a ball with linseed meal and treacle, and give every morning half an hour before the horse is fed, until the worms are expelled.

## KIDNEY COMPLAINT.

Probably there is no complaint that affects the human system, which is so little understood at the present time, as some of the varied forms of Kidney Complaints.

There is no disease which causes such acute pain or more alarming in its results than when the kidneys fail to secrete from the blood the uric acid and other poisonous substances, which the blood accumulates in its circulation through the system. It is from any cause the kidneys fail to perform the functions devolving upon them, the accumulations are taken up by the absorbents and the whole system thrown into a state of disease, causing great pain and suffering, and very often immediate death. Hence the importance of keeping the kidneys and blood in a healthy condition, through which all the impurities of the body must pass.

## PAIN IN THE BACK.

There is no remedy known to medical science which has proved itself more valuable in cases of Kidney Complaints than the Vegetable. It acts directly upon the secretions, cleanses and purifies the blood and restores the whole system to healthy action.

The following extraordinary cure of great sufferers, who had been given up by the best physicians as hopeless cases will speak for themselves, and should challenge the most profound attention of the medical faculty, as well as of those who are suffering from Kidney Complaint.

## THE BEST MEDICINE.

EAST MARSHFIELD, AUG. 22, 1870.  
"Mr. STEVENS:—Dear Sir:—I am seventy-one years of age, have suffered many years with Kidney Complaint, weakness in my back and stomach. I was induced by friends to try your Vegetable, and I think it the best medicine for weakness of the kidneys I ever used. I have tried many remedies for this complaint, and never found so much relief as from the Vegetable. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system. Many of my acquaintances have taken it, and I believe it to be good for all the complaints for which it is recommended."

Yours truly,  
J. M. GILL.

381 Third Street, South Boston.

## PRONOUNCED INCURABLE.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.  
Dear Sir:—I have been badly afflicted with Kidney Complaint for ten years; have suffered great pain in my back, hips and side, with great difficulty in passing urine, which was often, and in very small quantities, frequently accompanied with blood and excruciating pain.

I have faithfully tried most of the popular remedies recommended for my complaint; I have been under the treatment of some of the most skillful physicians in Boston, all of whom pronounced my case incurable. It was my condition when I was advised by a friend to try the Vegetable, and I could see the good effects from the first dose. I took, and from that moment kept on improving, and I was entirely cured, taking in all, I should think, about six bottles. It is indeed a valuable medicine, and I should be afflicted again in the same way, I would give a dollar a dose, if I could not get it without.

Respectfully,  
J. M. GILL.

381 Third Street, South Boston.

## NEARLY BLIND.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:  
Dear Sir:—In expressing my thanks to you for benefits derived from the use of Vegetable, and to benefit others, I will state:—

When eight or nine years old I was afflicted with Scrofula, which made its appearance in my eyes, face and throat, and I was very near blind for two years. All kinds of operations were performed on my eyes, and all to no good result. Finally the disease broke out in an aggravated way.

Last summer I was from some cause weak in my spine and kidneys, and it was at this time very hard to retain the urine. Seeing your advertisement in the Commercial, I bought a bottle of Vegetable, and commenced using according to directions. In two or three days obtained great relief. After taking four or five bottles I noticed it had a wonderful effect on the rough, scaly blotches on my body and face. I still used Vegetable and the humors were all gone, and I attribute the cure of the two diseases to Vegetable, and nothing else.

If I am ever afflicted with anything of the kind again I shall try Vegetable as the only reliable remedy.

Once more accept my thanks, and believe me to be, very respectfully,  
AUSTIN PARROTT.  
Dec. 1, 1874. No. 35 Gano St., Cincinnati, O.

Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, etc., are always unpleasant, and at times they become the most distressing and dangerous diseases that can affect the human system. Most diseases of the Kidneys arise from impurities in the blood, causing humors which settle on these parts. Vegetable excels any known remedy in the whole world for cleansing and purifying the blood, thereby causing a healthy action to all the organs of the body.

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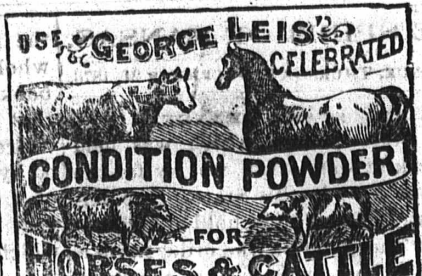
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IT IS THE LARGEST SALE OF

any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over every other preparation of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

Every Farmer a Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict a horse, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-evil, Hilda-Bound, Inward Strain, Scrophulous, Mange, Nodules, Water, Hooves, Loss of Appetite, Induration of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you insure life, and promote digestion, action and spirit; the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit; the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, heavy men and stock raisers, prove the LEIS' POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicine.

LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of the blood. Sheep require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.

In all new countries we hear of distemper among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glaucoma, Mergimus or Giddiness, &c. Attacks, in a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their food once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks sometimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.

Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of LEIS' Condition Powder the flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For sore teats, apply LEIS' Condition Powder. Your CATTLE also require an alternative aperient. Using this Powder in the feed of all your young stock, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.

LEIS' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in LEIS' Condition Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Rags Lunges, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tin of LEIS' Powder, given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and is therefore the BEST REMEDY for fattening Hogs.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine.

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

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## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1876.

## THE STATE GRANGE.

The State Grange which was held last week at Manhattan, was by far the best ever held in this State. The delegates and officers took hold of all business for the good of the order with a determination to succeed, and the work accomplished, we have no doubt, will be hailed with delight by the order throughout the State.

To our mind the best work done, and the thing fraught with the greatest blessings to the membership, was the organization of a State co-operative association. This association was fully organized, with M. E. Hudson as President; Wm. Sims, our present master, Treasurer; and A. T. Stewart, our State agent, Secretary. A board of directors were elected, and a charter obtained with an authorized capital of one hundred thousand dollars, but with authority to commence business when ten thousand dollars are subscribed and paid in. The headquarters of this association are to be at Kansas City, Kansas. The objects are: First. To have a wholesale store, in order to be able to furnish goods to the county co-operative stores which are now running, and which may hereafter be started in our State, at the lowest possible price, and to which all our societies can send their orders, in the full assurance that they will not be cheated either in quality or price. Second. To sell for the Patrons of the State all kinds of produce as well as stock at a low commission, and also see that the highest possible price is obtained, and returns honestly and promptly made. Third. To be able to make large contracts for our produce directly with the British co-operative associations, and also to enable us to obtain from the British societies, loans of money at the low rates they have already offered to loan us their surplus capital. There are now more than twenty-five thousand farms under mortgage in this State, and the farmers are paying on these mortgages from twelve to twenty-five per cent. interest. The British societies offer to loan their surplus, which is now twenty-five millions of dollars, to the Patrons of Husbandry at one per cent. above the Bank of England rates, and on long time. Thus the Patrons will be enabled to get money at five, or not to exceed six per cent. per annum.

The constitution and by-laws of our State association will be ready for distribution in about two weeks. We want every Patron in the State to take at least one share of stock in this enterprise. Shares are five dollars each. In counties where there are no solicitors appointed, the brothers can send their money directly to Worthy Master Sims, at Topeka, and he will return receipt for the amount.

Now, Brother Patrons of Kansas, will you take hold of this work in earnest? Don't wait for one another, but each individual member act at once. With the State co-operative association accomplished fact, we are very much mistaken if the Patrons of Kansas do not immediately realize large pecuniary benefits.

We shall be glad if the brothers will write to the Spirit from time to time and let us know how you are getting along in this work. Now, brethren, let us hear from you. It will add strength and vigor to our work to thus constantly hear from each other from all parts of the State.

The proceedings of the State Grange are now being prepared for publication, and as soon as ready we shall publish in full.

The following are the officers elected for the next two years: Master, Wm. Sims, of Topeka; Overseer, J. F. Willets, of Oskaloosa; Lecturer, J. T. Stevens, of Lawrence; Steward, W. D. Rippey, of Lawrence; Ass't Steward, S. W. Fisher, of Mitchell county; Treasurer, W. P. Popenoe, of Topeka; Secretary, P. B. Maxson, of Emporia; Chaplin, W. H. Jones, of Holton; Gate-keeper, George Amey, of Bourbon county; Pomona, Mrs. H. M. Barnes, of Manhattan; Ceres, Mrs. H. A. Sims, of Topeka; Flora, Mrs. B. Otis, of Topeka; Lady Ass't Steward, Mrs. Amanda Rippey, of Lawrence.

The executive committee were reduced to three, and Bros. M. E. Hudson, W. H. Jones, and Levi Dumbauld were elected. Bro. Hudson is chairman of the committee.

Bro. A. T. Stewart is continued as State agent. In him we certainly have

the right man in the right place. His whole heart is in the work, and his books showed an accuracy and honesty that is above suspicion.

Bro. F. G. Adams, who was appointed by the State Grange last year, as one of a committee on education, made a very interesting and exhaustive report, which we shall publish in full in the proceedings.

## THE OGLESBY BILL FOR THE OSAGE CEDDED LANDS.

In a conversation with Gov. Shannon, this morning, he said he was more alarmed for the settlers on the Osage Ceded Lands now, than at any time since he has been connected with the case. He fears the House will pass the Oglesby bill because the settlers went back on Goodin at the late election. It seems now certain that there is a terrible pressure brought to bear to rob the settlers of their homes. They must be vigilant and the people of the State must lend a helping hand.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to a communication which we publish in another column, from Gov. Shannon, one of the attorneys for the settlers on the Osage Ceded Lands, which contains a letter received by him from the Hon. John R. Goodin. We had supposed that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States as to the title of these lands, and the subsequent act of Congress, authorizing the settlers to purchase the same at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, had forever set at rest any further controversy over these lands, and that the railroad companies would gracefully submit to the decision of the highest tribunal in the country, and cease their efforts to obtain that which the courts declared did not legally belong to them. But it seems that the war on the settler is to be renewed, and the land speculator and railroad companies are already marshaling their forces, and getting themselves in line, to make another move on the settler, and, if possible, rob him of his home, at last. We hope that no effort on the part of these enemies to the settler will succeed, but judging from the information furnished us by Gov. Shannon, we are fearful of the result. It will be seen that a bill has been introduced in the Senate of the United States by Mr. Oglesby of Illinois, which, if it becomes a law, we are advised by Gov. Shannon, will be utterly ruinous to the settlers, and will enable the railroad companies and their friends, to acquire the title to every foot of these lands.

Gov. Shannon has no hesitancy in saying that the settlers are in greater peril now than they have ever been before, and that it will require almost superhuman effort on the part of these people to prevent the passage of Oglesby's bill. It now transpires, as we are advised, that there is a powerful combination of senators and members of Congress in the interest of these companies, and that a number of them have large interests in these lands. We are also advised that the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of the general land office at Washington, are favorable to the Oglesby bill. If this be true, and there seems to be no doubt of it, it will be a powerful element of strength against the settlers, with members of Congress—we hope that our fears may not be realized, and that we are more scared than hurt, but we are compelled to say, that to us, the present seems the darkest hour for the settler.

We therefore urge the settlers to be vigilant and leave no stone unturned to defeat the infamous schemes of these heartless land sharks and railroad companies to rob them and their children of their homes.

Since writing the above we have seen a letter from the Hon. John J. Ingalls, stating that there is a strong disposition on the part of the Senate to pass the Oglesby bill.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

We have already published all the proceedings of the National Grange that we could get, but there are some important acts yet unpublished, which we will give to the Patrons of the State as soon as we can obtain a copy of the proceedings. While in session, the National Grange adopted an amendment to the constitution, making all fourth-degree members eligible to any office in State or National Grange. This amendment is being ratified by the State granges, and will hereafter be the law on that subject without any doubt.

Thus the membership throughout the country can congratulate themselves that steps are being taken in the right direction, to make our order not only satisfactory but permanent.

M. C. Mowry was appointed as agent for the State Co-operative Association to solicit stock in the counties of Douglas, Jefferson and Johnson. Bro. R. J. Young was appointed for Brown county, and Bro. John Andrew for Atchison county. We hope the Patrons of the State will respond promptly to this enterprise and thus be enabled to speedily become masters of the situation.

## THE OSAGE CEDDED LANDS.

ED. SPIRIT—I herewith send you a copy of the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Oglesby, of Illinois, to amend the act entitled "An Act providing for the sale of the Osage Ceded Lands in Kansas, to actual settlers," approved August 11, 1876; and also a letter which I have this day received from the Hon. John R. Goodin, and I respectfully ask you to publish each of them for the information of the settlers on the Osage Ceded Lands. Respectfully yours,

WILSON SHANNON.

LAWRENCE, Dec. 19, 1876.

AN ACT, entitled "An Act providing for the sale of the Osage Ceded Lands in Kansas, to actual settlers," approved August 11, 1876, and amended by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of Congress entitled "An Act providing for the sale of the Osage Ceded Lands in Kansas, to actual settlers," approved August 11, 1876, be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to authorize any person who, in good faith, had purchased any portion of the land described in the first section of the said act from the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Company, or the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company, or either of them, prior to the twenty-fifth day of February, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and who shall prove to the satisfaction of the register and the receiver of the proper land office that he or she has, in good faith, before the date last aforesaid, paid said railroad companies, or either of them, the consideration money, or a portion thereof, to purchase and obtain title from the United States, to be evidenced by patents for the full quantity of said land so purchased from the said railroad companies, or either of them, upon payment thereof at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, said payment to be made within one year from the date hereof; and all provisions in said act of August 11, 1876, inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

HON. WILSON SHANNON—Lawrence, Kansas—My Dear Sir:—It is now apparent that an attempt will first be made by the parties in interest, to secure the passage of a bill through the Senate, giving the right to purchasers of land within the Osage Ceded tract, from the railroads to enter at \$1.25 per acre the lands so by them purchased, irrespective of quality. Not only are the commissioners of the general land office and secretary of the interior favorable to this new proposed legislation, but they have sent communications to the House, through my committee, urging the passage of a bill for the protection of this class of purchasers. The communications of each show a zeal and enthusiasm in favor of this legislation which I should like much to see manifested in other cases where thousands of hardy settlers are struggling against fearful odds to secure titles to their homes, as, for instance, that of the settlers upon the Black Bob Lands.

Were not these communications so lengthy, I should copy and send to you, but perhaps you would not care to see them. I trust, if you have not already done so, you will at once call the attention of the settlers upon the Osage Ceded Lands to this new attempt urged by forces so formidable, that such action may be taken by them as may seem proper. You may confidently rest in the assurance that I will keep you fully posted in relation to this matter. Whatever bill may be introduced into the House, or which may come here from the Senate, I will endeavor to have go to my committee, instead of to the Indian committee, to which latter committee it may be attempted to send it. Accept my regards for your continued good health and prosperity.

Yours truly, JOHN R. GOODIN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, D. C., Dec. 15, 1876.

## SEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

We have made arrangements with the firm of F. Barteldes & Co., of this city, to furnish all kinds of field and garden seeds to the Patrons of Kansas, at Philadelphia prices. If the members of subordinate granges will bulk their orders and forward with the money, a great saving will be made. All seeds warranted fresh and pure, also to be just what they are represented. We have known this firm for the last eight

years, and recommend them to the Patrons of the State. See their advertisement in another column.

## GENERAL NEWS.

A special from Bolivar, Tenn., says that almost the entire business portion of that place burned about two o'clock on the morning of the 15th inst. Loss, \$200,000; insurance, \$20,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

A fire supposed to be the work of an incendiary, destroyed a large portion of the town of Blackville, S. C., on the 15th inst. The fire consumed over twenty stores and residences, with the South Carolina railroad depot and sheds, telegraph and express offices. The estimate loss is \$40,000; insurance unknown. Much excitement prevailed in the town.

A Washington dispatch of the 20th, says that a telegram from Fort Davis has been received, stating that Mexican revolutionists have captured Mr. Miller, an American banker at Chihuahua and demanded \$8,000 as ransom for his release. Col. Andrews, with a force of cavalry, infantry and artillery has gone to the rescue. The revolutionists are reported 400 strong, and threaten to shoot Miller if they can't hold him. A fight is inevitable. The advancement of Mexico is retarded by ever-recurring revolutions.

Dispatches from San Francisco say that the Steamer Montana, plying between that point and Mexican ports was burned off Cape Herrow, Gulf of California. Passengers and crew saved. Capt. Douglas telegraphs that the Montana which left this port on the 3d inst. arrived at Guaymas on the 14th. An hour after leaving fire was discovered coming up the midship ventilator. In five minutes the ship was ablaze and run ashore to save the passengers and crew. Nothing on board was saved. The ship burned to the water's edge. Valued at \$70,000; insured at \$60,000.

The latest advices from the Eastern trouble is in the shape of a dispatch from Belgrade, stating that Gen. Nickitch, who is momentarily expected to arrive at that place, brings 1,000,000 roubles, contributed by the Russian government, for the re-organization of Serbian troops. The Russian Consul General has officially informed Mr. Rishtis that all Russian officers re-organized in Serbia are to be considered as a part of the Russian army, and are to receive the full war pay usual in the Russian service. Serbian officers of the reserve have received orders to start for the frontier at once.

Gen. Crook's annual report says the miners in the Black Hills did not violate the Sioux treaty till long after the Indians had ceased to regard it, and they have not suffered as much from the Sioux as they went to the Hills as they did while living on the border. He also calls attention to the fact that his command of less than one thousand men, fought and defeated Sitting Bull's band in the battle of the Rose Bud, weeks previous to Coster's disaster. He seems to think the government has treated the Sioux with unparalleled liberality which they have repaid by raids along the border of the reservations limited only by the endurance of their ponies.

A Portland, Oregon, dispatch says S. B. Blinzer, chairman of the Democratic State central committee, has issued a call for a meeting of the committee at Salem, on Thursday, December 21st. The call has been issued in obedience to an order received from the National Democratic committee. The object and purposes of the meeting have not been made public, but it is surmised that the movement means a thorough organization to meet whatever exigencies may arise in the future bearing upon the question of a peaceable or forcible inauguration of Tilden. Blinzer has not explained in the call the object of the meeting, and the question is exciting much public comment and concern. Gov. Grover has just published a long and elaborately prepared statement of his official action regarding the recent electoral muddle in Oregon. The statement is designed by him as an executive decision, and is a studied defense of his official conduct. After discussing at great length the legal features of the case, and setting forth numerous authorities in support of his position, the governor concludes his statement as follows: "Believing this to be the inevitable logic, deducible from law and the facts in the premises, I conclude that Watts is not entitled to a certificate of election because the constitution of the United States declares he shall not be appointed, and that E. A. Cronin is entitled to a certificate of election as one of the electors of the State because he is an eligible candidate, having the highest number of legal votes cast for that office, next after the election of Wm. H. Odell, and J. C. Cartwright, whose elections are not contested. Any other conclusion would disfranchise Oregon as to one-third of her representation in the college of electors. To my mind it is a clear, positive injunction of the constitution of the United States on the subject of electors, and it should be enforced, and I maintain it in this particular case as above declared."

In the United States Senate on the 18th inst., Mr. Wright called up the message of the President, sent to the Senate at its last session, vetoing the bill reducing the President's salary from \$50,000 to \$25,000 per annum, and the question being, "shall the bill pass

notwithstanding the objections, of the President, thereto." A discussion followed, and Senate refused to pass the bill over the veto: yeas, 25; nays, 19; not two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

In the House, on Friday, the bill to pay the expense of the investigation committees, and reducing the amount for the Senate committee from \$5,000 to \$3,000, and increasing that for the House committee from \$21,000 to \$50,000, gave rise to some political discussion, conducted on the Republican side by Mr. Hale of Maine, and on the Democratic side by Messrs. Holman and Cox. In the course of the discussion the report of the Democratic visitors to Louisiana was read from the clerk's desk. Its printing in the Congressional Record is thus secured. The discussion was closed by some final remarks from Mr. Cox, who quoted from the report of the House committee of 1874, which, however, Mr. Hoar complained of as merely the report of Mr. Potter, of New York. Finally the bill was passed, as reported from the committee on appropriations, giving \$30,000 to each House. The House then went into committee of the whole, on the post-office appropriation bill. An item as to the clerk hire, led to a discussion, in which the fast mail service came into question, in course of which Holman, quoted from the Cincinnati Commercial, speaking of it as a non-successful experiment, and from the Gazette, speaking of it as a thing of false pretences, crooked ways and no intelligent purpose. Mr. Cannon stated that the fast mail system was cheaper than the slow mail system, and proceeded to argue in proof of his proposition. An hour was then spent in discussing the proposition to increase the appropriation for carrying mails on stage routes, but without arriving at a final decision.

The best thing to do with a cold or cough is to get rid of it, for which purpose use at once Dr. Jayne's Expecto-rant, for nearly half a century a popular lung remedy.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

## Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19, 1876.

Flour—medium fall extra	\$4.00 @ 5.50
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.81 @ 1.83
No. 3	1.28 @ 1.29
No. 4 red	1.23 @ 1.24
Corn—No. 2 mixed	46 @ 49
No. 2 mixed	32 @ 33
Barley—No. 2 choice	60 @ 1.25
Rye—No. 2	67 @ 69
Pork	16.25 @ 16.50
Dry Salt Meats—Shoulders	32 @ 34
Hibs	7 @ 8
Bacon	7 @ 8
Lard	104 @ 105
Butter—fair	24 @ 27
Poorer qualities	10 @ 20

CHICAGO, Dec. 19, 1876.

Flour	4.25 @ 6.00
Wheat—No. 2 spring	1.10 @ 1.20
No. 3	1.08 @ 1.09
Corn	44 @ 45
Oats	34 @ 34
Pork	16.50 @ 16.55
Bulk Meats	34 @ 34
Lard	104 @ 10.50
Butter—Dairy packed	20 @ 28
Eggs	20 @ 25

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 19, 1876.

Wheat, No. 2, fall	1.17 @ 1.21
Wheat, No. 3, red, fall	1.13 @ 1.12
No. 4, fall	1.05 @ 1.06
Corn No. 2 mixed	34 @ 34
Oats	25 @ 25
Rye, No. 2	58 @ 59

## Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19, 1876.

Cattle—Native Butchers	\$ 3.50 @ 5.00
Hogs	5.50 @ 6.05
Cattle—Good Steers	3.45 @ 5.65
Hogs—Packers	5.50 @ 6.10
Cattle—Native Shippers	3.75 @ 4.25
Native feeders	3.00 @ 3.50
Native stockers	2.75 @ 3.00
Native cows	2.50 @ 3.00
Wintered Texas steers	2.50 @ 3.50
Through Texas steers	2.50 @ 2.90
Hogs—Packers	5.50 @ 5.70
Stockers	4.90 @ 5.45

Wheat during the past week was slowly rising in all the principal markets till within the past two days, since which it has declined, leaving the figures a little higher than last week. The rise in Kansas City was a little more than in other markets.

Corn is dull, and about two cents lower, occasioned by a rise in Eastern freights, which also affected the price of wheat.

The market, the past week in Kansas City, for cattle has been very quiet—receipts light, but heavier than for the corresponding season last year. Choice fat hogs have been in good demand the past week. Stockers sold the best on Tuesday.

Hogs, in Kansas City, as usual, were brisk, Tuesday was one of the best days of the season, sales being over 2,000 head. The range on packers was from \$5.50 to \$6.50. The outside price was \$5.80, on Tuesday.

Gold on Tuesday in New York was 107 1/2. Mr. Eastman of New York, during the past few months, has been shipping fresh meat to London in refrigerators, he sends about 1,200 hogs each week. He now proposes to send fresh pork in the same way. It is thought this new demand for hogs will be sufficient to affect prices in the West.

Hemp in St. Louis is quoted \$70 @ 100 for undressed, and \$190 @ 200 for dressed. The Globe-Democrat gives the following quotations this week: Timothy hay, \$8 @ 12.50; apples, choice, \$1.25 @ 2.50 per bbl; Onions, \$2.50 per bbl; white beans, \$1.50 @ 2.00 per bu.; castor beans, choice, in demand at \$1.95; fax seed in demand at \$1.40; beeswax 25c per lb; wool, tub-washed, 40c.

Horses and mules, in the cities, are very low prices invariably in favor of buyers. Plug horses are quoted, in St. Louis, as low as \$15; extra draft horses, highest quotation, \$145.







## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1876.

## Patrons' Department.

## OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—John T. Jones, Helena, Arkansas.  
 Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky.  
 Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.  
 Executive Committee.  
 Alonzo Golden, Rock Falls, Illinois.  
 D. Wyatt Allen, Cokesbury, S. C.  
 E. R. Sha-kand, Dubuque, Iowa.  
 W. H. Chambers, Oswidene, Alabama.  
 Dudley T. Canine, Claremont, N. H.

## OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master: M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon County.  
 Overseer: W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee County.  
 Lecturer: W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Franklin Co.  
 Steward: C. S. Wythe, Minneapolis, Ottawa County.  
 Assistant Steward: James Coffin, Hill Springs, Morris County.  
 Gate-keeper: W. G. Patten, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County.  
 Treasurer: John Boyd, Independence, Montgomery 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, Marion County.  
 Flora: Mrs. M. L. Patten, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County.  
 Lady Assistant Steward: Mrs. A. C. Rippey, Severeance, Doniphan County.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1st District: W. P. Poppen, Secretary; Topeka, Shawnee County.  
 2nd District: F. H. Dumbauld, Chairman; Jacksonville, Neosho County.  
 3rd District: A. T. Stewart, Winfield, Cowley County.  
 4th District: A. P. Collins, Solomon City, Saline County.  
 5th District: W. H. Fletcher, Republican City, Clay County.

## DEPUTIES.

Commissioned by M. E. Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange since the last session:  
 W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin County, Kansas.  
 J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.  
 W. L. Moore, Frankfort, Marshall county.  
 F. J. Goehrand, Burka, 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.  
 F. W. Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county.  
 W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.  
 E. M. Hamilton, Marion Center, Marion county.  
 C. S. Wythe, Minneapolis, Ottawa county.  
 A. J. Pettigrew, Jewell Center, Jewell county.  
 W. E. Carr, Larned, Pawnee county.  
 J. K. Miller, Peace, Rice county.  
 C. Drum, Empire, McPherson county.  
 P. F. Mahan, Elmwood, Barton county.  
 A. A. Hodge, Marion Center, Marion county.  
 H. M. Case, Gardner, Johnson county.  
 W. D. Rippey, Severeance, Doniphan county.  
 J. C. Willis, Grove City, Butler county.  
 T. C. Deuel, Fairmont, Leavenworth county.  
 Arthur Sharp, Girard, Leavenworth county.  
 R. S. Osborn, Bull City, Osborn county.  
 D. Covington, Covington, Smith county.  
 H. C. Babcock, Cawker City, Mitchell county.  
 B. L. Beebe, London, Sumner county.  
 J. H. Bradd, Prairie Grove, Republic county.  
 P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.  
 J. F. Ricketts, Garnett, Anderson county.  
 A. N. Case, Honock, Saline county.  
 C. B. Spaulding, Hays, Adams county.  
 E. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.  
 J. Coffin, Hill Springs, Morris county.  
 W. H. Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.  
 J. C. Cuddy, Humboldt, Allen county.  
 H. C. Clark, Rippon, Labette county.  
 W. S. Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.  
 W. H. Lison, Benton, Lincoln county.  
 E. N. Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.  
 R. M. Ross, Sedan, Chautauque county.  
 G. A. Rutledge, Abilene, Dickinson county.  
 J. F. Ramey, Greenfield, Elk county.  
 George F. Jackson, Freedonia, Wilson county.  
 W. W. Gove, Dover, Shawnee county.

## POMONA.

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 3. Sedwick County, A. M. Durand, Master; Mount Hope.  
 4. Davis County, David Menfert, Master; Miss Emma W. Bridge, Secretary; G. W. Monaghan, agent Junction City.  
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## The Order of Patrons.

[Poem read at Patrons' celebration at Toledo, Dec. 4, 1876, by Mrs. Hollingsworth.]

There arose in the East a bright shining star,  
 Spreading its golden light afar;  
 A Venus in splendor and beauty to shine,  
 Throughout the years of all coming time.  
 That star was the Patron of Husbandry-born;  
 In the bright clear light of December morn.  
 'Twas the tillers of soil arising in might,  
 To conquer the evil, and work for the right.

Now we have met a tribute to pay—  
 To celebrate our anniversary day—  
 To return our thanks to the brave little band,  
 That showered such blessings on the farmers' land.

The band that bade that bright star arise,  
 Shedding a halo of glory o'er our dark skies,  
 A halo of knowledge, of truth and light,  
 Of purity, justice, and human right.

Then, Patrons, don't falter, don't faint by the way,  
 'Tis justice we're seeking for justice must pay;  
 O Father! reach out thy strong hand,  
 And drive the tyrant oppression from our loved land.

Dear Liberty! then we'll place by thy side,  
 The fair Goddess, Justice, to be thy young bride,  
 With Liberty and Justice then clasped hand in hand,  
 Our nation will march to a destiny grand.

## What Have I Done?

What have I done? Is the question which every Patron should ask himself before losing interest in, or denouncing the grange. What have I done to make the grange a success? What have I done to make it the full realization of the broad and noble principles upon which it is founded. Have I attended grange regularly, or even as frequently as I might have done? Have I made an effort to make the meetings interesting and instructive? Have I helped to decorate the grange room and make it attractive? Have I adopted the co-operative system in buying and selling, thus trying to make it a financial success? Have I tried to abolish the credit system, the fashion system, and the many systems detrimental to the individual Patrons or farmers as well as the whole?

Have I tried to gain information and knowledge, to expand and broaden my own intellectual powers, making myself more useful, and enabling me to impart instruction to others? In fact, have I done "all within my power and the interests of my family would permit," to advance the interests and welfare of the grange?

The Patron who is able to answer these questions in the affirmative will not be found denouncing the grange, or even willing to give it up without further effort, even though the organization is not accomplishing as much as would be desirable. Remember, lest we sow we cannot reap, that our harvest may be an abundant one. Let us sow bountifully the seeds of hope, charity, love, knowledge, energy and perseverance, that they may "bring forth fruit an hundred fold."

In the principles or teachings of the grange is such a world of beauty, that I can but wonder why every Patron does not appreciate it. The true principle of Christianity, the love and adoration of God, the great Creator and Ruler of the universe, is taught in opening the book of nature, enabling us to read, that we may know Him by His wondrous works.

The choicest gems of literature are given us in the beautiful ceremonies. Also the exemplification of the unwritten word, is truly beautiful, and should be better understood by the masses of Patrons. The grange, from beginning to ending, is a fountain of blessings to the farmer, and eventually to the world, if we only work in the cause with an earnestness and devotion that knows no failure.

Patrons, don't falter, don't faint by the way, 'Tis justice we're seeking, for justice must pay, O Father, reach out Thy strong hand, And drive the tyrant Oppression from our land.

EDITH ENGLS.

## Letter From Emporia.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—It has been some time since we have sent in our mite; yet endeavor to give you some news items, as they occur to our mind. The corn I believe is most harvested; the yield is only about one-half what it was last year. We have had some cold weather that is not favorable to the newly sown wheat. I understand that quite a number of horses died on Eagle Creek, in this county, with a fever that has heretofore been the cause of losing a good many horses. A few years since the granges in this county seemed to be at a low ebb; just now the political campaign has had its effect. We should like to know who is to be the new President, so as we could shape our business accordingly. It is doubtful if we know until the fourth of March next; the thing seems to be considerably muddled just now—the Democrats claiming that Tilden is elected, and the Republicans that of Hayes. Political strife is bound to be the ruination of our government, we fear, if the mass of the people cannot be taught to look to their own interests and vote accordingly. The contest for Senator from Kansas this winter is growing warm according to the press of Southern Kansas. Plumb, it is claimed, will carry the Southwest solid; if it is to be a banker he is our man. We should prefer an agriculturalist as our choice; our interest is there; but as we have said before, the Colonel on our staff if we cannot have our choice; we do not want any Osborne in our down here; we would like a temperate man, but the House of Representatives is all one way; they are able to elect the old "Nick" if they choose, and we will be obliged to endure it. We grumble about bad legislation—we are to blame for it; we grumble about the moneyed power controlling legislation—we are to blame for it; we grumble that producers so long have not got a decent living—we are to blame for it; we grumble about taxes being hard and taxes higher—we are to blame for it. Until the laboring class are taught to go to the polls and vote therefor, they will not be able to get a better one. We are in their shoes, and we are in their shoes.

Yours truly,  
 Wm. George, Secy.

EMPIRIA, Neosho county, Kas., Dec. 10, 1876.

Brown County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—We are still alive at Plum Creek, and our grange, though small, counts one in the tally. We held our annual election last Saturday evening, and the following are the officers elected for the year 1877: Master, G. O. Humphrey; Overseer, G. A. Barnes; Lecturer, C. E. Snarely; Steward, F. F. Barnes; Assistant Steward, O. Barnes; Chaplain, J. C. Vandemark; Secretary and Treasurer, B. A. Frye; Gate Keeper, B. Barnes; Ceres, Mrs. C. M. Vandemark; Pomona, Mrs. Maggie Frye; Flora, Mrs. S. M. Frye; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Lucy Humphrey. The officers are to be installed January 1st, at which time we are to have a turkey picking, "not of the feathers, but the meat." You don't like turkey, I believe. Yours will come about Christmas.

Yours, fraternally,  
 B. A. FRYE.

DISCORD, Dec. 11, 1876.

Grange Celebration.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The granges of Toledo, Plymouth, Fruitland and Grand View, met at Toledo Grange hall, on the evening of Dec. 4, to celebrate our anniversary day. A failure to procure the anticipated speakers, the oratorical honors seemed to rest upon the members of the different granges, and some excellent remarks were made by Bros. Morgan of Fruitland, Miser of Toledo, and Sister Metzger of Plymouth. Each one manifesting great zeal, earnestness and devotion to the grange, and urging the same upon others. Most of the evening, however, was spent in social converse, which all seemed to enjoy immensely, not falling, of course, to do honor to the baskets of good things provided for the occasion.

M. L. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Plan of Cooperation.

For the benefit of Patrons who have connected themselves with the Co-operative Association organized at the recent meeting of the Kansas State Grange, and all others interested in this great work, we publish below a plan of co-operation adopted by the National Grange, and recommended by the Kansas State Grange:

ADVICE TO MEMBERS.

1. All co-operative associations should be incorporated.

2. Care should be taken that all records, accounts and vouchers are properly kept.

3. Expense disbursements should be paid by check, and as far as practicable from the producer and manufacturer, and sell to the consumer, if possible.

4. Never depart from the principle of buying and selling for cash.

5. Take account of stock, and make settlements quarterly.

6. Neither fear nor court competition.

7. Choose only men of undoubted integrity and ability for your officers, and then give them your confidence.

PREFACE.

Practical co-operation does not necessarily imply buying by whole sale and distributing at cost, neither does its success depend upon buying from the producer and selling to the consumer. These are principles of trade to be generally commended. But successful co-operation is based upon the policy of investing the profits of trade for the benefit of the purchaser.

If a number of persons, collectively, buy a stock of goods and distribute them to each other at wholesale or cost prices, there is no substantial evidence of profit, but an inviolable creation of prejudice throughout the mercantile community.

If, however, the same party dispose of their wares to themselves and others at usual retail rates, and invest the profits in favor of those who purchase, the transaction is at once pronounced legitimate and laudable, and rapid accumulation of profit is the result. Let us illustrate:

If one hundred dollars' worth of articles be sold at wholesale rates, quarterly, for consumption during the year, there will be nothing at the close of that year to present either as an evidence of economy or thrift.

But should that same amount be sold during the first quarter at retail, and the profits (that is, the difference between wholesale and retail price) be invested in favor of the purchaser, there would, at the beginning of the second quarter, be \$10 to reinvest, if the sales netted only ten per cent. This amount, again invested in goods to be sold the second quarter at the

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At six o'clock all parties retired to dining hall where the good sisters had prepared a bountiful feast well worthy of the nobility of the land. By the way, our little prospective granges were invited to take part in the feast that they might have a foretaste of at least one of the pleasant features of our order.

Supper being over the stamps were raised to pay the expenses of our delegate to the State Grange.

After spending the remainder of the evening in social pastime, all faces were turned homeward, doubtless feeling that the social features of our order amply pays for all outlay.

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## Kansas State News.

OSAGE CITY has a new fire department. The Alms salt works are again in operation. The Wyandotte Gazette proposes a winter meeting of the Kansas editors and publishers at Topeka early in January.

A BOY, eight years old, living in Leavenworth, was severely bitten in the neck the other day, by a large rat.

A SPORTSMAN CLUB, to make an organized raid upon rabbits that prey upon fruit trees, has been recently fitted out at Waterville.

THE Western Union and Atlantic & Pacific telegraph companies are going into a law suit over the right of way of the Mo. P. R. R. Co. HENRY WALLACE, a prisoner at the Leavenworth penitentiary, escaped from the yard of that institution last Wednesday, and was last seen leaving the city in a westward direction.

THE Osage Chronicle says: "The Burlington game factory made 100,000 pounds of cheese during the past season, valued at about \$11,000. Most of this money was paid to the farmer around Burlington."

THE Leavenworth Times says: "Mr. A. Reed, a farmer who lives in Salt Creek Valley, brought to this city a lot, consisting of seven pigs eight months old, that averaged two hundred and thirty-five pounds each."

A FUGITIVE case in a Cowley county singing school the other night, tried to break up the meeting by striking several gentlemen in attendance, but happened to strike the wrong man and was knocked down seven or eight times before he could understand that he had made a mistake.

THE Tribune of Junction City says: "The post-office building at Wakefield, owned by W. F. Gates, was burned to the ground last Saturday morning. Part of the general stock of goods which it contained, and part of the mail matter were saved. No insurance. Fire supposed to have originated from a defective stove."

THE Junction City Union learns that the wheat goes into winter quarters in splendid condition this fall in Davis county. The amount sown is 100 per cent. more than ever before. The method of drilling in the wheat from east to west forms little valleys for the snow to lodge in, and the roots are thus kept moist a long time.

TWELVE wagons, with six mules each, were fitted out yesterday at the Fort, and will be sent to-day, by special train, to Cheyenne. They are destined to be used in the transportation of freight in the gold region. Twelve drivers will leave with the train, each in charge of a team. So says the Leavenworth Times of the 16th inst.

THE Wichita Eagle says: "A little child of Mr. Wright, being delirious of fever, crept out of an up-stairs window onto the kitchen roof, thence jumped to the ground last Thursday night. It was near midnight, extremely cold, and he was entirely unprotected save by his night shirt. The little fellow was discovered by a policeman on Main street, a full half mile from his home."

ALL sorts of stories concerning the Bender family still continue to float. The following is now going the rounds: "A report is now current that the Bender family were lynched and hung not very far from the scene of the many horrible murders which they committed. The destruction has been kept a secret for the past two years, but is now being divulged by those who claim to have had a hand in it."

THERE are 71,200 Indians in the Indian Territory. Among these are numbered the Quapaws, Peorias, Miami, Ottawas, Wyandotts, Shawnees, Senecas, Modocs, Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Pottawatomies, Kickapoos, Chipewas, Muncies, Great and Little Osages, Kaws, Pawnees, Sag and Foxes, Absentee Shawnees, Mexican Kickapoos, Southern Cheyennes, Southern Arapahoos and Apaches, Wichitas, Caddos, Kiowas and Comanches.

AT the State Sunday School Convention, at Wyandotte the following list of officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rev. J. B. Hardwick, of Lawrence; vice president, First District, Rev. R. T. Ingalls, Atchison; Second District, J. G. Haskell, Lawrence; Third District, O. S. McDowell, Columbia; Fourth District, Nelson Case, Osage; Fifth District, S. B. Biggs, Emporia; Sixth District, D. V. Caldwell, Russell; Seventh District, R. B. Foster, Osborn City; recording secretary, Frank Drummond, Topeka; statistical secretary and treasurer, H. Clarkson, Topeka. The next convention will be held at Ottawa, Franklin county, on the third Tuesday in October, 1877.

THE Burlington Patriot says: "J. H. White sold last week to J. A. Kennedy seven head of hogs that averaged 406 pounds each. The two largest weighed 497 pounds, and the heaviest one 530 pounds. He sold them at five cents gross, and the lot netted \$142.25. The heaviest hog was nineteen months old, and the next heaviest, two years old. Mr. White is feeding twenty-three head of March pigs, which he expects to sell in February that will average 300 pounds each. From thirty-two acres of bottom land, Mr. White has raised a crop of corn this year averaging seventy-five bushels to the acre, and the ears are as sound as a dollar. He says the only trouble about turning off fat hogs is their scarcity."

THE Philadelphia Times says of the close of the Great Exhibition at the Kansas building: "The Kansas Exhibition, the largest and best of the State displays, as well as one of the most artistically prepared in the entire show, has been totally disarranged and all of its articles packed up ready for shipment, except the huge cereal fac simile of the old Liberty Bell,

and a quantity of fall grasses; the former of which has been presented to the city, and will be put on permanent exhibition, and the latter to various churches for their Thanksgiving-day decoration. All the Colorado exhibits, which are now in the same buildings, and have been packed up also, with the exception of Mrs. Maxwell, the huntress of the Rocky Mountains, which is likely to be transferred to the permanent exhibition, and left there in her charge.

THE Arkansas City Traveler says: "The freighters returning from Wichita bring the statement that a man was shot on 'Four-Mile Creek,' last Friday morning, by a man giving his name as Hermann, who lives on Rock Creek, north of Winfield. The night before, it is said, he who did the shooting, stole ten sacks of wheat from Dwyer, while they were encamped on Bitter Creek. Dwyer missed the wheat in the morning, and started in pursuit of the man, overtaking him at the creek, four miles from Wichita, where he endeavored to stop him, and after a few words, the thief got his shot gun and shot the man in the face. He then unhitched his horses and fled. An account of the affair was carried to Wichita, and the authorities who immediately pursued the thief soon succeeded in making his arrest. The wounded man is not seriously injured."

A GERMAN named Jacob Behr, while under the influence of liquors, fell from his horse in Junction City, a few days since, and was instantly killed. The Tribune gives the following sketch of the unfortunate man's life: "Frederick Behr was born in Germany about the year 1838. At the breaking out of the late civil war he was in Wisconsin, and enlisting in one of the companies there forming, he served as a volunteer in the Union army, until the war was over and then joined the regular army. He drove a team in the service of Uncle Sam in Kansas and Colorado. He quit the service and came to this county in the year 1872, living at first with Josiah Bohrer. Since the spring of 1873, he has been working as a farm hand for J. M. Wandler, from whom we learn what is known of his life in Kansas. He never spoke of having any relatives in this country. Those who know him best speak of him as being always honest, faithful, and industrious, and, but for the one besetting passion, the indulgence of which was the direct cause of his death, was a man to be respected and trusted."

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE FLOOD.

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

## LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

## Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

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

## AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, in cases of AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all Bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequalled.

## BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist on your druggist or storekeeper giving you the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

To those wishing to give Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS a trial, we will mail post paid to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twenty-five cents. FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## CENTAUR

## LINIMENTS.

The Quickest, Surest and Cheapest Remedies.

Physicians recommend, and Farmers declare that no such remedies have ever before been in use. Words are cheap, but the proprietors of these articles will present trial bottles to medical men, gratis, and will guarantee more rapid and satisfactory results than have ever before been obtained.

The Centaur Liniment, White Wrapper, will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Swellings, Sprains, and any ordinary

It will extract the poison of bites and stings, and heal burns or scalds without a scar. Lock-jaw, Palmy, Weak Back, Caked Breasts, Earache, Toothache, Itch and Cutaneous Eruptions readily yield to its treatment.

Henry Black, of Ada, Hardin county, Ohio, says: "My wife has had rheumatism for five years and no rest, no sleep—could scarcely walk across the floor. She is now completely cured by the use of Centaur Liniment. We all feel thankful to you, and recommend your wonderful medicine to all our friends."

James Hurd, of Zanesville, Ohio, says: "The Centaur Liniment cured my Neuralgia."

Alfred Tush, of Newark, writes: "Send me one dozen bottles by express. The Liniment has saved my leg. I want to distribute it, &c."

The sale of this Liniment is increasing rapidly. The Centaur Liniment, Yellow Wrapper, is for the tough skin, flesh and muscles of

We have never yet seen a case of Spavin, Sweeney, Ring-bone, Wind gall, Scatches or Poll-Evil, which this Liniment would not speedily benefit, and we never saw but a few cases it would not cure. It will cure when anything can. It is folly to spend \$20, for a Farrier, when one dollar's worth of Centaur Liniment will do better. The following is a sample of the testimony produced:

"Some time ago I was shipping horses to St. Louis. I got one badly crippled in the ear. With great difficulty I got him to the stable, on Fourth Avenue. The stable-keeper gave me a bottle of your Centaur Liniment, which I used with such success that in two days the horse was as active and nearly well. I have been a veterinary surgeon for thirty years, but your Liniment beats anything I ever used."

For a postage stamp we will mail a Centaur Liniment, containing hundreds of certificates, from every State in the Union. These Liniments are now sold by all dealers in the country. Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co., 48 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

## MOTHERS.

Castoria is the result of 20 years experiments, by Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Massachusetts. It is a vegetable preparation as effective as Castor Oil, but perfectly pleasant to the taste. It can be taken by the youngest infant, and neither gags nor gripes. Dr. A. J. Green, of Royston, Ind., says of it: "Sins—I have tried the Castoria and can speak highly of its merits. It will, I think, do away entirely with Castor Oil; it is pleasant and harmless, and is wonderfully efficacious as an aperient and laxative. It is the very thing."

The Castoria destroys worms, regulates the Stomach, cures Wind Colic, and permits of natural healthy sleep. It is very efficacious in Croup, and for Teething Children. Honey is not pleasant to the taste, and Castor Oil is not so certain in its effects. It costs but 35 cents, in large bottles. J. B. Rose & Co., 48 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED IN 1866

VAUGHAN &amp; CO.,

Proprietors of

## ELEVATOR "A,"

GENERAL

GRAIN, STORAGE

—AND—

COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

And Manufacturers' Agents

FOR

Distributing Goods Received in Bulk.

Office and Salesroom,

Opposite Union Depot,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

DR. F. H. WILSON,

DENTIST,

Lawrence, Kansas.



All work done on the latest approved plans. Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed. Office 185 Mass. street, over Mason's shoe store. 10-17

SEND 25c. to G. F. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages containing lists of 2000 newspapers and estimates showing cost of advertising.

## PHILIP RHEINSCHILD,

No. 144 Massachusetts Street,

First door north of State Bank,

GENERAL DEALER IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

WAGONS,

BUFFALO PITTS THRESHERS,

Wm. A. Wood's Mowers and Reapers,

NEW MANNY MACHINE,

Deere and Garden City

CULTIVATORS,

Deere, Moline, Plows and Harrows,

SECTIONS AND BRASS BOXES

For various kinds of Machinery,

REVOLVING AND SULKY HAY RAKES,

—AND—

Dealer in a general assortment

—OF—

HARDWARE, PUMPS, &amp; C.

CONOVER BROS.,

613 Main St., Kansas City, Missouri.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE



"Steinway &amp; Sons" and "Haines"

Pianos and Burdett Organs,

And Dealers in Music and Musical Merchandise.

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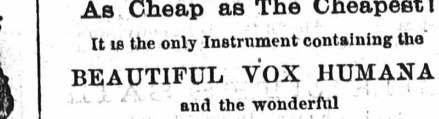
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Mrs. Gardner buys her goods for cash, and

will sell as low as the lowest.



## Kansas State News.

ORANGE CITY has a new fire department. The Alma salt works are again in operation. The Wyandotte Gazette proposes a winter meeting of the Kansas editors and publishers at Topeka early in January.

A BOY, eight years old, living in Leavenworth, was severely bitten in the neck the other day, by a large rat.

A SPORTSMAN CLUB, to make an organized raid upon rabbits that prey upon fruit trees, has been recently fitted out at Waterville.

THE Western Union and Atlantic & Pacific telegraph companies are going into a law suit over the right of way of the Mo. P. R. R. Co.

HENRY WALLACE, a prisoner at the Leavenworth City prison, escaped from the yards of that institution last Wednesday, and was last seen leaving the city in a westward direction.

THE Oseage Chronicle says: "The Burlington game cheese factory made 100,000 pounds of cheese during the past season, valued at about \$11,000. Most of this money was paid to the farmers around Burlington."

THE Leavenworth Times says: "Mr. A. Reach, a farmer who lives in Salt Creek Valley, brought to this city a lot, consisting of seven pigs eight months old, that averaged two hundred and thirty-five pounds each."

A FUGITIVE case in a Cowley county singing school the other night, tried to break up the meeting by striking several gentlemen in attendance, but happened to strike the wrong man and was knocked down seven or eight times before he could understand that he had made a mistake.

THE Tribune of Junction City says: "The post-office building at Wakarusa, owned by W. P. Gates, was burned to the ground last Saturday morning. Part of the general stock of goods which it contained, and part of the mail matter were saved. No insurance. Fire supposed to have originated from a defective fuse."

THE Junction City Union learns that the wheat goes into winter quarters in splendid condition this fall in Davis county. The amount sown is 100 per cent. more than ever before. The method of drilling in the wheat from east to west forms little valleys for the snow to lodge in, and the roots are thus kept moist a long time.

TWELVE wagons, with six mules each, were fitted out yesterday at the Fort, and will be sent, to-day, by special train, to Cheyenne. They are destined to be used in the transportation of freight in the gold region. Twelve drivers will leave with the train, each in charge of a team. So says the Leavenworth Times of the 16th inst.

THE Wichita Eagle says: "A little child of Mr. Wright, being delirious of fever, crept out of an up-stairs window onto the kitchen roof, thence jumped to the ground last Thursday night. It was near midnight, extremely cold, and he was entirely unprotected save by his night shirt. The little fellow was discovered by a policeman on Main street, a full half mile from his home."

ALL sorts of stories concerning the Bender family still continue to float. The following is now going the rounds: "A report is now current that the Bender family were lynched and hung not very far from the scene of the many horrible murders which they committed. The destruction has been kept a secret for the past two years, but is now being divulged by those who claim to have had a hand in it."

THERE are 71,200 Indians in the Indian Territory. Among these are numbered the Quapaws, Parias, Miami, Ottawas, Wyandottes, Shawnees, Senecas, Modocs, Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Pottawatomies, Kickapoos, Chipewas, Muncies, Great and Little Osages, Kaws, Pawnees, Sags and Foxes, Absentee Shawnees, Mexican Kickapoos, Southern Cheyennes, Southern Arapahoes and Apaches, Wichitas, Caddos, Kiowas and Comanches.

AT the State Sunday School Convention, at Wyandotte the following list of officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rev. J. B. Hardwicke, of Lawrence; vice-president, First District, Rev. E. T. Ingalls, Atchison; Second District, J. G. Haskell, Lawrence; Third District, O. S. McDowell, Columbus; Fourth District, Nelson Case, Oswego; Fifth District, S. B. Riggs, Emporia; Sixth District, D. V. Caldwell, Russell; Seventh District, R. B. Foster, Osborn City; recording secretary, Frank Drummond, Topeka; statistical secretary and treasurer, H. Clarkson, Topeka. The next convention will be held at Ottawa, Franklin county, on the third Tuesday in October, 1877.

THE Burlington Patriot says: "J. H. White sold last week to J. A. Kennedy seven head of hogs that averaged 400 pounds each. The two largest weighed 1027 pounds, and the heaviest one 530 pounds. He sold them at five cents gross, and the lot netted \$142.25. The heaviest hog was nineteen months old, and the next heaviest, two years old. Mr. White is feeding twenty-three head of March pigs, which he expects to sell in February that will average 300 pounds each. From thirty-two acres of bottom land, Mr. White has raised a crop of corn this year averaging seventy-five bushels to the acre, and the ears are as sound as a dollar. He says the only trouble about turning off fat hogs is their scarcity."

THE Philadelphia Times says of the close of the Great Exhibition at the Kansas building: "The Kansas Exhibition, the largest and best of the State displays, as well as one of the most artistically prepared in the entire show, has been totally disarranged and all of its articles packed up ready for reshipment, except the huge cereal fan simile of the old Liberty Bell,

and a quantity of fall grasses; the former of which has been presented to the city, and will be put on permanent exhibition, and the latter to various churches for their Thanksgiving-day decoration. All the Colorado exhibits, which are now in the same building, and have been packed up also, with the exception of Mrs. Maxwell, the huntress of the Rocky Mountains, which is likely to be transferred to the permanent exhibition, and left there in her charge.

THE Arkansas City Traveler says: "The freighters returning from Wichita bring the statement that a man was shot on 'Four-Mile Creek,' last Friday morning, by a man giving his name as Hensmann, who lives on Rock Creek, north of Winfield. The night before, it is said, he who did the shooting, stole ten sacks of wheat from Dwyer, while they were encamped on Blitter Creek. Dwyer missed the wheat in the morning, and started in pursuit of the man, overtaking him at the creek, four miles from Wichita, where he endeavored to stop him, and after a few words, the thief got his shot gun and shot the man in the face. He then unhitched his horses and fled. An account of the affair was carried to Wichita, and the authorities who immediately pursued the thief soon succeeded in making his arrest. The wounded man is not seriously injured."

A GERMAN named Jacob Behr, while under the influence of liquors, fell from his horse in Junction City, a few days since, and was instantly killed. The Tribune gives the following sketch of the unfortunate man's life: "Frederick Behr was born in Germany about the year 1838. At the breaking out of the late civil war he was in Wisconsin, and enlisting in one of the companies there forming, he served as a volunteer in the Union army, until the war was over and then joined the regular army. He drove a team in the service of Uncle Sam in Kansas and Colorado. He quit the service and came to this county in the year 1872, living at first with Joshua Bohrer. Since the spring of 73, he has been working as a farm hand for J. M. Wandler, from whom we learn what is known of his life in Kansas. He never spoke of having any relatives in this country. Those who know him best speak of him as being always honest, faithful, and industrious; and, but for the one besetting passion, the indulgence of which was the direct cause of his death, was a man to be respected and trusted."

### DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

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

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

For all Bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequalled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS are never sugar coated. Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers. Insist on your druggist or storekeeper giving you the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

To those wishing to give Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS a trial, we will mail post paid to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twenty-five cents. FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

### CENTAUR LINIMENTS. The Quickest, Surest and Cheapest Remedies.

Physicians recommend, and Farriers declare that no such remedies have ever before been in use. Words are cheap, but the proprietors of these articles will present trial bottles to medical men, gratis, and will guarantee more rapid and satisfactory results than have ever before been obtained.

The Centaur Liniment, White Wrapper, will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Frost-bitten Feet, Chillsblains, Swellings, Sprains, and any ordinary

It will extract the poison of bites and stings, and heal burns or scalds without a scar. Lock-jaw, Palsy, Weak Back, Caked Breasts, Earache, Toothache, Itch and Cutaneous Eruptions readily yield to its treatment.

Henry Black, of Ada, Hardin county, Ohio, says: "My wife has had rheumatism for five years—no rest, no sleep—could scarcely walk across the floor. She is now completely cured by the use of Centaur Liniment. We all feel thankful to you, and recommend your wonderful medicine to all our friends."

James Hard, of Zanesville, Ohio, says: "The Centaur Liniment cured my Neuralgia."

Alfred Tush, of Newark, writes: "Send me one dozen bottles by express. The Liniment has saved my leg. I want to distribute it, &c."

The sale of this Liniment is increasing rapidly. The Centaur Liniment, Yellow Wrapper, is for the tough skin, flesh and muscles of HORSES, MULES AND ANIMALS.

We have never yet seen a case of Spavin, Sweeney, Ring-bone, Wind gall, Scratches or Poll-Evil, which this Liniment would not speedily benefit, and we never saw but a few cases it would not cure. It will cure when anything can. It is folly to spend \$20, for a Farrier, when one dollar's worth of Centaur Liniment will do better. The following is a sample of the testimony produced:

"Some time ago I was shipping horses to St. Louis. I got one badly crippled in the ear. With great difficulty I got him to the stable, on Fourth of your Centaur Liniment, which I used with such success that in two days the horse was as active and nearly well. I have been a veterinary surgeon for thirty years, but your Liniment heads anything I ever used."

"A. J. McCARTY, Veterinary Surgeon."

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

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

### MOTHERS. Castoria is the result of 30 years experiments, by Dr. Samuel Fitcher, of Massachusetts. It is a vegetable preparation as effective as Castor Oil, but perfectly pleasant to the taste. It can be taken by the youngest infant, and neither gags nor gripes. Dr. A. J. Green, of Royston, Ind., says of it: "Since I have tried the Castoria, I can speak highly of its merits. It will, I think, do away entirely with Castor Oil; it is pleasant and harmless, and is wonderfully efficacious as an aperient and laxative. It is the very thing."

The Castoria destroys worms, regulates the Stomach, cures Wind Colic, and permits of natural healthy sleep. It is very efficacious in Croup, and for Teething Children. Honey is not pleasant to the taste, and Castor Oil is not so certain in its effects. It costs but 35 cents, in large bottles. J. B. Rose & Co., 46 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

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