

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. V.—NO. 36.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 240.

### A SAFE INVESTMENT.

BY ETHEL LYNN.

Lawyer Willet has made his investments  
With wonderful wisdom, they say.  
And the interest, dividends, coupons,  
Came in a flourishing way,  
A few waiting thousands of yonder,  
A few idle hundreds just here,  
No matter how heavy the pressure,  
"Old Willet" had nothing to fear.

And being a just man, and honest,  
He paid to the Lord, now and then,  
Some tithes of the anise and cummin  
And built, with ink, paper and pen,  
Some steeples, with weathercocks gilded,  
Some windows memorial gave,  
And when a worn pastor went under  
He put up a shaft on his grave.

But never a prayer folded softly  
The gift in its sheltering wing,  
He never to Him gave the glory,  
The' hasting an offering to bring,  
So he walked in his garden securely,  
Over Babylon builded a wall,  
Until, in the heart of his household,  
There echoed a funeral knell.

And May, little daughter beloved,  
Who seemed only lent from the sky,  
Went back to the angels in waiting,  
Content to be lifted on high,  
With whisper and dying endeavor,  
To tell how the scar-blazoned hand  
Was always held out to her father,  
She passed to the Beautiful Land.

There is failure, and turmoil, and ruin!  
Men's hearts full of fear lose their trust,  
And the beautiful structures once gilded  
Go back to their fragments and dust.  
Lawyer Willet is down in the tempest,  
His stocks, worthless, lie at his feet—  
The wave that enthroned him in Wall street  
Ebbes back over ruin complete.

Investments? Alas! they have vanished  
Save one—out of all, only one.  
'Tis the soul of his daughter departed  
That whippers of happiness won.  
Like the stir of the wind in a blossom,  
There comes to his listening ear  
The voice of the child, saying softly,  
"I am safe, father, darling, safe here."

Ah! the heart groping after its treasure  
Will find it, I know, by and by;  
And the shadows around earthly ruin  
Grow golden, the side toward the sky.

### HOME AND POLITICS.

BY LYDIA MARIA CHILD.

[Concluded.]

Rich beyond comparison is a man who is loved by an intelligent woman, so full of home affections! Especially if she has learned humility, and gained strength in the school of early hardship and privation. But it is only beautiful souls who learn such lessons in adversity. In lower natures it engenders discontent and envy, which change to pride and extravagance in the hour of prosperity. Alice had always been made happy by the simplest means; and now, though her husband's income was a moderate one, her intuitive taste and capable fingers made his little home a bower of beauty. She seemed happy as a bird in her cozy nest; and so grateful, that George said, half in jest and half in earnest, he believed women loved their husbands as the only means society left them of procuring homes over which to preside. There was some truth in the remark; but it pained her sensitive and affectionate nature, because it intruded upon her the idea of selfishness mingled with her love. Thenceforth she said less about the external blessings of a home; but in her inmost soul she enjoyed it, like an earthly heaven. And George seemed to enjoy it almost as much as herself. Again and again he said he had never dreamed domestic companionship was so rich a blessing. His wife, though far less educated than himself, had a nature capable of the highest cultivation. She was always an intelligent listener, and her quick intuitions understood far more than he had expressed or thought. Poor as she was, she had brought better furniture for his home than mahogany chairs and marble tables.

Smoothly glided a year away, when a little daughter came into the domestic circle, like a flower brought by angels. George had often laughed at the credulous fondness of other parents, but he really thought his child was the most beautiful one he had ever seen. In the countenance and movements he discovered all manner of rare gifts. He was sure she had an eye for color, an eye for form, and an ear for music. She had her mother's deep eye, and would surely inherit her quick perception, her loving heart, and her earnestness of thought. His whole soul seemed bound up in her existence. Scarcely the mother herself was more devoted to all her infant wants and pleasures. Thus happy were they, with their simple treasures of love and thought, when in an evil hour

a disturbing influence crossed their threshold. It came in the form of political excitement; that pestilence which is forever raging through our land, seeking whom it may devour; destroying happy homes, turning aside our intellectual strength from the calm and healthy pursuits of literature or science, blinding conscience, embittering hearts, rasing the tempers of men, and blighting half the talent of our country with its feverish breath.

At that time, our citizens were much excited for and against the election of General Harrison. George Franklin threw himself into the melee with firm and honest conviction that the welfare of the country depended on his election. But the superior and inferior natures of man are forever mingling in his thoughts and actions; and this generous ardor for the nation's good gradually opened into a perspective of flattering prospects for himself. By the study and industry of years, he had laid a solid foundation in his profession, and every year brought some increase of income and influence. But he had the American impatience for slow growth. Distinguished in some way he had always wished to be; and no avenue to the desired object seemed so short as the political race-course. A neighbor, whose temperament was peculiarly prone to these excitements, came in and often invited him to clubs and meetings. When Alice was seated at her evening work, with the hope of passing one of their old pleasant evenings, she had a nervous dread of hearing the door bell, lest this man should enter. It was not that she expected or wished her husband to sacrifice ambition and enterprise, and views of patriotic duty, to her quiet habits. But the excitement seemed an unhealthy one. He lived in a species of mental intoxication. He talked louder than formerly, and doubled his fists in the vehemence of his gesticulation. He was restless for newspapers, and watched the arrival of mails, as he would once have watched over the life of his child. All calm pleasure became tame and insipid. He was more and more away from home, and staid late at night. Alice at first sat up to wait for him, but finding that she gradually formed the habit of retiring to rest before his return. She was always careful to leave a comfortable arrangement of the fire, with his slippers in a warm place, and some slight refreshment prettily laid out on the table. The first time he came home and saw these silent preparations, instead of the affectionate face that usually greeted him, it made him very sad. The rustic school-house, with its small belfrey, and its bright little garden-plot, rose up in the perspective of memory, and he retraced one by one all their love. Fair and serene came those angels of life out of the paradise of the past. They smiled upon him and asked, "Are there any like us in the troubled path you have chosen?" With these retrospections came self-reproaches concerning little kind attentions forgotten, and professional duties neglected, under the influence of political excitement. He spoke to Alice with unusual tenderness that night, and voluntarily promised that when this election was fairly over, he would withdraw from active participation in politics. But this feeling soon passed away. The nearer the result of the election approached the more intensely was his whole being absorbed in it. One morning, when he was reading the newspaper, little Alice fretted and cried. He said impatiently, "I wish you would carry that child away, her noise disturbs me." Tears came to the mother's eyes, as she answered, "She is not well; poor little thing! She has taken cold."

"I am sorry for that," he replied, and hurried to go out and exult with his neighbor concerning the political tidings. At night, the child was unusually peevish and restless. She toddled up to her father's knees, and cried for him to rock her to sleep. He had just taken her in his arms, and laid her little head upon his bosom, when the neighbor came for him to go to a political supper. He said the mails that night must bring news that would decide the question. The company would wait for their arrival, and then have a jubilee in honor of Harrison's success. The child cried and screamed, when George put her away into her mother's arms; and he said, sternly, "Naughty girl! Father don't love her when she cries." "She is not well," replied the mother, with a trembling voice, and hurried out of the room.

It was two o'clock in the morning before George returned; but late as it was, his wife was sitting by the fire. "Hurrah for the old coon!" he exclaimed. "Harrison is elected!" She threw herself on his bosom and bursting into tears, sobbed out, "Oh, hush, hush, dear

George! Our little Alice is dead!" Dead! and the last words he had spoken to his darling had been unkind. What would he not have given to recall them now? And his poor wife had passed through that agony without aid or consolation from him, alone in the silent night. A terrible weight oppressed his heart. He sank into a chair, drew the dear sufferer to his bosom and wept aloud.

This great misfortune sadly dimmed the glory of his eagerly anticipated political triumph. When the tumult of grief subsided he reviewed the events of his life, and weighed them in a balance. More and more he doubted whether it were wise to leave the slow certainties of his profession, for chances which had in them excitement and risks of gambling. More and more seriously he questioned whether the absorption of his faculties in the keen conflicts of the hour, was the best way to serve the true interests of his country. It is uncertain how the balance would have turned, had he not received an appointment to office under the new government. Perhaps the sudden fall of the triumphal arch occasioned by the death of General Harrison, might have given him a lasting distaste for politics, as it did many others. But the proffered income was more than double the sum he had ever received from his profession. Dazzled by this prospect, he did not sufficiently take into account that it would necessarily involve him in many additional expenses, political and social, and that he might lose it by the very next turn of the wheel, without being able to return easily to his old habits of expenditure. Once in office, the conviction that he was on the right side combined with gratitude and self interest to make him serve his party with money and personal influence, the question of another election was soon agitated, and these motives drove him into the new excitement. He was kind at home, but he spent little time there. He sometimes smiled when he came in late, and saw the warm slippers by the fire, and a vase of flowers crowning his supper on the table; but he did not think how lonely Alice must be, nor could he possibly dream what she was suffering in the slow martyrdom of her heart. He gave dinners and suppers often. Strangers went and came. They ate and drank, and smoked and talked loud. Alice was polite and attentive; but they had nothing for her and she had nothing for them. How out of place would have been her little songs and her fragrant flowers, amid their clamor and tobacco-smoke! She was a pastoral poet living in a perpetual battle.

The house was filled with visitors to see the long Whig procession pass by, with richly caparisoned horses, gay banners, and flowing arches, and promises of protection to everything. George bowed from his chariot and touched his hat to her, as he passed with the throng, and she waved her handkerchief. "How beautiful! How magnificent!" exclaimed a visitor, who stood by her. "Clay will certainly be elected. The whole city seems to be in the procession. Sailors, printers, firemen, everything!"

"There are no women and children," replied Alice; and she turned away with a sigh. The only protection that interested her, was a protection for homes. Soon after came the evening procession of Democrats. The army of horses; temples of Liberty, with figures in women's dress, to represent the Goddess; racoons hung, and guillotined, and swallowed by alligators; the Lone Star of Texas everywhere glimmering over their heads; the whole shadowy mass occasionally illuminated by the rust of fireworks, and the fitful glare of torches; all this made a strange and wild impression on the mind of Alice, whose nervous system had suffered in the painful internal conflicts of her life. It reminded her of the 10th of August in Paris; and she had visions of human heads reared on poles before the windows, as they had been before the unfortunate Mary Antoinette. Visitors observed their watches, and said it took this procession an hour longer to pass than it had the Whig procession. "I guess Polk will beat, after all," said one. George was angry, and combated the opinion vehemently. Even after the company had all gone, and the street noise had long passed off in the distance, he continued remarkably moody and irritable. He had more cause for it than his wife was aware of. She supposed the worst that could happen, would be the defeat of his party, and loss of office. But antagonists, long accustomed to calculate political games with a view to gambling, had dared him to bet on the election, being perfectly aware of his sanguine temperament; and George, stimulated solely by a wish to prove to the crowd, who heard

him, that he considered the success of Clay's party certain, allowed himself to be drawn into the snare to a ruinous extent. All his worldly possessions, even his watch, his books, and his household furniture, were at stake; and ultimately all were lost. Alice sympathized with his deep dejection, tried to forget her own sorrows, and said it would be easy for her to assist him, she was so accustomed to earn her own living. On their wedding day, George had given her a landscape of the rustic school-house, embowered in vines, and shaded by its graceful elm. He asked to have this reserved from the wreck, and stated the reason. No one had the heart to refuse it; for even amid the mad excitement of party triumph, everybody said, "I pity his poor wife." She left her cherished home before the final breaking up. It would have been too much for her womanly heart, to see those beloved household goods carried away to the auction-room. She lingered long by the astral lamp, and the little round table, where she and George used to read to each other, in the first happy year of their marriage. She did not weep. It would have been well if she could. She took with her the little vase, that used to stand on the desk in the old country school-house, and a curious Wedgewood pitcher George had given her on the day little Alice was born. She did not show them to him, it would make him so sad. He was tender and self-reproachful, and she tried to be very strong, that she might sustain him. But health had suffered in these storms, and her organization fitted her only for one mission in this world, that was to make and adorn a home. Through hard and long years she had longed for it. She had gained it, and thanked God with the joyfulness of a happy heart. And now her vocation was gone.

In a few days, hers was pronounced a case of melancholy insanity. She was placed in the hospital, where her husband strives to surround her with everything to heal the wounded soul. But she does not know him. When he visits her, she looks at him with strange eyes, and still clinging to the fond ideal of her life, she repeats mournfully, "I want my home. Why don't George come and take me home?"

Thus left adrift on the dark ocean of life, George Franklin hesitated whether to trust the chances of politics for another office, or to start again in his profession, and slowly rebuild his shattered fortunes from the ruins of the past. Having wisely determined in favor of the latter, he works diligently and lives economically, cheered by the hope that reason will again dawn in the beautiful soul that loved him so truly.

His case may seem like an extreme one; but in truth he is only one of similar wrecks continually floating over the turbulent sea of American politics.

### FOR THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

FOR THE LADIES.

BY MRS. S. A. MACK.

Every day we read something new in regard to the extravagant habits of Americans, especially American ladies, their increasing dislike of household cares, while their love of dress and display is ever on the ascendancy.

That is a sweeping assertion, and in behalf of my sister Americans, I will deny it. While we must admit there are many Mrs. Belknaps who will sacrifice their husband's honor to be quoted, "The richest dressed lady at the ball," and many more who will sacrifice their husband, home and children for more stylish dress and fast living. We will maintain they are in the minority. They make a show in the world, and attract the attention of the multitude. Their elegant costumes are admired and commented upon. (It is not the lady that is admired, for the gay trappings would be admired quite as much in the show window of the *modiste*.) They attain their highest ambition and enjoy it for a short time, then sink out of sight and are soon forgotten.

Let us be thankful they are in the minority. While hundreds of quiet, common-sense ladies' "head-gears" are not noticed beyond their own household and immediate circle of friends. The quiet workers, controlling and guarding their households in such a manner that their sons and daughters may take their places on the stage of life, and act the part assigned them in the great drama in a creditable manner. Our country is not going to ruin as many croakers would have it. There are too many clear-headed, noble, christian men and women to admit of such a thing. Some things have transpired among the heads of the nation that bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every honest man and woman. The love of gain; the low trifling ambition to excel in dress and equipage and fast living, has caused the country sorrow and shame. While these things are to be deplored, they are a lesson that should not be passed over lightly—a warning to every man and woman in the land. A warning to fathers to teach their sons, and impress it upon them by example that stern, unyielding principles of the right, will not swerve from the honor and truth that will not swerve from the right, or tamper with temptation. A warning to mothers to teach their daughters that while they dress neatly and beautifully, there is something better in life, more to live for, than to be the leader of fashion's follies, or to dress in the best and call of Dame Fashion, regardless of expense and decency. When such trained men and women are called to fill positions of honor and trust, "dishonesty in office," will no more appal the people, but will be as a "tale that was told."

### Young Folks' Column.

**Molly by the Gate.**  
By the road two married maples,  
Where the robins love to mate;  
On the grass, beneath their shadow,  
Molly's waiting by the gate.  
Dark or bright the day that saileth,  
Silent under heaven's dome,  
It has one sole hour for Molly,  
That which brings her father home.

He, within the panting city,  
Working out man's common fate,  
Often sees, before his vision,  
Little Molly by the gate;  
Who hath proved his strong defender,  
Who doth hold him pure and true,  
By the baby face uplifted,  
Budding mouth, and eyes of blue!

Everywhere, some dear temptation  
Holds allurements fair and new;  
Safe a little child doth lead him,  
All the perilous pathway through.  
Evermore his spirit sees her,  
Be it early, be it late,  
Still the little, dear child-daughter,  
Molly, waiting by the gate.

—MARY CLEMMER, in *Wide Awake*.

### Charades.

I am composed of nine letters:  
My first is in jaunt but not in ride.  
My second is in work but not in play.  
My third is in wave but not in tide.  
My fourth is in June but not in May.  
My fifth is in hoe also in plow.  
My sixth is in leaf but not in limb.  
My seventh is in calf but not in cow.  
My eighth is in crib but not in bin.  
My ninth is in conquer but not in win.  
My whole is a woman renowned in history.  
JAMES STEPP.

DOUGLAS CO., Kan., Sept. 2, 1876.

I am composed of eight letters:  
My first is in green but not in blue.  
My second is in horn but not in spoon.  
My third is in sweet but not in sour.  
My fourth is in name but not in lame.  
My fifth is in week but not in day.  
My sixth is in ice but not in snow.  
My seventh is in candle but not in lamp.  
My eighth is in hand but not in foot.  
My whole is the name of a post-office.  
MARY E. WILSON.

GREENWICH, Sedgwick county, Sept. 1.

### Enigma.

I am composed of 32 letters:  
My 2, 7, 27, 12, 28, 5, was an ancient poet.  
My 11, 29, 1, 6, 15, was an ancient historian.  
My 7, 19, 14, 23, was a tyrannical emperor of Rome whose reign was short.  
My 4, 17, 29, 13, 3, 1, 18, 21, was a French writer of the last century.  
My 25, 20, 30, 29, 23, 8, was an ancient general.  
My 39, 9, 32, 3, 6, 22, 5, 27, was a Spartan general.  
My 10, 27, 31, 16, 7, 27, 22, is a character in *Merry Wives of Windsor*.  
My 24, 1, 3, 32, was one of the seven wise men of Greece.  
My whole is a sentiment expressed by Geo. T. Anthony.  
H. A. T.

OTTAWA, Aug. 28, 1876.

Answer to W. A. Keene's puzzle, "9;" to Flora May Stones' charade, "Eagle;" to J. B.'s enigma, "Dr. Delos Walker, Greeley, Anderson Co., Kas."

"Is the moon made of green cheese, youngster?" "No, sir, certainly not." "How do you prove that?" "Oh, easy—the moon was made before the cows."

"Mamma," asked a precocious youngster, at the tea-table, the other evening, after a long and yearning gaze toward the plate of doughnuts, "Mamma, do you think I could stand another one of those fried holes?" She thought he could.

"Boys," said the teacher, holding up her right forefinger to make the scholars attentive, "what is Indian meal composed of?" And a little boy in the back seat, who wore patched trousers, got up, and said: "Please ma'am, roast missionaries."

Two little girls were lately prattling together, and one of them said: "We keep four servants, have got six horses, and a lot of carriages; now what have you got?" With quite as much pride the other answered—"We've got a skunk under our barn."

Danbury was the champion patient boy. He comes from a chronically borrowing family. The other day he went to a neighbor's for a cup of sour milk. "I haven't got anything but sweet milk," said the woman, pettishly. "I'll wait till it sours," said the obliging youth, sinking into a chair.

Yesterday a youngster of two and a half years, who had become jealous of his two weeks' old brother, and being left alone with the infant for a couple of minutes, lugged him out of doors, where he left him. When "little jealousy" was questioned why he did it, he replied that he "was going to take him back to grandpa; he didn't want him any more."



THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1876.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE. Master—John T. Jones, Helena, Arkansas. Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky. Treasurer—J. W. H. W. Wayte, N. Y.

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.

DEPUTIES. Commissioned by M. E. Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange since the last session: W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin County, Kansas.

- 1 Shawnee County, Wm. Simms, Master; Topeka. 2 Cowley County, A. S. Williams, Master; Winfield. 3 Sedgewick County, A. M. Durand, Master; Mount Hope.

- LIST OF AGENCIES IN KANSAS. Marion county—Marion Warehouse and Shipping Co., E. J. Hodges, Sec., Marion Ctr. Sedgewick county—Patron's District Commercial Agency, J. G. Sampson, Agt., Wichita.

California Patrons Again. We give below the proceedings of a recent convention of the grange in California, convened for the purpose of considering the best plans for the dispensation of their wheat crop, and we think the scheme of action will commend itself to Kansas Patrons as a long step in an advancing direction.

TUESDAY, JULY 25TH. Amos Adams, Secretary of the State Grange, being called upon, presented a series of resolutions which were read, passed upon, and on motion of J. P. Jones, of Contra Costa county, were in due form approved and adopted as the sense of this Convention, as follows, to-wit:

Resolved, That unity of action is of paramount importance, and without it success cannot be attained. Resolved, That the aggregation of the wheat crop, not at one point, but that all orders for the purchase of wheat should be sent to one central agent, is of little less importance than that unity of action should be adopted.

Resolved, That the Grangers' Business Association of California, be and is hereby constituted an agent for the sale of the crops of wheat for the year 1876. Resolved, That our agent shall conform strictly to the written instructions given by the owners of wheat; that, should any of the consignors to the house desire to ship wheat hence to European ports on their own account, such facilities for so doing as the Association may be able to obtain shall be extended to enable them so to do, if our said agent, of the Business Association, is authorized, by the owners of the wheat to draw advances on the same; then, in that event, the amount so drawn shall be immediately paid into the Grangers' Bank of California to the credit of the owner of said wheat.

Resolved, That each person present at this convention be requested to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the amount of grain in their several localities and report the same to the Grangers' Business Association of San Francisco. Resolved, That the Grangers' Business Association be and is hereby constituted an agent for the sale of the crops of wheat for the year 1876 to the Grangers' Business Association of San Francisco.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention, and we hereby recommend to the Patrons in this State that no wheat be sold for less than a basis of \$1.65 per cent in San Francisco, and if said rate can not be obtained, we recommend to Patrons who desire to dispose of their crops, to ship their wheat direct to foreign ports. WHEREAS, The difficulty of obtaining money from the business centers with which to pay the current expenses of the farm is so great as to seriously embarrass the agriculturalists of the State, and

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

cost of shipment of wheat, price of sacks, and all matters in that connection of interest to wheat growers. By Mr. J. Ostrander, was offered and by the convention adopted, the following resolution: Resolved, That the capitalists of San Francisco by refusing to loan money on warehouse receipts, are doing the farmers of this State a great injustice, as well as to all other business depending upon the success of farmers.

Resolved, That the Grangers' Business Association be and is hereby recommended to address and forward to the subordinate granges a circular with properly prepared blank statement attached, and accompanied with a resolution to the officers and members of the subordinate granges that they will fill out and return the statements filled out in such manner as to exhibit the amount of wheat on hand and the probable amount of this year's crop.

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ent channels of argument would say that it had been a benefit, while others would reach a conclusion that it had been of no special benefit. It is owing a good deal to the greater or less degree of interest taken in the order, and the questions the members come in contact with, and the called upon to investigate, whether they are made more intelligent and are better qualified to be good citizens by becoming members of the order, or whether they are benefited in a pecuniary point of view.

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Middlemen. It would appear by applying this word in its extended sense, that the grange society wishes to relapse into premature barbarism, and let every man do his own work. This middleman question has been made a great handle by the opponents of the society to show how absurd the principles of the grange are. Now for one class of men to say they could get without one aid of another class is folly. Barter trade is the result of one man having more of one article or product than he actually requires for his personal wants. This is, in fact, a truism in political economy. Now, a farmer can live, as far as mere living is concerned, without the aid of anybody else; but this would necessitate everybody becoming tillers of the soil, and arts, sciences, trade and commerce would cease. The surplus produce of a farmer must be consumed, and only in case of home consumption he must depend upon some one to find him a customer, as it would never pay him to leave his farm to find out who stood in need of his produce. Nor would it pay the consumer, mechanic, merchant, &c., to have to search out what farmer had more wheat than he wanted himself. Hence, it is very evident for the benefit of both that a third or middleman is necessary. A farmer could not go to China for his tea, Java for his spices, and England for his prints and broadcloth. Both producer and consumer of the articles depend upon the middleman, the trader or shipper. Now, what the grange asks is, how many of the middlemen are necessary for the sale and barter of different commodities?

The grange claims there is a great amount of work performed by these middlemen that it could do for itself; that the cream of its profits are skimmed off by having to pay for the business. If a number of farmers, then, can arrange to do the work through one agent, that formerly took three, there will be the wages of two saved and producer and consumer brought into more direct contact. If there are two elevators at any of our shipping points, the one would be sufficient, grain could be shipped at half the cost if only one were employed. Farmers, however, must control the elevators, and prevent others from raising the charges to their former rates, which they would if under their control. This they can only do by owning them. To own their elevators is not only legitimate, but really necessary. They would then have their grain shipped at a greater reduction than when so many men and elevators were employed; in fact, at the cheapest possible rates. This is what can be done in modifying the present business arrangements by intelligent farmers managing their own business.

We really cannot see why farmers can not manage grain elevators, pork packing establishments, a storage warehouse, a dock, and a ship, or canal boat for conveying produce to different markets, as well as running a cheese factory or steam thrasher. We see no reason why farmers should not look to the cheapening of the services of those whom they employ as agents for the disposal of their produce as to get any other labor cheap and employ their spare capital in these enterprises as well as putting it into the banks, &c. And we see no reason why it should not prove as successful with the same experience and business ability. But a railroad, a woolen and cotton factory, and similar mechanical operations require technical training, and business experience, which can only be profitably effective when the operator is owner of the establishment, would seem to be outside of the farmer's province, and only doomed to failure. The principle of the grangers with regard to middlemen is that the abundance or scarcity of the annual supply of a nation must depend upon the proportion between the numbers of those who are annually employed in useful labor, and that of those who are not so employed.—Canadian Granger.

Iowa Grangers.

D. Sweet, of Preston, Iowa, in a letter to the Patron's Helper, says: Believing that you are desirous of promoting the interests of the patrons of Husbandry in all their lawful undertakings, whether to make or save money, or enhance their moral and social welfare, I send you for publication in your excellent paper, the following account of the Grangers' Mutual Aid Association of Jackson and Clinton counties, which was organized to protect its members from loss by fire or lightning, on October 3, 1874, and went into effective operation on April 3, 1875; fifty thousand dollars, the amount required before any policy was good, having been secured at that time. It now has \$106,588 under its protection, and seventy members, and is steadily increasing. Our membership fee is one dollar and twenty-five cents yearly dues and fifty cents for each application; this covers the whole cost of insurance in any amount that any member wishes to put in—limited however, to four thousand dollars in one risk—unless there should be loss, when each member would be subject to a pro rata assessment, according to the amount of the loss and the amount he had in the company. We find the above dues amply sufficient for all current expenses, officers' wages, etc. The company in its membership is confined strictly to members of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, and to the two above named counties. The company insures nothing but farm property, and numbers among its members some of the best farmers in this section of country; whether viewed financially, or in point of general intelligence and morality. There are many who are doing this at a great saving to themselves. We have great faith in the order of P. of H. for helping the farmer.

The Grange Burial Service.

The best and most appropriate burial service of the order, and fitting expression of the sentiments of the grange at the departure of a member. It has been generally the fact that affection and bereavement have drawn large numbers of members to the grave of a brother or sister. More than this, the services of respect have been such as to endear the grange to all members; to inspire a spirit of fidelity; to make lukewarm members attend more constantly; to heal painful dislikes in the family; in short to build up the grange in strength and fraternal union. We hear of one grange that neglected to pay the tribute which the ritual provides for the memory of a departed member. We believe there must have been a lack of information of the event or some other palliating cause. We can not but urge the members of the order to suffer no neglect to arise in this branch of grange duty and privileges. Let Patrons lay aside work and cherish the better spirit of fraternity, and they will be profited in higher rewards than come from cultivation of earthly fields.—Oregon Cultivator.

Benefit cannot come to the Patron who neglects his duty to the order.



**Kansas State News.**

A NUMBER of Burlington children are afflicted with the whooping cough.

We are sorry to hear that Coffey county has decided not to hold a fair this fall.

FIVE hundred barrels of beer were brewed in the little hamlet of Leroy, Coffey county, during the past year.

SILK will be quite an important production in Kansas this season, and it is expected \$20,000 worth will be shipped.

THE Manhattan *Nationalist* says that four townships in Pottawatomie county have issued bonds for bridge purposes.

CARS are now running on the Burlington & Santa Fe railroad as far as Williamsburg, in the southwestern part of Franklin county.

A NUMBER of granges in the vicinity of Burlington had a grand picnic near that place on Saturday last. This is just the time for such things.

THROUGH trains from Oswego, Labette county, to St. Louis, will be run over the Missouri and Western railroad on and after October 15th.

COWLEY county has a nest of crooked whiskey men, and the sheriff is making strenuous efforts to bring the offenders to justice. Go for 'em, Sheriff.

JAMES PARKER, living on Flat rock, Neosho county, this year raised 704 bushels of very superior wheat from 25 acres—a trifle over 28 bushels per acre.

THE so-called "Ivory wheat," advertised by a firm in Tennessee, has been pronounced a fraud, being nothing more nor less than ordinary sorghum seed.

SIX divorcees were granted during the first two weeks of a late session of court in Pottawatomie county. What troubles the married people in Pottawatomie?

WE hear it said that a daily newspaper to advocate the Greenback cause, and the election of Hon. Peter Cooper to the presidency, will be started in Kansas City in a few days.

THE Manhattan Agricultural College seems to be in a flourishing condition. The attendance, says the *Nationalist*, is larger this term than at any other time so early in the season.

THE Arkansas City *Traveler* says that "one would think the devil goes to bed ashamed of himself, at nine o'clock in Arkansas City, as the only places of amusement are the churches and prayer meetings."

THE Atchison *Champion* says: "Farmers tell us that preparations are being made to put in a larger crop of wheat this fall than usual. Our husbandmen are encouraged to look forward to the future of our State with renewed hope."

JOHN WOOD commenced in Kansas in 1860 with \$5. He now has 300 sheep, 400 acres of land, one-half under cultivation, twenty horses, hay, poultry, farming implements and all the conveniences of a first-class farmer. His post-office is Oak Hill.

WE are informed that there is a man preacher north of Marysville, who smokes, chews, drinks, jokes, and adorns his head with cork-screw curls. He has been holding a protracted meeting over on Spring Creek. He is an immersionist, and swears like a trooper.

THE Miami *Republican* has the following: "Mr. Houser brought to our office a stalk of tobacco topped and primed to 18 leaves. The leaves measured two feet four inches long and seventeen inches wide. Such tobacco would make the eyes of a James River planter roll in wonder."

AN old colored man by the name of Edwards, living five or six miles south of town, while returning home in a wagon, in company with some others, last Saturday afternoon, was prostrated with an attack of palsy. He lingered along until Sunday, when he died. So says the *Oskaloosa Stock and Sheep*.

THE Burlington *Patriot* says: "Mrs. Metcalf, of this city, has an acre and a half in a vineyard, from which she expects to gather 8,000 pounds of grapes. They are as fine grapes as we ever saw, large and sweet flavored, and the bunches as they hang from the vines are as perfect as if they had been culled out especially for show."

GEO. W. MAUCK, of White Cloud, has sent us a peach, grown in the garden of J. F. Mauck, at that place. It is a rouser, measuring four inches in height, three inches across, and ten inches in circumference. It is "as pretty as a peach." It is on its way to the Centennial, to the credit of Doniphan county. So says the *Troy Chief*.

THE A. T. & S. F. road has begun to run an excursion train between Topeka and Dodge City, selling round trip tickets from the various stations east of Dodge City to that place, at a little more than one-third of full fare. The train is to start from Topeka Fridays and return Mondays, until further notice. If it does not pay it will be stopped.

AT a meeting of delegates from the senatorial district composed of Lyon and Greenwood counties, held in Grange Hall, at Emporia, on Saturday, Aug. 26, Hon. P. B. Maxson, secretary of the State Grange, was nominated by acclamation as candidate for State senator. This is an Independent Greenback nomination, and a better man could not be found in the district.

JEWELL county has unearthed a mastodon which answers to this description: Tusks 9 feet long and 6 inches in diameter; thigh bone 4 feet and 6 inches; shoulder blade bone 3 feet and 4 inches in length, and 2 feet in width; teeth 4 inches wide and 9 inches long, with four teeth on each side, 20 inches between the eyes; length of carcass, 25 feet; height, 15 feet; coupling 8 feet from shoulder to hip; 5 feet across hips of solid bone; socket joint of fore leg 15 inches in diameter; 4 feet from the top of the head to the lower end of the jaw, solid.

JOHN MAILLER, a resident of Troy, Doniphan county, fell from a window in St. Joseph a few nights since, and broke both legs and an arm. It seems that the man had sat down on the window sill and fallen asleep. The distance from the window to the pavement was forty feet.

WE take the following notice from the *Olathe Progress*: "Last Wednesday Mrs. Francis L. Lively of Aubry, and Mrs. Fessenden of Louisburg, were riding in a buggy when the horses ran off, throwing both ladies out and injuring them severely. Mrs. Lively died on Monday morning from the result of the injuries she received. Mrs. L. was seventy-four years old."

WHAT is the matter with the swine in Johnson county? The *Progress* says: "A new disease is proving very fatal to hogs in some parts of the county. John Dennis and Mr. Black, south of town, have lost several head. The disease was at first supposed to be cholera, many of the symptoms being the same, but an investigation by Drs. Hamill and Eggleston of this city, showed the lungs to be 'literally alive' with small worms. In such cases, of course all hog cholera 'remedies' are of no use."

FOUR families of twenty persons, in two one-horse covered wagons, passed through Glens Falls, N. Y., last week. They came from Houlton, Aroostock county, Maine, near the New Brunswick line, and were en route for Kansas. They had been on the road four weeks, and had passed through the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and thus far through the State of New York. "Three in the bed and one in the middle," is nothing to this. Would like to take that little trip later in the season.

THE following accounts of accidents where-in children were injured have come to our notice. The first happened in Johnson county last Saturday, and the last two in Leavenworth on Friday:

A little fellow named Tommy Lewis, while crossing the street in Spring Hill, was run over by a horseman and had a leg broken between the knee and ankle. While a little girl, named Ellen Robe, was crossing Fifth Street, near Choctaw, she was struck by a passing wagon and had one of her shoulders severely injured. A team of horses attached to a wagon loaded with apples ran from Delaware street colliding with a hack and throwing a little boy who was holding the lines to the ground, bruising him very badly. The apples were scattered around promiscuously.

— FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC —

**DR. C. McLANE'S**  
Celebrated American  
**WORM SPECIFIC**  
— OR —  
**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; and 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 infrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccupping; 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. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE** bears the signatures of **C. McLANE** and **FLEMING BROS.** on the wrapper.

— O —  
**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.

**Beware of Imitations.**  
The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression **DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.**

Each wrapper bears the signatures of **C. McLANE** and **FLEMING BROS.** Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

**CENTAUR**  
**LINIMENTS.**

[Letter from a Postmaster.]

ANTIOCH, ILL., Dec. 1, 1874.

Messrs. J. B. Rose & Co.:

My wife has, for a long time, been a terrible sufferer from Rheumatism. She has tried many physicians and many remedies. The only thing which has given her relief is Centaur Liniment. I am rejoiced to say this has cured her. I am doing what I can to extend its sale. \* \* \* W. H. Ring.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

48 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

**PITCHER'S**  
**CASTORIA.**

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

Dr. E. Dimock, of Dypnot, O., says:

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

This is what every one says. Most nurses in New York city use the Castoria. It is prepared by Messrs. J. B. Rose & Co., 48 Dey St., New York, successors to Samuel Pitcher, M. D.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

**KIMBALL BROS.**

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**LAWRENCE, KANSAS.**

45-46

**DR. F. H. WILSON,**

**DENTIST,**

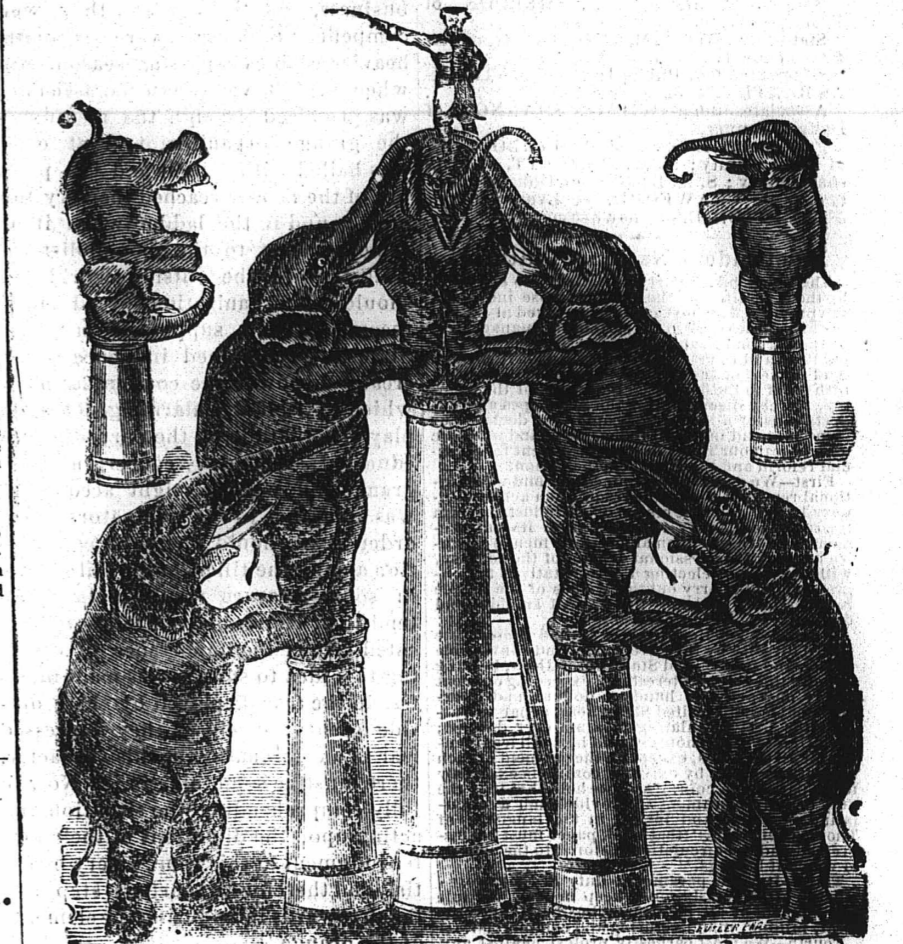
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All work done on the latest approved plans. Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed.

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**ALWAYS A FAVORITE**  
**AT LAWRENCE, SEPTEMBER 22D.**  
**THE LEVIATHAN COMING!**  
**LARGEST SHOW UPON EARTH—Hippodrome, Menagerie, Circus, Mardi-Gras.**  
**HOWES' GREAT LONDON**  
**CIRCUS-HIPPODROME.**  
**SANGER'S ENGLISH MENAGERIE OF TRAINED ANIMALS**  
—AND—  
**MARDI-GRAS CARNIVAL**  
**COMBINATION.**



**\$100,000 CHALLENGE** THAT THIS EXHIBITION HAS THE BEST  
**FIVE PERFORMING ELEPHANTS**

In the world, performing together in the ring at the same time, the most marvelous and wonderful feats ever performed by animals. At the word of command they go through the mazes of the dance, keep time with the music, waltz, hop, talk, stand on their heads, play musical instruments, startle the audience by their wonderful sagacity, forming a Thrilling Tableau of a PYRAMID OF ELEPHANTS, as represented on Pictorials, by Chieftain, Emperor, Mardie, Sultan, and Victoria.

**THE FIVE EDUCATED ELEPHANTS.**

**THE BEST CIRCUS PERFORMANCE IN AMERICA!**

**EVERY PERFORMER A RECOGNIZED STAR.**

**THE EMPRESS OF THE ARENA,**

**Mlle. DOCKRELL!**

The Champion Female Bare-Back Rider of the World!  
**AND THE ONLY FEMALE FOUR-HORSE RIDER IN AMERICA.**  
\$10,000 WILL BE GIVEN TO PRODUCE HER EQUAL.

**JAMES MELVILLE,**  
**FRANK MELVILLE,**  
**ALEX. MELVILLE,**  
**WM. H. BATCHELOR,**  
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**R. H. DOCKRELL,**  
Masters **JEAN, FRED AND WILL.**

Also 30 First-class Artists of Celebrity!

The above list of Star Artists a sure guarantee as to Superiority.

**EMBLEMATIC, HISTORIC, AMPHITHEATRICAL, ALLEGORICAL, ETC., ETC.**

Every Feature Advertised Truly Exhibited. Every Nation of the Globe Represented.

**ONLY ONE TICKET REQUIRED FOR ALL.**

More Performing Animals than any other Ten Menageries in the World!  
**THE ONLY ZEBRAS EVER SEEN IN HARNESS.**

Specialties, our great feature, **THE GRAND MARDI-GRAS CARNIVAL**, Seven Massive Gold Chariots, Five Performing Elephants, Five Performing Royal Bengal Tigers, Six Performing African Nyanas, Two Roman War Chariots, Roman Charlotteers, Fearless Cavaliers escorting Grecian Beauties, Elegant Costumes adorning shapely ladies. The Spirit of '76—Washington, Lafayette, Goddess of Liberty, William Penn, Brother Jonathan, and hundreds of Continental Characters represented. Elephant Coursing, Hurdle Racing, etc. We use our own Race Track. Read our \$250,000 Challenge. Four acres of Exhibition Tents. Has no equal—no rival.

**THE GRAND MARDI-GRAS CARNIVAL**

A Scene of Beauty, New, Novel, and Interesting, representing  
The Spirit of '76, The Continental Patriots, etc.,  
The Birds of the Air, The Denizens of the Jungle,  
The Monsters of the Deep, The Witch of Endor, His Sautanic Majesty,  
And Thousands of Grotesque, Historic and Representative Characters in Caricature in Carnival Gaiety and Splendor.

**WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD TO EQUAL IT.**

This is the only Company in America that has a Special Detective Force for the protection of its patrons from imposition. **NO GIVE-AWAY SCHEMES.** No gambling of any kind or nature, and no intoxicating liquors allowed on our exhibition grounds under any pretext whatever.

1200 CUSHIONED OPERA SEATS.

Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock P. M. For full particulars see Pictorials, Programmes and our Illustrated Pictorial, "THE ADVANCE AGENT."

All Railroads run at Half Fare to the GREAT SHOW.  
**Admission Only 50 Cents.** Children under Ten, 25 Cents.



THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1876.

Independent National Ticket. FOR PRESIDENT, PETER COOPER, OF NEW YORK. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, SAMUEL F. CAREY, OF OHIO. Independent State Ticket. For Congress, Second District—JOHN R. GOODIN. For Governor—M. E. HUDSON, of Bourbon county. Lieutenant Governor—J. A. BEAL, of Potawatomie county. Secretary of State—Wm. M. ALLISON, of Cowley county. Auditor of State—H. F. SHELDON, of Franklin county. State Treasurer—AMOS MCLOUTH, of Jefferson county. Superintendent Public Instruction—THOMAS BARLETT, of Adams county. Associate Judge—WILLIAM SHANNON, of Douglas county. Presidential Electors—J. N. LIMBOCKER, of Riley county; A. G. BARRETT, of Marshall county; S. A. RIGGS, of Douglas county; S. J. CRAWFORD, of Lyon county; JOHN RITCHIE, of Seward county.

Independent National Platform. The Independent Party is called into existence by the necessities of the people whose industries are prostrated, whose labor is deprived of its just reward as the result of the serious mismanagement of the national finances, which errors both the Republican and Democratic parties neglect to correct. And in view of the failure of these parties to furnish relief to the depressed industries of the country, thereby disappointing the just hopes and expectations of a suffering people, we declare our principles and invite all independent and patriotic men to join our ranks in this movement for financial reform and industrial emancipation. First—We demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of the specie resumption act of January 14, 1876, and the resumption of the currency to the ruin and disaster resulting from its enforcement, and we call upon all patriotic men to organize in every Congressional district of the country, with the view of electing Representatives to Congress who will carry out the wishes of the people in this regard, and stop the present suicidal and destructive policy of contraction. Second—We believe that the United States note issued directly by the government and convertible on demand into United States obligations, bearing an equitable rate of interest, not exceeding one cent a day on each one hundred dollars, and interchangeable with United States notes at par will afford the best circulating medium ever devised; each United States note should be a full legal tender for all purposes, except for the payment of such obligations as are by existing contracts expressly made payable in coin. And we hold that it is the duty of the government to provide such a circulating medium, and insist, in the language of Thomas Jefferson, "that bank paper must be suppressed and the circulation restored to the nation, to whom it belongs." Third—It is the paramount duty of the government in all its legislation to keep in view the full development of all legitimate business and agricultural, manufacturing and commercial. Fourth—We most earnestly protest against any further issue of gold bonds, for sale in foreign markets, by which we would be made for a long period, holders of wood and drawers of water to foreign nations, especially as the American people would gladly and promptly take up the bonds if the government were to issue such bonds, provided they are made payable at the option of the holder and bearing interest at three and sixty-five one-hundredths per cent. per annum, or a lower rate. Fifth—We further protest against the sale of government bonds for the purpose of purchasing silver to be used as a substitute for our more convenient and less fluctuating fractional currency which, although well calculated to enrich the owners of silver mines, yet in operation will still further oppress in taxation an already overburdened people.

Independent State Platform. The Independent Reform Party of Kansas makes the following declaration of principles: 1. That we are opposed to all banks of issue, whether chartered by Congress or the State Legislature, and we desire that banking and the issue of coin and currency of individuals shall be confined by law exclusively to exchange, discount and deposit. 2. We demand that the act of Congress creating the National Banking system be repealed, that the notes of the National Bank be withdrawn from the circulation, and in lieu thereof the paper of the government of the United States be substituted. 3. That as Congress has the sole power to coin money and to regulate the value thereof, that it should also have the sole power to provide a paper currency for the people. 4. That such paper currency be made a legal tender in the payment of debts public and private and that the same be receivable for all demands of the government, including duties on imports, and immediately placed on a specie basis by being made interchangeable at the option of the holder with United States bonds bearing a rate of interest not exceeding three and sixty-five hundredths per cent. per annum. 5. That we regard the act of Congress requiring the resumption of specie payment in 1879, the retirement of legal tenders and the substitution of the inferior currency of the National Bank in its stead as a fraud and an outrage and we demand that Congress immediately pass a bill for its unconditional repeal. 6. That the legislation of the Republican Congress of 1873 which took away the legal tender power of silver coin, was a gross outrage upon the people, adding at least twenty per cent. to the aggregate of public and private indebtedness, and we demand the immediate restoration of silver as a standard of value and a legal tender. 7. That we demand that Congress shall place a tax upon all incomes of over fifteen hundred dollars per annum. 8. Resolved, That we hereby endorse the platform of the Independent Indianapolis convention and the nominees. 9. We demand reform in the administration of public affairs in the State of Kansas. 10. That the School Fund of our State shall forever be preserved inviolate, and that such legislation be henceforth had as will put it beyond the reach of speculators and preclude the possibility of a precarious investment. We demand also that Fund commissioners of the State the money of the State which they with such culpable recklessness invested in fraudulent school bonds. 11. That we deplore the fact that the dominant party has unhappily permitted so many public criminals of our State to go unwhipped of justice. 12. That we urge upon Congress, and especially our representatives in the U. S. Senate, the necessity of immediate legislation to the end of affording relief to the settlers upon the Osage Ceded lands and placing their lands and homes in the market. A few weeks ago we called the attention of our subscribers to the fact that we desired them to remit the amount of their arrearage on subscription. Since the publication of that notice quite a number have responded with the money, and made good excuses for not settling sooner, but there are still a number who have neither remitted the amount of their indebtedness, or given a reason for neglecting to do so. Now we hope that all such will realize the importance of squaring their accounts immediately. Do not defer this

matter any longer. It is far from pleasant to be constantly dunning, and our subscribers should not oblige us to do so. Now how many will give this their immediate attention and keep out of the black list? STICK TO THE ORDER IN BUSINESS. A few short years ago the cry was heard on all sides from the laboring agricultural people of this Continent that with all their efforts to establish some measure that might demand national attention, whereby the farmer would be relieved of some portion of the complications in the management of their affairs, yet they were becoming more deeply involved in the intricacies of business, and the burdens they were compelled to bear, were becoming heavier with each passing season. And when at last very material assistance was promised through the medium of the grange organization, that order was hailed with delight and the pleasure of the farmer reached the very topmost round in the ladder when it became obvious to the monopolist and tricksters in the outside world that should this organization spread and be recognized and supported in all the States, its combined influence would create a power the contemplation of which in itself was alarming. This display of solicitude on the part of these educated schemers concerning the grange and what it might accomplish was assurance to the originators of the order that should there be co-operation among the tillers of the soil success in some measure would certainly attend their efforts. Even to the uneducated farmer the importance of carrying this idea to success was made manifest in the fear displayed by these outside leeches; surely if they expressed fear in a combination of this character, there must be something in it. Now in fully comprehending the situation and acting upon the dictations of their better judgment at this time, a very essential, and therefore important step was taken towards introducing the elements of the grange. Immediately following the first evidences of the permanency of the grange organization, the heavy manufacturers and dealers in all parts of the country began to offer inducements for the purchase of their articles that were advantageous indeed so far as a reduction in prices was concerned; it was truly astonishing to see the dealers tumbling prices to far below the former rates. Why did they do this? Simply because they were sensible enough to understand that there was a determination on the part of the grange to either effect an arrangement of this kind with the manufacturer or produce the articles themselves, even though such an action would necessitate a sacrifice in the beginning. No intelligent member of the order will deny that such is the position occupied by the manufacturer and middleman, and when this point is acknowledged, it is conceded that good has resulted through the grange. Our purpose in writing this article is to show the lukewarm granger who is losing interest in the order (and there are such) that if he does not derive benefit from his membership, the fault is largely his own; will you allow it to be said that the first fruits of the grange while in its infancy and comparative weakness, were better than those of its maturity and strength? Now that the order has risen to a position of prominence, and has assumed a formidable aspect to the old enemies of the farmer, it is certainly an easy matter to understand that encouragement in continued co-operation is necessary if the Patron would retain his independence. Before you dispose of whatever you may have to sell from the farm, consult your authorized grange agent and you will invariably learn something to your advantage, for it is his business to be informed of the very best means for buying and selling. Make it a rule to stick to the principles of the order in the transaction of all business which it may control. Do this and you will have no occasion to be dissatisfied.

A VISIT TO THE COUNTRY. On the 29th of August we accepted an invitation from Willow Springs township to go out and talk to the farmers, and on the evening of that day we were greeted by a goodly number of the industrious agriculturists of High Prairie School House, and addressed them briefly upon the absorbing topics of the season—politics and finances. We ascertained before leaving the township that the principles of the Independent Reform party are largely in the ascendancy in that locality; the almost unanimous cry was for Peter Cooper, Goodin, and Hudson. It was our good fortune to be permitted to accept an invitation from Bro. Wm. Pardee, a thrifty and practical farmer of the township, and make a short visit to his farm and partake of a bountiful supper, such as only good farmers' wives can prepare. Bro. Pardee has upon his well-cultivated farm an extensive acreage of corn the quality of which is peculiar to Kansas in this Centennial year; it is huge and abundant. In addition to most excellent crops, Bro. Pardee has a lot of fine Poland-China hogs that attracted our attention as being just the kind for profit. It is a fact that a great many of our farmers are beginning to realize the importance of breeding good stock and discarding the scrub which has so long been a source of trouble and expense. You can keep thoroughbred animals cheaper than poor ones; they can be prepared for market a great deal easier and in much less time, and more than this, they bring a higher price invariably. We left Bro. Pardee's farm feeling that if Kansas was full of such careful managers there would be no more necessity of crying poverty. M. E. HUDSON. M. E. Hudson does not withdraw. As will be seen by the letter below from Mr. Hudson, he is still the candidate of the Independent Reform party. This announcement will send joy to the hearts of tens of thousands of honest, true men in our State. Now let Reformers go to work with a will and Mr. Hudson will be the next governor of Kansas. Mr. Hudson is a man of the people, and for the people; now let the people for once take a man who is hearty in sympathy with them in all their trials, and elevate him to the first office in the State, and thus prove to the world that they are capable of making their own selections of men to fill responsible offices without the aid or assistance of political tricksters. Now for a pull all together, and victory is ours. The following is Mr. Hudson's letter: MAPLETON, Kan., Aug. 25, 1876. U. F. SARGENT, Chairman of State Central Committee.—Dear Sir:—The letter of James Wilson, of Olathe, and other information being referred to me for reply, I will state that the Independent Reform convention which met at Topeka July 27, 1876, selected me as their nominee for governor, and I stand by that nomination and the letter of acceptance written by me on receiving official notice of said nomination. Very respectfully, M. E. HUDSON. JOHNSON COUNTY STRAIGHT. A meeting of the Independent Reform central committee of Johnson county was held last Saturday at the Progress office, in Olathe. Prominent Greenback men from different townships were invited to consult with the committee. Speeches were made by Hon. D. G. Campbell, Hon. W. H. Toothaker, and others. The meeting was unanimously in favor of Peter Cooper, Hudson, and the entire Greenback National and State ticket. A delegate convention was called to meet on the 23d, to put in nomination a Greenback county ticket, which it is expected will be elected by a large majority. The following resolutions were passed: Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that the effort to remove from the head of the State ticket the name of M. E. Hudson, the unanimous choice of the State convention for governor, is an outrage, and meets with our unqualified disapproval. Resolved, That the action of two members of our State central committee, Mr. J. H. McMahon and Mr. H. C. Evans in attempting to withdraw our candidate for governor was unauthorized and unwarranted, and proves them to be traitors to the cause, and we hereby call upon them to resign the positions they have disgraced. NO COALITION. EDITOR SPIRIT:—Let there be no coalition with either of the old parties. It is the imperative duty of the Independent Greenback party in order to inspire respect and attain victory, to see that any desire upon the part of any member of the State central committee to court favors by making any concessions to either party, be visited with immediate and unconditional expulsion from the committee. A con-

vention should be called immediately to expel any such members, and fill their places with none but true and uncompromising Independent-Greenback-Cooper-and-Carey men. Any concession or coalition upon our part will surely incur contempt and treachery upon the part of our enemies, and mistrust, and weakness and failure within our own party. Court an open, aggressive fight with both old parties in supporting our avowed principles, and victory is sure to be the final result. J. W. CALDWELL. HUDSON'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE. Mr. Hudson informs us that he sent us his letter of acceptance to the chairman of the Independent Reform Central Committee at Topeka during the session of the committee last week but it failed to reach the chairman when there and we have written to Topeka to have it forwarded here and will publish in full next week. But our friends can rely in the meantime on Hudson's fidelity to the principles enunciated in the Independent platform and to the people that nominated him, and that he will soon enter the canvass and make an able and honorable fight for the success of these principles and for the election of the Independent Reform ticket, State and National.—Fort Scott Pioneer. A GOOD NOMINATION. Hon. P. B. Maxson, our old associate in the land office has been nominated for State Senator from the counties of Linn and Greenwood. Mr. M. has large legislative experience, and is one of the best men in the State. He is likely to be elected without serious opposition, a prospect that gives us infinite satisfaction.—Parsons Sun. GENERAL NEWS. The ship "Lonora," from San Francisco, was run into off Holy Head, by a Spanish steamer, on the 5th instant, says a Liverpool dispatch, and both vessels sank. Only one life lost. The total loss will aggregate a million dollars. A dispatch from New York sent on Tuesday says: This morning about ten o'clock a fatal explosion occurred at the government works at Hell Gate, by which three men were killed outright and a number of others more or less wounded, some quite seriously. It appears that a number of men were employed on a barge fixing primers for the final explosion, when a premature explosion occurred. The United States Attorney-General has issued full instructions to the United States Marshals, as to their duties in the coming election, to the effect that all citizens must be fully protected at registration and while voting, and also protected from any violence which may be threatened for having voted as they deemed proper. Special Deputy Marshals are to be appointed only in cities of 20,000 inhabitants and upwards. In the discharge of their duties Marshals can call upon all citizens, civil or military, in whatever service they may be, and no State law or officer can impede them. The negro troubles in the south seem to be continued. The following telegram was received from Coushatta, September 4, from acting Gov. Antoine of Louisiana: Z. T. Webster, Clerk of the District Court, Parish of Red River, was waylaid and shot Sunday evening about five o'clock. Webster was wounded and his horse was killed. A special to the Democrat from Bastrop, La., says: On Friday last a courier from Island Desirre announced that the negroes there were in arms. The citizens immediately armed, mounted and left for the scene. After scouting the best part of the forenoon, and finding no armed men, they returned. While on the way homeward three men were thrown out about 300 yards ahead as a guard. While passing Ross Plan, nine miles south of Bastrop, they were suddenly fired upon by a band of negroes under cover. The three scouts immediately charged upon them, who fled, closely pursued by the men, and when they arrived at a fence, the fugitives turned and delivered another ineffective volley. The three men continued to fire from their revolvers, killing one and wounding four negroes. Two of the gentlemen, Nick Evans and his brother, are rich merchants of Bastrop, and the other is a large planter in the neighborhood. They were going from their place 4 miles east of Bastrop, to visit a sick neighbor named Gallagher, when they were waylaid and shot by a hidden party, with a shot-gun loaded with buckshot. Evans fell immediately and died this morning, with 6 or 7 buckshot in his back and head. No sufficient cause has yet been given for the murder. A man named Morgan, who is supposed to be the assassin, worked on Evans' place, and had been discharged. The great battle between the Turks and Servians at Alexanitz, which has been pending for some weeks, took place on Friday the 1st inst., and, as the following dispatch, dated London, September 4, will show, resulted in the defeat and rout of the Servians. A special dispatch from Bulgrade, indicates a crushing defeat, and thorough disorganization of the Servian army. Taking advantage of the good will towards the English, inspired by the arrival of an ambulance corps with a cash fund of 10,000 pounds sterling, the cor-

respondent of a London paper got to the front and was an eye-witness of the battle near Alexanitz on Friday. The battle commenced just as our party reached Alexanitz and was sustained uninterrupted for eleven hours and a half, and was waged on the ground which the Servians had made the very strongest in all this country. It was the decisive encounter long looked forward to, and was wanting in no feature that could impart a horrible grandeur to the struggle, on one side for supremacy and on the other for existence. The first shot was fired under our eyes just as we had passed Rubovista, a small village of a few houses, about two miles this side of Alexanitz. The Turkish army appeared to be beginning their movement to turn the Servian right and cut off communication between Alexanitz. For some hours the battle was almost entirely between the artillery. The Turks then reinforced their artillery with three more batteries, and the advance fire is becoming tremendous. The Servians make a fine struggle and bring up another battery but in spite of all their efforts, the Turks advance. In the meantime, the Turkish infantry are busy from Alexanitz. The Servian infantry and cavalry hurry out to meet their advance and the storm of the battle begins in earnest at half-past one o'clock. We see a dense mass of smoke and sheets of flame from the valley right before us and close in the northern defile. The conflagration is tremendous. The town of Suatna is on fire. The Servian troops make a yet good defense is kept up. The Turks advance under cover of their battery, now skirmishing, now with a rush. The Servians though they are falling back, have not as yet lost all heart; their infantry resist, but with much trepidation; the battalions are evidently thinning. It is now past two o'clock, and for awhile the Servian artillery seems to be making ground, then the artillery on both sides becomes languid, when all at once there is another great fire, the village of great Adrouez is now in flames; this village is close to Silkowaz. Suatna is still burning, and the air is full of vast flames and dense masses of smoke, and the thunder of cannon and incessant volleys of rifles. A perfect panic has set in among the Servians as they witness the steady advance of the enemy, and whole battalions are beginning to fly. The carnage is terrible on both sides, and the main street of Alexanitz is crowded with wounded and mangled soldiers. The wounded are coming in on stretchers. A stampede from Alexanitz soon took place. For ten miles the road to Belgrade was an almost compact moving mass of carriages, wagons, horses and cattle, all going at full gallop and running into each other every instant. When the high road became too crowded resort was had to fields, and through these the oxen dragged their wagons or, as was the case in many instances, only the wooden yokes, the wagons having been left behind lest they might impede the more valuable beasts in their flight.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Table with multiple sections: Produce Markets (St. Louis, Sept. 5, 1876), Chicago (Sept. 5, 1876), Kansas City (Sept. 5, 1876), and Live Stock Markets (St. Louis, Sept. 5, 1876; Chicago, Sept. 5, 1876; Kansas City, Sept. 5, 1876). Includes prices for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cattle, Hogs, and other commodities.

The higher grades of wheat have fallen a few cents in St. Louis, and grades 3 and 4 have risen from five to ten cents. Corn is about stationary. S. R. & C., write us from Kansas City, that the live stock market, though dull is not declining. Stockers are in demand.







Horticultural Department.

Grapes as Food. We have on former occasions referred to the value of fruit as articles of diet, both in health and sickness. Grapes may deservedly claim high rank among the fruits in this respect. They contain a considerable amount of hydro-carbonaceous matter, together with potassium salts—a combination which does not tend to irritate, but, on the contrary to soothe the stomach, and which is consequently used with advantage even in dyspepsia. According to Dr. Hartzen, of Cannes, France, who has recently contributed an article on the subject to a foreign medical journal, the organic acid in the grape, especially tartaric acid, deserve more consideration than they generally receive. Their nutritive value has, he thinks, been much underrated. It is known that they are changed to carbonic acid in the blood, and possibly careful research may show that they are convertible into fats. Dr. Hartzen thinks that they should be ranked with the carbo-hydrates as food. They have been found a valuable diet in fever, and the success of the "grape cures" in the Tyrol and other parts of Europe appears to show they are positively beneficial in other diseases.

No doubt the good results of a residence at these establishments are in a measure to be ascribed to the climate and the general hygienic discipline adopted. The advantage does not wholly consist in the fact that so many pounds of grapes are eaten daily, but partly in the fact that other less healthful things are not eaten; and pure air and exercise are also important elements in the curative treatment. But after giving all due weight to these allied influences we must allow no small fraction of the beneficial result to grapes.

We rejoice, therefore, at the increased cultivation of the vine in the country, and hope to see it go on extending wherever soil and climate permit. Let every man who can do it plant a Centennial grape vine, or a score of vines, besides the "Centennial tree," which the papers have been advising him to set out. He can eat the fruit of the former sooner than he can sit under the shade of the latter, and his children will bless his memory for both.—Boston Journal of Chemistry.

Pear Blight.

As the extensive appearance of this disease the present season is attracting much attention, and as we have been engaged in the cultivation of the fruit for some thirty-five years, and as we have a number of trees affected more or less at this time, with your permission we will give a short opinion of the cause at this time.

Be it remembered that the past winter was an unusually warm one, as was also the month of March. Both peaches and pears began to bloom here in January and continued to do so from time to time up to the first of April, making young shoots two and three inches in length. On the 18th and 19th of April we had a severe frost, with the mercury down to thirty degrees, which killed all the fruits and shoots. Here originated the frozen sap-blight which is sweeping over the land at this time; the cause occurring in the spring, instead of the fall, as it usually has done.

As the warm weather during the winter and early spring extended over most of the States, and the frosts mentioned were co-extensive, we are as a natural consequence having an unusual amount of the malady.

For a few years past our trees have grown in grass land and have generally escaped the blight; but as the cause now has occurred in the spring, we too have our share of blight, for the reason that it is the early growth instead of the fall growth which has furnished the virus or poison, which is affecting our trees at the present time.—J. V. B. in Germantown Telegraph.

Spinage.

One of the best spring vegetables is spinage. It is very hardy, and before the snow is gone it gives us an agreeable taste of the coming vegetables. It requires like the turnip rich ground to do very well. It is best to sow it broadcast, raking it in when sown, and, if possible in a garden, rolling it. It will soon come up, and reach some considerable size before frost. When frost comes the spinage bed should be covered with straw, or some other litter, keeping it down with poles. The plant is hardy enough without this protection; but as the object is early vegetables, the earliness is assisted by this covering. There is at least two weeks of difference in the value of a crop covered, and one left to take its chances. The covering need not be deep. It may be laid over so that the earth can be seen here and there through it. If the heaviest of the sun is shut out, that is all that is wanted; for it is the sun in winter pouring its rays on the frost covered plants that seems to do the harm, so it is as much the shade as the straw that brings the benefit.

By sowing the latter part of this month or the first week in September it will produce an autumn crop; but for spring use it should be sown the latter part of September or the first week in October.—Germantown Telegraph.

Now is the time to study methods for preparing young trees against the raids of the rabbit during the winter.

The Household.

SPONGE CAKE.—Take two cups sugar, two of flour, seven eggs, one-half teaspoonful soda, one of cream tartar or the juice of one lemon.

JELLIED GRAPES.—Cook one-half pint of rice half an hour in three half pints of water; strain three pints of cooked Isabella or Concord grapes; add them to the rice; cook another half hour; sweeten to taste, and serve cold in a glass dish.

SWEEPING CARPETS.—If brooms are wet in boiling suds once a week, they will become very tough, will not cut a carpet, but last much longer and always sweep like a new broom. A handful or so of salt sprinkled on the carpet will carry the dust along with it, and make the carpet look bright and clean. In the winter use snow, the dust will adhere to it and all can be swept out together.

WATERMELON SHERBET.—Let the melon be cut in half, and the inside of the fruit be worked up and mashed with a spoon, till it assumes the consistency of a thick pulp. Introduce into this as much pounded white candy or sugar as may suit your taste, a wine-glass of fresh rose water, and two wine glasses of sherry. Pour, when strained, the contents into a jug, and fill your tumblers as often as needed. This makes a very agreeable drink in summer.

EFFECT OF TEA ON THE SKIN.—If you drop a few drops of strong tea upon a piece of iron, a knife blade, for instance, the tannate of iron is formed, which is black. If you mix it with iron filings or pulverized iron, you can make a fair article of ink. If you mix it with fresh human blood, it forms with the iron of the blood, the tannate of iron. Take human skin and let it soak for a time in strong tea and it will become leather. Now, when we remember that the liquids which enter the stomach are rapidly absorbed by the veins and absorbents of the stomach, and enter into the circulation and are thrown out of the system by the perspiration of the skin, respiration, and kidneys, it is probable that a drink so common as tea and so abundantly used will have some effect. Can it be possible that tannin, introduced with so much liquor-producing perspiration, will have no effect on the skin? Look at the tea-drinkers of Russia, the Chinese, and the old women of America, who have so long continued the habit of drinking strong tea. Are they not dark colored and leather-skinned? When young they were fair complexioned.

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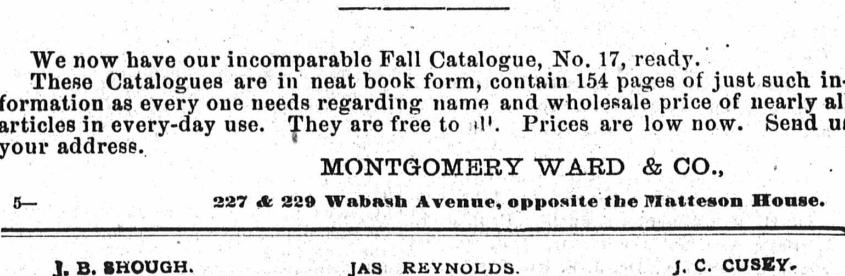
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STAR CORN PLANTERS, RIDING AND WALKING PLOWS, Adams Corn Shellers and Horse power, Stalk Cutters, Motive Powers, Cider and Wine Mills, Garden and Railroad Barrows, Weather Stripping, Drain Tile, Flower Pots, Pumps, Field and Garden Seeds, Clothes Wringers, &c.

Cash customers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock. WILDER & PALM, 116 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.



Farm and Stock.

Facts Concerning the Crops.

Basing our knowledge upon the numerous reports continually coming to our notice concerning the condition and yield of grain crops throughout the country this year, we feel safe in saying to our readers that we in Kansas who have borne the reputation in various eastern and southern States during the last few years, of inhabiting a territory which is afflicted each year with numerous destructive elements altogether making our crops uncertain and our land a not very desirable one in which to do business, we feel safe in stating that in no other State in the Union has there been such bountiful crops this year; and we have not only been blessed with an abundance of everything produced from the soil but the greater portion of our articles are of a superior quality.

A writer to the *Germantown Telegraph* from northwestern Illinois, makes a plain and honest statement relative to the grain crop in his and other States, in about the following remarks. He says:

Enough is now known to warrant us in saying that the grain crops this season will fall far below an average in both quantity and quality. The season has been unpropitious throughout, with only favorable spells now and then of short duration. Commencing with the past mild, wet winter, with very little snow and freezing, the ground was in poor condition for receiving the seed, and owing to the wet weather the farmers could do no work in their fields until the 17th of April, at which time seeding began, being some two or three weeks later than the usual time of beginning. The weather then proved favorable until the 4th of May, during which time most of the spring wheat, barley and oats were sown. Corn-planting commenced here on or about the 9th of May and lasted until about the 26th of the month. The soil did not work up as loose and friable as it should have done.

Barley and oats are quite poor; spring wheat was killed or blighted during the extremely hot weather. The partial failure of the grain crops here will cause still duller times than we are now having and those who have made grain raising a specialty, will feel their loss severely.

What I have here stated in regard to the condition of the crops in this locality, will also apply correctly to large portions of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, from which I have reliable information. The same general causes have produced like results, with only slight variations, modified by the different qualities of the soil and manner of cultivation. In some localities certain insect depredations have been worse than others. Here the chinch-bugs have done much damage; in Iowa and Minnesota the Hessian fly has preyed heavily upon the wheat; and in the regions of northwestern Iowa and southwestern Minnesota, the terrible grasshoppers have recently been on the rampage again.

Much more of this same kind was told by the writer; the winter wheat, he states, fared better in some localities, and is a tolerable yield; corn and fruit just fair.

Now we do not arrange our remarks in this manner for the purpose of casting reflections on other territory, but simply to show those persons who have been misled into believing that Kansas is fit for nothing but a herding ground that they are very much mistaken; in fact, we desire them to understand that the average crops in Kansas are, to say the least, in advance of any locality they may find in hunting the country over.

What Can I Do?

Some weeks since, a lady of Des Moines inquired of us what she could do with an acre of ground. At the time, we made some suggestions. But there are other profitable industries. The cultivation of sweet and bitter herbs has been profitable in various locations, when conducted with science and judgment. By commencing the business slowly and carefully, and obtaining the most reliable information on the subject, fine fortunes have been made.

Wormwood is an extensive and valuable article in commerce. The botanical name is *Artemisia absinthium*, from whence cometh the foal French beverage absinthia. Wormwood grows to perfection in Iowa soil, is easily propagated, and has a standard position in the market. It can either be cut and dried and pressed in ounce packages for the retail market, or it can be pressed in large bales for the manufacturers of absinthia, or it can be converted into wormwood oil, in which case its bulk is condensed into its weight in silver in value. There need be no loss in raising this bitter herb. It will keep an indefinite time, and the demand for it is increasing.

Sage is also largely demanded in the market. It grows better no place in the world than in Iowa. The supply

heretofore has never exceeded the demand. It enters largely into the culinary department of most households. The botanists call it *salvia*, which means "in good health," and for that reason that it is considered good for many diseases. It is easy of culture, has no enemies, and is readily converted into shape for market. Lately it is dried and pressed in packages suitable for retail trade. A hand press is all that is necessary, and is easily and cheaply constructed. It is raised in Connecticut, and the product is worth about \$500 per acre. Those who raise it in Massachusetts sow the seed in rows 15 inches apart, and use about five pounds of seed to the acre. There are several other sweet herbs which could be raised, but which are not extensively used as roseweed and sage, but which could be added to an herb garden. We would not recommend the engagement in the production of these things by large farmers, but to ladies or invalids who wish to cultivate an acre or two, devoting large care to it, with the hope of ample returns. By going to a well stocked drug store, one would be astonished at the number of herbs, which could be raised among us, to be found in the stock of drugs and medicines.—*Iowa Register*.

Remedy for Foot Disease in Sheep.

Veterinary Surgeon Felizet draws attention to the continued success attending the employment of caustic lime for the foot disease in sheep. It is very laborious to touch the feet of a numerous flock of sheep with the usual astringents—solutions of coppers, white vitrol, calcined alum, or spirits of turpentine. Instead of a species of turpentine. Instead, form a species of enclosed "run," fifteen yards long by two wide. Make a well-trodden floor; raise a border with puddle clay round the enclosure, so as to secure the uniform depth of nine inches towards the middle of the run; pour into this bath four barrels of water, and distribute over the bottom two cwt. of quicklime, covering all with a dozen bundles of the refuse fodder from the rack, so as to form a carpet. Drive the sheep into this foot-path, one hundred at a time, and compel them to well pass and repass from one end to the other. The spread fodder prevents the feet sinking too profoundly, and acts as a brush, at the same time forcing the caustic solution to enter the nails. The bath must be made entirely new once a week, as the lime, absorbing carbonic acid, loses its causticity. It is a common practice to wet the straw intended for thatching purposes with a solution of quicklime; the straw becomes thus more durable, incombustible, along with possessing sanitary advantages.

Whipping Horses Dangerous.

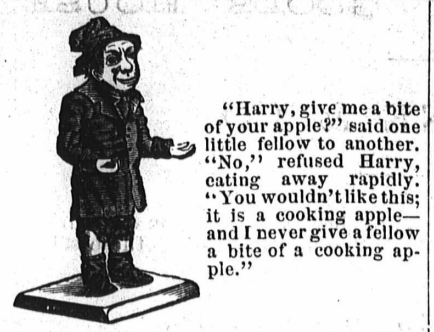
I would caution those who train horses or use them, upon another point, viz.: that of exciting the ill-will of the animal. Many think they are doing finely and are proud of their success in horse training, by means of severe whipping, or otherwise rousing and stimulating the passions, and then, from necessity, crushing the will through which resistance is prompted. No mistake can be greater than this, and there is nothing that so fully exhibits the ability, judgment and skill of the real horseman as the care displayed in winning instead of repelling the action of the mind. Although it may be necessary to use the whip sometimes it should be always applied judiciously, and great care should be taken not to arouse the will to obstinacy. The legitimate and proper use of the whip is calculated to operate on the sense of fear almost entirely. The affectionate and better nature must be appealed to in training a horse, as well as in training a child. A reproof given may be intended for the good of the child, but if only the passions are excited, the effect is depraving and injurious. This is a vital principle, and can be disregarded in the management of sensitive and courageous horses only at the risk of spoiling them. I have known many horses of a gentle character to be spoiled by whipping once, and one horse that was made vicious by being struck with a whip while standing in his stall.—*Professor Fowler*.

Export of Grain.

The Boston *Avertiser* says there never has been a time when the export of grain from that port was so large as at present. One firm is loading nine vessels with corn, comprising two hundred and thirty thousand bushels, for Europe, and the total amount of corn being loaded for the foreign market is four hundred thousand bushels. A vessel has been recently chartered to load with a through freight of oats from the West, and there is quite a brisk demand for corn on foreign account. At all the principal Atlantic ports a lively activity in grain exports prevails, and the fact is attributable by some to the apprehension of war in Europe.

Sheep and Wool.

A. E. Perkins, of Pomfret, Vermont, states that according to the most reliable authority he could obtain, the present number of sheep in the United States is about 37,000,000, yielding the annual clip of wool at 150,000,000 lbs. The number of sheep slaughtered for mutton yearly is about 7,000,000. The capital invested in sheep and sheep husbandry in the United States is over \$250,000,000. The annual product of these sheep is about \$90,000,000.



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

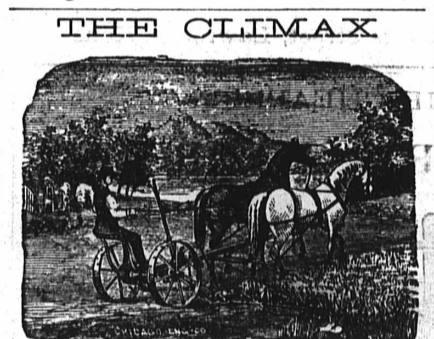
We have just received a lot of Rubber Trusses. They will last you three times as long as a common truss, because they will not rust, are cleaner, will not chafe, more comfortable. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. The retail price at all stores for single trusses is \$4.50; will sell them for the next thirty days at \$3.50, only a little more than you pay for a common truss. Now is your time. It is the best truss made. Come and get one.

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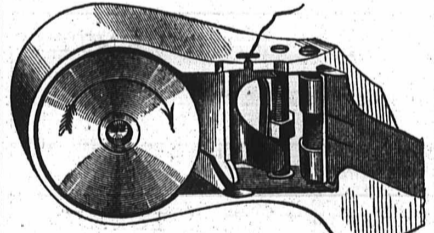
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instruments are unsurpassed, and are sold at exceedingly low prices. Every instrument FULLY WARRANTED, and sold to responsible parties on easy time. Full description and illustrated catalogues sent to any address with any information desired.

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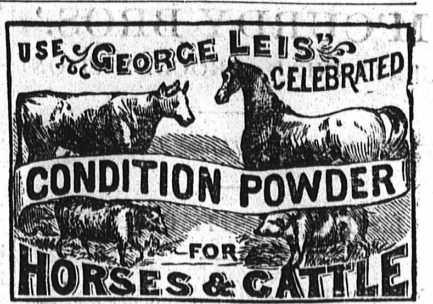
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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over every other preparation of this kind is known to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

Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the various diseases that afflict all animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hile-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, X-Cow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation 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 infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion. The farmer can see 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, livery men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS' POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.

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

In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Poultry, styled Chicken Cholera, Gripes, blind eye, Glanders, Megrima or blindness, &c. LEIS' FOX DIRT will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, use a small quantity with corn meal, molasses, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks of cholera they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a syringe, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form balls.

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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, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Ringworms, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and is therefore the BEST ARTICLE for fattening Hogs.

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

Now, Therefore, I, Orrin T. Welch, Superintendent of Insurance for the State of Kansas, do hereby license the said appointees as such agents for said Insurance Company, to act pursuant to said appointment until the last day of February, 1877, unless this authority be sooner suspended or revoked, as provided by law.

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

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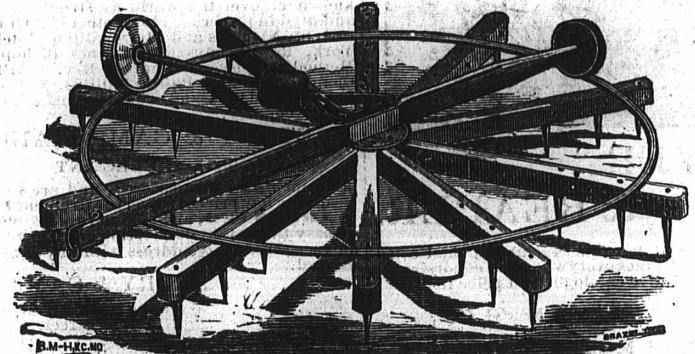
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It is the only Implement that perfectly covers and equalizes grains and seeds in newly plowed sod, among cornstalks or on stubble—

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It is, in fact, the only Machine or Implement that thoroughly pulverizes newly broken sod. It will accomplish as much in going over the ground three times as any drag harrow will in twelve times.

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stimulates the secretory organs, thus purifying the blood and striking at the root of disease. It is the medicinal extract of the plant of that name found in Brazil, and is one of the most wonderful tonics and invigorators known, and is used in their regular practice by the physicians of that and other countries. It will make the Liver active, assist Digestion, purify the Blood, restore Vigor to the debilitated, and is a certain remedy for all diseases of a Serofulous nature and those arising from poverty or want of blood. TRY IT. For sale by Druggists. Wholesale by C. N. CRITTENTON, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York.

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