

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1877.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE. Master—John T. Helms, Arkansas. Secretary—O. H. Keller, Louisville, Kentucky. Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master—W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Overseer—J. F. Willis, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county. Secretary—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.

DEPUTIES. Commissioned by M. E. Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange since the last session: W. B. Hays, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin county, Kansas.

- 1. Shawnee county, Geo. W. Clark master, H. H. Wallace secretary, Topeka. 2. Cowley county, J. O. Vanarsdall master, C. C. Coon secretary, Little Dutch. 3. Sedgewick county, J. E. Mumford master, Mrs. J. E. Reynolds secretary, Junction City.

LIST OF AGENCIES IN KANSAS. Marion county—Marion Warehouse and Shipping Co. E. H. Egle, Secy. Marion County. Sedgewick county—Patrons' District Commercial Agency. J. G. Sampson, Agt. Wichita. Montgomery County Commercial Agency. Wm. H. Barnes, Agt. Independence.

To the Patrons of Husbandry of the State of Kansas.

At the last meeting of our State Grange, held in Manhattan, it was unanimously resolved to start a State co-operative association, with headquarters at Kansas City, Kansas; the details of starting the society were left in the hands of the executive committee and the worthy master. Last week the committee and master, State agent and lecturer had a meeting at Emporia, and resolved to issue an appeal to the good Patrons of the State to take hold and at once make our State co-operative association an accomplished fact.

At the beginning of the year 1876, Brother Jones, worthy master of the National Grange, authorized Bro. Wright, the first master of California State Grange, to proceed at once to Europe to negotiate with the co-operative societies of Great Britain for an interchange of trade between the co-operative societies of that country and those of Husbandry in this country.

After Bro. Wright's return to this country he made a report of what he had accomplished to the National Grange, which was heartily approved, and the subordinate granges, by circular letter from the master of the National Grange, are urged to enter at once upon the work and put themselves in a shape to derive all the advantages of direct trade with Europe.

In speaking on this subject, Master Jones says: "I believe in the sense of our order, when I say the time has arrived when we should take some definite action looking to practical results in this enterprise, the possibilities of which are so grand, while the hazards on our part are so small, in the development of business, plans, it is not proposed to turn the National Grange into any State or subordinate grange, into business associations. The proposition is to form within certain districts, under the auspices of the order, composed of our members, and founded upon our principles and those of true co-operation, as developed in the Rochdale system, various business associations to aid in establishing acknowledged principles of a more direct trade between producers and consumers at home and abroad. It is proposed that these districts shall vary in size according to the wants of our order and the purposes to be attained."

A successful, even though a slow development of such a project will tend to preserve the vitality and strength of our order, and a great agricultural brotherhood, which each will be mutually dependent upon each, and the one can best thrive by the healthy maintenance of the other. To our individual members it leaves the fullest personal independence to aid and build up the business, as they wish or not, according to their own free choice. The members who have the will, the means, and other qualifications to work out such enterprises successfully, it remains to put our business plans into execution and to maintain them. In the establishment of these grange enterprises, all experience proves that it is best for their membership to be limited to those who are of our order, for these to select the most competent and acceptable of their own members as directors, to employ well qualified agents or managers of their own choice, to manage the details of business, and to place them under sufficient bonds to strengthen the security and confidence of our members. In England they have one large wholesale society at Manchester, with one branch in London, one in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and several in Ireland. In January, last, eight hundred and twenty-four retail societies were trading through it, and nearly all holding shares of its stock. Now applying such a system to our wants, a State society can be formed like the wholesale society at Manchester, with headquarters at the chief mart of the State. At our late meeting of our State Grange at Manhattan a State co-operative society was formed with headquarters at Kansas City, Kansas; a charter was obtained, and a temporary board of directors elected, of which Bro. M. E. Hudson is president, Worthy Master Sims, treasurer, and Bro. A. T. Stewart, secretary, and Bro. M. O. Mowry of Lawrence was appointed to open books and receive subscriptions to the stock. It has already been done, and between one and two hundred shares of stock subscribed. But the winter is fast passing away, and we fear if the first ten thousand dollars is not subscribed at once, and with which we are authorized to commence business, that another year, and another crop will be squandered for the want of proper arrangements to dispose of our produce, and also to purchase the supplies needed by the members of the order.

Now we earnestly appeal to every member of the order in the State, to subscribe at least for one share of stock, and thus enable our State Co-operative Society to commence business at once, through which we will handle not only the produce raised by the Patrons for sale, but also furnish in return everything needed by the farmer, and also enable us to commence a direct trade with co-operative societies of Great Britain, and to enable our members to borrow money at the low rate of interest agreed upon. The English societies already have an agent in Louisville, Kentucky, who is anxiously awaiting an opportunity to do business with us. One Patron must not wait for another, but send your subscription and the number of shares to which you belong, to Bro. M. O. Mowry, Lawrence, who will record your name and subscription in the proper book, and turn the money over to Worthy Master Sims, who is under a good and sufficient bond. Send your money to Bro. Mowry, by post-office order, or registered letter, and he will return receipt for same.

The executive committee have appointed agents to solicit this stock in several counties in the State, and where there are such agents, the subscription and money can be handed to them and they will forward to Bro. Mowry, at Lawrence. The agents thus far appointed, are as follows: Frank S. Emmons, Minneapolis, Ottawa county; John Rees, Asherville, Mitchell county; John Post, Garnett, Anderson county; Alonzo Beers, Bellville, Republic county; W. W. Woodring, Independence, Montgomery county; G. W. Ashby, Chanute, Neosho county; James Burns, Ida, Allen county; W. B. Stone, Florida post-office, Cowley county; Sharp, Girard, Crawford county; F. H. Dumbauld, Jacksonville, Neosho county; R. Robb, Sallina, Saline county; E. R. Powell, Augusta, Butler county; C. L. Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county; Walter S. Souls, Buffalo, Wilson county; G. M. Smith, Oyster, Greenwood county; G. M. Smith, Oyster, Greenwood county; J. E. Barrett, Rowley Grove, Washington county; M. W. Halsey, Burlington, Barton county; L. R. LaFetra, Burlington, Coffey county; Robert Reynolds, Junction City, Davis county; G. C. Myser, Toledo, Chase county; A. J. Wilcox, Abilene, Dickinson county; A. Noos, Marion Center, Marion county; W. W. Daniels, Skiddy, Morris county; J. K. Miller, Sterling, Riley county; W. D. Covington, Oederville, Smith county; J. H. Carpenter, Rose, Woodson county; George Amey, Gladale, Bourbon county; W. H. Pitzer, Oxford, Sumner county; W. B. Williams, Wichita, Sedgewick county; F. D. Melville, Ellsworth, Ellsworth county.

Double Grange.

EDITOR SPIRIT—Douglas Grange installed officers on January 13, 1877. Sister Crutchfield acted as installing officer with Sister McFarland assistant. L. J. Sperry, Master; J. F. Chevalier, Overseer; Rosa M. Chevalier, Lecturer; Wm. Taylor, Steward; D. N. Kostenbader, Assistant Steward; Saml' Jack, Treasurer; Wm. Meairs, Secretary; S. W. Burnett, Chaplain; John Anderson, Gate-keeper; Josie Chevalier, Ceres; Rose Kostenbader, Pomona; Louisa Neal, Flora; Maud M. Callahan, Lady Assistant Steward. The ceremony of installing our officers was performed skillfully, and with great modesty on the part of our sister, Mrs. McFarland, and was followed by a remarkable feast.

Build up the Grange.

Let us impress on every farmer who may see this, who is still "outside the gates," the importance of connecting himself with the grange. In union there is strength. The men who belong to other trades, occupations and professions, knowing this, have for centuries been organized into societies, associations and colleges for the promotion of their particular interests. The trades-unions of Europe date far back into the middle ages, and exercised a powerful influence in the advancement of the useful arts, and the progress of civilization. The establishment of the "Inns" at Westminster laid the foundation of the mighty influence of the legal profession in the affairs of the country. The college of physicians at London, the academy of medicine at Paris, and the German institution of a like character, reserved the noble science of medicine from the domination of superstition and quackery, and the medical associations of Europe and America have kept its course still "onward and upward" in the most noble line. And our noble charitable institutions, Free Masonry and Odd Fellowship, embracing men of all creeds and occupations, tracing their origin to the depths of remote antiquity, dispensing their light as night dispenses her silent but vivifying dew—how great has been the good they have accomplished!

Associations for the promotion of the physical sciences, of the fine arts, of historical and geographical knowledge, of the useful industries—including manufactures and commerce—of religion and morality—these have been the chief engines that have propelled the car of progress. Co-operative effort is the lever that moves the world.

In all our principalities we have merchants' exchanges, boards of trade, and we have also manufacturing associations, railroad associations, banking associations, bondholders' associations, besides the disreputable "rings" in every State that have done so much to corrupt the moral interests of the people. By means of these various associations capital rules the civilized world to-day.

Though agriculture is the most ancient and the most useful and important of all human employments, yet no effort was made to unite those engaged in it for the promotion of their common interests until the time of the organization of the order of the Patrons of Husbandry. We mean, of course, a union embracing the agriculturists of a whole nation or country. Hence agriculture has made less progress than any other of the useful arts; hence agriculturists have been the most poorly remunerated in proportion to the amount of capital and labor employed; hence, they have exercised less influence in the government. Whatever special favors and emoluments men in other vocations have, by means of associated efforts, been able to obtain from government, have been mainly at the expense of agriculture. If men in other vocations have grown enormously rich in a few years, agriculture has paid unjust tribute to swell their coffers. Through all ages and in all climes, agriculture has been the patient camel, carrying all, and kneeling to receive its burden.

But these things are no longer to be. The farmers of the United States have learned what can be done by association and co-operative efforts, and they are profiting by the knowledge. Though less than a decade old, the order of the Patrons of Husbandry extends into almost every county of every State in the Union, and its numbers almost a million, and a quarter of its members. What it has accomplished we have no time now to relate. Enough to say, the farmers have found that by patient, combined effort they can secure their rights, remove their wrongs, and elevate agriculture to its true place and position in the Union. Our object in writing this article is to impress on every farmer in the land the fact that it is his duty and interest to connect himself with the grange, to secure for himself its benefits, and do his part to promote the prosperity of his family, and to his brother farmer.

It is a duty he owes to himself and his family, and to his brother farmer. If others are laboring to secure the common good, he should not withhold his share of labor in the common cause; if special benefits accrue to members of the order, he should secure these for himself and family.

But more especially would we impress on the Patrons the necessity of attending all the meetings of the grange and taking an active part in its proceedings. To accomplish the ends we have in view we must work—work—work—work. To have been admitted within the gates, will not of itself make a man a true Patron. He must perform the duties of a Patron, just as a man who connects himself with the church should live in the constant performance of the duties of a Christian. When Patrons cease to attend the meetings of their grange, or neglect to take an active part in its proceedings, it is as if they were a lukewarm backslider in church, because, instead of an instrument of good, a stumbling block in the way of others.

Yours fraternally, W. S. BALDWIN, Sec'y. CLAY CENTER, Kans., Jan. 27, 1877.

From Doniphan County.

EDITOR SPIRIT—We had a nice time at our public installation and corn festival. We felt greatly disappointed in not seeing our State lecturer here after having secured his promise to be here, but true to grange principles we made use of the best material at hand, and almost made ourselves believe ere the close, that Bro. Stevens was the greatest loser. Be this as it may, we had speeches from Rev. Moys, J. L. Blair and others after the feast and installation, until the sun began to lower in the western horizon, which reminded us that it was time farmers were going home, when we dispersed, all feeling "that it was good for us to be here," and sure that the grange is not dead yet. We are to have an installation of the officers of the county grange, the second Saturday of February, at one o'clock, p. m.

SEVERANCE, Kan., Jan. 20, 1877.

We should be glad to be with the Patrons of Doniphan county on this occasion, as we have an invitation, but as will be seen by notice in last week's paper, our time will be occupied elsewhere.—Ed.]

From Neosho County.

EDITOR SPIRIT—Thayer Grange, No. 1895, met and installed the officers January 4th: T. W. Falls, Master; S. M. Smith, Overseer; Geo. Paddock, Steward; Miss M. Keiser, Lecturer; J. C. Adams, Secretary and Treasurer; A. A. Shepherd, Gate-keeper; Mrs. Sullivan, Pomona; Miss Carraker, Flora; Miss M. Osborn, Lady Assistant Steward. A feast was spread and enjoyed by all. The Thayer Co-operative Association will be prepared to commence business soon. The SPIRIT comes to hand regular, could not do without it, every Patron should subscribe for it. Respectfully yours, L. C. ADAMS, THAYER, KANS., Jan. 25, 1877.

Build up the Grange.

Let us impress on every farmer who may see this, who is still "outside the gates," the importance of connecting himself with the grange. In union there is strength. The men who belong to other trades, occupations and professions, knowing this, have for centuries been organized into societies, associations and colleges for the promotion of their particular interests. The trades-unions of Europe date far back into the middle ages, and exercised a powerful influence in the advancement of the useful arts, and the progress of civilization. The establishment of the "Inns" at Westminster laid the foundation of the mighty influence of the legal profession in the affairs of the country. The college of physicians at London, the academy of medicine at Paris, and the German institution of a like character, reserved the noble science of medicine from the domination of superstition and quackery, and the medical associations of Europe and America have kept its course still "onward and upward" in the most noble line. And our noble charitable institutions, Free Masonry and Odd Fellowship, embracing men of all creeds and occupations, tracing their origin to the depths of remote antiquity, dispensing their light as night dispenses her silent but vivifying dew—how great has been the good they have accomplished!

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A Good Work.

The late session of the National Grange acted wisely in many ways, but in no matter did it manifest more fully its approval of the prevailing sentiment of the general membership than by its act opening, so far as it had power to open, the higher degrees of the order. It may be called a small matter—it is small—but the grange gave grateful proof of its desire to meet the popular demand in regard to these degrees, and so adopted an amendment to the constitution embracing these words: "Any fourth degree member shall be eligible to office of to receive the degrees in the county district, State or National Grange within whose jurisdiction such member may reside, but shall not be entitled to vote."

In some portions of the country there has been a sense of uneasiness among the members of subordinate granges growing out of the belief, or the suspicion that the higher degrees were used for the purpose of framing rules and laws for the government of the general membership, and that they were liable at any time to become oppressive. It is not necessary to refute these ideas except by saying that every member ought to know that no work of the character indicated could be performed in the higher degrees, and that no money of the National Grange was ever expended or appropriated in the higher degrees.

As for the degrees, they may have value or they may not, a matter to be decided by those who enter; but such as they are it can no longer be charged that they are exclusive for those who have complained of the aristocracy fostered by these degrees now have the grace to say the charge is no longer sustained? Will they frankly acknowledge that any supposed danger lurking in the degrees has been eliminated by the wise action of the very persons who knew all about the facts because they had possession of them, but who were so desirous to remove every ground of complaint that they lifted voluntarily the veil hitherto so impervious, thus allowing all interested persons to examine for themselves.

Something better than this is the fact that the very best talent in the order may be selected for any and all places under the operation of the amended constitution. In this there is practical good. There may be no necessity of going beyond the membership of the National Grange for its officers; but there is encouragement in the possibility that conspicuous ability in the subordinate granges may be transferred to the wider field of usefulness. The bond of union is immensely strengthened by the liberal action of the National Grange. The probabilities of future good through the working of laws founded on fraternal regard are vastly increased. The whole outlook is cheering.—Husbandman.

All the professed concentration under heaven will amount to naught if not practiced. It is time we learned this practically and experimentally as a grange, and not for Patrons to dip into for sixteen to twenty different kinds of plows and reapers in a single year, and then blame the purchasing officers for not getting better terms and better machines. The way to do is to have a competent board appointed and let them decide on the best reaper, the best plow, or the best sewing machine, then let us buy that reaper, that plow, or that sewing machine, so long as the condition remains. But you say, "one kind of plow will answer for all kinds of soil. Of course not; but one kind of plow will answer for one kind of soil; and another for another. If we have to make a different kind of plow for every individual Patron, we will never realize the advantage of co-operation because we will never have it.—Farmers' Friend.

Very True. A brother advises: "If the farmers wish to remain owners of their farms and transmit the title to their children, so that they might not be reduced to tenants, they should join the grange, combine, co-operate for the benefit and maintenance of their own calling." Another says: "The farmers' movement is yet in its infancy. It may be said that it is too soon to look for the grandest results. The opposition that is offered against us is only an attempt to impress upon the public mind the belief that it is the effort of an irresponsible mob or rabble to defy laws, and override the rights of other classes; which is a grand mistake. It is only to protect the farmers from abuse and slavery."

The Patrons of Louisiana are trying to restore the agricultural fund to its proper use. The Agricultural College is now but a primary school in New Orleans, and no instruction given in agriculture.

Kansas State News

Astronomer of J. C. Mann, of Chanute, was among those at the Ashtabula disaster.

THERE are 2,000 Sunday schools in Kansas, with 20,000 teachers and 100,000 pupils.

TWENTY-SIX persons left Altoona, Pa., last week, for Kansas, and forty more will go during the month.

JAMES and Nicholas Jacks, two insane men from Doniphan county are to be taken to the asylum at Oswatimie.

KANSAS State bonds are now held in New York at a premium of seven per cent., and are hard to get at any price.

F. W. DUNN, the new proprietor and editor of the Council Grove Democrat, is a boy only 18 years old. He is the youngest editor in Kansas.

SCARLET fever is prevailing in the western part of Chase county. It was brought from Whitewater, in Butler county, to Cedar creek and the Cottonwood.

VINCENT Sisson, while coming to Garnett, last Tuesday, saw a coal black wolf on the prairie, following an ordinary coyote. This color among the wolf tribe is very rare.

THE Bellefonte Telescope, talks of a "bussing party," and says "Jim and Mike came home with their lips fearfully chawed up." They expected it as a Bellefonte do most anything.

MRS. W. P. Ewing and Miss Nellie E. Watson, who returned to Topeka from their eastern tour on Friday last, were in Ashtabula at the time of the terrible railroad disaster at that place.

THE hogs in Platte county are dying in large numbers from the effects of cholera. Thirty dead ones were brought to this city yesterday to be converted into soap grease. So says the Leavenworth Times.

ACCORDING to Southern Kansas papers—and we have certainly no reason to doubt their veracity—a drove of 20,000 cattle arrived in this State from Texas a short time ago, which was attended by seven hundred drivers.

JAMES GILLIN fell dead from his chair while eating dinner at Atchison. His life has been an eventful one, having received three wounds from Indian arrows, one from a rebel musket, and had his toes frozen and amputated while a railroad employe.

THE Junction City Diamond says: "We learn that Dr. S. B. Lum, of Holmwood, has been arrested for malpractice. He was called upon to set an arm for a young man, and administered chloroform until the young man died from its effects."

A COLORED man named Cal. Johnson living near Atchison was shot and killed on the 19th inst., by a colored man named Amos Johnson. The murderer was promptly arrested and incarcerated in the county jail. The murder as we understand it was unprovoked.

THE following is the aggregate of shipments at Wichita, since last July: Wheat, 1,420 cars, or 568,000 bushels; corn 201 cars, or 80,400 bushels; cattle 619 cars, or 12,380 head; hogs 37 cars, or 2,140 head; flour 26 cars; rye 9 cars; horses 6 cars; barley 1; sheep 2; flax seed 1.

THERE are now two thousand one hundred and twenty and a half miles of railroad in the State. Out of seventy-three organized counties, forty-nine are traversed by railroads. The panic of 1873 checked railroad building to some extent, but it is now going on again in most parts of the State.

THE cold weather is having a terrible effect on the cattle in the Southwest. Between Las Animas and Fort Dodge fully a thousand head have died from exposure. Many stock men were caught this season, as they relied on the average Kansas winter, and failed to put up enough provender and shelter.

H. H. HUNNELL and Charles Warren, president and secretary of the L., I. & G. Railroad company, have brought suit in the U. S. Circuit Court against Labette county, to recover \$15,000 taxes paid by them on lands in that county, their patents to which were cancelled by the decision of Osage ceded land cases.

THE Olathe Mirror says: "A petition is being circulated in the county, asking the Legislature to give the governor authority to appoint a commission of not less than three members, to investigate the prevailing hog disease—and also to make an appropriation sufficient to pay the expenses and remunerate said commission for their services."

THE OTTAWA Republican says: "Rabbits are assuming a prominent place in the exports of Kansas. Last week a car containing eighteen hundred of these animals, packed in snow, went through from the southern part of the State, consigned to New York. We should think that this idea would be taken advantage of by the farmers of Franklin county, who have lost orchards from rabbit ravages, and a regular business be made of killing them and shipping them East."

THE Osborne County Farmer speaks thus: "We have wood, potatoes, corn, eggs, butter, onions, cabbages, chickens, stone, lumber, labor, sand, calico, sour-kraut, second-hand clothing, eoon skins and bug juice, on subscription, in our time, and now a man writes us to know if we would send the paper six months for a large owl. There are few things an editor would refuse on subscription, if we come across any fellow who is out of an owl, and is in need of one, we'll do it."

A GANG of prisoners escaped from the St. Joe calaboose, Sunday night. Two persons, answering the descriptions of two of the fugitives, were in Troy, Monday. They proposed to be tramp printers, were anxious to see the St. Joe papers, and tried to strike us for a gratuity to buy them some grub. However, we couldn't see it, as we sometimes since begun to doubt the obligation we were under to

feed every tramp who comes along, and calls himself a printer. These fellows think worse than the dirtiest Indians we ever saw or smoked. So says the Troy Chief.

On Sunday, as the train was coming east on the Santa Fe road, an officer from Florence got on board with a colored prisoner, whom he was bringing to Topeka for confinement in the Shawnee county jail until the meeting of the court at Marion Center. When near Carbondale, the prisoner jumped off the rear end of the train. The officer, who was in the forward end of the coach, seeing the movement of his prisoner, ran to the forward platform and also made a spring for terra firma. The prisoner alighted safely on his feet, but the officer was less fortunate. He alighted on his head, and after turning two or three dexterous somersaults, finally regained his feet. The officer jumped after the prisoner, but it proving a stern, and consequently a long chase, the train moved off before the result was ascertained.

THE annual meeting of the State Historical Society was held in Union Hall, Topeka, on last Thursday evening. The Commemorative reports the meeting as follows: "Owing to the indisposition of the president, Hon. George A. Crawford, who had been announced to deliver an address, was unable to fill the appointment, but his place was ably filled by Judge Isaac Sharp, of Council Grove, who delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on the traditions, characters, and theological beliefs of the Indian. The lecture was listened to by a large and intelligent audience, the greater portion of whom were ladies. Previous to the lecture Mrs. Moore and Miss Bosworth executed some fine music on the piano. Judge Sharp's lecture was original, and gave information about the religious peculiarities of Indians that was new to most if not all the audience. He compared Indian theology with Christian theology and showed that their similarity was strikingly peculiar. The thanks of the audience were tendered to the judge for his entertaining and instructive lecture. The following gentlemen were elected directors of the society for the ensuing year: T. H. Cavanaugh, G. A. Crawford, Sol. Miller, J. A. Martin, John Francis, F. P. Baker and T. Dwight Thacher."

FOR 40 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC. DR. C. McLANE'S Celebrated American WORM SPECIFIC VERMIFUGE. SYMPTOMS OF WORMS. THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, 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, DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE Will certainly effect a cure. IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE 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 unequalled.

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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., 48 Day 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 gag nor gripes. Dr. A. J. Green, of Royston, Ind., says of it: "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."

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Every Soldier disabled in line of duty, if by accident or otherwise. A WOUND of any kind, the loss of a Finger or Toe, or the loss of an Eye, a RHEUMATISM, if but slight, gives a pension. Disease of Limbs or Wounds received in the service, if discharged for wound, injury or rupture, you get full bounty. Send 3 stamps for copy of Pension and Bounty Act. Address all letters to F. H. FURZESS, U. S. Claim Agent, Indianapolis, Ind. 25c. On all letters mark P. O. Box 54, 25c.

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1877.

FREESTON B. PLUMB, OF EMPORIA, THE LUCKY MAN.

The senatorial contest which has been creating so much excitement in political circles for more than a week, terminated yesterday on the sixteenth ballot, in the election of Col. Preston B. Plumb, of Emporia. The final ballot was, for Plumb, 89; D. P. Howe, 63; balance scattering.

Col. Plumb is one of the early settlers of Kansas and figured conspicuously in the early troubles. He was for a time Lieut.-Col. of the 11th Kansas regiment. In 1857 he moved to Emporia and shortly after established the News and began its publication. In 1867 he was elected to represent his district in the State Legislature, and in the same year was elected speaker of the House of Representatives. Col. Plumb is a prominent lawyer and banker, and is a Republican.

This final wind up of the long pull for the senatorship was a surprise to many as a matter of course, but we are informed that no unusual excitement was created during the last hour, but that harmony prevailed and the deed was done quietly and in order.

Senator Harvey withdrew from the contest on the twelfth ballot, and three ballots were taken after his withdrawal and previous to the final one. The fifteenth ballot was taken on Tuesday, and resulted as follows: Plumb 57, Osborn 41, Simons 29, Sears 27, Martin 8, and Shannon 1. Osborn had been gradually increasing in strength from nearly the first, and it looked at one time as though he or Sears, who was coming up just behind, would be the man, but a final break was made for Plumb. And so we have a United States senator.

THE COMPROMISE BILL.

The Edmunds compromise bill concerning the counting of the electoral votes, has passed both houses of Congress and has been signed by President Grant; it is, therefore, a law.

The bill as reported from the committee by Mr. Edmunds, is substantially as follows: That both houses of Congress shall meet in the hall of the House of Representatives, on the first Thursday in February, at 10 o'clock a. m., when the president of the Senate shall open the certificates of election from the several States, and shall pass them to four tellers who have been previously appointed, whose duty it shall be to read and record the same.

Should there be but one return from a State, the president of the Senate shall call for objections which shall be made in writing, and signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House. These objections shall be considered by each House in their respective halls, and no electoral vote from any State making one return can be objected to except by the affirmative vote of the two houses.

Should there be more than one return from a State, such case shall be submitted to a commission of fifteen persons, five each of which shall be appointed by the Senate and House of Representatives. The other five to be four associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, now assigned to the first, third, eighth and ninth districts, and these four justices will select the fifth. This commission shall proceed to consider the same with the same powers, if any, now possessed for that purpose by the two houses acting separately or together, and a majority of the votes shall decide whether any and what votes from such State are the votes provided for by the constitution of the United States, and how many and what persons were duly appointed electors in such State, and may therein take into view such petitions, depositions and other papers if any, and shall by the constitution and now existing law be competent and pertinent to such consideration, which decision shall be made in writing, stating briefly the result thereof and signed by members of said commission agreeing therein, whereupon the two houses shall again meet and such decision shall be read and entered in the journal of each House, and the counting of votes shall be passed in conformity therewith, unless upon objection made there-to in writing, by at least five senators and five members of the House of Representatives, the two houses shall separately concur in ordering otherwise, in which case such concurrent order

shall govern. No votes on papers from any other State shall be acted upon until objections previously made to votes on paper from any State shall have been finally disposed of.

ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.

David Davis, of McLean, Illinois, was elected United States senator from his State, last Thursday, on the 40th ballot. The friends of Logan and Lawrence stuck to their text until it was evident that the election of either could not be accomplished when a general break was made for Davis. Logan had ninety-nine votes for a number of ballots, which was within three of the required number to elect, but those ninety-nine votes comprehended the full strength of the Republican party in the Legislature.

The sixteen Independent members held the balance of power and could not be persuaded to slide over to Logan, hence his defeat. Mr. Davis is an Independent and one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. He leaves a life position with a salary of \$10,000 a year for a six years' term in the Senate. Judge Davis would probably have been the fifth justice appointed on the electoral commission had it not been for his election as senator.

CENTENNIAL FUNDS.

The case of the government, versus the stockholders in the Centennial Exposition, for the recovery of \$1,500,000 furnished them from the United States treasury, to make up the amount required to complete the buildings and make necessary arrangements for the exhibition, has been decided in favor of the stockholders. Now we have no doubt but the result of this grand enterprise has been of great value to the nation, but we see no reason why the sum loaned by the government should not be returned as per agreement. The stockholders were amply re-imbursed for the work they accomplished, and many of them we understand come to a final settlement with an independent fortune as a net profit. Even if there had been no balance, we do not understand that the government was under obligations by contract to lose a cent, and still more strange does it seem, that the loan is not returned when such handsome returns were realized.

THE EUROPEAN WAR QUESTION.

From such information as can be gathered through reports, dispatches, and rumors, there will be no more clashing of arms in Europe this winter. Russia has long desired to go down into Turkey and take possession, and especially is she desirous of taking Constantinople under her wing. The Christian provinces of Turkey would no doubt hail with joy the day that witnessed the overthrow of their turbaned oppressors, and will stand united with Russia to the death, for religious liberty. The destitute condition of Turkey at the present time caused by the prolonged war with Servia and Montenegro, will urge her to avoid battle as long as possible. The latest advices concerning the matter, state that, although danger of war is not immediate it can only be banished from the political horizon by great exertions.

Senator Harvey and Representative Phillips, who have been at Topeka during the senatorial contest, left for Washington on Tuesday.

Congressman Goodin voted for the Edmunds electoral bill, and Congressman Brown against it.

ORGANIZATION OF LABOR.

Labor is the basis of society, and the source of individual and national prosperity and power. It is the origin of all wealth, the sole creator of whatever is necessary to man's physical existence, to the satisfaction of his material wants, and without which, neither personal freedom nor moral development is possible.

Yet this great department of human activity, which lies at the foundation of man's existence and happiness, is in a comparatively rude, chaotic and unorganized condition. I refer now more particularly to farm labor; and to speak the plain truth about it, it is both repugnant and degrading. If it is not so, why do so many of our young men seek other avenues of business? Why do they leave the farm for clerkships, teaching, trade, the professions, agencies, mining, engineering, speculation, politics, nay, almost anything rather than work on the farm? We should naturally conclude that the

purpose of agriculture, an industry in which two-thirds of the working men, the bone and muscle of the country, are engaged; an industry on which all other kinds of business depend for support ought to be the most attractive of industries, receiving the most ample rewards and commanding the respect of the whole community. But the reverse is true. Labor on the farm is repugnant, not from the necessity of the case, not from a dislike of work, of hard work even, for other avocations are equally hard and require as great expenditure of muscle and brain; but repugnant from the rude manner, the rough, chaotic, unorganized condition on which it is conducted. No one will deny that the business of farming is carried on in an incoherent, desultory and haphazard way. We shall be convinced of the truth of this statement by spending a single week only on the premises of the average farmer. He is not lazy. He is not shiftless in the common use of the word. He works hard. He wants to be systematic and thorough. He is even ambitious to raise large crops. But he is perplexed and harassed by the pressure of business, by the multiplicity of details which demand his attention. He has on hand a dozen kinds of business. He is a stock raiser; a wool grower; a dairyman; a gardener; a poultryer; a herdsman; a wood chopper; a fence builder; a hostler; a market man; a fruit grower; a raiser of pork and hamp; and flax-seed; and castor-beans; a manufacturer of molasses, and if handy with tools, a maker of ox-yokes, harrows, and cart-bodies; and he may thank his stars if he is not occasionally called into the house to perform the duty of washer, cook, and baby-tender.

It is very evident that a farmer distracted by these manifold functions cannot be systematic and thorough in anything. His time is frittered away in running from place to place. He has to do the thing which seems the most pressing. Consequently his work is done in an unsatisfactory manner. Things are necessarily disjointed. One thing interferes with another. Much loss is incurred by not being able to do each work in its season. Haying is deferred till the grass dries up and loses much of its nourishment. The wood is out just at the moment when there is the loudest call for work in other directions. Unruly cattle have to be chased out of the corn and the fences patched up, while the team is standing idle in the furrow. And so on, to the end of the chapter.

Under such unfavorable conditions, and with such a constant struggle to answer the demands of the hour, no wonder that the farmer becomes dissatisfied with his business. He sees at the end of the year that half of his time, at least, has been taken up in unproductive labor, in doing chores, in mending, what, from the nature of the case, could not be well done at the time. The only remedy for this state of things is co-operation, an organization of labor, an association of many individuals, with sufficient capital to conduct the various branches of farming with energy, economy, and the best results, which machinery, money and brains can attain.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In answer to many inquiries from different parts of the State, about the State Co-operative Association, I wish to say that it is progressing finely; that the subscription books are open, and any one wishing to take stock in the same can do so by calling on me at the SPIRIT office, or by letter, sending name, county, post-office address, number of grange, and at least twenty per cent. of stock subscribed, and I will send receipt by return mail. To agents I wish to say, you are expected to act promptly and vigorously, because this work must be done before spring work begins. Blanks will be furnished on application.

M. C. MOWRY, Gen'l Ag't. LAWRENCE, Kans., Feb. 1st.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Please publish the following: J. T. Stevens, lecturer of Kansas State Grange, will lecture in Osage county, as follows: Monday, Feb. 12th, Carbondale 1 o'clock, p. m.; Highland school-house, 7 p. m.; Tuesday, Feb. 13th, Bassel's hall, 1 o'clock, p. m.; Maple Grove Grange, 7 p. m.; Wednesday, Feb. 14th, Richview Grange, 1 p. m.; Thursday, Feb. 15th, Salt Creek Grange, 1 p. m. All the members and farmers that are interested in the cause are respectfully invited to attend these meetings.

JOHN REHRIG, Deputy. FAIRFAX, Kans., Jan. 30, 1877.

GENERAL NEWS.

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, member of Congress from Georgia, lies very ill at Washington. His recovery is reported as doubtful.

The Mutual Life Insurance company, of Newark, New Jersey, has gone out of business. Its thirteen thousand policy-holders have reinsured in the National Capital Life Insurance company, of Washington. Cardinal McCloskey writes the father of his Arch Deaconry to unite with the brethren of the church in presenting a worthy testimonial to the pope on the occasion of his golden jubilee, which occurs on the 21st of May.

A special from Lancaster, Ohio, says a peddler called at the house of S. S. Chalfant, near Thomasville, on Friday evening, and obtained permission to lodge over night. During the night he chloroformed the entire family and ransacked the house, carrying off nine hundred dollars in money, and three thousand dollars in drafts.

The United States Senate has confirmed the following nominations: G. A. Webster, Register, Yankton, D. T.; James Settle, Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Florida; James H. Burdick, United States Marshal of Dakota; Wm. Green, Chief of the Bureau of Surgery of the Navy Department. The president has nominated A. T. Wickerhoff, Pension Agent at Columbus, Ohio.

According to advices from San Francisco of the 30th inst., Congressman Piper has written to Horace Davis, Congressman elect, stating his intention of contesting the election, on the ground that Davis received over 9,000 fraudulent votes, the votes having been cast on certificates of enrollment, and the names of voters not being entered on the great register. He also alleges that Davis received 4,000 votes cast by parties non-residents.

The following is a dispatch from New York of the 30th: "Arthur B. Wood, Chief of the Consulate Bureau of the State's Mission to Europe, where he made a rigid inquiry into the affairs of Great Britain, France and Germany. The result is that a number of importers in this and other cities are to be promptly prosecuted, revenue officers removed, and consuls in conspiracy to defraud the government dismissed in disgrace."

The Boston Journal says treasury agents here have worked up a case which will bring before the U. S. courts one of the largest manufacturing companies of the State, the National Tube Works. It is charged that they have received from the government above \$100,000 drawback on exported goods, on the plea that they were manufactured of imported iron on which duties had been paid, whereas they were manufactured wholly of American iron. The suit is to be begun at once for the amount of drawback and penalties, which will swell the claim of the government to \$500,000.

A San Francisco dispatch of the 30th, says: "Lieut. John Weedon of the United States Engineer Corps, was found near 12 o'clock last night in a dying condition in his room No. 726, Bush street. He died before morning. Near him was found two empty bottles that had evidently contained chloro hydrate. No one was admitted except General Alexander, of the engineers' physicians, and a few friends of the deceased. The particulars of the circumstance are as yet unknown, all the parties being very reticent. It is understood he left a letter for his sister, Mrs. Commodore Murry, but its contents have not yet been divulged, and there is no clue to the supposed suicide."

A Columbia, S. C., dispatch, of the 29th inst., says: Circuit Judge Carpenter rendered the following decision to-day on his return from Washington: "First. I find as a conclusion of law, that D. H. Chamberlain was not, on the 7th of December last, legally installed as governor of South Carolina. Second. Wade Hampton was not, on the 14th day of December, 1876, legally installed into the office of governor of said State. Third. The attempted installation of D. H. Chamberlain being illegal and void, it did not appear in law as a resignation of the office as governor, which he held at that time, as by the constitution the governor holds his office for two years, and until his successor is chosen and qualified, and whereas there has been no legal qualification of his successor, D. H. Chamberlain is lawfully in possession of the executive office and entitled to the discharge of the functions of the same until such qualification takes place." A similar case to the one that induced the above, is now pending in the Supreme Court.

Dispatches from Washington, of the 31st, says: "The president laid before the Senate a communication signed by Associate Justices Clifford, Strong, Miller and Field, of the United States Supreme Court, announcing that they met yesterday, in pursuance of the Electoral Count Bill, and selected Associate Justice Bradley, as the fifth associate justice on the commission. A concurrent resolution was adopted providing that no person shall be admitted to the south wing of the capitol during the counting of the presidential vote, except upon tickets issued by the president of the Senate and speaker of the House, such tickets to be equally distributed to the member. The tripartite commission assembled at noon in the Supreme Court room and organized. The special oath of office was administered to Justice Clifford, by Mr. Middleton, clerk of the court, and the justice then administered the oath to the other fourteen members. James H. McKenny was chosen temporary clerk to the commission, and it was ordered that the proceedings, except those above stated, shall be held confidential until otherwise ordered. After a brief session, the commission adjourned until four o'clock in the afternoon. The electoral commission at their adjourned session discussed the subject of rules in regard to the hearing of

argument, etc.; and adopted the main features of those which govern proceedings before the Supreme Court. The sessions for hearing arguments will be held in public in the Supreme Court room. The duration of oral arguments is limited to two hours for each side on objections, and four hours for each side on the main points at issue in each case. The limitation as to the number of counsel who will be recognized as conducting a case, is two for each side. All these limitations may, however, be enlarged in the discretion of the commission, whenever a majority deem a point in controversy of sufficient importance to warrant more extended argument. The committee on the Florida election say it is difficult to conceive of a more wanton attempt to defeat the will of the people and impose on them and the country officers, not of their own choice than is here presented. The fact has been judicially asserted that persons named upon the face of the returns as having received the highest number of votes were elected, and the committee submit that in order to ascertain who were chosen presidential electors the House has only to look upon the face of the record and read the words and figures which determine that result. The committee are of the opinion that the facts have been judicially determined that the Hayes electors did not receive a majority of the votes cast at the election, and in this is involved a denial of their right to cast their votes as presidential electors, and no determination other than that which has been made by the Supreme Court of Florida is needed to show that the act of those electors, in casting their votes for president and vice-president is illegal and void. All the papers before the canvassing board, applying thereto, all the statutes of Florida will give ninety majority for Tilden and Hendricks beyond dispute."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets.

Table with columns for commodity (Flour, Wheat, Corn, etc.) and price per unit. Includes sub-headers for St. Louis, Jan. 30, 1877 and Chicago, Jan. 30, 1877.

Live Stock Markets.

Table with columns for commodity (Cattle, Hogs, etc.) and price per unit. Includes sub-headers for St. Louis, Jan. 30, 1877 and Chicago, Jan. 30, 1877.

Wheat during the past week has fallen in St. Louis, Chicago, and Kansas City. No. 2, at Kansas City is quoted at \$1.48—the price asked, but no sales. The decline in wheat during the past two weeks is supposed to be occasioned by news from Europe being less favorable to war than had been thought before the conference of the Great Powers adjourned, still there is an almost universal opinion that war may be declared by Russia in the spring. Freights will favorably affect the price of wheat and other grain as soon as navigation opens on the rivers and lakes.

Other kinds of grain are also a little lower. Hogs have been dull everywhere, but proved a little on Tuesday. Last week the receipts at Chicago were fifty or sixty thousand; at St. Louis about ten thousand; at Kansas City, very few received and they not all disposed of. The packing season seems to be about over there. The range on packers was from \$5.40 to \$5.60 on Tuesday. The outside price during the week was \$5.60; the average about \$5.50.

The market, the past week in Kansas City, for cattle, was pretty well supplied, and prices fair, till within a day or two, the continued thawing weather affecting prices unfavorably. There is one firm slaughtering about one hundred head per day, and shipping the meat East. Seeds at Kansas City are quoted as follows: Hungarian, 40c; millet, 40c; timothy, \$1.80@2.00; clover, prime red, \$0; alfalfa, \$16.00; blue grass, \$1.50@1.75; flax seed \$1.25; castor beans, \$1.40@1.45.

Horses and mules, in St. Louis are very low. Working horses have improved slightly. There has been a slight demand from Missouri and Kansas for farm horses. Prices are still in favor of buyers. Plug horses are quoted as low as \$25, which is \$10 higher than the lowest figures a month ago. Extra draft horses, highest quotation, \$15@17; heavy workers \$8@10.

Hemp in St. Louis is quoted \$7@110 for undressed, and \$175@190 for dressed. The Globe-Democrat gives the following quotations this week: Timothy hay, \$9@11.50; apples, choice, \$1.35@2.50 per bu; onions, \$4.30 per bu; white beans, \$1.50@2.20 per bu; castor beans, choice, in demand at \$1.25; flax seed in demand at \$1.45; because 25c per bu; wool, tub-washed, \$5. The lowest price reached yet in New York was 1.05¢, on Wednesday it was down to 1.00¢. This is the lowest price reached yet in New York.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, first insertion, one inch \$1.00...

City and Vicinity.

POSTMASTER WORDEN returned from a trip to Illinois, on Tuesday, very much improved in health.

The Young Men's Social Club are making further improvements in their rooms, over Moore Bros.' store.

OUR Douglas county legislators came down from Topeka on Wednesday afternoon, after the election of United States senator.

ALREADY the tide of immigration has begun to flow. During the past week we have noticed several movers outfitting their way to the interior of Kansas...

The following is a list of patents issued to inventors of Kansas for the week ending Jan. 30, 1877...

Mr. S. H. WARREN, of Eudora, left on Thursday last for Keosauqua, Iowa, where he will remain with his family.

Gregory's Seed Catalogue. Our readers will find the catalogue of J. J. H. Gregory's well known seed house advertised in our columns.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In your last issue I noticed an article, by T. R. F., on the destruction of the grasshopper, which I think deserves special attention by every one who is interested in the welfare of the State.

COORE'S spirit expose is on the boards for February 7th and 8th.

THE Handel and Haydn society are holding two rehearsal meetings each week, preparing the "Creation," to be given early in February.

PROF. DOWLAND will entertain a Lawrence audience to-night, at Liberty hall, with some of Mark Twain's fun.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Thinking perhaps the Patrons throughout the State would like to know how the work of co-operation was progressing here, I send you a few lines.

Like an ill wind, and cannot be mastered too early. What is a trifling attack of sickness to-day may, if unattended to, become a serious case in a week.

Disense Grows Apace. Like an ill wind, and cannot be mastered too early. What is a trifling attack of sickness to-day may, if unattended to, become a serious case in a week.

healthy action and put the system in perfect order. It is a wise precaution to keep this in...

Why don't you keep your hands from chapping? Use Leek Glycerine and Camphor Ice.

MONEY to loan on farms, at reduced rates, from one to five years, in sums ranging from \$200 to \$5,000.

Twenty-first year. Price list for spring of 1877, sent on application.

CHILDREN cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It is as pleasant to take as honey. It contains no morphine or other deleterious ingredient...

This establishment is run by Prof. Charles Jackson, one of the best artists in the State.

EVERY farmer who owns a good stock of horses, cattle and sheep, and intending to keep them through the winter should get once a good stock of Leek Compound.

The Centaur Liniments are the greatest remedies ever discovered for all flesh, bone and muscle ailments—bites, bruises, swellings, burns, rheumatism, stiff joints, etc.

Two teams of very fine mares. These fine animals will be sold at a reasonable figure.

ONE thoroughbred Maltese Jack, a sure animal, or will change for stock or a good team.

A GOOD Jack, dark brown, cheap for cash or exchange for other stock.

ONE fine thoroughbred Norman stallion 16 1/2 hands high, weighs fifteen hundred pounds, six years old.

George Hollingberry, merchant tailor, corner Massachusetts and Warren streets, would call the attention of citizens and citizens of the fact that he is prepared to perform neatly and promptly, cheap for cash, any and all work in his line.

From the farm of the subscriber, near North Lawrence, on the night of October 4, 1876, one dark brown mare about 14 1/2 hands high, six years old, heavy mane and tail, and light body.

Journal of Agriculture and Farmer. What a wonderful progress has the grange made since, but a few years ago it was organized in our State.

Patrons and others calling at our store are cautioned to be careful in finding the proper number, 618 MARKET STREET, with LARGE STREET CLOCK, keeping accurate time, hanging just over our doorway.

As the new year has just commenced would it not be well to try and do better than you did in 1876, particularly in buying Drugs?

Why are you like a crazy man, my dear? I asked a wife, seating herself by her husband.

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The Great Meteor. This wonderful traveler first made his appearance on the west of the Missouri river...

FANCY CARDS 11 styles with name letters. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

BEAUTIFUL COLORED PHOTOS only 25c. Address: Adams & Co., Swanton, Vt.

AGENTS' profits per week. Will prove it or forfeit \$500. New articles, complete sets of books, sent free to all.

YOUNG MEN WANTED to learn Telegraphy and Morse's Code. Address: W. H. CHAPMAN, 218 Fulton St., N.Y.

5000 SUBSCRIBERS for 1877. Everybody is invited to send for a copy of the new Family Magazine at only \$3 a year.

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE CENTEN'L EXHIBITION. It sells faster than any other book.

TRIFLING WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS. Use WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

5000 AGENTS WANTED for the STORY OF CHARLEY ROSS. Written by his father. A complete account of this most mysterious abduction and exciting search.

AGENTS WANTED FOR HISTORY CENTEN'L EXHIBITION. It contains 320 fine engravings of buildings and scenes in the Great Exhibition.

Commission Merch't GRAIN, HAY PRODUCE GENERALLY. 1192 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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A Complete Pictorial History of the Times. The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union.

Harper's Weekly. ILLUSTRATED. Notice of the Press.

Harper's Weekly should be in every family throughout the land, as a purer, more interesting, higher toned, better-illustrated paper is not published in this or any other country.

The Weekly is the only illustrated paper of the day that in its essential characteristics is recognized as a national paper.

The Weekly has to a still larger degree distanced all competitors as an illustrated newspaper. Its editorials are among the most able of their kind.

TERMS: HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year, \$4 00. \$3 00 includes preparation of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and HARPER'S PERIODICALS, to one address for one year, \$7 00; postage free.

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at \$4 00 each.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense for \$7 00 each.

INDEXES to each volume sent gratis on receipt of stamp. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express orders of Harper & Brothers.

THE NATIONAL LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL. Published at CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

THIS GREAT MONTHLY is universally acknowledged to be without a rival in its Department of Journalism.

It contains the most complete and exclusive list of live stock in the world.

It discusses the science of breeding, the merits of the various breeds, the most approved methods of feeding and handling and everything pertaining to the successful management of live stock on the farm.

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J. K. RANKIN, Pres. A. HADLEY, Cashier. CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.

LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK. No. 52 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas.

General Banking & Savings Institution.

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

REVENUE stamps for sale. INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT. Deposits amounting to one dollar and over will be received at the banking house during the usual banking hours.

EXAMINE THESE FIGURES. At 6 per cent \$1,000 will grow to \$3,000 in 35 years, 2 months, 6 days.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS! F. BARTELDES & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

IN ALL KINDS OF FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS & PLANTS.

TO THE PUBLIC:—We herewith take pleasure in notifying our friends and patrons that we have our new stock of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS completed now.

NONE BUT GENUINE New and Good Seeds.

Which We will sell at just as low prices as they can be bought of any other seed house east of us.

Special attention will be paid to granges and parties clubbing together to get a large quantity of seeds.

Catalogues and price lists, and any information desired, will be promptly furnished on application.

F. BARTELDES & CO. L. B. DAVIS, Carriage and Wagon MANUFACTORY!

SPRING WAGONS AND BUGGIES. Constantly on hand and made to order.

All kinds of repairing done promptly. All work warranted. Orders solicited.

175 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kans. LAWRENCE FOUNDRY. ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS. MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, MILL WORK AND CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY. GRANGE PAPER, Only \$1.50 Per Year.

THE FARMER'S REFORM. THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

WORTH OF GOODS to be sold in the next sixty days. Regardless of Cost.

This is the best opportunity you ever had for bargains. AT THE OTTMAN & POTWIN CLOTHING HOUSE.

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Farm and Stock.

Protection against sportsmen.
A correspondent in comparing the laws of California with those of Massachusetts in regard to the protection of game, says:

While there are general laws in California, protecting the birds and other game during certain seasons of the year, at San Francisco the local Legislature extends its protection, through all the year, over the birds within its own jurisdiction, in which Oakland, across the Bay, joins; and during a recent visit it was a constant pleasure to me, while passing between the two places, to observe the water-fowl as we rode over the wharf, more than a mile long, from Oakland to the ferry, which swam directly beneath the car windows, in great multitudes with perfect freedom from fear. They literally swarmed in the shallow water, and as the cars thundered along, the little creatures would cast their little eyes up in roguish defiance, as if they understood all about the law, and were tempting the passer to its violation. There were enough ducks there to drive a Boston sportsman crazy, but never a gun disturbed their peaceful enjoyment. Beautiful gulls, too, enjoyed this immunity, and they would settle upon the posts of the ferry slip, almost within reach of the hand, never doubting that man was their very best friend.

Such confidence to me was delightful, and I could not help contrasting this State with our own destructive custom of shooting such little creatures wherever we meet with them. As I write, there is a boy in the street with a bit of rock in his hand, his eye intent on a beautiful pigeon whose harm he intends. It illustrates exactly the disposition to destroy. The possessors of private grounds in California, also take pains to protect the birds against sportsmen, and I frequently saw, over the gates to such grounds, "No Shooting Allowed." And the birds seemed to appreciate it, crowding the precinct with their numbers, and making the air merry with their songs. On a visit to one of these places one little California lark preceded us, step by step, for a mile, perching himself on a fence, a little ahead, and singing the most joyful song of welcome, as it seemed to me, that I had ever heard. It was a gush of most ecstatic melody that he poured, without a note of fear in it, and he appeared as if eager to speak for his race, out of his own happy heart, and ask our attention to their blissful privilege.

There is another class of dumb animals over which the laws of California extend protection: the sea-lions, which tenet the rocks in the vicinity of the Golden Gate. These huge monsters live perfect freedom within easy rifle range of the shore, and no one dares molest them. There are hundreds of them upon the rocks all the time, and they play or sleep, in perfect security without a fear of molestation, in full view of the multitudes who flock to see them. There was an attempt made last winter to repeal the law protecting them—on the good ground, too, that they were great consumers of fish which were needed for the people—but the attempt failed, and being anti-pioneers, they are sustained a while longer in their original possession.

Visiting the Seal Rocks with me for the first time, was a Bostonian, who, on seeing the monsters, as they lay there at easy distance, cried, with the true instinct of the sportsman: "If I only had a gun!"

Good Ploughing.

Ploughing is an art. A really good ploughman is a rarity as much as a really good landscape painter, and yet ploughing is one of the main items of valuable labor upon a farm. I have seen one man, when ploughing, lean forward with both hands upon the plough handles, and laboring at one time to keep the plough from going too shallow, and at another from going too deep; making a furrow of irregular depth and width; here a balk, and there a ridge. I have seen another man take the same team, arrange the gearing, and plough with one hand on the plough handles, turning a furrow clean, of even depth and width. Unfortunately too few ploughmen understand the principles of draught, and hence many a good plough is condemned as bad. It is this want of knowledge how to use a plough, that keeps back progress and reduce the value of crops on many a farm. I speak knowingly, having had practice, more or less, between plough-handles for over fifty years, commencing when eleven years of age. I studied the art of ploughing practically, and being engaged in supplying farmers with ploughs a part of the time mentioned, there was a necessity of knowledge of the form of the plough and the principles of draught. In exhibiting and competing at State and county fairs, it became necessary for me to know how to fit my plough for its work, and more necessary to find a ploughman who understood the whole matter. It took weeks to find such a ploughman; but I did find him, and every time he was put in competition he won.

I wish more particularly here to speak of the absolute necessity of thoroughly tilling the soil by ploughing, in order to secure the largest and best grain or grass crops. It is the good seed bed that conduces to the germination of the seed, and it is the free and

thorough pulverization of the soil that assists to destroy larval insect life. Nearly every broken lump disinters the embryo of an insect, and being disturbed in that locality, they seek elsewhere for support or die in the search. Good ploughing is perhaps an indefinite term, because one plough or team cannot perform precisely similar work on varied soils. By good ploughing is meant a perfect turning of the soil; complete pulverization; no ridge left between furrow slices; no hollows to be afterwards filled up by harrowing, and no skips of the plough, going here three inches deep for one to six feet, and then down to seven or eight inches for a rod or more. Soils vary so much that good ploughing cannot be done upon them at all times, yet now as the autumn is with us, with its moisture from rains, all who have soils to plough, should carefully study them, and apply themselves to the work in such manner as is best to be done. Fall ploughing, whether for immediate sowing or the coming spring's use, is unquestionably advisable, except it be upon light, sandy or gravelly soils, and possibly it may be that light alluvial soils are not benefited by it, but as a rule late fall ploughing is of more benefit to the land, when well and thoroughly performed, than half a dressing of the best manure.

The Corn Crop—An Aggregate of 1,295,000,000 Bushels.

The statistician of the department of agriculture, in his December report, makes the corn crop only two per cent. short of the great crop last year, and fifty per cent. greater than the crop of 1874. The aggregate, subject to possible future revision, is 1,295,000,000 bushels. Less than one per cent. of the crop is raised in New England, scarcely six per cent. in the Middle States, twenty in the Southern, forty-four in the Ohio basin, and seventy-nine west of the Mississippi. The product in the South is 10,000,000 bushels greater than that of last year; that of New England 300,000 bushels greater, and there is less in the Middle and Western States. The States producing less than in 1875 are New Hampshire and Rhode Island, those on the Atlantic coast from New York to North Carolina, Mississippi, Tennessee, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. Illinois is credited with nearly 250,000,000 bushels, and Iowa with 155,000,000. Next in rank are Ohio, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas. These six States produce six-tenths of the total product. Tennessee, which once held the highest rank in the country, now stands first in the Southern States, followed by Texas, Alabama, and Georgia. In quality the crop is superior to its predecessor.

There has been an increase in area in all sections, aggregating about 2,000,000 acres, the advance being very slight in the Gulf States from Alabama to Louisiana, and scarcely perceptible in the Middle States. It is largest west of the Missouri. Wisconsin shows the heaviest rate of increase in the northwest, and Georgia in the South. The average price of corn per bushel is highest in Massachusetts, and lowest in Kansas, ninety-five and twenty-three cents respectively.

Poultry-Keeping for Boys.

The true citizen is he who realizes and assumes the duties and responsibilities of life. The more such citizens we have, the better for the State and the nation. Hence, the only training of our boys to habits of industry and frugality is a matter worthy of our constant attention. For we should bear in mind not only that "the boy is father to the man," but also that "an idle mind is the devil's workshop." Anything that induces carefulness, regularity and thoughtfulness, is a valuable educator of youth.

Among the avocations suitable for young boys is the rearing and care of poultry. The love of pets is universal among children, and in the whole range of our domestic animals there are no pets so generally adapted to city, town or country, as domestic fowls. Nor are there any that furnish greater pleasure to fortunate owners; for, besides their handsome appearance, which with many pets constitutes their all, there is the daily gathering of the eggs—a source of unfeeling pleasure; and the rearing of chicks—every step of which possesses, from the peep to the time when the full-grown bird reproduces itself in other eggs, is full of incidents and lessons in natural history, which no child should miss. Pleasure and profit go hand in hand here, which is just what boys like and should always be allowed, as they are thereby encouraged in carefulness, industry and perseverance while, at the same time, they are taught the worth of money by the labor of earning it. Fathers, do not forget that you were once young, and treat your children as you would like to have been treated when you were of their age, and in future years they will "rise up and call you blessed."—*Poultry World.*

The following vermifuge will be found beneficial in ridding hogs of worms in the small intestines: Castor oil, two ounces; oil of wormwood, two drachms; oil of tansy, one drachm; to be given on an empty stomach, followed by a mash of fine feed, well seasoned with salt. Repeat, if necessary, until the bowels respond.

When fowls lose appetite, mix with their food a little linseed meal and a small quantity of pepper; also give in their drinking water a little copperas.

Veterinary Department.

Bloody Murrain.

Our horned cattle have a disease called here "bloody murrain." They show no symptom of disease or distress until a day or two previous to death. Some cases among the milch cows die twenty-four hours after being milked, in fact the disease is mostly confined to matured cows. Please give me a recipe of preventive, and also what to do after the disease develops itself. Death follows very rapidly after the first attack.

ANSWER.—The chief remedy is carbolic acid; it should be employed both as an internal remedy and as a disinfectant. It not only destroys the odor but kills the virus of the disease. This powerful antiseptic, if taken in large doses, destroys all the normal vital germs in the blood, and has been known to produce death in three minutes; but in small doses carbolic acid destroys all the abnormal or diseased living germs in the blood. The diseased animals should be placed in a small inclosure. Pure carbolic acid should be dissolved in a little water and held to the nostrils every hour or two, and a strong solution of carbolic acid should be well sprinkled over the floor or ground on which the animals are placed, or still cheaper and better, the heavy oil of coal tar, which contains about seventy per cent. of carbolic acid, should be liberally sprinkled about the floor or yard. Five drops pure carbolic acid should be thoroughly mixed in one ounce of water and given internally. This should be repeated morning, noon and night. Arsenicum will be indicated when there is offensive smell from the mouth, great prostration of strength, urine bloody and cold, clammy perspiration. Ammonium carbonicum has also been found of great service in many cases of murrain in cattle. From ten to fifteen drops of ammon. carb. or arsenicum may be given per dose, and repeated in two or three hours, according to the severity of the symptoms. As a preventive, five drop doses of carbolic acid should be given morning and evening to healthy cattle that have been exposed to infection.

Diseased Milk.

One cannot give the name of milk, at least of pure milk, to all the liquids which come out of the teats of a cow whose udder is in a state of irritation, or the interior of which is inflamed. In such pathological conditions, all of the functions of the udder are in disorder, and the three great secretions of the lymph, blood and milk are wrong. Their respective globules, altered in their form and ordinary color, lose their special characters, often to the degree of not being recognizable. The particular urine which each of these different secretions follows near each other, in a state of health, they break through, and the three kinds of globules, being confounded together, come mixed to the outside by the ends of the teats. The cows sick with the foot and mouth disease, furnish those liquids in that state. It is well to know that milk containing lymphatic and bloody globules is not hurtful to health. Yet, in spite of the disgust which it may excite, milk in that state may be nourishing, if all the globules, though dead, are entire, and not yet decomposed and passed to a putrid and fetid state. One thing surprises at first—if we do not know that the udder of a cow is composed, by contiguity and connection, of four distinct udders, each terminating by its own teat, and the functions of which are carried on independently of one another, as much as the separate breasts of a woman—is to see the same cow, affected with disease, often produce from one of its teats excellent milk; and from another situated at the same side, a dead, inodorous milk, and from a third a purulent milk with a horribly fetid odor. This proves the independence of the sources of the physiological functions of the four simple quarters of the udder, though intimately bound by approximation in one udder.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Broken Wind.

Please give me a remedy for a horse having "chick wind." He had a distemper of some kind last year, and after his recovery therefrom, showed symptoms of asthma, or thick wind, which has continued. **ANSWER.**—For "broken wind," prevention is far easier than cure. The utmost that science can at present accomplish is to relieve the distress. To effect this, water should be only given at stated times, and never immediately before work. Four half pails may be allowed each twenty-four hours; one the first thing in the morning, and the last thing at night, and the other two at convenient times during the day. In every drink of water, half an ounce of diluted phosphoric acid, or half a drachm of diluted sulphuric acid, should be mixed. Before feeding, the grain should be scalded and be thoroughly dampened; and it is far better to feed five times a day, a little each time, than overload the stomach by any one meal. Five pounds of hay daily is quite as much as the horse should have. All grain should be crushed before it is fed to horses suffering with broken wind. Remove all bed in the day, and muzzle when littered down for the night. place a lump of rock salt at one end of the manger, and at the other a block of chalk. Never call upon the horse for any extraordinary exertion. *Two, Field and Farm.*

N. B.

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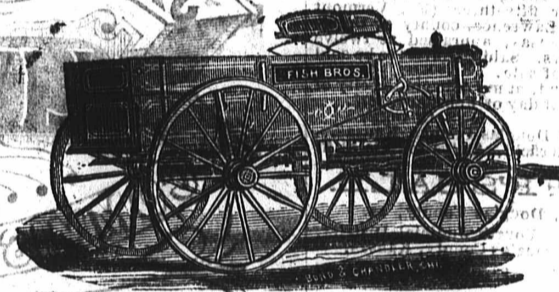
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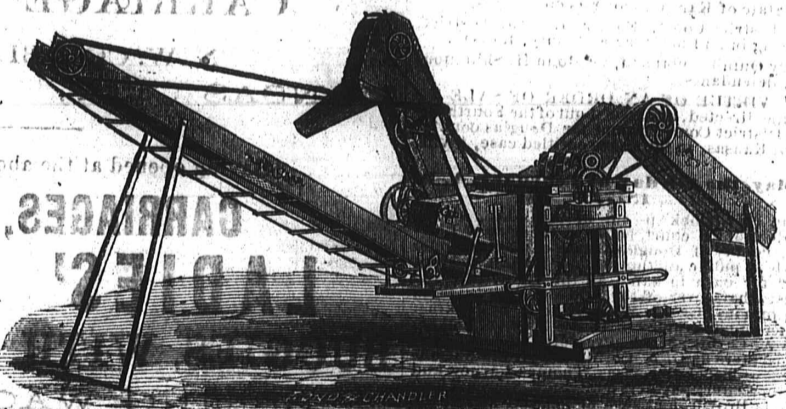
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SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss. In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kas. E. P. Hammond, plaintiff, vs. S. N. Simpson 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 the County of Douglas, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on Monday, the 26th day of February, A. D. 1877.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE, TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas County, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on Monday, the 5th day of March, A. D. 1877.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss. In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas County, Kansas. Charles Durr, plaintiff, vs. August Voglesang et al. defendants.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss. In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas. Henry Quinn, plaintiff, vs. John H. Shimmoms et al. defendants.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss. In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas. Henry Quinn, plaintiff, vs. John H. Shimmoms 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 entitled case, I will, on Monday, the 5th day of February, A. D. 1877.

STATE OF KANSAS, DOUGLAS COUNTY, DISTRICT COURT.

George McKnight, plaintiff, vs. Sarah J. McKnight, defendant.

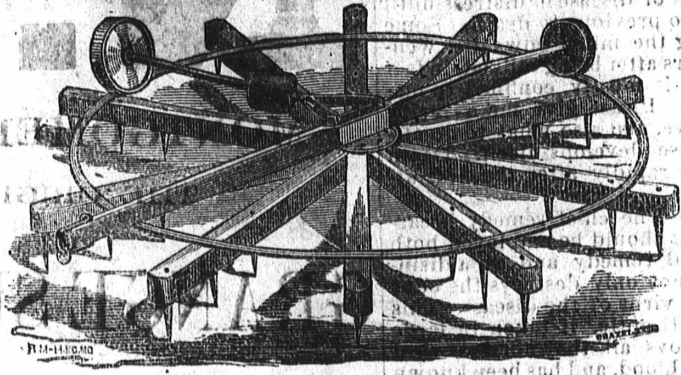
SARAH J. MCKNIGHT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that she has been sued by George McKnight, who did, on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1877, file his petition in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, within and for the county of Douglas, State of Kansas, charging Sarah J. McKnight with deserting and abandoning said plaintiff for more than one year last past; and asking that she may be divorced from said Sarah J. McKnight.

STATE OF KANSAS, DOUGLAS COUNTY, DISTRICT COURT.

Sarah E. Johnston, plaintiff, vs. David Johnston, defendant.

DAVID JOHNSTON IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that he has been sued by Sarah E. Johnston, who did on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1877, file her petition in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, within and for the county of Douglas, State of Kansas, charging David Johnston with deserting and abandoning said plaintiff for more than one year last past; and asking that she may be divorced from said David Johnston.

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las and State of Kansas, charging said David Johnston with willfully deserting and abandoning said plaintiff for more than one year last past, and asking that she may be divorced from said David Johnston.

By Fisher & Richards, her Attorneys.

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