VOL. V.---NO. 42. LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, OCTOBER 19, 1876. WHOLE NO. 246.

WOMAN'S WORK.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

"Woman's work! where is it prey?"
Ah! 'tis very hard to say.
In this free, enlightened day!
Where she *may not* labor.
"Home's the rightful place," says one;
But, suppose that, duty done,
She, who toils till set of sun,
Hath no home, my neighbor?

Or suppose in yon home-nest
Every comfort, every rest
Comes by her own labor blest,
In some round of duty.
Though she earn with fingers slight
Means to make that home more bright.
Shall we deem less fair and white
Woman's robe of beauty?

Woman's work is everywhere
By the bed of pain and care,
In the cabin scant and bare,
In the princely dwelling!
Where the little children play;
Where the feeble "old folk" stay,
Where the homeless wanderers stray,
Sin and sorrow quelling.

Woman often finds her place,
Filling it with modest grace—
In the factory, at the case,
As her task may lead her.
"Woman's work is never done,"
Cry the weary, "when begun."
Ah! because beneath the sun
Many, *many* need her!

THE GIRL DETECTIVE.

The door of Rufus Markham's counting-room was securely closed, and the proprietor of the large, flourishing cotton factory talked earnestly with a gentlemanly-looking man of middle age, whose face was as impassive as a wax mask.

"Five thousand dollars!" said the individual. "It was a large sum to leave exposed."

"Exposed!" said Mr. Markham. "It was in my private desk, to which no one has access but myself and my nephew, Fred. Tryon."

"Would it be possible the young gentleman——"

"Sir," said Mr. Markham, indignantly, "my nephew is not a thief. If he needed ten times that sum he knows that I would freely give it to him. He will be my heir, and is as dear to me as a son. It is simply absurd to connect him in any way with this robbery."

"Just state this matter again, briefly as you can, and allow me to take notes, will you, Mr. Markham?"

"Certainly. I drew five thousand dollars out of the bank to meet a note that was not presented for payment. Retaining it until after the bank was closed, I concluded to lock it in my desk until this morning, and did so. At nine o'clock the expected note was presented, and I opened the desk. The money was gone, and with it a small memorandum-book that was in the same roll."

"The lock was not forced?"

"No, sir; the desk was apparently just as I left it."

"And Mr. Tyron has the only duplicate key?"

The old gentleman frowned. He was evidently displeased at the turn the detective's suspicions seemed to be taking.

"My nephew certainly has the only duplicate key."

"H'm! yes. You have the numbers of the notes?"

"Yes. The roll consisted of ten five-hundred dollar notes."

The list of numbers being taken, the detective made a searching examination of the apartment, and prepared to take his departure. As he stood near the door, Mr. Markham suddenly said, nervously:

"I think, Mr. Vogdes, if you make any discoveries, you had better report to me privately before making any arrests."

"Certainly, sir, if you desire it. Will you grant me one favor? Do not mention the robbery to Mr. Tyron, if you have not done so already."

"No one has heard of it but yourself."

"Very good! I will call again when I have any report to make."

"Fred! Fred!" the old gentleman said, in a low tone, when he was alone. "Vogdes evidently thinks it is Fred! It cannot be! It is impossible that my nephew would rob me! I cannot believe it. And yet he knew the money was there. He was here when I handed Arnold the check, and here when he returned with the money. He knew that Johnson's note was not presented, and Fred alone has a duplicate key. Oh, if it should be! Anna's boy, that I promised to love as my son. Have I not kept my promise? Where have I failed? And why should he steal from me when all that I have is his? I cannot, I will not believe it."

"May I come in?" asked a bright, pleasant face at the door, and permission being given Fred Tyron entered the room.

Looking into his handsome young face, bright and frank, with well opened brown eyes, and curls of nut brown hair, it was hard to connect it with any idea of roguery, ingratitude, and theft. His manner toward the uncle, who had ever filled a father's place, was the perfection of respectful affection, and before he had been an hour in the counting room, Mr. Markham's uneasy fears were entirely gone.

They were talking of a certain dark-eyed little maiden, who was soon to be Mrs. Tryon, and when Fred left his uncle, it was with a promise that he would call in the evening upon Miss Clarkson, to finally arrange for the wedding day.

The young man, a favorite of fortune apparently, spent the afternoon with his betrothed, received his uncle in the evening, beside her, and accompanied the old gentleman to his boarding house, receiving an affectionate farewell, when he took up his way to his own rooms in another house. For a week he heard nothing of the robbery.

It was just when summer twilight was fading that, returning from a drive with Maud Clarkson, Fred met his uncle's confidential clerk waiting for him at Maud's house.

"I have a note for you, Mr. Fred," he said, "and as you were not at home, I thought I would wait here for you."

Something in the man's face and manner struck a sudden chill to Maud's heart.

"You have bad news!" she cried.

Perhaps Mr. Fred had better read the note," was the evasive answer.

But Maud's terror was only increased when Fred, after reading the note, broke into a furious exclamation of rage.

"Who dare say I am a midnight burglar," he shouted.

"Oh, Fred, what is it?" asked Maud, turning very white.

"My uncle has been robbed of five thousand dollars, and he pays me the compliment of supposing me the thief, because I have a duplicate key to his private desk. I —— Great heaven!" he cried with a sudden change in his voice, "he cannot mean it! I rob my uncle! I?"

"Mr. Fred," said the clerk, respectfully, I only waited to see how you took the note, to speak a few words of advice. Mr. Fred, I was with your father when he was killed on a railway train; I was with your uncle when he brought you from your mother's funeral to his home. I took you to boarding school, and I've loved you, boy and man, since you were ten years old, and that's twelve long years. I know you never took the money, but things look very ugly for you."

"But," said Fred, grasping hard the hand the old clerk held out to him, "I cannot understand it. Listen," and he read aloud the note from his uncle:

"MR. FREDERICK TRYON:—I could not without *proof*—undeniable, positive proof—believe that you could rob me of five thousand dollars, taken, as you know, from my private desk, on Wednesday last. You are my sister's son, and I will never be the one to imprison or punish you, but you are no longer a nephew of mine. Willingly, I will never look in your face again. Your ill-gotten gains I freely give you to start in some business, trusting you will endeavor to live honestly in the future. Do not try to see me; I will not listen to any explanations I know to be false. Do not write, for I will not open your letters.

RUFUS MARKHAM."

Maud Clarkson grew white as death as she heard the stern edict.

"Oh, Fred!" she cried, "what can you do?"

"Starve, I suppose," was the bitter answer, "as I do not happen to possess the ill-gotten gains so generously presented to me. But I will not ask you to starve with me Maud. You were betrothed to the millionaire's nephew and heir; the disinherited beggar frees you from your promise."

"Fred," she cried, bursting into tears, "how can you be so cruel?" Then, unheeding the clerk, who was discreetly looking from the window, she came close to Fred's side. "Darling," she said, fixing her large black eyes upon his face, "if all the world believe you guilty I do not. If all the world casts you off, I will keep my promise."

The young lover had been bewildered, indignant, desperate, but he folded the gentle comforter fast in his arms, and great tears fell on her upturned face.

"God bless you, Maud!" he cried; "I can defy the world if you are true to me. Now, Potter, sit down and tell me what you know of this wretched business."

"Well, Mr. Fred, I never heard of the robbery myself until this morning, when Vogdes, the detective your uncle employed to work it up, came to make his report. They did not notice me at first, and when your uncle remembered I was in the room, I had heard about all Vogdes knew. You remember there was a note coming due last Wednesday?"

"To Johnson?"

"Yes; well, I thought at the time it was curious your uncle gave him a check when I knew the money was drawn out of the bank the day before to meet that very note. But I never knew till this morning that the money was stolen from Mr. Markham's private desk by false keys, Mr. Fred," said the old man, earnestly. "It was all in five hundred dollar notes, and your uncle had the numbers."

"Well?"

"This morning Vogdes brought back one of the notes which you gave to T—— yesterday in payment for a pearl locket."

"Stop, Potter! let me think. Where did I get that note? I have it! Arnold gave it to me to take out a hundred dollars I lent him sometime ago. And Arnold, Potter, Arnold borrowed my keys last Wednesday night to open his trunk. Potter, huzza! We know the thief!"

"Not so fast, Mr. Fred—not so fast. It will not be an easy matter to prove this. Were there any witnesses present when Arnold borrowed the keys?"

"No; I was alone in my room, half undressed, when he knocked at my door, and said he had lost the key of his trunk. I lent him my bunch of keys, which he returned before I was out of bed the next day."

"And you were alone when he paid you the money?"

"Yes; I thought he was very flush, for you know as well as I do, Potter, that a note for five hundred dollars is not a daily visitor to Arnold's pocket."

"He is a cunning scoundrel. He wants to ascertain if the notes can be identified before he tries to get rid of them himself. Fred, will you leave it to me for a few days—only a few days?—and if I do not catch the thief you may try."

"But my uncle?"

"Wait till we can prove your innocence before you see him. Only a week. Give me only a week to watch Arnold. And, by the way, you will give me an additional chance if you will leave the city. Throw him off his guard by letting him suppose that you are banished for his crime."

"Run away," flashed Fred," like a coward?"

"Only for a week. You see, the probability is that Arnold has the money in his possession yet. He will wait to see the fate of what he has given you before putting any more into circulation; but he has probably hidden it very securely. You he will watch; but if you are willing, I will take your room while you are gone, and do a little private detective business on my part."

It was not easy to persuade Fred to consent to Potter's plan, but Maud's persuasion being added to the old man's, he finally consented to leave the city for a week, and to return in that time to vindicate his own, innocence in case of Potter's failure.

Before night Fred was on his way to another city, and his landlady had ageed to allow Mr. Potter to occupy his place during his absence.

Fred had been gone two days, when the old clerk called upon Miss Clarkson to report progress.

"I am completely baffled," he said, in answer to her inquiries. "You see, Arnold knows me, and evidently suspects me. He is so affectionately desirous of keeping me in sight, that I cannot get a peep in his room; and whenever he is out he locks the door and gives the key to the landlady. I cannot force his door yet, and by the time Fred returns I am afraid the money will be smuggled away. I am sure it is in his possession now, he is so careful about his room. Nobody gets in there but the landlady. I did think of bribing the chambermaid to let me in when she was at work there; but unfortunately she left to-day."

A flash of light seemed to pass across Maud's face, but she only said, demurely:

"Your landlady is a German, is she not?"

"Yes; her English is very imperfect. Have you ever seen her?"

"No; I have heard Fred speak of her. My mother, you know, was German."

"But what has that to do with Fred's case?"

"I will tell you. Vogdes has tried to find the thief, and failed. You have tried, and failed. I mean to try, and *succeed!*"

"You! What can you do?"

"Come to-morrow, and I will tell you?"

Punctual to the appointed time, Potter made his appearance. With dancing eyes and flushed cheeks, Maud met him.

"Well?" he asked, certain from her looks that she had good tidings.

"I told you I would succeed!"

"And you did? Huzza! I feel as young as Fred himself?"

"To whom I have telegraphed to return. He will be here this evening, and you must bring Mr. Markham, Mr. Vogdes, and the proper police authorities to meet in his room. Then, Mr. Potter, go to Mr. Arnold's room, and remove the pipe of the stove at the elbow. In the joint you will find Mr. Markham's memorandum book and missing notes."

"You are sure!"

"Listen! This morning, in a calico dress, sunbonnet, and pair of coarse shoes, for disguise, I applied for the place of chambermaid at the boarding-house where Mr. Arnold has a room. I braided my hair in two long plaits, and convinced your landlady that I was a recent importation from Germany, unable to speak a word of English. She agreed to take me for one week on trial, and before I was in the house two hours I was sent to tidy Mr. Arnold's room. Never was a room tidied more quickly; and, seeing my mistress on her way to market, I shot the bolt and took a survey of the premises. The trunk was locked, the bureau drawers wide open, the closet door ajar. I felt a reluctance to overhaul any private depositories; though I should have done it," she added, resolutely, "if I had been driven to it. I rummaged a little, when, on the closet floor, I espied a shirt, apparently scarcely soiled, except one sleeve, and that was black with soot. 'What is he doing at the fireplace in summer?' I thought, and went to examine. A few minutes sufficed to convince me that the stove had been moved out and the elbow of the pipe removed. I repeated the process, to find a roll of five hundred-dollar notes, and a small notebook with the name of Rufus Markham on the first page. I replaced everything carefully and came home. Now, Mr. Potter, he must be taken by surprise, or he may say Fred put the notes there."

"You are a brave girl!" cried the old man, looking with admiration at the beautiful animated face, "and Fred will owe you more than his life."

"He can repay me by coming to tell me the good news when he is clear."

Eight was striking by the city clocks when Dr. Graham Arnold, dressed in the latest fashion and with a fragrant Havanna between his lips, strolled leisurely into his own room.

He had been in the parlor of his boarding-house for an hour, watching Mr. Potter with some anxiety, but wholly unaware of the little party of four who, in Mr. Potter's temporary apartment, awaited his return to his own room.

Once inside the room the *nonchalant* look left the handsome face of the young man, and he muttered, fiercely:

"I must get out of this! Potter suspects me, and may yet communicate his suspicions to Mr. Markham. I will be off to-night, as soon as the house is quiet."

He opened a small traveling satchel as he spoke, and was rapidly filling it with necessaries for a journey, when he was interrupted by a rap at the door.

Tossing the satchel into the closet, he cried: "Come in."

But his face turned livid when his call was obeyed, and a party of five entered the room. Two policemen stationed themselves on the right and left, while Mr. Markham, Mr. Potter and Fred Tryon followed them.

"Now, Mr. Potter," said one of the policemen, with a face and voice of the detective Vogdes, "will you tell us where to find those missing notes?"

"What notes?" cried Arnold. "What does this outrage mean?"

"It means," said Potter, "that your plan to throw the robbery of Mr. Markham's private desk upon his nephew has failed. It means that the five thousand dollars stolen from that gentleman are now in your possession, excepting only one note given to Mr. Tryon in payment of a debt!"

"It is a lie!" cried the prisoner; but his white face and faltering limbs were no proof of innocence. "Search my trunks, everything I have."

"No, gentlemen," said Mr. Potter. "Draw out the stove, if you please, and look in the elbow of the pipe."

With a cry, Graham Arnold fell senseless on the floor, as Vogdes put his hand upon the stove.

Mr. Markham turned to Fred. There was no word spoken. Hand clasped hand, and each read forgiveness in the other's eyes.

Mr. Graham Arnold spent some months in jail ere his trial and conviction; but before his sentence was pronounced, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Tryon were crossing the ocean on a wedding tour to Europe, and only Mr. Potter and Fred ever knew of Maud's first and only appearance as a Girl Detective.

Young Folks' Column.

Up Early.

Little birds are wide awake
Early in the morning,
Just think how funny it would be
To see the robins yawning!

To hear the little sparrow say,
"Oh dear! 'tis hardly light!
Mamma, I want to sleep some more!"
'Twould make you laugh outright.

They hop out of their little nests,
So cosy and so warm,
And sing their merry morning tune
In sunshine and in storm.

And now, my pet, run find mamma,
And whisper in her ear,
That, when she wakes *her* birdie up,
It will be sure to hear.

DEAR EDITOR:—I thought I would write some for your paper to-day, as I have not written for a long time. I noticed in last week's there was not a single letter from the young folks. Our school has not commenced yet as we have no teacher. Pa sowed thirty-five acres of wheat this fall but the grasshoppers are eating some of it off. I hope they will not hurt it. Pa and ma and one sister and brother have gone up in Nebraska on a visit this fall; I think they will be back soon. One sister and brother and myself are all there is at home now. I guess I must close. Yours as ever,

EMMA LIND.

CLINTON, Oct. 14, 1876.

Enigma.

MR. EDITOR:—I am composed of 37 letters:
My 8, 11, 17, 13, is something fit to eat.
My 20, 33, 12, 5, 10, 1, 2, 22, 17, is the name of an island.
My 6, 3, 21, 22, 17, 18, is a girls name.
My 27, 9, 29, 14, 34, 36, 34, 35, 15, 37, 31, is what the grange needs.
My 32, 30, 28, 18, 10, 19, is a boys name.
My 27, 3, 23, 4, 26, 18, 31, are what the young folks need in winter.
My 16, 7, 18, is something useful.
My 25, 22, 24, 5, 13, 36, is an adjective.
My whole is what the grangers are wishing and working for.

Yours Truly,
FRANK WARNER.

TIBLOW, Oct. 10, 1876.

Answer to Mark Warner's charade—"Verbena."

Toddie's Story of Goliah.

"Why," said Toddie, "Bliaff was a brait bid man, an' Dave was a brate little man, an' Bliaff said, 'Come over here'n I'll eat you up,' an' Dave said, *I* ain't fyad of you,' So Dave put five little stones in a sling an' asked de Lord to help him, an' let ze sling go bang into beqeen Bliaff's eyes an' knock him down dead, an' Dave took Bliaf's sword an' sworded Bliaff's head off, an' make it all bluggy, an' Bliaff runned away."

Anecdotes.

"Are you lost, my little fellow?" asked a gentleman of a four-year-old on Main Street, Saturday. "No," he sobbed in reply; "b-but m-my mother is."

A Mme. Lefebyre advertises in a Paris journal that she "nurses the sick, restuffs chairs, watches corpses, applies leeches, does sewing by machinery, and is an excellent cook."

A Kentucky schoolmaster, whose wife was one of his pupils, had occasion to punish her one day. The next day the schoolhouse door bore this inscription: "School closed for one week; schoolmaster ill."

"Tight, tighter, tightest, with merely a gauzy pinkness thrown about the skirts to remove the impression that it is a stick of cinnamon candy out on a lark; but it is lovely!"—this describes a Boston evening dress of rose-colored silk.

"You see," said Uncle Job, "my wife's a cur'ous woman. She scrimped, and saved, and almost starved all of us to get our parlor furnished nice, and now she won't let one of us go into it, and hain't had even the window blinds of it open for a month, she *is* a cur'ous woman!"

A witness for the prosecution in a murder case was thus questioned by his Honor: "You say you saw the man shot at and killed?" "Yes, sir." "You said, I think, that the charge struck the deceased on his body, between the diaphragm and the duodenum?" "No, sir; I didn't say no such thing. I said he was shot between the hog-pen and the wood-house."

They were a gushing young couple, and they were "doing" the Chinese department in the Exposition. She was gazing curiously at the almond-eyed natives, and he was admiring the wonderful exhibits. "Do you know," asked he, "that the Chinese are over six thousand years old?" "Why, no!" returned she, with astonishment. "They don't look to be over thirty, do they?"

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1876.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATION'L GRANGE.

Master—John T. Jones, Helena, Arkansas.
Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

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Alonzo Golder, Rock Falls, Illinois.
D. Wyatt Aiken, Cokesbury, S. C.
E. R. Shankland, Dubuque, Iowa.
W. H. Chambers, Oswichee, Alabama.
Dudley T. Chase, Claremont, N. H.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master; M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon County.
Overseer; W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee County.
Lecturer; W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Franklin Co.
Steward; C. S. Wythe, Minneapolis, Ottawa County.
Assistant Steward; James Coffin, Hill Springs, Morris County.
Gate-keeper; W. G. Patten, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County.
Treasurer; John Boyd, Independence, Montgomery County.
Secretary; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon Co.
Chaplain; E. J. Nason, Washington, Washington County.
Ceres; Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee Co.
Pomona; Mrs. L. Bates, Marion Center, Marion County.
Flora; Mrs. M. L. Patten, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County.
Lady Assistant Steward; Mrs. A. C. Rippey, Severence, Doniphan County.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

DEPUTIES

Commissioned by M E Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange since the last session:

W. S. HANNA, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin county, Kansas.
J T Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.
W L Moore, Frankfort, Marshall county.
F J Cochrane, Eureka, Greenwood county.
Ira S Fleek, Bunker Hill, Russell county.
John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county.
E J Nason, Washington, Washington county.
G W Meeks, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.
F W Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county.
W H Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
A Hamilton, Neosho Falls, Woodson county.
C S Wyeth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county.
A J Pettigrew, Jewell Center, Jewell county.
W R Carr, Larned, Pawnee county.
J K Miller, Peace, Rice county.
C Drum, Empire, McPherson county.
P F Mahan, Elmwood, Barton county.
E A Hodge, Marion Center, Marion county.
H M Cake, Gardner, Johnson county.
W D Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.
J F Willits, Grove City, Jefferson county.
T C Deuel, Fairmount, Leavenworth county.
Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.
R S Osborn, Bull City, Osborn county.
W D Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.
H C Babcock, Cawker City, Mitchell county.
B L Beebee, London, Sumner county.
J H Bradd, Prairie Grove, Republic county.
P B Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
J F Ricketts, Garnett, Anderson county.
A N Case, Honeck, Saline county.
C B Spaulding, Hillsdale, Miami county.
A M Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.
J Coffin, Hill Spring, Morris county.
W H Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.
J C Cuppy, Humboldt, Allen county.
H C Clark, Rippon, Labette county.
W S Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.
W H Litson, Benton, Butler county.
S N Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.
R M Ross, Sedan, Chautauqua county.
G A Rutlidge, Abiline, Dickinson county.
J F Ramey, Greenfield, Elk county.
George F Jackson, Freedonia, Wilson county.
W W Cone, Dover, Shawnee county.

POMONA GRANGES.

1 Shawnee County, Wm. Simms, Master; Topeka.
2 Cowley County, A. S. Williams, Master; Winfield.
3 Sedgwick County, A. M. Durand, Master; Mount Hope.
4 Davis County, David Menfert master, Miss Jennie Walbridge secretary, G. W. Montague agent Junction city.
5 Crawford County, S. J. Konkel, Master; Cato.
7 Morris County, W W Daniels Master, White City, G W Coffin secretary, Council Grove.
8 McPherson County, C. P. McAlexander, Master; J. N. Fellows, Sec'y, McPherson P. O.
9 Sumner County, W. H. Pierce, Master; Oxford, R. A. Gilmore, Sec'y, Guelph.
10 Saline County, A. P. Collins, Master; Solomon city.
11 Bourbon County, J. W. Bowlus, Master; Pawnee, H. C. Phinney, Sec'y, Ft. Scott.
12 Butler County, H. W. Beek, Master; Indianola.
13 Republic County, Albert Odell, Master; Bellville.
14 Franklin County, W. S. Hanna master, Ottawa, Albert Long secretary, Le Loup.
15 Reno, Kingman and Barbour Counties, Joshua Cowgill, Master; Hutchinson, Reno county, N. E. Powell, Secretary, King city.
16 Cherokee County, Joseph Wallace, Master; Columbus.
17 Marion County, R. C. Bates, Master; E. A. Hodges, Secretary, Marion Center.
18 Johnson County, D. D. Marquis, Master; T. W. Oshell, Sec'y, Olathe.
19 Waubaunsee County, W. W. Cone, Master; Dover.
20 Douglas County meets on the 2d Wednesday of each month at Miller's Hall, at 1 P. M. Wm. Roe, Master; Geo. Y. Johnson, Secretary Lawrence.
21 Neosho County, E. F. Williams, Master; Erie.
22 Clay County, H. Avery, Master; Wakefield.
23 Mitchell County, Silas W Fisher master, B F McMillan secretary, Belvoir.
24 Lyon County, W. P. Phillips, Master; Plymouth, J. W. Smith, Sec'y, Emporia.
25 Chase County, E. Stotts, Master; Hymer.
26 Osage County, John Rehrig, Master; Fairfax.
27 Allen County, F. M. Power master, Carlysle, J. P. Sproul secretary, Jeddo.
28 Anderson County Grange, John Post, Master; Garnett, R. L. Row, Secretary; Welda.
29 Coffey County, D. C. Spurgeon, Master, Leroy; M. E. Bonner, Secretary.
Jefferson county, J. F. Willits master, J. N. Insley secretary, D. Kline agent, Oskaloosa.
Riley County, J. H. Barnes master, W. F. Allen secretary, Manhattan.

LIST OF AGENCIES IN KANSAS.

Marion county—Marion Warehouse and Shipping Co. E. A. Hodge, Sec., Marion Ctr.
Sedgwick county—Patron's District Commercial Agency. J. G. Sampson, Agt, Wichita.
Montgomery County Commercial Agency. Wm. H. Barnes, Agt., Independence.
Chase County Patron's Commercial Agency. James Austin, agt., Cottonwood Falls.
Lyon County Elevator and Milling Company, capital $25,000. J. F. Stratton, Agt., Emporia.
Republic County Patron's Joint Stock Company. Alonzo Beers, Agt., Bellville.
Linn county—Linn County Agency. H. A. Strong, Agt., Mound City.
Jackson County Patron's Joint Stock Company. W. H. Jones, Agt., Holton.
Barbour, Kingman and Reno county Association. Joshua Cowgill, Agt., Hutchinson.
Butler county—Butler County Agency. J. W. Hess, Agt., Augusta.
Cowley County Patron's Joint Stock Association. T. A Wilkinson, Agt., Winfield.
Ellsworth county—Ellsworth County agency. Z. Jackson, Agt., Ellsworth.
Clay County Patron's Commercial Agency. W. H. Fletcher, agt., Clay Center.
Ottawa county—Ottawa County agency. D. D. Hong, agt., Minneapolis.
Franklin county—Franklin County agency. Jasper Robinson, agt., Ottawa.
Morris County—The Grange Broom Factory. James Coffin, Agent; Council Grove.
Wabaunsee county commercial agency. G. S. Kneeland sec. and agt Mission Creek.

The "Brothers of the Plow" to the "Brothers of the Pen."

[Composed by a lady guest of Patron's Encampment and sung at a Press Dinner.]

Air—Bonnie Blue Flag.

"The war drums throb no longer;
The battle flags are furled;"
And now we feast together here,
The men that rule the world.
The spade my scepter, brother,
And yours' the mighty pen,
We rule the world between us:—we,
It's working, thinking men.

CHORUS:

Hurrah! hurrah! for the sweat of the honest brow!
Hurrah for the sons of toil, the "Brothers of the Plow!
Hurrah! hurrah! for the work of the busy brain!
Hurrah for the men of thought; the Brothers of the Pen!"

You at your press, my brother,
And I upon my farm—
The one the world's great thinking brain;
And one its strong right arm.
For senators and judges,
They're but the tools we use;
And if we find they will not do,
Why better ones we'll choose.

CHORUS:—Hurrah! hurrah! etc., etc.

So if we strive together,
With honest hearts and bold,
To make the century to come
Still grander than the old;
Our sons and daughters nobler far,
In soul and body free,
Shall teach the world of future days
What man was meant to be!

CHORUS:

Hurrah! hurrah! for the work of the busy brain,
Hurrah for the men of thought, the "Brothers of the Pen!"
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah for music and brain;
Hurrah for the "Brother of the Plow" the "Brother of the Pen!"

From Jefferson County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Jefferson County Pomona Grange still has full meetings and our co-operative store is gaining ground all the time. Yesterday the following premiums were awarded, at the meeting of pomona grange: Best fresh butter, Mrs. W. C. Ball, first premium, Mrs. C. McIntosh, second premium; best hop yeast bread, Mrs. C. A. Buck, first premium, Mrs. A. J. McPherson, second premium; best self-rising bread, Mrs. J. H. Eshlerman, first premium, Mrs. W. C. Ball, second premium; best loaf corn bread, Mrs. C. A. Buck, first premium.

The tables were spread and the premium bread and butter and other good things were disposed of in a manner very satisfactory to all present. Hoping that you may again have an occasion to visit us, at no very distant day, I remain, as ever, yours. J. N. INSLEY, Secretary.

OSKALOOSA, Oct. 15, 1876.

Douglas County Fair.

The Douglas County Fair, which was held in this city Oct. 3d to 7th, was gotten up under the auspices of the Pomona Grange of this county. It was a success in every particular. Below we give what the Lawrence *Journal* says in regard to the display made by some of our subordinate granges:

Douglas County Grange, John McFarland master, is located three and a half miles southeast of the city. Its display is very fine. Of apples there are about forty varieties, among the best of which we notice the Fall Pippin, Ortley, Fall Winter, Northern Spy, Winesap. The canned fruit is abundant and extremely nice. Numerous sacks of wheat, barley and oats attest the fertility of the soil and skill in culture attendant upon their production. Potatoes and tomatoes are fair, though for the latter it is rather late.

Farmland Grange, E. Weatheifer master, located six miles east of the city, also has about forty varieties of fine apples—Fall Pippins, White Pippins, Winesaps, Fultons, (several varieties) Nonsuch, etc. There is a splendid display of honey, and almost as good a one of canned fruits—plums, cherries, jellies, berries, and so on through the catalogue. Farmland shows some faultless Early Rose potatoes and numerous little knicknacks, attractive and good.

Vinland Grange, Wm. Roe master, is a model department. There are forty-five varieties of apples, and a small though excellent display of peaches and pears. Quinces are well represented. Three varieties of grapes are enough to tell the tale of absolute success. Some Lady Finger apples, nobby. One Dominie apple weighs eighteen ounces; another measures eighteen inches in circumference. The cake, jelly and honey show up well. Sugar cane measures sixteen feet. A full line and assortment of vegetables may be seen. Vinland, thou art a success.

Excelsior Grange, Henry Manwaring master, located two miles north of this city, has probably the most carefully gotten up display, although not the largest, of all. The arrangement is artistic in the extreme. There are, to begin with, fifty varieties of apples, and they are immense. The Bonum, Winesap, King of Tompkins County, Red Winter Pearmain, Roman Beauty, and other varieties are emphatically "big and beautiful." A magnificent Pennsylvania Red turned the scales at one pound. The Roman Beauties were as regular as if turned in a lathe. The American Golden Russets were as nice as pears, and the white-meated Snow Apples reflected on their bright surfaces the evident satisfaction of those who partook. Kansas-grown chestnuts were plenty and a clump of ornamental grass, *aurondes donox*, measured sixteen feet and four inches in length. Ears of Ohio Dent corn measured thirteen inches in length. There was splendid white rye from the lot which turned off thirty-eight bushels to the acre. Strawberries, white celery, hemp, buckwheat, barley, okra, pepper, tobacco, chiccory, tomatoes and other things common, are shown with wonderful success. There are six varieties of tomatoes, six of peppers, six of onions, nine of potatoes and five of cabbages. Excelsior can't get up much higher, and we know it.

Head Center Grange, Major C. L. Edwards master, has a profusion of flowers in addition to a highly creditable collection of fruits and vegetables. Some mammoth Osage Oranges facetiously called Texas Pippins, lay up alongside of large tobacco, bushy broom-corn, big fat beets, awful onions, pretty potatoes, ponderous pumpkins, elegant egg plants and uncommon corn. The Head Center Grange is not badly named by any means.

Centennial Grange, L. H. Tuttle master, of Prairie City, claims the best tomatoes, corn and onions. In the line of apples, there are Winesaps, Jonathans, Fultons, Bellflowers, and others good enough for any country and any people. One Pippin weighs 20 ounces. The tobacco is first-rate, and so are the wax-beans, ready for cooking at this date. Quinces and castor beans are plenty. There are beets three feet long, and fog-horn squashes of the best.

The Baker Grange has a nicely arranged show, with a large rank of apples, headed by one measuring twenty-two and one-half inches around the waist. There is also, a great, long snake-like cucumber over four feet long. Baker has good corn, potatoes and other vegetables.

Oread Grange, George Gilbert master, two miles south of town, comes in with everything elegant from feather flowers to cucumbers seventeen inches long by thirteen in circumference. This last "piece of agriculture" is too much for even Kansas. It looks like a twenty-cent water melon and folks never take any stock in it till they pull out the plug and look inside. Lettuce and cheese, rhubarb and honey, celery and dried apples, castor beans and Mexican corn, Italian onions and peanuts—all these and much more conspire to make men mum.

Dying and Lagging Granges.

Their interests have been fearfully neglected, lodge work very imperfectly and inadequately done. Contemned and neglected by many, and actually patronized by but few, they must sink into insignificance unless speedily quickened by the impulses of a new life, which is the only way they may be enabled to manifest their great power, their utility, and the proper splendor of their future achievements.

To be made to recognize the future legitimate power, utility and achievements of the grange, is not the work of any individual or member, but it is the combined and united effort of all. And unless unison in all our labor is harmoniously secured, an inevitable death awaits it, and not far distant in the future, either. To secure proper unison, one great assistant is the assignment of labor to each individual. Let the interests be made common and equal. Let every one have that to accomplish of which they are adequate. Do not depend on maintaining life by mere operative and purely lodge work, but bring forward every subject and question pertaining to the occupation of the members, and use every effort to bring out the different opinions of each one. A second effort is more easily accomplished than the first, and when one feels his individual interests vindicated he will be only too eager to help forward the work to his utmost capacity.

Official incompetency is also sometimes discernable. No time should be lost to remedy this defect. If resignation be deemed expedient, falter not to demand it immediately. The incumbent should unhesitatingly accede to the desires of the many, for, though he be deemed incompetent to discharge the duties pertaining to that particular office, it is no evidence that he is equally incompetent to fill other positions. Hence, by securing the proper material in the early construction of the edifice, we become expert judges much sooner, and are better enabled to complete the work in a manner conducive of emolument.

Morality, too, of petitioners, should be carefully scrutinized. Not so much the present moral standing of the applicant, as his susceptibility of future training and culture. For we sometimes see those whom, if proper influences were brought to bear upon them, would forsake their vices and become useful and important members. But, unless a reasonable indication of future good character predominated, better not attempt their reformation at the endangerment of the stability of the grange. And in every lagging grange, in our humble estimation, this subject has met with but little consideration or attention. And these drones are admitted to swallow up the sweets of the industrious.

Religious inclination has sometimes been a dindrance to the proper accomplishment of our work, because of too great zeal manifested by a particular denomination having a majority, to shape and mould everything to suit their particular views, not considering the common good. Insufficient consideration thus becomes injurious. This subject (of one sectarian view) like politics, needs separation from grange work. The principles of our order should govern us, not those of any particular creed or sect.

Women have been little encouraged in some places to lend their presence and influence; and to them we must attribute a great part of our success. She being "God's gift to man," has, by her assistance and influence, ever added to his comfort, happiness and success—while her absence only tends to lessen his energy and moral discipline.

Hoping this may meet the approbation of the active, and also point to some of the causes of producing inactive granges, that they may rectify any errors herein named, I submit myself a most hearty and enthusiastic granger.—N., in *Grange Bulletin.*

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The *National Granger* says: The grange is a moral organization; the virtues of honesty, integrity and frugality are taught and kept constantly before the minds of the members, and no one is entitled to membership who is dishonest, intemperate, vulgar or profane. It is a social organization, for the reason that those brothers and sisters meeting in happy unison, rejoicing together in that fraternal feeling which has a tendency to improve society, and make us willing to listen to the wants and relieve the distress of poor unfortunate brothers and sisters. It is also an intellectual organization, for in the grange brother strikes hand with brother, and sister, and each one strives to elucidate, enlighten and invigorate each other. It also helps to educate them in their house, home and field duties, as we well know that a good housewife will in the exemplification of her duty, stimulate her sisters to go and do likewise. Also a pleasant, attractive and well-ordered home cannot fail to inspire an enthusiasm which cannot be resisted, and which must make an impression that cannot be easily erased. So also with the farm; the brother raises two bushels of corn or other crops, when the other raises but one, and exemplifies it must and will awaken a desire in all others to obtain a similar result.

From the Master of the Missouri State Grange.

Since my last letter I have visited and held meetings in Sullivan, Schuyler, Clark, Lewis and Knox counties. All but one were picnic occasions. Three of them were grove meetings, the others in court houses. In Clark county, we held the grange meeting around the speaker's stand in the grove, after the public lecture. Three meetings were held in Lewis county, although only one day could be given it, but parts of two nights were used. I have not found or heard of any trouble about politics in the grange this year. But the excitement of the campaign is not without its effect on the grange. In the first place, it engrosses the minds and attention of the people, in some instances almost to the exclusion of everything else. And in the next place, the many meetings, primaries, conventions, grand rallies, etc., take up a great deal of time at a busy season, and feeling the loss of this is an inducement and an excuse for neglect to attend to grange duties. The idea is, that the grange can wait; the grange is all right, and when this busy time is over and the political excitement is past, we will look after the interests of the grange. But I am fully satisfied that this is a mistaken view of the case. If the grange is what it purports to be, is worth anything at all, it should not be neglected for anything else. In my view, it is just as important that the interests of the grange should be promptly looked after and attended to, as the interests of the farm.

Brain work is just as important to the success of the farm, as work with the hands. The grange is a good place to do this brain work. "As iron sharpeneth iron, so does the countenance of a man that of his friend." When the season has arrived for planting or harvesting a crop, the good farmer understands the importance of attending to that duty at once. The case admits of no unnecessary delay. It will not do to wait then. The farmer and the grange must be in harmony with each other. Both require method, system, arrangement and economy. There is no occasion for clashing here. For the grange system, regular times for meetings are fixed and established. The arrangements of the farm should be made to conform to this, and no business of the farm, or any other ordinary business, should be permitted to interfere with it. Those who attempt to perform their grange duties only when it suits their convenience, have no true appreciation of the grange. A few such members in a grange is a great disadvantage to it, and if such are put into its important offices, will very soon kill. In the counties I have recently passed through, the corn crop is much below an average, owing to an excessively wet season. This, too, has its discouraging effect upon the grange. Our people seem slow to learn and appreciate that important lesson of the grange—hope on, hope ever. Hope and persevere all through life. Grange principles are now pretty well understood by many, and may be considered firmly established in the minds and hearts of our best farmers. But to perpetuate the grange, will require that these do their full duty. Work, earnest, persevering labor to carry out the principles and purposes of the grange, only can preserve it, and make it a blessing, not only to the farmers, but to our country and mankind. All true and earnest Patrons should bear in mind that very much depends upon whom they place in the important positions of trust and responsibility at the ensuing State Grange, as to the success and perpetuity of our order. A mistake here may prove serious, if not disastrous. I trust that wise and prudent counsels will prevail, and that the truest and best will be placed in the front. I hope there will be no candidates to be championed or electioneered for, but that the object of all will be to get the right men in the right places, on the sound theory of the order, that "the office should seek the man, and not the man the office." If the grange cannot carry out this doctrine, where can it be carried out? The one who would seek or electioneer for an office in the grange is not worthy of it. Such an one not only violates one of its fundamental principles, but is trifling with his obligation, and is, therefore, unworthy of confidence. Let the aim be to find the men best adapted to the several positions, and place them there without any sort of agency on their part, directly or indirectly. To permit any other course would be a shame, a reproach, and a disgrace to the order, that would probably ruin it.—T. R. ALLEN, in *Colman's Rural World.*

What is Co-operation?

It is the great means by which the toiling class may raise themselves as a class out of the miseries into which they are plunged by the abuse of competition.

It is the great means by which the richer class may make their wealth produce more comfort to themselves, while they remove the causes of pauperism and wretchedness.

To the poor it is the self-help which is the only true help.

To the rich it is the uniter of interests, the healer of discords, the preventer of strikes, the safety-valve against explosion.

To all it is justice, wisdom, economy and morality; justice, by dividing profits equitably; wisdom, by showing how justice can be secured: economy, by preventing the waste of competition; morality, by discountenancing the frauds of trade.

It has proved itself to be a success.

There are in England and Scotland more than 400,000 registered members of co-operative societies.

Their subscribed capital exceeds $60,000,000. It is conducted on principles fair to the honest trader whom it does not undersell, and most adapted to benefit the poor buyer, to whom it acts as a savings' bank. Their clear profits at 7½ per cent. only (and they often divide to the members 10 per cent.) would be $4,506,000.

Brethren in toil, will join us to help yourselves?—*Speech of J. W. A. Wright.*

It we could reach all our granges and members, with sound grange literature and useful information, the lecture system might be very greatly reduced or abandoned, except locally. But until we can do that, lectures are indispensable. Many of our people are slow to learn the true principles and purposes of the grange, because they do not read. They toil incessantly with their hands, not taking time to attend the meetings of their granges, as though it was a waste of time. If they labored less with the hands and more with the brain; gave more attention to the development of the higher and better manhood, they would be great gainers thereby. Very few have lost faith in the grange, but many have become appathetic, because of a neglect of duty towards the cause. As plain as this truth is, it is hard to get them to see it. To one who is earnest and sanguine, this is discouraging. But we must labor on, hope and persevere.

The order has increased so rapidly that there are now thirteen hundred granges in Ohio, and, from Worthy Master Ellis and Secretary Miller, we learn that there are not over fifteen granges in Ohio that are two quarters in arrears for dues, and that not more than the same number have consolidated or abandoned their charters; and that the membership is largely on the increase. Patrons, this speaks well. Be firm and united, and the day is not distant when the large portion of honest farmers will be united with you in the good work of education.

A Talk in the Grange.

I come out plainly and assert it, that if ever this government be destroyed or fall, in any shape or manner, it will be through the instrumentality of vain, proud, contemptible, rich men in office. And so long as we have such rich men, they will be in power, and office; unless the farmers, the working-class, speak for themselves. Can we not see the effects of unprincipled, rich men in power every day? Can we not see that our late national political conventions have been run, more or less, by rich men? We can; so why argue this point any further?

England's greatest troubles had their source in the oppression of the peasant by the tyrannical rich man. Villages, counties, yea! whole countries were made desolate just for the benefit of a separate few, thereby kicking democracy, the voice of the people, to the dogs. Is it any more than reasonable to suppose that our own country will merge into such a condition at some future day, if the farmers sit idly by, and let the power run into the hands of oppressing rich men.

Goldsmith, one of England's greatest poets, explains the whole thing in the common piece of verse entitled the "Deserted Village." He says:

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay;
Princes and lords may flourish or may fade;
A breath can make them, as a breath hath made,
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied.
A time there was, ere England's griefs began
When every rood of ground maintained its man;
For him light labor spread her wholesome store,
Just gave what life required, but gave no more;
His best companions, innocence and health
And his best riches, ignorance of wealth.

Therefore I appeal to every Patron, to commence right at home, and see that honest men of the people are in office, right on up to the highest gift the nation can bestow—the Presidential chair. Use this for your motto: Let wealth be distributed among the people in a common brotherhood, so that its mission may be performed henceforth without any oppression.—*Wis. Bulletin.*

The Grange and the White House.

Strange to say, thus far there has been but small anxiety evinced as to the position likely to be taken by the grangers in the approaching great campaign for the honors of the Presidential chair. Had the contest come off on one year earlier, or the grange entered upon its career one year later, the solicitude felt by the politicians on this subject would indeed be great. But as it is, all is now as quiet as death.

And yet this very calm may be nursing a great storm. The grangers have been wearing stiff upper lips and have not been lending willing ears to the stale old music of the party politicians; but let no one suppose that they have been idle. The have not, and when the time comes to put this thing to a test, these views will be found entirely correct.

The truth is, the farmers of the United States are heartily tired of following the so-called leaders like so many sheep. There is very little honor or credit, such as would satisfy a thinking man, connected with the business of camp-following which is permitted to the masses.

The farmers who own real-estate in the country and the people who own houses in the city, having common ends and objects to promote, ought all to be on one side, and in the main act together. It is very certain that those whose property is in money will pull together like little men for the purpose of putting the burden of taxation off their own and on other shoulders—that is, on the shoulders of the owners of real estate.

Vital questions of general import, on which vast numbers of people can unite, are becoming better and better understood every day, and necessity occasionally compels even the most patriotic and loyal of us to pay some attention to self interest in the use of the ballot.—*Courier-Journal.*

On the 29th of July last several gentlemen met in the city of Little Rock, Arkansas, and took the necessary steps to organize the South-western Co-operative Association of the Patrons of Husbandry, having for its object the putting into practical operation so far as may be, the recommendations of the executive committee of the National Grange and those recently published in a circular letter of the worthy master of the National Grange. Its officers are: Dr. William Maxwell, of Tennessee, President; Hon. C. E. Tobey, Vice-president; Hon. S. P. Hughes, Treasurer; J. S. Williams, Secretary; T. J. Carver, manager. Its board of directors is made up of well known business men of Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.

This is how the daily religious services were begun in the Patrons' Centennial Encampment, according to a lady correspondent: "No service was held in the morning, but in the evening friends gathered in groups in the room assigned for singing and religious exercises. And very soon sweet voices, accompanied with notes from the organ, were rolling along through the vast corridors of the Encampment buildings. And O, how it stirred the heart! Soon it was proposed to hold a prayer meeting. This was done in a few days. The regular attendance was quite large."

Not long since one of our grange meetings was conducted by the ladies, all the offices filled by them, and was one of the most interesting character, especially so to the sisters, as the topics discussed were of peculiar interest to them. The brothers were away attending a ratification meeting, and when they came in they were reproved for their dilatory conduct. But they won't do so any more.—*N. Y. Husbandman.*

Oak Grove Grange, near Nobob, Kentucky, has built a handsome building in a beautiful grove, for its meetings and a co-operative store. It was dedicated on the 4th inst. The larger portion of the members are wide-awake, go-ahead men and women. One or two other granges participated in the ceremonies. Interesting and profitable addresses were made by Brothers W. H. Botts and Thos. S. Key.

The State agent of Indiana reports business of his agency rapidly increasing, especially in the line of family supplies. The orders coming in each mail keeps him exceedingly busy, and the bustle in all lines reminds one of the former busy seasons. Bro. Tyner is as promptly as possible, answering the numerous inquiries, and forwarding orders. He says the outlook is very promising in all directions.

An effort is being made to form a pomona grange somewhere in the Panhandle, in West Virginia, embracing Brooke and Ohio counties, and the counties of Washington and Allegheny, Pa, with Jefferson and other counties in Ohio. A meeting for that purpose was to have been held at Wellsburg on Thursday week. The main object is to handle the wool of that great wool producing section.

We hope the Patrons all over the State will be careful and elect good men as delegates to our State Grange, which is to meet in Manhattan, Dec. 12th. We want the best business talent in our order, as business matters of vital importance to the future welfare of our order will be presented for our consideration.

Kansas State News.

FOUR horse thieves were betrayed by a detective who had joined them and learned their plans, while trying to dispose of stolen horses, at Atchison, on the 29th ult. The *Champion* says they had been operating in Nebraska.

THE Manhattan *Nationalist* says: "The Manhattan Driving Park Association will have three days' racing, October 25th, 26th, and 27th, at which the following persons from a distance will participate: Col. W. S. Tough and M. D. Field, of Leavenworth; C. C. Duncan, B. F. Akers, E. A. Smith, and R. W. Ludington, of Lawrence; J. W. Willits, Geo. Wolf and Robert Lee, of Topeka; John Bay, of Emporia; B. Stimpson, of Burlingame; Smith of Marysville with Gray Charlie, and a number of others. As the purses are quite large, there will doubtless be lively times during the races."

THE Neodesha *Free Press* says that on the 20th ult., Mr. Fred. Humbert, of Talleyrand township, met death in a very strange and terrible manner. He had borrowed a half bushel of a neighbor, with which he returned home for the purpose of measuring some wheat. The wheat was in a rail pen. He removed a rail at one corner so as to enter, putting a stone between the rail above and the one below to keep the crack open. He undertook to enter the pen, but in some way the stone fell out, and the upper portion of the pen fell upon him. He was caught near the hips by two rails, the one above having a knot on it just over his back. He was cut nearly in two, and finding it impossible to make any one hear, he wrote on some paper he happened to have in his pocket, telling how the accident had occurred, and giving directions as to his burial, etc.

THE Independence *Kansan* says: "This virtuous and busy place was ruffled last week, Friday night, by a sensation. A woman with a pistol sought to shoot satisfaction out of a supposed infraction of her marital rights, according to female precedents and ways, instead of chastising her truant liege. According to her apprehensions her husband, who is in the strong drink line, was too intimate with the hired girl. The injured wife was ill at the time, and taking some powerful medicine, and brooding over her unhappy lot. Finally she sent her little boy out after a pint of gin. The gin, medicine, and trouble, all went to her head, and with a pistol she sought the hired girl, and thinking she saw the object of her jealousy, fired several shots, none of which fortunately caused any harm. This brought the officers and the curious. They first took the pistol and arrested the wife, but after some promises, etc., on the part of the husband, she was allowed to remain at home. The woman shot at, afterwards proved to be her sister who had just come in on the night train. Some five shots were fired, all going over the girl's head, making her reception from her sister, an animated one."

"WE learn," says the Topeka *Blade*, "of a cowardly outrage having been perpetrated recently on Lynn Creek, in Monmouth township, in this county. It seems that horses that had been allowed to run over the prairie got into the habit of breaking into the fields of a widow woman, whose name we have been unable to learn yet, and besides being a great annoyance, did considerable damage. A few days ago one of the horses was found dead with a bullet hole in his head. A son of the widow a mere boy was suspected of having shot the horse. A dozen or more men, heavily masked, and armed to the teeth, called at the house of the woman at night, pulled the boy out of bed and threatened to hang him unless he left the State. The boy did not want to go, but his mother, who was nearly frightened to death, begged him to fly for life, thinking the desperadoes would murder her son. He was given twenty minutes to leave, and for his mother's sake he took one of their horses and went to Missouri where he now is. The affair has caused great indignation among the better class of people in Monmouth and the Wakarusa valley. The outlaws are not yet known, but cannot escape detection long. The boy ought to have opened a clue to the perpetrators of the outrage, by making daylight shine through a few of them, instead of leaving the country."

THE Manhattan *Nationalist* says: "From Topeka west, the country is full of grasshopper eggs, and unless something is done, it will be impossible to raise anything next spring. Of course it is possible that the season may be such as to hatch and exterminate the 'hoppers before they do any harm, but this is not probable. We have every reason to expect just such a visitation as they had in Missouri and Eastern Kansas a year ago last spring, if we are as supine as they were.

We say 'if,' because we can ward off the danger if we have sufficient pluck and energy. They do this in Russia—and we are certainly not inferior to the Russians. The one essential point is that there shall be concert of action. Let the people unite and act intelligently and they will find that it is comparatively an easy matter to protect their crops. The old saying, that where there's a will there's a way, is as true of grasshopper destruction as of everything else. Now is the time to discuss the matter, and we therefore offer the following suggestions:

1. Don't rely on one remedy, and do not wait until your crops are destroyed before you begin to work.

2. As far as can be done, plow up every bit of ground that contains eggs, this fall or early in the spring. Commence at once and keep the plows going. In this way most of the eggs will be buried so deep that the young grasshoppers cannot come to the surface, and where they are not the glutinous case in which they are deposited, will be broken so that they will be apt to be destroyed by the weather. As the 'hoppers almost always select tolerably hard, bare ground to lay their eggs in, it is generally an easy matter to tell where they are. Then make war first on the eggs.

3. Do not allow a foot of prairie to be burnt off until after the 'hoppers are hatched, late in the spring, then drive them into the dead grass and burn it and them.

4. Drive them into water courses, ditches, pits, etc.

5. There are several machines that will clear ten or fifteen acres a day of young 'hoppers, and there should be an abundance of them procured and kept ready for action the moment the 'hoppers hatch.

6. No one should be allowed to kill a single prairie chicken, quail, or other insectiverous bird, but unceasing warfare should be waged on hawks, wild animals and snakes that prey upon them and their eggs.

7. Arrange and carry out plans. Neighborhoods should organize, and some special statutes should be passed this winter the better to secure concert of action, and to compel all to do their share whether willing or not.

It must be remembered that as soon as the 'hoppers get their wings they leave; and before that time they do not travel far, and cannot cross streams of water or tight fences. When quite young they are found in small masses, and can be easily destroyed, but as they increase in size they spread over more ground and are harder to manage. At first, they cannot jump over a board a foot high, or a ditch a foot wide, and that is the time to commence the warfare against the live ones.

Now suppose the farmers across the Blue, or those on Blue bottom, Zeandale, Eureka bottom, or any another neighborhood, organize and carry out some such system, is it not evident that they can protect themselves? Last year some men in the eastern part of the State protected their crops single-handed, and united effort would make success certain.

Again, in this way we diminish the danger of future invasions. The 'hoppers that are allowed to leave Kansas alive next summer, will lay their eggs somewhere else next fall, and their successors will ultimately return to vex us. They go from place to place, and will continue to do so, until they are exterminated, and it is certainly the part of wisdom to commence the process of destruction at once. Do this and we will always be safe, but if we get frightened and refuse to try to help ourselves we will be in yearly dread of other visitations, and every few years our crops will be destroyed. The fact is, if we are not willing to take the steps necessary to protect ourselves, we might as well leave the country at once.

But while we are in danger of occasional visits from these pests it would be well for farmers not to depend entirely upon the crops that are most liable to be destroyed by them. We should go more largely into stock, silk-raising, etc.

There is no reason to feel discouraged about the future, if our people have any true grit, and we believe they have. Those who have not, might as well go home to their wives' relations at once. Every section of country has its special drawbacks, but ours are not as serious as those that are found elsewhere."

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

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

Will certainly effect a cure.

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

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—: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 unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

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

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

Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WELL IMPROVED FARMS, on five years time, or less, at a lower rate of interest than ever before charged in this State.

J. B. WATKINS & CO.
Lawrence, Kan.

Address them at Lawrence, Manhattan, Emporia, Humboldt, Parsons or Wichita.

CENTENNIAL FALL!

L. BULLENE & CO.

3500 PIECES FLANNELS.

JEANS, CASSIMERES AND OTHER WOOLENS.

WE WERE ON HAND

AT THE GREAT AUCTION SALES OF WOOLENS,

We Secured Large Lots

OF WOOLEN GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES EVER KNOWN.

We shall sell them

CORRESPONDINGLY LOW.

EXTRA BARGAINS IN BLANKETS.
EXTRA BARGAINS IN JEANS.
EXTRA BARGAINS IN COTTON FLANNELS.
EXTRA BARGAINS IN CARPETS.
EXTRA BARGAINS IN BEAVER CLOAKINGS.
EXTRA BARGAINS IN WATERPROOFS
EXTRA BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.
EXTRA BARGAINS IN BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
EXTRA BARGAINS IN LADIES AND GENTS MERINO UNDERWEAR.
EXTRA BARGAINS IN CASSIMERES.
EXTRA BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

OUR STOCK OF CARPETS

IS NOT SURPASSED IN THE STATE.

LADIES' BEAVER AND CLOTH CLOAKS IN GREAT VARIETY.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' FURS.

It is not necessary to send away from the State for Dry Goods of any kind. We guarantee to furnish all goods in our line as low as they can be procured from Chicago or St. Louis. People living at a distance will be well paid in coming to Lawrence to buy goods of us. Samples sent by mail when requested.

L. BULLENE & CO.,

No. 89 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kans.

ESTABLISHED IN 1866

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GENERAL

GRAIN, STORAGE

—AND—

COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

And Manufacturers' Agents

FOR

Distributing Goods Received in Bulk.

Office and Salesroom,

Opposite Union Depot.

5— KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

CAPITAL STOCK, $100,000.

LAWRENCE

SAVINGS BANK.

No. 52 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas.

General Banking & Savings Institution.

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

Revenue stamps for sale.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

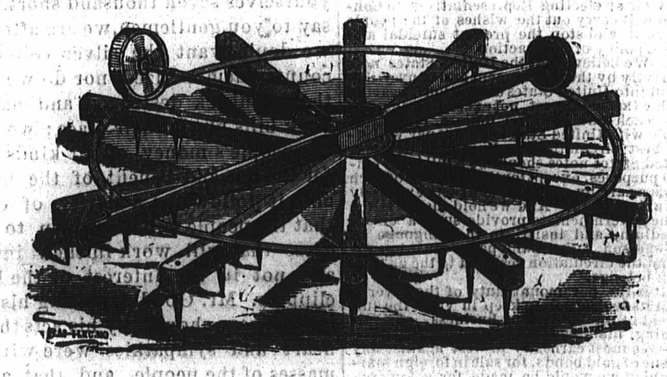
Deposits amounting to one dollar and over will be received at the banking house during the usual banking hours, and will draw interest at 7 per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually in the months of April and October in each year, and if not withdrawn will be added and draw interest the same as the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

EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

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

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

MONROE ROTARY HARROW!



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

It is better than a Stalk Cutter.

THE BEST FARM IMPLEMENT EVER INVENTED

For Pulverizing, Mixing and Leveling the Soil.

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

BETTER THAN ANY WHEAT DRILL.

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

By the thorough mixing of soils and fineness of tilth a much larger yield of crops is secured. The cost may be saved by its use in a single season on an ordinary sized farm.

J. R. HICKS & CO., Manufacturers,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

All orders, prices and information furnished on application by
A. T. STEWART, State Agent,
1192 Union Avenue, Kansas City.

THE OHIO LOCK-LEVER RAKE!

K. C. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT CO.,

KANSAS CITY, MO.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

Will guarantee satisfaction and price. Send in your orders.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1876.

Independent National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
PETER COOPER,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL F. CARY,
OF OHIO.

Independent State Ticket.

For Congress, Second District—JOHN R. GOODIN.
For Judge, Fourth Judicial District—W. L. PARKINSON, of Franklin.
For Governor—M. E. HUDSON, of Bourbon county.
Lieutenant Governor—J. A. BEAL, of Pottawatomie county.
Auditor of State—H. F. SHELDON, of Franklin county.
State Treasurer—AMOS McLOUTH, of Jefferson county.
Superintendent Public Instruction—THOMAS BARTLETT, of Allen county.
Associate Judge—H. G. REYNOLDS, of Marshall county.
Attorney General—D. B. HADLEY, of Wyandotte county.
Presidential Electors—J. N. LIMBOCKER, of Riley county; A. G. BARRETT, of Marshall county; S. A. RIGGS, of Douglas county; S. J. CRAWFORD, of Lyon county; JOHN RITCHIE, of Shawnee county.

County Ticket.

For Senators—Charles Robinson and Robert Morrow.
Representative 23d District—Wm. Roe.
Representative 25th District—Jos. E. Riggs.
Representative 26th District—M. McMillen.
County Attorney—Wilson Shannon.
Clerk District Court—B. D. Palmer.
Probate Judge—B. J. Horton.
County Clerk—B. F. Diggs.
County Superintendent—Sarah A. Brown.

Independent National Platform.

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, 1875, and the rescue of our industries from the ruin and disaster resulting from its enforcement, and we call upon all patriotic men to organize in every Congressional district of the country, with the view of electing Representatives to Congress who will carry out the wishes of the people in this regard, and stop the present suicidal and destructive policy of contraction.

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

Fourth—We most earnestly protest against any further issue of gold bonds, for sale in foreign markets, by which we would be made for a long period, hewers of wood and drawers of water to foreign nations, especially as the American people would gladly and promptly take at par al the bonds the government may need to sell, provided they are made payable at the option of the holder and bearing interest at three and sixty-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 Legislatures, and we desire that banking on the part of corporations or private individuals shall be confined by law exclusively to exchange, discount and deposit.

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

3. That as Congress has the sole power to 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 Banks in its stead as a fraud and an outrage and we demand that Congress immediately pass a bill for its unconditional repeal.

6. That the legislation of the Republican Congress of 1873 which took away the legal tender power of silver coin, was a 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 immediate steps be taken to collect from the School 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.

WILL YOU DO IT?

We have appealed several times to those of our subscribers who owe us to forward the little amount, but for some unaccountable reason they don't respond. We don't want to publish a black list, and will not only in self-defence. Now we say once more we need very much what is due us. We have carried a large number through the panic and grasshopper times, and all this time we have been doing our best in the interest of the farmers and working classes. Now we ask our patrons to take a little pains and send us along promptly the small amount due. It will give us fresh courage to do battle for the people. Now friends, let us hear from you.

A WORD TO THE REFORMERS AND GREENBACK MEN.

We want to say to the voters in Kansas, that a little work done in every neighborhood from this to election day, and Hon. M. E. Hudson will be elected governor.

The Republican candidate seems to be very unpopular, while no breath of suspicion of any kind is attached to our candidate. Mr. Martin, the Democratic candidate is a hard money man, while our man holds to the doctrines we believe in. Now go to work for M. E. Hudson, the people's friend, and with a strong, united effort we will be successful.

Let there be no flinching, no giving away in any part of our lines. Let every man do his duty, and next month the Reformers can send up a shout of victory over Kansas redeemed.

HON. JOHN R. GOODIN.

Mr. Goodin is making a gallant campaign and we hear good reports for him all over the district. We know the Republican papers are whistling, like the boy going by the grave yard in the night, but it is only to keep their courage up. They must have ere this seen the hand writing on the wall, whereon the words were written, "You have counted your votes and you find yourselves seven thousand short." We say to you, gentlemen, we are after you; we don't want the silver coin of the country demonetized, nor do we want the greenback destroyed and national bank bills put in their place; we want the people's money of all kinds saved for the use and benefit of the people, and it follows as a matter of course that the people will elect men to Congress that will work in their interest and not in the interest of the bond-clippers. Mr. Goodin, during his term in Congress, showed by his acts that his heart and sympathies were with the masses of the people, and that as our representative he would do his utmost to undo the heavy burdens from off the shoulders of the people. Abraham Lincoln said it was a bad time to swap horses in the middle of a stream. Now if we are not in the middle of a whirling, hissing stream of corruption and cussedness, we are very much mistaken.

We say stand by our friends. The way to get what we want is to vote for the men that will carry out the measures we are working for.

John R. Goodin has proved himself true to the interests of the people, now send him back to finish up his work so well begun.

This is the greatest country under the sun, has the best and richest soil, the wealthiest mines, greatest forests, the best navigation and plenty of manufactured wealth. Are we ruled justly when the producing and manufacturing classes are growing poorer every day, and the consuming class—the bond and mortgage holders—growing richer? To-day there are a million of people without a cent in their pockets to buy a square meal. Is it right and just in a land possessing our resources—a land to-day groaning beneath the fruit of a bountiful harvest?

The President has, in response to a call from the governor of South Carolina, issued a proclamation against the Rifle Clubs and White-Liners of that State, warning them to desist from unlawful acts, and to return to their homes within three days.

The New York *Tribune* concedes that "about 6,000 persons" attended the New York State Greenback convention. The associated press being in the hands of the old parties, of course misrepresented the convention. The *Tribune* says editorially:

The Greenback party in this State has passed the day of small things, if the size of its convention is a test of the size of its vote. However this may be, there can be no question that there is ample opportunity for recruiting for that organization from the ranks of the Democratic party in this State. The men who were alienated by Gov. Tilden's hard money views, and who have not been reconciled by his compromise with soft money, and the men who have been driven out of the party by his personal policy, will be likely to furnish a good many voters to Cooper and Cary, whose numbers will be greatly increased should the October elections make Mr. Tilden's defeat an absolute certainty. The convention yesterday nominated a full ticket, with an editor at the head, and approved the Indianapolis platform.

The American people and government cannot too constantly remember that it is utterly impossible for us as a nation to buy anything cheap from foreign countries, that must be bought at the expense of leaving our own good raw materials unused, and our own labor unemployed.—*Peter Cooper.*

A letter to the London *Times* from St. Petersburg says: Doubtless the general impression here is that Russia is on the eve of a long wished-for struggle with Turkey.

A GIGANTIC OPERATION.

The Capitalists Doubling the Wealth by Demonetization of Silver—Schemes by which Silver was Driven from Circulation.

[*Paris Correspondence N. Y. Graphic.*]

I have recently been in the employ of one of the great banking houses of the world, and I think it due to the American public that they should be made acquainted with one of the most tremendous financial operations ever known in the history of mankind. I was trained early in life for a financial career, and I learned to write and speak fluently German, French, English and Dutch.

In my confidential relations with the various great banking houses—as correspondent for a leading firm—and by means of a stray letter which came accidentally into my possession, I acquired information that seems to me of the very highest importance. As far back as 1863 letters were received by the Rothschilds in this city, pointing out the evil effects which were likely to follow from the use of paper money in America. Prices were then rising in your country, and I judge bankers were puzzled to know what to do with your American securities and evidences of debt.

The adoption of your "legal-tender act," as you called it in your country, made it possible to pay in depreciated paper, debts contracted in coin. Much correspondence ensued among European bankers touching American affairs, and it led to a determination, which, however, was not finally reached until toward the close of the Franco-German war. This determination was for a plan of bringing the power of all the great bankers of the world upon the governments of the world to substitute the gold basis for all commercial transactions in place of the silver basis, or mixed basis of gold and silver.

Whenever there is a scarcity of coin, it has inured to the benefit of the creditor class. Prices have ruled low, and a small sum would purchase a good deal of raw material.

But the intercourse between nations, the invention of paper money, bills of exchange, of bank currency and credits—in fact, all the saving devices of modern commerce tend to make money plenty and prices high. Everything in that position of affairs worked against the creditor and in favor of the debtor class.

This, it will be seen, was a beneficial tendency for the masses of the people. It compelled the capitalists to increase their efforts to maintain their position. It favored the debtors, who are always the enterprising part of the community.

The man who does not go in debt is the speculator. He lends and absorbs, but does not start new enterprises, nor does he add to the wealth of the community. The consequence of this is that the cheapening of money is good for all business, and benefits a large class of the community.

The great money lenders of Europe (as the letters which passed under my inspection clearly proved) determined to reverse this tide of affairs, this general cheapening of money which has been going on for three hundred years. I have indisputable evidence in my possession, that an immense fund was raised to bring about the general adoption of the gold metal basis.

The money writers and political economists in London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Amsterdam were either argued into the adoption of these views, or purchased outright. Hence the articles in the leading papers in Europe in favor of the gold basis in preference to the silver or the mixed basis.

Of course the object of the great capitalists of Europe is quite apparent in the crusade against silver. By reducing the currency one-half it would add enormously to their wealth by cheapening products and giving them a still greater monopoly of the circulating medium. If the records could be searched it would be found that the demonetization of silver in England, Germany and Holland, and its practical demonetization in France, was effected simultaneously with the passage of the Gold act by the American Congress—I think that was in 1873—getting rid of the old silver dollar, the unit of value on which your debt was contracted.

In other words, the great capitalists of the world, by a gigantic conspiracy, like the Roman emperors of old, managed to tax the whole civilized world from ten to twenty per cent. for their own personal benefit. The object was to make the very rich richer and the very poor poorer. With silver demonetized gold would, of course, appreciate considerably in value, and all who were creditors to governments or for individual debts, would have their evidences of debt greatly enhanced in value. Gold is the currency of the rich; silver, throughout the civilized and uncivilized world, is the money of the great mass of the community.

The small retail traffic of life is all managed by means of silver. By getting rid of silver these rich bankers and capitalists added billions of thalers to their possessions. If the facts could ever be brought to light, it would be found that the American Congress was bribed by the capitalists of this country to get rid of the silver dollar and substitute gold.

That corruption was employed in Germany is open to doubt. Bismarck could not be prevailed upon to make the change from silver to gold until he became alarmed at the demoralization caused by the payment of the French indemnity. The vast masses of gold thrown upon Germany by the payment of the French tribute raised the prices, checked production, and stimulated feverish speculation. Thereupon Bismarck was induced to try to utilize the gold by expelling silver.

In small countries, like Holland, the matter could be easily managed. The movement succeeded in England, although it was apprehended that it would destroy the commerce of India, which is carried on exclusively on a silver basis; and this fear was well founded. But the *Economist* and other financial papers in London support this gigantic conspiracy of the capitalists.

You may ask why do I, a confidential agent, tell of this? Because, frankly, I think the facts ought to be known to the world. Then I am a Red Republican in my heart. I believe in the solidarity of the people—in fraternity—in the splendid future in which Europe will be one great republic. It seems to me that the cry should be raised by the laboring classes for a repudiation of all the national debts of the world. The capitalists have shown themselves so tyrannical, so antagonistic to the interests of the masses of the community, that no mercy should be shown to them. They have, by their recent action in the demonitization of the silver, added most unjustly to the debts of all nations. And the same want of conscience which they have shown to the community should be manifested towards them in kind. But, alas! the working people are without leaders. There is no means of making them understand this very simple matter. But surely the American people ought to know the exact facts in this case, and should apply the remedy if it is possible to do so.

REPEAL THE RESUMPTION LAW.

Repeal the resumption law, pay off the five-twenty bonds, gradually, with legal tenders, precisely in accordance with the law which authorized their issue, so that the moneyed men can no longer have a secure and paying investment and a safe hiding place from the tax collector—and the capital of the country will then have to find other fields for enterprise, and it will not be long till prosperity returns, and new industries start in all parts of the mighty West. We want the moneyed men to make their investments in the West instead of in the United States bonds. We have thousands and tens of thousands of water powers in the West and South, that only need to be utilized to be made highly remunerative, not only to their owners, but to the country. Towns and cities can be built up, and employment given to our starving laborers. Home markets can be established for our farmers and planters. Cotton factories, paper mills, flouring mills, tanneries, furnaces for smelting iron, lead, zinc, nickel, &c., can be erected, and new life can be infused into every avenue of trade and commerce.—*Colman's Rural World.*

MEETING OF THE STATE GRANGE.

The State Grange will meet this year at Manhattan, Riley county, on Tuesday, December 12th. The following article of the constitution will show what number, and how delegates to State Grange shall be elected:

ARTICLE II.

SEC. 2. Each grange shall elect one delegate at large, and one additional delegate for each twenty (20) members or fractional part thereof equal to fifteen (15) at the first regular meeting in October, who shall meet on the first Tuesday in November, at the county seat, or such place as may be designated, and elect from the masters or their wives who are matrons in said county, one delegate and one alternate as members for the county at large, and one additional delegate and alternate for every fifteen hundred (1500) members of subordinate granges in the county or fraction equal to ten hundred (1000.)

ARTICLE III.

SEC. 1. This grange shall hold a regular annual meeting on the second Tuesday in December at such place as the State Grange or executive committee may determine.

Papers of the State please copy.

M. E. HUDSON,
Master State Grange.

F. H. DUMBAULD,
Chairman Executive Committee.

GENERAL NEWS.

A St. Petersburg semi-official paper says, there are indications that the people of Constantinople regard war as not unfavorable, and welcome Russia's desires to finish the matter without delay.

A meeting of Russian statesmen at Livida indicates a crisis in political affairs. This meeting represents officials of Russia, assembled in view of the Bosphorous and the seat of war.

The *Times* in a leading article points out that peace or war depends on the prompt reply by the Porte to Russia's demand for a six weeks' armistice. The *Times* repeats its arguments in favor of the Powers, urging on Turkey the necessity of accepting Russia's demands.

The most destructive fire which has ever visited Louisville in many years occurred at one o'clock, a. m., Oct. 18th. The flames were discovered in Hecht & Harris' clothing house, thence they communicated to Davis & Hoadly's liquor store, Carson & Dorbid's grocery, and Doey's clothing house, all of these establishments represent large wholesale firms, and were in one block, owned by Messrs. Thornon & Co., of Cincinnati. The flames spread across the street to another block, damaging it severely. The Alexander Hotel, Geo. W. Wicks & Co., tobacco and cotton dealers, and C. G. Civers, hardware, the Fall City Furniture Factory and other houses were also damaged. The loss will exceed $600,000, with heavy insurance.

The following order was issued from the War Department, Washington, Oct. 17th, in pursuance of the action taken at the cabinet meeting on that day, for the protection of the public peace in South Carolina:

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN, Commander United States Army, Sir:—In view of the existing condition of affairs in South Carolina, there is a possibility that the proclamation of the President of this date may be disregarded, and to provide against such a contingency, you will immediately order all of the available force in the military division of the Atlantic to report to Gen. Ruger, commander at Columbia, S. C., and instruct that officer to station his troops in such localities that they may be most speedily and effectually used in case of resistance to the authority of the United States. It is hoped that a collision may be avoided, but you will instruct General Ruger to let it be known that it is the fixed purpose of the government to carry out the spirit of the proclamation and sustain it by military force of the general government, supplemented, if necessary, by the militia of the various States.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
D. S. CAMERON,
Sec'y of War.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18, 1876.

Flour—medium fall extra	$4.50 @ 5.50
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.21 @ 1.24
No. 3	1.11 @ 1.13¾
No. 4 red	1.05 @ 1.06
Corn—No 2 mixed	40½ @ 42¾
Oats—No 2 mixed	33 @ 34
Barley—No. 2 choice	60 @ 90
Rye—No 2	58 @ 58½
Pork	17.00 @ 17.00
Dry Salt Meats—Shoulders	6½ @ 6⅞
Ribs	8 @ 9
Bacon	7½ @ 10¼
Lard	10¼ @ 10⅜
Butter—Dairy, packed	20 @ 28
Country	18 @ 24
Eggs	15 @ 18

CHICAGO, Oct. 18, 1876.

Flour	4.25 @ 6.50
Wheat—No. 2 spring	1.14¼ @ 1.17
No. 3	1.00 @ 1.05
Corn	42½ @ 43
Oats	31½ @ 32
Pork	15.75 @ 16.25
Bulk Meats	6⅞ @ 9⅜
Lard	9.30 @ 10.30

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 18, 1876.

Wheat. No. 2, fall	1,10 @ 1.10¾
Wheat, No. 3, red, fall	95 @ 1.00
No. 4, fall,	91 @ 92½
Corn No. 2 mixed	31 @ 32¼
Oats	25 @
Rye, No. 2	46½ @ 47

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18, 1876.

Cattle—Native Butchers	$3.50 @ 4.00
Hogs—Shipping	5.40 @ 5.70

CHICAGO, Oct. 18, 1876.

Cattle—Good Steers	3.50 @ 3.75
Hogs—Packers	5.25 @ 6.15

Wheat during the past week rose several cents in all the principal markets. This was partly owing to the increasing prospect of war between Russia and Turkey. Russia has been itching all summer to fight Turkey, and instigated and encouraged the various insurrections in Turkish provinces. But the Great Powers have held her in check, jealous of her aggrandizement. Diplomatic correspondence has been carried on to try and settle the Eastern Question. Austria threatened war with Russia if she invaded Turkey. But it is now said that Austaia has agreed not to interfere, and if Russia can banish the Mohammedans from Europe, Austria is to have several provinces adjoining her own dominions. Southern Russia is one of the greatest wheat producing countries in the world. Some of the Turkish provinces—especially Egypt—produce large quantities of wheat. From these countries England usually draws far more of her breadstuffs than from America. In case of a long sanguinary war between Christians and Mohammedans, America would have to furnish western Europe with four-fold more breadstuffs than she has ever done.

Since the above was in type, later news received the moment we go to press, says that the greatest excitement known for years prevailed in Wall Street. Gold rose to $1.14¼; wheat rose in Chicago ten cents and in Kansas City eight cents.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1876.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, first insertion, one inch $1.00
Each subsequent " " " .50

The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

City and Vicinity.

WM. C. STEVENS, father of the editor of this paper, arrived in this city last evening. He comes on a visit to his son and family, and before he returns to his home in Illinois, will visit some of the most important places in this State.

Reform Meetings.

There will be public meetings at the following times and places. All meetings will be held in the evening, at 7½ o'clock:

Clinton, Oct. 19; Blue Baker school house, Oct. 19; Baldwin City, Friday, Oct. 20; Bloomington, Oct. 20; Sigel, Saturday, Oct. 21; Eudora, Oct. 21; Everhart, Monday, Oct. 23; Willow Springs, Oct. 23; Lawrence, Gen. Cary's meeting, Oct. 24; Lecompton, Oct. 25; Kelley school house, Oct. 26; Roe's school house, Oct. 27; Hesper, Oct. 28; Wheedon school house, Oct. 30; Harmony school house, Oct. 31; Webber's school house, Nov. 1.

Kanwaka Greenback Club.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—We are at our post and will show our colors on election day. At our last meeting W. L. Parkinson and L. W. Hover favored us with their pleasant smiles and elegant speeches. We meet every Tuesday evening.

On October 10th we had a full house and plenty of speakers. Gov. Robinson, Robert Morrow, B. J. Horton, and H. Benson addressed the meeting. The Governor strikes right and left and makes his point.

O. L. TABER, Sec'y.
J. R. TOPPING, President.

A FEW days since we drove out to the farm of Mr. I. N. Barley, to inspect the working capacity of a new steam thresher owned by Mr. S. W. Burnett. On our arrival, we found the wheat going through the thresher at the rate of about seventy bushels an hour. It kept two band cutters, one on each side, as busy as they could be to get the grain to the man that fed the thresher as fast as he wanted it. We understand Mr. Burnett has all the work for his thresher he can do, while most of the horse-powers hereabouts are laid up. The steam-power is much cheaper, steadier and stronger than horse-power. The farmers hire the steam in preference because they work faster, and get through quicker and leave, and on the latter account the women folks like the steam the best. We don't blame them for it one bit.

L. D. DOBBS is the happiest book agent in Kansas just now. His justly popular books have been almost uniformly adopted in the schools of Douglas, Barton, Reno, Marion, Jackson, Chase, Wabaunsee, Elk, Franklin, Johnson, and many other counties, including the cities of Topeka, Ottawa, Olathe, Holton, and other cities and towns, as well as the State University, Baker University, Lane University, Washburn College, College of Sisters of Bethany, and others of the leading private institutions of learning in the State. Any school that is dissatisfied with the books that they are using, or contemplating a change, should first correspond with Mr. Dobbs, or see these books which have so justly gained the title of "THE PEOPLE'S SERIES." Call at Bates' Book Store in this city, and see the books, or address L. D. Dobbs for information. See his advertisement.

T. C. HENRY, of Dickinson county, the largest and most successful wheat grower in our State, writes as follows to the Abilene *Chronicle*. Mr. Henry is an old, experienced Kansas farmer, and grows more wheat than any ten men in our State. His opinions are worth something. Read what he has to say:

How shall we get a crop of wheat next season, despite the grasshoppers, is the question now paramount to all others with the people of our country. The season has become so advanced that I have but little hope of the 'hoppers leaving entirely. The few that are here will gather upon the wheat fields during the day, and eat the young wheat as fast as it comes up. As the nights get cooler, they will shelter themselves in corn fields, stubble, weeds and especially the prairie grass that adjoins the wheat fields, and warmed by the midday sun, hop out into the fields and keep the wheat destroyed. I conclude therefore, that if the wheat is sown so as to come up before a killing freeze to the grasshoppers, it will, with perhaps an exception here and there, be ruined. Therefore I have determined to sow my wheat so late that it will not come up this fall. To do that, I shall plow all my sod, leaving the ground rough, and governed somewhat by the activity of the grasshoppers, delay sowing two, three or four weeks; which I will do upon such ground by sowing broadcast upon the furrow, getting the grain in as deep as possible. At that time upon any unplowed sod, I will sow the seed and plow it under and harrow it level afterwards—the idea is to have the grain down where it will be kept moist during the winter. It will not answer to sow wheat so late upon the sod without plowing it, because the grain is too near the surface, and is ruined long before spring by sprouting when wet and easily shrivelled and killed by a little dry weather. Again, upon old ground I shall plow, harrow, level, make it compact, and then drill as deep as possible. I shall do this and keep sowing, if it is not prudent earlier, as late as the middle or last of November. I have talked with a number of our oldest and most experienced farmers, and they all agree that a prospect for a crop sown in such a way, is very near, if not an average one, that if the wheat is not sowed early enough to get a good growth in the fall, it is best that it should not come up till spring. I can say very emphatically that there will be no damage from young grasshoppers next spring, but where eggs are very thick—along the bends of a creek, for instance—the ground should be plowed. The thing to do now is to plow as fast as possible.

PLENTY of Glycerine and Camphor Ice left, at Leis' Drug Store, for your chapped hands and lips.

MILLINERY.

Grand Display of Bonnets and Hats.

Thursday and Friday, Oct. 26th and 27th, Mrs. Gardner & Co. will display a magnificent assortment of Pattern Bonnets and Hats, including all the novelties of the season, to which we invite the special attention of the ladies.

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

Cattle to Winter.

Wanted to get one hundred head of cattle to winter; have plenty of good feed and water for three hundred head. Am also a good Peter Cooper man, and of course am honest. Call on me five miles north of Lawrence, or address me at North Lawrence, Kansas.

41tf J. H. SPRINGER.

Strayed or Stolen,

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

37-tf H. B. ROGERS.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF KANSAS:—You are hereby authorized and requested to announce me as an Independent Candidate for Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Kansas.

32tf WM. HENRY MAXWELL.
OTTAWA, Kas., August 4th, 1876.

BARGAINS in Lamps, Lanterns, etc., of every description at Leis' Drug Store. Leis, while East, bought a fine and large stock of Lamps, Lanterns, Shaders, etc. His buying from first hands (manufacturers) enables him to give great advantages over most dealers. We recommend a visit to Leis' Drug Emporium.

THE CENTAUR LINIMENTS have created a revolution in remedies for rheumatism, pains, sprains, swellings, burns, scalds, stings, &c. The White Liniment is for the human family, and the Yellow Liniment is for horses. They are certain, handy and cheap.

Look Here.

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

12-tf W. H. PEMBLETON.

NO more risk with COAL OIL. The time has come when, if you value your life and property, you must consider the question, what shall I burn? and Calcium Oil is the only safe oil in market. For sale only at Leis.'

TWO Sewing Machines can be had cheap by calling within the next two weeks at the SPIRIT office. These machines are the best in market and can be had on more reasonable terms than any other.

GREAT pile of fine, Toilet Soaps just received at Leis' Drug Emporium, which he is selling at manufacturer's prices. Call and examine his stock.

Centennial Excursionists

Will, of course, wish to see all the sights comfortably and cheaply. To this end the Canada Southern Railway Company has, through its connections in the West and Northwest, placed on sale a large number of Tourists' Excursion Tickets at greatly reduced rates, by which passengers can not only visit the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, but can, in addition, visit the principal eastern cities, with an opportunity of stopping at any of the great numline from the west running directly to Niagara Falls, giving passengers, from the train, a wonderful panoramic view of the Mighty Cataract, Horse-shoe Fall, the Great Rapids, and landing them directly at the Falls. The track of the Canada Southern is an air line, laid with steel rails of the heaviest pattern; there are no curves or grades; wood is used for fuel; coaches are furnished with the Winchell Patent Ventilator, ensuring perfect freedom from dust. With its complete system of magnificent Parlor, Sleeping and drawing Room Cars from Chicago, Detroit and Toledo, and its admirable connections at Niagara Falls and Buffalo with the New York Central and Erie Railways, the Canada Southern is fast becoming the favorite line to the East. Tickets via this popular line can be procured at all offices of connecting lines, or at the company's own offices.

Any information can be obtained by addressing FRANK E. SNOW,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.
25-tf DETROIT.

Kansas Pacific Railway.

Citizens of Lawrence and vicinity, when you travel anywhere, always take the old reliable pioneer line—The Kansas Pacific Railway. It is the only through route reaching your city, and extends from Kansas City, through central Kansas and Eastern Colorado to Denver, at the base of the Rocky Mountain. When you need a respite from business cares, or feel weary, or in bad health, go visit the resorts of the Rocky Mountains. The scenery of Colorado is grand, and its climate unequalled. The medical waters of its great hot, cold and warm soda, sulphur and other springs, and its celebrated natural baths, have wonderful curative properties. When you wish to go East or South on business, take the Kansas Pacific line, and buy your ticket only of F. C. Gay, agent at the Kansas Pacific Depot or Ludington House offices. He has a most complete set of through tickets and baggage checks to all points of the country, and will give you reliable information concerning connections, time, rates of fare, &c. The Kansas Pacific Railway offers you dispatch, safety and sure connections. Through passengers remember, the few changes of cars in union depots, and the vexations of other lines are avoided. Pullman cars are on all express trains. Street cars and omnibus lines are run regularly to and from the Kansas Pacific depot. O. S. Lyford is General Superintendent, and Mr. E. A. Parker General Passenger Agent, with offices at Kansas City. 12tf

The "Iron Trail."

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

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SOLD FIRST SEASON.

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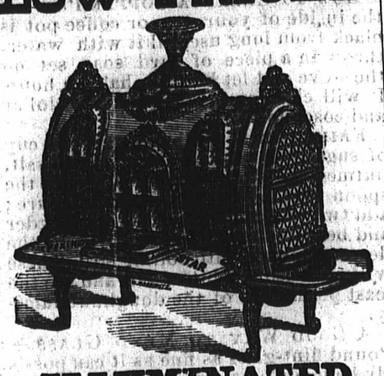

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EVENING STAR

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IS AS
CHEERFUL AS AN OPEN FIRE,
And a perfect Combination of
SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION,
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CLEANLINESS & ECONOMY in use of Fuel.

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ST. LOUIS, MO.
OR TO
ANY LIVE STOVE DEALER.

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To all Patrons who Visit Philadelphia.

From the Tower of our building one of the finest views of our city, especially of Market Street, from river to river—can be had. It is open to the public at all times. Our store is but one square north of "Independence Hall."

WE SHOULD LIKE ALL PATRONS who visit Philadelphia to call on us, whether they wish to purchase or not. They can, if they desire, have their measure taken, which will be kept on record, and can then order goods from samples we will send at any time, which will be warranted to fit exactly. We shall at all times be happy to show goods and explain our mode of doing business.

PATRONS AND OTHERS calling at our store are cautioned to be careful in finding the proper number, 518 MARKET STREET, with a LARGE STREET CLOCK, keeping accurate time, hanging *just over our doorway*. Be careful to see the number and name of firm, BENNETT & CO., and enter *right under the Clock*.

TO SECRETARIES.—We have recently mailed to the Secretaries of Granges in many of the States, a new circular, giving explanations of our mode of selling MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING to Patrons, and giving suggestions for making up orders from Granges. We will mail them to any Secretary or Master, or other officer, not having received them, upon application by letter bearing seal. *Our suggestion for making up orders from Granges is a new one, and is working well, saving freight and expenses.*

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

Please apply to your Secretary for the information about sending orders and have seal of Grange attached to all orders sent.

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

Timely Suggestions to Centennial Travelers.

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

For the Centennial.

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

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

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

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

W. L. MALCOLM, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Toledo.
J. S. LAZARUS, Gen'l Western Agt., St. Louis.

BIG BOOT UPSIDE DOWN! BIG BOOT UPSIDE DOWN!!

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES,

LOWER THAN EVER.

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

BIG BOOTS UPSIDE DOWN.

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

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

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

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

Osgood Coleman, of Kanwaka, says he bought a pair in October, 1874, wore them constantly till February, 1876; he was then tired of them; he thought they never would wear out, and gave them to a colored man, and for anything he knows the colored man is wearing them yet.

James Hook, of Kanwaka, says he has always had trouble to find a boot that would last him four months. He wore a pair of my Custom Boots nine months, is satisfied they are the Cheapest Boots he has had in Kansas—never had better at any price.

David Woods, of Willow Springs, says they are the best boots that he has ever had. He has been wearing high-price boots but none have ever worn like the $4.00 Saddle Seam Boots bought from Shimmons, at Big Boot, upside down.

Luke Brass, of Lawrence, says his boots are the best he has ever had. It seems as if they never will wear out.

Fletcher Simmons, of Centropolis, holds his foot out and says:

Here is a pair of your Saddle Seam Boots; I have worn them two winters and they are good yet. Dang me if I ever had such boots before—and all for four dollars.

Hon. Geo. W. Zinn, Lecompton, says they are good; they have done good service; he is well satisfied.

Robert Gilbert, Jefferson county, says he has been in Kansas twenty years; has been paying from seven to ten dollars a pair for boots, but has never had boots to give the satisfaction and service as Shimmons' Custom Kip Boots.

Mr. Scott Kennedy, Wakarusa, says he can't understand why farmers will pay five and six dollars a pair for boots that are much inferior to the Saddle Seam Boots he bought from Shimmons at $4.00 a pair, which last him one year.

Oscar Burroughs says they are good enough for him; if he can always get as good he will not find fault.

JUNE 19, 1876.

George W. Peterfish, Clinton, says:

I bought two pairs of your Saddle Seam Boots last fall—one pair for myself and one pair for my hired man. I am wearing mine now; have never paid a cent for repairing them and have worn them every day since I bought them. They are the best boots I ever had at any price.

Henry Bowles, of Lawrence, says they are the best he ever had and wants more just like them.

Geo. Cartwright, Lawrence, says:

I bought a pair of your Saddle Seam Boots in the fall of 1875, for $4.00; have worn them ever since. They are the best boots I ever had in Kansas or out of it.

J. E. Hilkey, Holling, on June 23d, said:

I bought a pair of your Saddle Seam Boots in the fall of 1874; have worn them ever since without mending, except a small bit under the toe of one boot, about as big as the end of your thumb. I have been paying six and seven dollars a pair for my boots but have never had any to wear like these.

JUNE 24, 1876.

Frank Smelser says:

I bought a pair of your Saddle Seam Boots in the fall of 1874; have worn them ever since. They have not broke or been mended.

John McKinsey, Belvoir, says he wore a pair one year and a half right straight along without any repairs. Best he ever had; thought they would never wear out.

AUGUST 30, 1876.

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

FANEUIL HALL
INSURANCE CO.,
—OF—
BOSTON, MASS.

Cash assets	$547,542.54	
Liabilities, including capital, reinsurance reserve, losses unpaid, and all other liabilities	526,179.20	
Net surplus		$ 21,363.34
Cash capital		400,000.00
Surplus as regards policy holders		$421,363.34

STATE OF KANSAS,
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
TOPEKA, May 10, 1876.

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.

SEAL. ORRIN T. WELCH, Superintendent.

PARK & SELIG, Agents,
21-1y Lawrence, Kan.

A FARM AND HOME
OF YOUR OWN.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE IT!

The best and cheapest lands in market, are in EASTERN NEBRASKA, on the line of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The most favorable terms given, and very low rates of fare and freight to all settlers. The best markets.

Free Passes to Land Buyers.

Maps, descriptive pamphlets, new edition of "THE PIONEER," sent free everywhere. Address,
O. F. DAVIS,
40-4w Land Comm'r, U. P. R. R. Omaha, Neb.

Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing Boxes and Fruit Packages

Manufactured at

LAWRENCE, KAS.

The undersigned will furnish above manufactured articles on short notice so

CHEAP FOR CASH

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

Agents Wanted Medals and diplomas awarded for HOLMAN'S NEW CENTENNIAL BIBLE 1800 Illustrations. Address for new circulars A. J. HOLMAN & CO., 930 Arch St., Phila.

$55 to $77 a week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

25 FANCY CARDS 11 styles with name 10cts. Postpaid. J. B. Husted, Nassau, Rens. Co. N. Y.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages containing lists of 3000 newspapers and estimates showing cost of adver'g.

AGENTS If you want the best selling article in the world and a solid gold patent lever watch, free of cost, write at once to J. Bride & Co., 767 Broadway, N. Y.

$60 A WEEK Male or female. No capital. We give steady work that will bring you $240 a month at home day or evening. Inventors' Union, 173 Greenwich street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GREAT
CENTENNIAL BOOK
Immense sales. IT PAYS. Send for Circular.
P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., Chicago, Ills.

$50 to $200 A MONTH FOR AGENTS.
UNIVERSAL HISTORY.
The great interest in all nations and in our own thrilling history of 100 years, makes this book sell faster than any other. 3 books in one, beautifully illustrated. Low price, quick sales, extra terms. Send for circular. J. C. McCURDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY
77 Young men and women to learn Telegraphy. Situations guaranteed. Salary while practising. Address, with stamp, Sherman Telegraph Co., Oberlin, O.

For
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,
Use
WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS,
PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.
A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.
For sale by Druggists generally, and
C. N. CRITTENTON, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York.

M'CURDY BROS.'
CENTENNIAL PROCLAMATION.

The Reliable Old House Heard From!

ESTABLISHED 1865.

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

Their manufacturing department is complete in all its branches, and they intend to make their custom work commend itself to the public. They will guarantee satisfaction, and promptly execute all orders left with them.

Every one desiring to purchase, whether a single pair of boots or shoes, or a wholesale bill, will find it advantageous to look through the large stock of McCurdy Bros. They can fill every kind of order from the highest priced article of the best manufacture, to a cheaper one. Either will be sold at a price that defies all competition in the West, and at manufacturer's prices. In their stock can be found goods of the best manufacture in the country, as well as those of a cheaper grade. All can be suited. 1f-tf

Horticultural Department.

The Canker Worm—A Remedy.

The *Michigan Farmer* says: The following letter from John M. Cross, of Saline, will tell those whose orchards are infested by the canker worm, how to treat the trees to get rid of this pest. The remedy Mr. Cross tells of is in exact accordance with the habits of the insect, and will unquestionably prove a success if his directions are followed:

I have noticed in No. 35 of your paper a report of the Lenawee County Farmers' Club, dated at Adrain, Aug. 15th, 1876, an article on the Canker or Army worm, with which I have had much experience, as they came very near killing every tree in my orchard. They have infested my orchard for four years, and this year I have got rid of them and my trees are doing well now.

I will first give the habits of the worm, and then how to get rid of them. It comes from the ground in the form of a miller, quite white, the males with wings, and the females without wings. They come out of the ground in the spring as soon as the frost disappears, they do not wait for warm weather. On leaving the ground they immediately go up the tree, the males sometimes fly up but the females always crawl up and lay their eggs somewhere on the tree and not on the ground as Mr. Steere said. I do not know on what part of the tree they lay their eggs, but I am inclined to think it is near the bud. A year ago last spring I tried the same remedy but I found I was too late in commencing, as quite a number had already gone up the tree to lay their eggs, and this convinces me that the eggs are hatched in the tree, as I did not trap a single worm but a great many millers.

This season I commenced about the time the frost disappeared and I made a clean thing of it as I did not see a worm this summer. The worms appear about the last of May or first of June, as Mr. Steere says, which is correct; and they disappear very suddenly about the last of June; it is all over in about two days. Their closing career is quite interesting; they show signs of great distress while yet on the tree, jerking themselves about for a moment and then spin down with a web to the ground, flapping all the way down, tumble a while on the ground and then work their way into the ground where they remain until the following spring, when they appear as before and go through the same programme. The following is the remedy:

I scrape the rough bark off about three feet from the ground, forming a smooth ring about six inches wide around the tree. Then I use a large paint brush and put pine tar all around the smooth ring three or four times a week; I never let it get dry or hard, as after it gets dry it will not stick them, for when once they are in the tree they will lay their eggs. This done early and thoroughly for three or four weeks will catch every female miller as she goes up the tree to lay her eggs. The tar should be kept warm in cool days as it will work more freely. A smart hand will put it on very quick after the first time.

The Borer.

Were it not for this intolerable, abominable, curse to the apple grower, we would soon have this fruit in great abundance; but under existing circumstances, there is not much danger of an over-stock.

A few days ago we were called upon to look over an orchard of about sixty trees, planted about four years ago, and lately fallen into the hands of the present owner. One single tree in the whole lot was free, while all the others had from two to ten or a dozen borers in them—half the trees past saving, and the balance more or less injured. There was another instance near by where a man from New York had bought a place with about one thousand thrifty young apple trees thereon, in which I doubt if there are one hundred of them free from this pest. He was surprised when we called his attention to it, and now has a man engaged to look after them. But our duty now is to call the attention of every one of our readers to their own trees. Cut out all the borers, and then bank clean fresh earth around the trees six inches high; by spring the wounds will have calloused and stand a better chance to recover. By doing it now, you may save many a tree from destruction, for the damage that the borer will do from now until the ground is frozen, is not a little. There seems but one sure remedy against them and that is to wrap the trees with cloth or paper from under the ground to several inches above; and this should be begun when the tree is first planted. This is against the round-headed borer; the flat-headed one, that works in the trunks and limbs, will never trouble a well-trained tree—that is, with a low head and no large limbs ever cut off; as it don't attack a sound place, but only spots where the bark has been scorched by the sun, or the dry bark around where a limb has been severed. We will venture to say that whoever follows the plan last suggested, will have no trouble with the borer.

Experience With Budding.

An experience of many years with this operation has taught me many little hints not usually laid down in the books. I sincerely believe that there is as much skill required in trying the bud properly, as there is in cutting and inserting it. When a "budder" and "tyer" are each employed on a large job, it would be advisable to keep a strict eye on the latter, as it is a too prevalent belief that any one can perform it—and here is where many an operator fails. No matter how carefully the budding is done, the string must be wound tightly around every portion of the wound, pressing it close to the stem below, as well as the eye above. A smart rub with the thumb when the job has been completed should never displace a strand of the tying material. Formerly I was a firm believer in the doctrine that a damp time was almost certain to make the buds "take;" I now believe the reverse. During a dry spell of weather the sap appears more sluggish, and the buds adhere quickly and surely. When the stocks are growing vigorously I mostly shear off their tops to retard this luxuriant growth, and the result is a sure "take" of buds. A practical budder usually cuts as little wood with his bud as possible, and in the peach and plum none whatever.—*Croppie.*

Pear on Mountain Ash.

I would say to "Inquirer," of McLean, that I have had some experience (not in grafting) but in the cultivation of pear on mountain ash. In the fall of 1872 I set out eighty pear trees of the following varieties, on the mountain ash: White Doyenne, Onondaga, Doyenne Boussock, Clapp's Favorite, Seckel, Belle Lucrative, Kirtland, Flemish Beauty, Bartlett, Doyenne d'Ete, Osband's Summer, Duchess d'Angouleme, Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre Easter, Lawrence, L. B. Jersey.

There were five of each variety, and they were planted in rows nine feet apart and about six feet apart in the rows, on timber land; not a stiff clay but on hazel land with thorough cultivation in hoed crops. Until the last year I have sown to clover and mulched around the trees.

I will mention the varieties that have done good to middling: The Onondaga, and Osband's Summer have done the best. They are all alive, are fine, well-branched and heavy-stocked trees. Doyenne Boussock, three trees alive, not quite as good as above. Belle Lucrative, all dead but one; that a fine tree more tall and slender. Flemish Beauty, two living, and fine trees. Kirtland, one alive, and a fine, handsome tree. Bartlett, three alive, trees healthy, but have not made as fine a growth as some others. Some varieties are all dead, and some alive but poor and sickly; not worth anything. The varieties I have mentioned are the only ones I could recommend from my experience. None of them have borne fruit yet. I gave them all the same cultivation and tried to grow them for my own use. The last cold winter killed many of them root and branch, but those that are first mentioned here are likely to be hardy, as it is not probable we will have colder winters than the ones past.—*Cor. Prairie Farmer.*

American Apples Abroad.

In a late issue of the *Queenslander*, published at Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, we find the following concerning American varieties of apples that are being tested on the coast lands of that colony:

Among the apples recently introduced from the Southern States of North America, and which are being very thoroughly and extensively tested in the neighboring colonies, are a few which from our experience so far seem to be specially adapted to our coast country, and to solve the problem whether we can profitably grow this desirable fruit in these lower latitudes.

The following are some of the most promising, arranged as nearly as possible in the order of their ripening: 1, Carolina Red June; 2, Homony; 3, Watson's Carolina; 4, Family; 5, American Summer Pearmain; 6, Rhode's Orange; 7, Julian; 8, Horse; 9, Taunton; 10, Elgin; 11, Yopp's Favorite; 12, Carter's Blue; 13, Equinetelee; 14, Buncombe; 15, Mamma; 16, Kittageskee; 17, Junaluskee; 18, Maverick's Sweet; 19, Kentucky Red Streak; 20, Romanite; 21, Shockley; 22, Late Wine; 23, Myer's Nonpareil. 24, Nickajack; 25, Simmons' Winter; 26, Stevenson's Winter; 27, Abram; 28, Horn; 29, Gladney's Red; 30, Stancil; 31, Hall.

Specimen trees of all the above have borne well in the neighborhood of Brisbane, and their quality has proved to be unexceptionable.

Experimenting in Pruning.

A Western fruit grower reports that he made the following experiment:

A branch one inch in diameter was cut from a tree of Rawle's Genet on the first day of each month in the year, and at the end of five years, when all were sealed over, they were opened and found to have decayed the least in those cut in February and March (or just before the swelling of buds,) and most of those cut in June or July, or during the growing season. This goes to show that best time to prune fruit trees is early in the spring, before the sap begins to flow freely, which has been the custom of most fruit growers for a century past.

Tom Howard asks whether it is true that some varieties of persimmons ripen before frost. Yes, it is so, although the general impression is that they must have frost before they ripen. One of the best varieties we ever met with, ripens from early in September until after frost. Some varieties, however, are not good until severe winter weather has tempered them, and some never get fit to eat.

The Household.

A Cheap and Fine Shoe Polish.—Take one-fourth pound of ivory-black and one-half ounce of oil of vitrol, a tablespoonful of sweet oil, one-half pint of liquid honey or molasses, and one-half gallon of vinegar. Apply like any other blacking.

How to Clean a Coffee Pot.—If the inside of your tea or coffee pot is black from long use, fill it with water, throw in a piece of hard soap, set on the stove and let boil for half an hour. It will clean as bright as a new dollar and costs no work.

Fried Cakes.—Three eggs, one cup of sugar, one pint of new milk, salt, nutmeg, and flour enough to permit the spoon to stand upright in the mixture; add two teaspoonsful of baking powder and beat until very light. Drop by the dessertspoonful into boiling lard. These will not absorb a bit of fat, and are the least pernicious of the doughnut family.

A Good Way to Mend Glass.—Pound flint-glass as fine as it can possibly be made on a painter's stone, and mix it with the unbeaten white of an egg. Rub the mixture on the clean edges of the broken glass, place them carefully together, and, where it can be done, bind together with a string. Set aside for some days or weeks, and one can scarcely discern that there was ever a crack in your bowl or dish.

Pickles in Jars.—Take gherkins, or young cucumbers the size of your forefinger, puncture them with a needle and put over them dry salt. In two days throw this off; add as much more; let this stay two days, and pour off. Drain them on a cloth, put them in jars and pour over them boiling vinegar, in which ginger, black pepper, sliced horseradish, mace, cloves and allspice, with shalots and garlic have been infused. In two days drain off the vinegar, boil, and pour it on the cucumbers. Repeat this process three or four times, and they will become perfectly green and plump.

VEGETINE

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

VEGETINE

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

VEGETINE

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

VEGETINE

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

VEGETINE

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

VEGETINE

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

VEGETINE

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the labratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE

Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

PROOF

WHAT IS NEEDED.

Boston, Feb. 13, 1871.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article and after using several bottles, was restored to health and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

Respectfully yours,
U. L. Pettingill.
Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co., 10 State St., Boston.

Cincinnati, Nov. 26, 1872.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—The two bottles of VEGETINE furnished me by your agent, my wife has used with great benefit.

For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of VEGETINE.

She was also troubled with Dyspepsia and General Debility; and has been greatly benefited.

Thos. Gilmore, 229 1-2 Walnut Street.

FEEL MYSELF A NEW MAN.

Natick, Mass., June 1, 1872.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—Through the advice and earnest persuasion of Rev. E. S. Best, of this place, I have been taking VEGETINE for Dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years.

I have used only two bottles and already feel myself a new man. Respectfully,
Dr. J. W. Carter.

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1874.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 154 1-3 dozen (1852 bottles) of your VEGETINE since April 12, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended, that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of Scrofulous Tumors being cured by VEGETINE alone in this vicinity.

Very respectfully yours,
A. I. Gilman, 488 Broadway.
To H. R. Stevens Esq.

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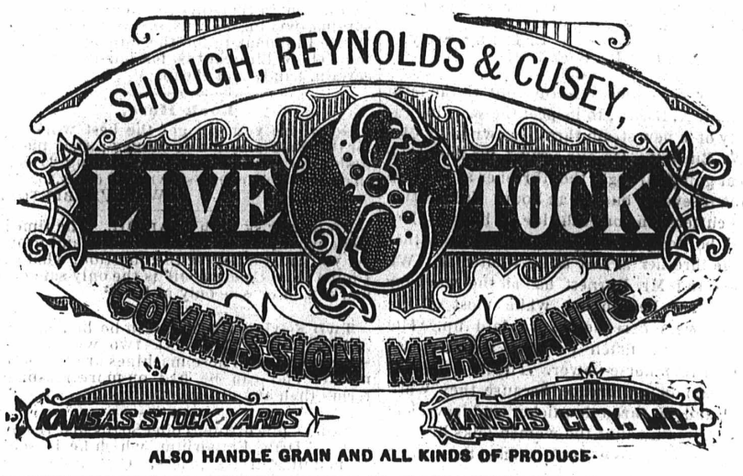

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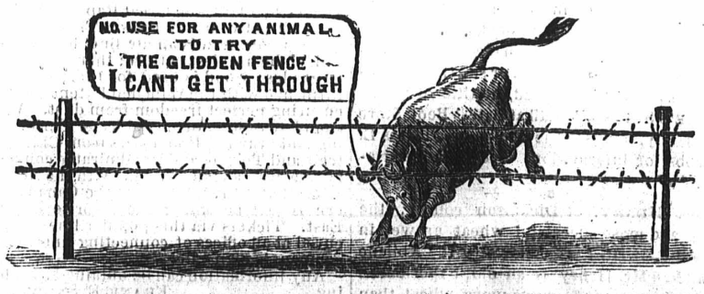

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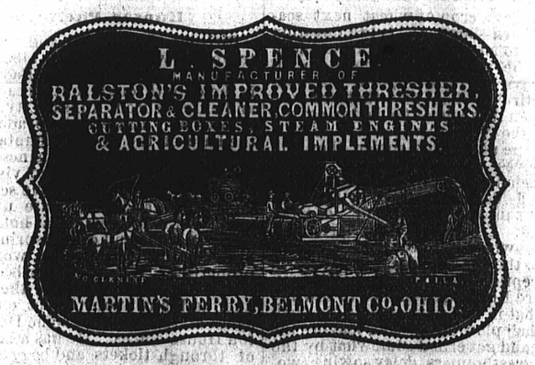

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Farm and Stock.

Keep the Sheep.

When grain rules high, most of our farmers plant and sow all they can work. When beef and pork are high in price, and demand good, they go for big beef cattle and fat hogs. With wool at prices over thirty cents per lb., our farmers think wool growing a good business, and every one who can goes for a flock of sheep. But when wool sells from fifteen to eighteen cents per lb. a change comes over them, and they want to rid themselves of sheep. Don't do it. Keep all the sheep you have, all the increase you can; buy when you can do so to advantage, and sell only at good prices. You want good reasons for this advice. Well, 1st. You will miss your income from sales of wool if you sell sheep; if you do not buy sheep the low prices of wool will not amount to as much as usual, and you will want to raise or buy enough to have the usual income from wool. 2d. Although the price of wool is very low, we can by good management and care produce wool at still lower figures and be no losers, though I am perfectly willing to sell all the time for *big prices*. With the present price of wool, how much better can we do than with grain, which has gone down in equal proportion? We pay no high wages to raise wool, and we do pay the highest prices for harvesting and threshing, even out of all proportion to the prices we sell the grain for. Although more money is handled by grain producers, it does not stick to you as the money received from the sale of a clip of wool. Cheap corn will increase wool and mutton in the same proportion as it will beef and pork. 3d. Don't sell now, only at high prices for some choice sheep, others you cannot get the real value for. Buy when you can at low prices, as you will find those determined to go out of the business. Keep as many as your farm will carry, and be ready to sell good sheep at high prices when wool goes up again, and every one will want to get rich off a flock of sheep. Remember that a flock well managed is profitable for the increase alone, and the wool is clear gain. The price of wool will not go much lower, cannot keep down more than one or two years, and when the turn comes you will be ready for it. 4th. In giving the foregoing advice there are other points of consideration. Buy sound, healthy sheep from farms—[illegible] from stock-pens with contagion [illegible] the wool, feet and blood. When you want a buck go to a reliable breeder and buy a good one, regardless [illegible] and raise *good* lambs, better every one than the mothers. Care for the flock *yourself*. Teach them to know you so well that when you want them driven you must send some one to do it. When I move my sheep, I go first and they follow.

[illegible] in length and [illegible] that their [illegible] rain [illegible] over [illegible] of a hay stack. [illegible] put them in good dry quarters [illegible] well.—V. P. R., in *Live-Stock Journal*.

Fresh Meat to Europe.

Now that they have found out how to do it, it is likely that there will be a considerable trans-ocean shipment of fresh meats to England, says the grocer, which is a very large flesh consumer. Farmers often, in the late fall, can keep a quarter of beef hanging for several weeks in a cool, dry, shady place, at a temperature not rising much above forty degrees, and never cold enough to freeze, and this is precisely the hint on which these shipments are successfully made. The beef must not freeze; it must be kept dry and moderately cool in a well ventilated place, and this is readily secured by means of a current of air, cooled over ice, and then dried. The time will come when our cities will be supplied with cheap fresh beef from the West by similar means; and this will settle the abattoir question in a way which the butchers won't like. It is to be observed that beef kept in this way for a fortnight is much better for the table than beef freshly killed, which is always tough. That is why beef eaten in summer is so inferior to that eaten in cool weather. When beef has been kept for some time and allowed to dry and solidify, the juices seem to be more thoroughly distributed through the mass, and the fibrous portion of the muscles becomes less stringy. When cooked, the beef thus kept is much more tender, much better in flavor, and much more succulent and nutritious. We may expect another benefit from this export of fresh meats, and that is the improvement of our mutton yielding sheep, and the consequent larger consumption of mutton in this country. The English are very fond of mutton; many classes prefer it to beef, and the laboring population eat of it largely. John Bull would like to get mutton from us, but he will not buy it unless it is well bred, well fed, well grown and very fat. We have no fat mutton in this country. We don't know what fat mutton is.

As winter is almost upon us our farmers should prepare shelter of some kind for all of their stock. The stock will do better, and it will cost much less to winter, and possibly save the lives of some animals.

Bee-keeping for Farmers.

Whether bee-keeping, as an exclusive business, can be made generally successful, or not, is a question still, but, in connection with other business, there is no doubt of its usefulness and profit. While we advise no one to engage in it exclusively, we advise all who are situated so that they can, to keep as many colonies as they can properly care for in connection with other duties. In the first place all farmers should keep them. A dozen colonies can be cared for by any farmer without interfering with ordinary farm work. If he will take a little pride in the work, the apiary can be made one of the most attractive places on the farm, and at the same time one of the most profitable. We know one farmer who keeps about ten colonies, on the average, and besides supplying the table with a luxury all the year round, these ten colonies bring him an average income of about one hundred dollars a year—a sum that supplies a good many little conveniences and luxuries which otherwise would never be obtained. The care of the bees affords him recreation, and cannot be regarded as onerous labor.

We do not say that all farmers can do as well as this, although it is only moderate success. But we do say that the man who gives his bees the daily attention that this man does, will generally be successful enough to satisfy his expectations, unless they have been wrought up too highly by exaggerated reports so common in the bee journals. It must be remembered that bees board themselves, and the nectar they gather costs nothing. It is free as the air, and unless gathered, is absolutely wasted. All the expense attending the business is the cost of the first colony, and hives for subsequent swarms. Failures may occur, but they are not disastrous, and are easily overcome, for bees multiply with a rapidity that is astonishing to those unacquainted with their nature and habits.—*Cor. Practical Farmer.*

Care of Sheep.

Those of our readers who are now interesting themselves in sheep will find good reading in the following hints summed up from an essay on sheep management, by Mr. A. E. Kennedy, the noted sheep raiser of Vermont:

1. Never starve a sheep if you desire it to do well, especially in summer.

2. Do not feed much grain if you have good hay, but at all events never let your sheep grow poor.

3. Many farmers lose by letting their sheep live as long in autumn without feeding as possible; consequently, if they are in very good condition in October, and lose flesh and are made to [illegible] again, there will be no doubt a [illegible] place in the wool.

[illegible] your lambs come early in the [illegible] from all cold [illegible] the year, and be [illegible] as of your horse. [illegible] by showers after [illegible] uly; so, as I say, [illegible] ar that they can be [illegible] after shearing, and [illegible] n; if sheep are ex- [illegible] ng time to dry the [illegible] p are consequently [illegible] a long time, cold [illegible] are the results.

[illegible] ise the standard of your flock; weigh every fleece at shearing; number the sheep, and note the weight of the fleece, and then sell or kill your poorest sheep, as like produces like, your average will soon go from four to seven pounds.

8. Take good care of the lambs, especially while young. In many cases they are not able to suck the ewes at the start; in all such cases you must feed them.

Cheap Gates as a Substitute for Bars.

A writer in the *Rural Home* says: "I have just made gates to replace some old-fashioned pair of bars that I am heartily tired of opening and shutting. They are cheap, durable and very easily made. Each gate is twelve feet in length by four in height. Five boards four inches wide are used, besides batten and braces. Battens should be placed on both sides, making three thicknesses to nail through. It does not take more than thirty-three feet of boards, worth perhaps sixty cents, to make each gate. Add to that ten cents for nails, and the value of one hour of your time, and you have the whole expense. A gate of this kind will outlast a framed one costing $4, and as no hinges are used, that expense is saved also. It is held in position by means of a stake driven in the ground four or five inches from the post; not in a straight line, but a little more than the thickness of the gate toward the drive-way, so when opened the gate can be turned half way around and be parallel with the drive-way. It is kept a few inches from the ground by a strip, nailed to both stake and post, on which one end rests when shut, and on which it slides half its length and then swings round as on a pivot when opened. The strip is usually placed under the second board, in a space arranged for it, by cutting away two of the battens. This strip takes the place of hinges. A gate of this kind can be made in much less time and at as little expense as a pair of bars, and is certainly much more convenient."

Gather the corn before the snow comes down, thus saving cold fingers and a large amount of corn.

Veterinary Items.

I have a valuable mare, six years old, that was taken last week with violent snorting, and at the same time a thick discharge from nose, with slight cough; this only takes place when taken into the air, never in the stable; her nostrils are, however, always damp; her coat is bright, eye good, eats well, and feels first-rate. She was in a stable in which a colt died of distemper; can it be that? I forgot to say her glands are slightly swollen. I have kept mustard plasters on, and have since tried oil of tar. If you will give me some directions for treatment I shall be much obliged.

CONSTANT READER.

ANSWER.—The animal is undoubtedly suffering from strangles or distemper. In ordinary cases very little treatment is required, but in the more serious forms the treatment must be active and thorough. Aconite should be given where there is fever, accelerated pulse and loss of appetite. Haper sulphuris should be given every four hours. When there is threatened suppuration of the glands give five-drop doses in a little water. If the abcess bursts internally, and the pus is discharged through nostrils, give mercurius vivus. The abcess should be opened when coming to a head, the pus squeezed out and afterwards injected with a solution of hemlock or mer. cor. lotion twice a day. —*Turf, Field and Farm.*

I have a very valuable horse which has a very disagreeable habit upon frequent occasions in the summer time, viz.: when being driven he jerks his head violently, as if being stung by bees or hornets, sometimes raising up and striking with one fore foot. The horse is in no way vicious, being gentle and kind. Can you give me any information as to the cause, or the remedy?

W. W. V.

ANSWER.—The horse is attacked with megrims. Should there appear trembling, convulsions of the body, rolling of the eyes, nostrils dilated, stramonium would be the indicated remedy. Give ten-drop doses immediately after an attack. Afterwards give five-drop doses hyoscyamus, in alternation with sulphur, morning and evening to prevent its reoccurrence. After giving for one week, cease for a week, and give a dose of sulphur every evening for eight days. The disease is an affection of the brain; some veterinarians have defined it as momentary and passing conjestion of the brain.

I have come in possession of a horse, eight years old, who is troubled with a contracted hoof and quarter crack. The latter is almost entirely grown out. The hoof, I should judge, has been contracted for a long time. He goes all right unless he is speeded, when he goes lame. I have a round shoe on him, keep him on the ground floor and keep the hoof stuffed with cow-droppings mixed with clay. Can I do anything more?

ANSWER.—The shoe should be removed once every three weeks, the foot kept well pared out and the quarter, from the crack to the heel, cut away at least one-eighth of an inch, to prevent the animal's weight from bearing upon it, until entirely grown down. Apply neatsfoot oil to the hoof once or twice a day and give five-drop doses of silicia morning and evening for one week, then once a day for one week more. Keep the animal on ground floor and soak the foot twice a week for twenty minutes in warm water.

I have a two-year-old stallion that is troubled with worms; those that pass from him are eight or ten inches in length. Please to suggest means of removing them. SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.—Tinct. cina. given in ten-drop doses morning and evening often proves sufficient in expelling the round worm (*ascaris lumbrecordes*). Should this treatment prove ineffectual give two croton beans powdered and mixed with bran mash. Afterwards give tinct. arsenicum in ten-drop doses morning and evening for ten days. Ferri sulphas given in five-grain doses is also beneficial in many cases.

I have a colt that was hurt in the shoulder last fall; it has recovered from the lameness; but there is a thickness of the skin where the bruise was that has the appearance of containing matter. What remedy would you recommend to remove the same?

ANSWER.—Your description would indicate the formation of tumor, which should be opened to allow the matter or pus to discharge. Afterwards inject hemlock balsam diluted, one part to five of water, three times a day. The abcess should be thoroughly cleansed with soap and water twice a day.

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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, Sweeny, 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.,

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Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hide-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yellow 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, &c. 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 preeminently 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.

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

Geo Leis.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss:
In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kas.

Henry Quinby, plaintiff, vs. Robert R. Dunbar, et al., defendants.

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

Monday, the 13th day of November, A. D. 1876,

At 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Robert R. Dunbar and Elizabeth Dunbar, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: The southeast quarter, the west half of the northeast quarter, the east half of the southwest quarter, the south half of the northwest quarter and the east half of the north half of the northwest quarter, all being of and in the southeast quarter of section number twenty-three (23), township number twelve (12), south of range nineteen (19), east of the sixth principal meridian, with appurtenances, in the county of Douglas and State of Kansas. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this the 12th day of October, 1876.

H. S. CLARKE,
41-5t Sheriff of Douglas County, Kas.
Joseph E. Riggs, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

To Cyrus C. Scofield. You have been sued by Ida A. Scofield, in the District court of Douglas county, Kansas, and her petition therein has been filed this day. You must answer such petition on or before the 20th day of November, A. D. 1876, or the same will be taken as true and judgment be rendered against you as therein prayed, that she be divorced from you; and that you pay her reasonable alimony, and expenses incurred in the prosecution of said suit. IDA A. SCOFIELD.
By N. Hoysradt, her Attorney.
Dated September 30, 1876.

Notice is hereby given to creditors and all persons interested in the estate of Thomas Banks, deceased, that I will make final settlement of the business of said estate, with the Probate Court of Douglas county, Kansas, on the 25th day of October, 1876. JULIA A. MICHAEL,
39-4t Administratrix.

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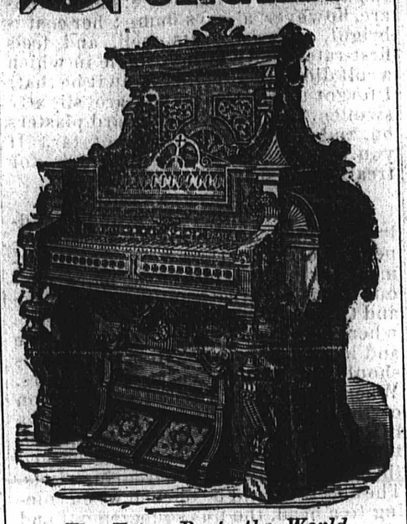

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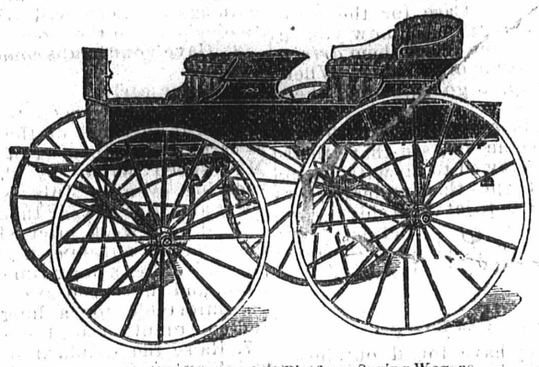

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