VOL. V .--- NO. 33.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, AUGUST 17, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 237.

For the Spirit of Kansas. A LAND WITHOUT A MAN.

BY MRS. M. A. J.

"Tell me, ye winged winds. That 'round my pathway blow, "Do you not know some" place Where men never go? Some desert lone and strange, Some "cave" in the ground, Where woman could have a home And not a man come 'round? The wind "blew facts into her face," And blustering, answered, "not a place."

"Tell me, thou mighty deep, Whose billows'round me play Knowest thou some lovely spot,' Some island, far away, Where over-taxed woman could find A land to dwell and rest; Where men's old hats are not, And overcoats out of place? The loud waves send a dismal splash, Stop't for a while, then sputtered, "That's all trash."

And thou, sweet silver moon, That with such lonely face Doe'st look upon the men We meet in every place; Tell me, in all your chase, Hast thou not found some spot, Where women could have a place, And muddy boots be not?

Behind a clould the moon withdrew in woe and in a voice, kind and sad, responded, "No, ma'am! No!"

Tell me, my weary life,

Oh! tell me, Hope and Faith, there no resting place Free from strife,

And tyrant men, and death? Is there no blest retreat, Where women are ever free : Where men could not come,

If so, where can it be?" Faith, Hope, and truth, best boon to mortals given Waived their bright wings and answered,

"No, there's a few men in heaven." LAWRENCE, August 4th, 1876.

ROMANCE OF HISTORY.

In the early part of the fourteenth century the Island of Corsica was a bone of contention I shall reward you right royally." between the maritime Republics of Italy, the Duchy of Savoy and the Kingdom of France.

remarkable characters in history.

His ambition was only equaled by his reckless audacity; and he alone of all Princes of his raised him. time ventured to break a lance with the powerful Emperor Charles the Fifth, who so disastrously defeated him at Pavia, in 1521.

In the preceding year, King Francis had a quarrel with his wife, who had reproached him for his infidelities. One day, maddened by her taunts, he said to his valet, Gavini, a Corsi-

"Ah, I must get rid of her Majesty. Her temper is too bad. I am sure that the Holy Father will grant me a divorce from her. But where shall I find a new wife?"

Gavini.

"But there is not a single beautiful Princess in Europe," rejoined the King, almost anguly. "Amelia of Savoy is the only one that is not absolutely homely, and I hate her father so bitterly that I should be reluctant to enter into a union with any member of his family."

"If your Majesty will permit me," said the wily Corsican, "I could tell you of a lady with me." royal blood in her veins, who is young and handsome enough to grace the throne of France by your side."

"And who is she?" asked the King eagerly. "She is the Marchioness Isolena Delia Ballo." "I never heard of her."

"She is the richest woman in Corsica, where her ancestors, since time immemorial, have owned most of the real estate, and where they have been more powerful than the real rulers of the island ever were. Her grandmother was a niece of the Emperor Maximillian; and she is the last of her race, your Majesty."

The last of her race, Gavini, and still un-

married?" "Your Majesty, there is a strange tale to storm sprang up, and the frail bark was in a very contemptible trick upon you!"

danger of capsizing. The old Marquis was frightened to death."

"'Pray, my child,' he cried in his terror pray to Her alone who can save us. Pray to Her, and promise to remain a virgin, unless King should come to solicit your hand!"

"Isolena took that pledge, and now she i mistress of immense estates, and one of the most beautiful women in the world." The amorous King, who acted as if he had

already got rid of his legitimate wife, had by this time become deeply interested in the sub-

"Gavini," he said, "how does this Marchio ness look ?" "Your Majesty, I have truly never seen

lady worthier to adorn a thorne than she. She is the fairest daughter whom Italy, the land of pretty women, ever gave birth to. Tall, slender, majestic, with a complexion of marble, and features which Phidias would have gladly chiseled in stone, she has on her ripe lips the tempting smile of Cupid, and in her black eyes all the fire of the goddess of love."

In this manner the artful valet stimulated the desires of his royal master, until the latter said to him:

"I should like to make her acquaintance; but that has to be done in a very discreet manner."

After hemming and having for a long while, Gavini suggested that he himself might go to Corsica, and make overtures to the beautiful Marchioness.

The King eagerly embraced this offer. "You shall go, Gavini," he cried. "Go to Montpas, my treasurer, and draw as many livres in gold as you need."

"But, your Majesty," said the valet, "money is not sufficient for such a mission. I ought to have to that end also ----

"What?" "A position!"

"What position?"

"I ought to be clothed with the rank of a minister, your Majesty."

The King looked at his value for a minute without saying anything. Then he burst into

"Gavini," he exclaimed, "you are the most impudent rascal I ever saw. But your idea is a good one. Yes, you low-born villain, shall for once go as my envoy to Corsica. Prevail upon the Marchioness, whose, charms you extol so enthusiastically, to com-

The following day Gavini, to whom roya' rue it!" eredentials had been given, to the dismay of The latter, at that time, was ruled by the the King's Minister of State, set out for Corsichivalrous Francis the First, one of the most ca. its had a large retinue of servants, and Corsican wine to the King of France. acted in perfect keeping with, the exalted position to which his master had so suddenly

In due course of time he arrived in Ajaccio, and called with all his attendants upon the Marchioness Isolena Della Ballo.

He had not exaggerated her charms. She was, indeed, a most charming and attractive woman.

Upon presenting the credentials to her, he aid:

"My royal master, your excellency, has intrusted me to bring about more cordial relations between France and the island of which you are mistress, if not by Divine right, at least by "Your Majesty has only to choose among the the right of your surpassing beauty, as well as most beautiful Princesses of Europe," said by virtue of the time-honored claims of your ancestors."

The compliment was not lost upon the handsome creature. She dismissed the valet envoy in the most gracious manner.

"I will capture her easily," thought Gavini, as he took his departure. "I believed she was too intelligent to be gulled by such transparent flattery. Very well, so much the better for

But a young admirer of the marchioness, Signor Conde de Vraio, who in years gone by had been at the gay court of France, had recognized him.

The Conde solicited a private interview with the marchioness after Gavini had withdrawn. At first she hesitated to grant the request, because the Conde had often urged her to give him her hand. But he was so persistent this time that she went with him to her boudoir. "Isolena," he said to her, "do you know

who that man is?" "The enyoy of the King of France, Conde," she replied. "His credentials show it." "That may be, Isolena," he rejoined; but I

am sure that the King, in sending the fellow-

"How so ?"

"Because this pretended envoy is none other than King Francis' body servant."

"A menial!" she cried with flashing eyes. "Yes, the lowest of the low; he who dresse and undresses his majesty of France." "And the King could put the affront on me

by sending such a rascal to me?" "It is not yet all, Isolena. This Gavini is Corsican, a serf of your father's who fled to the country twenty years ago because he had committed several disgraceful thefts."

The beautiful marchioness was by this time so enraged she uttered the following terrible

"Had I to-day King Francis in my power, I should cause him to perish as miserably as the dog he has sent to me. I swear it, and should I lose my own life, and ruin this; whole island that I love so well!"

At midnight, on the same day, Gavini was dragged from his bed and thrust into a dun-

Six hours later he was confronted by the ex ecutioner and the indignant marchioness. "You are about to die," she said piteously to the ill-tated man.

"How dare you treat the sacred person of an envoy in this manner?" he cried. "The sacred person of an escaped serf and

thief!"she exclaimed. "Gavini, I know who you are." "The envoy of the King of France?"

"You mean his valet. Now listen to me. I shall have your flesh torn from your limbs with red-hot pincers if you do not confess what induced King Francis to commit so infamous an outrage as to send you to me in the capaci-

ty of an envoy." Gavini referred once more to the inviolabil ity of his office. She ordered the executioner to torture him.

A horrible scene ensued. The prisoner was placed on a wooden bench, and then the executioner, after binding him, began to tear of his flesh with red-hot pincers.

For ten minutes the victim, though attering the most unearthly yells, refused to contess. At last, when the agony was too great, h

told the marchioness what he had come to Cor sica for.

This still added to her fury.

"What!" she cried. "King Francis has believed me to be so low as to become his misss! Me who have more ancient blood in my veins than Valois ever had! Oh, he shall She then ordered Gavini to be beheaded,

and sent his head in a glass jar filled with white

Francis the First was beside himself with age upon receiving this ghastly present.

He organized a secret naval expedition to Corsica, and caused Isolena to be kidnapped. The King was there at the time. He refused to see her.

her clad in hempen garments, and whipped through the streets of the city!"

This was done on the following day. The beautiful marchioness suffered the tor-

ture with astounding fortitude. pressed lips as the executioner's lash descend-

ed upon her naked back. At last she opened be mouth; a stream of blood issued from it.

"Who will avenge me?" she gasped. She was avenged a few months later, when Francis the First was overpowered at Pavia,

and so badly beaten that he exclaimed: "All is lost save honor!" For the Spirit of Kansas.

LITERARY GLEANINGS.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

When Halley's comet appeared in 1456. it was described by those who saw it as an object of "unheard-of magnitude;" its tail which shook down "diseases, pestilence and war" upon earth, reached over a third part of the heavens. It was considered as connected with the progress of Mohammed II, who had just then taken Constantinople. It struck terror into all people. From his seat, invinsible to it, in Italy, the sovereign pontiff, Calixtus III, issued his ecclesiastical fulminations; but the comet in the heavens, like the Sultan on the earth, pursued its course undeterred. In vain not noticing either, unless a blemish or a flaw were all the bells in Europe ordered to be rung appears. to scare it away; in vain was it anathematized; this, replied that the saged father, was "Yes, the fellow, Isolena. I am sure that the in vain prayers put up in all directions to stop scious compliment a little four-year-old girling a boat ride off Ajaccio. A thunder-having a boat ride off Ajaccio. from the abyeses of space, uninfluenced by any stars. Sand. For question in partin whether this is a necessary to be better and more a necessary with a some

thing save agencies of a natural kind. A signal lesson for the meditations of every religious

Few writers have been held in higher estimation than Lord Bacon. No author has given the reading world more wise and acute sayings than Bacon. His works have been used as text books in our higher colleges. What shall we say of the following severe criticism from the pen of Pro. Draper, in his Intellectual History of Europe: "The more closely we examine the writings of Lord Bacon, the more unworthy does he seem to have been of the great reputation which has been awarded him. The popular delusion to which he owes so much originated at a time when the history of science was unknown. They who first brought him into notice knew nothing of the old school of Alexandria. This boasted founder of a new philosophy could not comprehend, and would not accept the greatest of all scientific doctrines when it was plainly set before his eyes. * * Bacon never produced any great practical result himself; no great physicist has ever made use of his method. ile has had the same to do with the development of modern science that the inventor of the orrery has had to do with the discovery of the mechanism of the world. Of all the important physical discoveries, there is not one which shows that its author made it by the Baconian instrument. Newton never seems to have been aware that he was under any obligation to Bacon. * * * Few scientific pretenders have made more mistakes than

Lord Bacon. He rejected the Copernican system, and spoke insolently of its great author he undertook to criticise adversely Gilbert's treatise De Magnete; he was occupied in the condemnation of any investigation of final causes, while Harvey was deducing the circulation of the blood from Aquapendente's discovery of the valves in the veins; he was doubtful whether instruments were of any advantage, while Galileo was investigating the heavens with the telescope. Ignorant himself of every branch of mathematics, he presumed that they were useless in science, but a few years before Newton achieved by their aid his immortal discoveries. It is time that the saered name of philosophy should be severed from its long connection with that of one who was a pretender in science, a time-serving politician, an insidious lawyer, a corrupt judge.

a treacherous friend, a bad man. John Callender at the Battle of Long Island.

Out of the many instances of individual bravery which must have signalized this feartal struggle, few have been preserved; but one that has been, lights up the melancholy darkness of the scene with a peculiar brightness. At the battle of Bunker Hill, John Callender, a captain of artillery, had withdrawn from the She landed at Marseilles in February, 1521. battle, and had disobeyed Putnam's orders to return. The battle over, Putnam declared, if Callender was not eashiered or shot, he would "Have her harr cropped," he ordered, "have himself leave the service. A court-martial convicted him of cowardice and dismissed him "from all further service in the Continental army, as an officer." Coward or not, he was brave enough to step down into the ranks of the company he had commanded. The 27th of Not a cry of pain escaped her tightly com- August found him on the heights overlooking Flatbush. His captain and lieutenant had fallen. his companions were beginning to retreat. Springing in front of them, he ordered them to return and man their pieces. For a time his courage nourished theirs; but at length he stood alone, charging a field-piece, while his onset of the enemy. Courting death, he made no signal of surrender when the hostile bayonets were at his breast; but a brave officer interfered in his behalt, and he was made a prisoner. Washington, hearing of his conduct, ordered the sentence against him to be erased and his command to be restored to him; and when, a year later, he was exchanged, he gave him his hand before the army, in token of his great respect and admiration. He left the service at the end of the war with an enviable reputation .- JOHN W. CHADWIC, in Harper

The disproportion between the weight of a small-boy and the noise of his boot heels as he walks out of church at the quietest moment is a curious problem in dynamics.

Many persons look upon others as they would look through the panes of glass in windows-

"Are your eyes new ones?" was the unconscious compliment a little four-year-old girl when they ought to be carpenters.

ting close of the propie state base below and

Nouna Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR;-If I can contribute anything of interest to the Young Folk's Column, I will gladly do it. I am 12 years of age and the first girl born in Ottawa. I have a calf, a horse, and three hens with thirty chickens. I fell off the horse and hurt my arm very badly. Messrs. Combs and Clark are baling and shipping hay to Kansas City. They expect to ship 2,000 tons this fall.

Yours &c. SARAH MOSLEY. LELOUP, Franklin county, August 12, 1876. Enigmas.

I am composed of 22 letters : 1 am composed of 22 letters:

My 20, 14, 8, 18, 5, 9, is a boy's name.

My 17, 21, 4, 11, is an article of wear.

My 16, 2, 17, 10, 8, 14, is a flower.

My 7, 11, 3, 21, 1, 6, is what all ought to have.

My 13, 18, 22, 15, 5, 10, 4, is what people dig.

My 19, 2, 1, 12, 20, are what boys play with.

My whole is a firm in Kansas City, Mo., who print, lithograph and engrave.

print, lithograph and engrave.
Yours truly. FRANK WARNER.
TIBLOW, Kansas, Aug. 15, 1876.

I am composed 8 letters: My 4, 5, 2, 2, is a large room.

My 6, 1, 8, is a name given to a stick of wood.

My 3, 5, 8, is a name.

My 3, 5, 8, is a name.
My 7, 5, 8, is what we all do.
My whole is what we all ought to know.
HERBERT ADWERS.
LAWRENCE, August 12, 1876.

Charade.

I am composed of seven letters: My first is in lamb, but not in sheep.
My second is in white, but not in blue.
My third is in street, but not in lane.
My fourth is in scant, also in scale.
My fifth is in thumb, but not in finger. My sixth is in high, but not in low.
My seventh is in throw, also in threw.
My whole is something fit to eat.
Yours, FRANK WARNER. TIBLOW, Kansas, August 15th, 1876.

The following are answers to Frank Warner's questions in the Young Folks' Column last week. 1st. Yes, the Great Eastern. 2nd. In 1815. 3d. Quiney, Massachusetts. 4th. In 1828. 5th. Three miles.

"Ma," inquired a Chicago boy of tender ears, who was slowly riding home on a street car the other noon, "don't the Bible say that the Creator made all creeping things?"

"Yes, my son," replied the mother, with due solemnity.

The boy rade thoughtfully on a few rods, and then suddenly exclaimed, in doubting tones:

"Say, ma, I don't b'lieve he made street

The driver overheard the remark and whipped up his horses into a little faster jog. "What a boon your new schoolmaster is,"

said a lady to one of the school-boys: "don't you think so?" "Yes a baboon," was the reply. "Please, sir, give me a penny," said a street urchin to a gentleman, adding, as he saw a look of denial coming into the man's face-"indeed

'most half an hour." "Go away; you're too heavy to hold on my knee," said a cross young man to his sweetheart's little brother. "Me too heavy!" ex-claimed the child; "why, I ain't near so heavy as Eliza, and you hold her on your knee easy !"

you ought to, for I've been runnin' after you

Eliza also then told him to go away. EVIL OF CREDIT .- A boy at a crossing having begged for something of a gentleman, the comrades were swept away by a tremendous atter told him he would give him something as he came back. The boy replied: "Your honor would be surprised if you knew the money I lose by giving credit in that way."

A little boy from the city went into the country visiting. He had a bowl of bread and milk. He tasted it, and then hesitated, when his mother asked him if he didn't like it, to which he replid, smacking his lips, "Yes, ma; I was only wishing our milkman would keep a cow."

A little girl, just able to talk, who had often been reproved for eating the inside of her pie and leaving the crust, was afflicted one day with a sore toe, and when she was caught slipping her pie crust under her plate and called to account for it, she demurely said : "But, papa, my toe so sore to-day I tan't eat crust."

A young man committed suicide in Reutlington, Germany, because his parents compelled him to study theology when he wanted to be a carpenter. Trouble with a good many young men is that they want to study theology

But, the Divine Master of theology was also

the state of the control of Manier Creek

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1876.

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5th District: W. H. Fletcher, Republican City,
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P F Mahan, Elmwood, Barton county.

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J Cappy, Humboldt, Alen county.

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S M Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.

G A Rutilidge, Abilline, Dickinson county.

J F Ramey, Greenfield, Elk county.

G A Rutilidge, Abilline, Dickinson county.

W W Cone, Dover, Shawnee county.

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Cowley County, A. S. Williams, Master; Winfield.

2 Cowley County, A. S. Williams, Mastery field.
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5 Crawford County, S. J. Konkel, Master; Cato.
6 Wyandotte County, J. F. Timmons, Master; Edwardsville.
7 Morris County, W W Daniels Master, White City, G W Coffin secretary, Council Grove.
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9 Sumner County, W. H. Pierce, Master; Oxford R. A. Gilmore, Sec'y, Gelph.

ford, R. A. Gilmore, Sec'y, Guelph.

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mon city.

Bourbon County, J. W. Bowlus, Master; Pawnee, H. C. Phinney, Sec'y, Ft. Scott.

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Republic County, Albert Odell, Master; Bellville.

ville.

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Columbus.

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Hodges, Secretary, Marion Center.
Johnson County, D. D. Marquis, Master; T.
W. Oshell, Sec'y, Olathe.
Waubaunsee County, W. W. Cone, Master;
Dever

Dover.
Douglas County meets on the 2d Wednesday of each month at Miller's Hall, at 1 r. M. Wm.
Roe, Master; Geo. Y. Johnson, Secretary

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

21 Neosho County, E. F. Williams, Master; Erie. Clay County, H. Avery, Master; Wakefield.

22 Mitchell County, Silas W Fisher master, B. F. McMillan secretary, Belvoir.

23 Mitchell County, E. Belvoir.

24 Lyon County, W. P. Phillips, Master; Plymouth, J. W. Smith, Sec'y, Emporia.

25 Chase County, E. Stotts, Master; Hymer.

26 Osage Gounty, John Rehrig, Master; Fairfax.

27 Anderson County Grange, John Post, Master; Garnett, R. L. Row, Secretary; Welda.

28 Coffey County, D. C. Spurgeon, Master, Leroy; M. E. Bonner, Secretary.

Jefferson county, J. F. Willits master, J. N. Insly secretary. Insley secretary.

Insley secretary.

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Montgomery County Commercial Agency.
Wm. H. Barnes, Agt., Independence.
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Joshua Cowgill, Agt., Hutchison.
Butler county—Butler County Agency.
J. W. Hess, Agt., Augusta.
Cowley County Patron's Joint Stock Association.
Joshua Cowgill, Agt., Autonison.
Butler county—Butler County Agency.
J. W. Hess, Agt., Augusta.
Cowley County Patron's Joint Stock Association.
Jackson, Agt., Ellsworth.
Jefferson county—Jefferson County agency.
J. Jackson, Agt., Ellsworth.
Jefferson county—Jefferson County agency.
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James Coffin, Agent; Council Grove.
Wabaunsee county commercial agency.
Wabaunsee county commercial agency.
Wabaunsee county commercial agency.
G. S. Kneeland sec. and agt Mission Creek.

Letter from Bro. F. H. Dumbauld.

EDITOR SPIRIT:-While many of our brothers and sisters are working together in co-operation and saving from ten to sixty per cent. to themselves of the profits on their own labor, others again seem to know or care but little how they buy or sell, and thus lose a large per cent. of their labor in paying middle-men that produce nothing to do the business for them. I thought I would like to talk to them that so many are poor and have not the wherewith to buy the many necessities of life, while at the same time they have raised bountiful crops and raised pork, cattle and many other products to sell, and after sold all did not pay is for the want of co-operation. Why is it that the remedy in the right direction, and my cents a bushel and wheat at fifty to seventy in the Eastern and Southern markets? It is for out from two to four middlemen that take away more than all the profits. Can we expect ever to prosper when we sell our pork at four to six cents to Eastern packers, and buy it back again at the rate of fifteen to twenty-five cents. as I have seen many times in the last twelve years? I would ask is there no remedy for this? Yes, there is; and that is in co-operation among the producers. It is the fault of the producers themselves that it is thus; the power to remedy lies in their own hands. We have heard some say"we are too poor, we can not raise the money to do this ourselves, and if we do some one will run away with our money and break up our co-operative movement."

What! too poor, when you give half you raise to middle-men to co-operate for you, and who curse you because they can't get more? Take one-fourth you pay middlemen and cooperate among farmers in doing business themselves will do the business they do for you and you will have three-fourths that you pay them left. Middlemen co-operate; they co-operate in forming rings to get your wheat, your pork, your corn, and other products; no one runs away with their money. Why? Because they keep everything well guarded in making men that handle their money give bonds sufficient to make all secure; farmers in co-operating, in buying and selling, can do the same. We have come to this we must co-operate and reap the profits of our own labor, or forever hereafter be slaves to middle-men. If this co-operative grange movement on the Rochdale plan is persevered in it will work. From five to twenty-five dollars from each one, put into the business at some central point, and managed under the Rochdale plan, in one year would give you your money back, and more, if you had much to sell. If each Patron put in from five to twenty-five dollars, and will pledge themselves to buy and sell only through the association, their wheat, corn, pork, and other products, will represent capital, neighborhoods and counties combined, doing business at some central point, would show a capital that no one outside could compete with. We raise our products which is capital, while those middlemen have to buy and pay cash at some price, and it we will, we can reap the profits on our own labor. Bro. Wright, of California, who was sent to the co-operative men of Europe by the National Grange, has perfected plans by which we can sell direct to them. Instead of sending money to the bankers of Wall Street, or to some great speculator making large contracts for the sale of our products, and that going through some three or four or more smaller speculative contractors' hands, it will come direct to us, thus saving a large per cent. to be divided between those men of Europe and us. All that is now lacking, is for us to organize with some capital, to make ouselves responsible, to fill large contracts for ship loads of wheat, corn and other products that are now in a manner lost to us. It is necessary for us to co-operate for the purpose of buying and selling at home. Look at the piles of farm implements, the cargoes of sugar and coffee, and other necessaries always cornered, and by the the time they reach us, have doubled in price, and we pay all. Is it not time that we were up and doing? We have now large crops of wheat and a good prospect for corn and it will go the same road that last year's crop went, if we don't commence soon; next year will find us where we are this year. We have the wherewith now as much as we will ever have to start. Now is the time to commence -a few dollars now to start at home-a few dollars from each to start on the Rochdale plan, and it well guarded with our pledges to support, will, in time, give us the reins of traffic and speculation on our products, in our own hands, where it ought to be. Let us put our brains to work more. Let us work less physically, spend at least half a day's time, every two weeks, in meeting together and informing and educating ourselves as to our interests wake up from those slumbers whereby middle men get the advantage of our labor, by spending their time in forming rings to take what little we make while we stay at home and

F. H. DUMBAULD. JACKSONVILLE, August 5, 1876.

A Patron's Views of the Independent Party.

MR. EDITOR :- I wish to make a few statements (in my limited manner) in support of the Independent party. 1 am more than pleased with the language of the Independent Platform, and would be glad to do something to strengthen the party in this section. are behind here in organizing for want of instruction, and a good leader that the people may have confidence in. Those who would take hold are like myself, too much embarrassed with their individual affairs, to examine their own interest in a more important direction. In fact there seems to be a portion of the laboring class of the people that have folded their

through the Spirit, and tell them why it is regard to the monster that has taken away expences of labor for raising. Why is this? it is a remedy, and all that is needed is to apply we have to sell corn at fifteen to twenty-five opinion is, that the right direction would be cents, when it commands three times that price | ing medium in the hands of our government the want of farmers co-operating and keeping | the language and principles of Thomas Jeffer-

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Divine Ruler to remove from the labors of this life our beloved sister R. Wells, of Excelsior Grange, No. 26, State of Kansas, and
WHEREAS, In the exemplary character of Sister Wells we have learned to respect and esteem her every action and example as a wife devoted and ennobling to the society in which she moved, as a mother endeared to all the family ties of this life as a fraternal sister unbounded in her zeal, consistency and purity of thought and action, as a neighbor high in the estimation of all who knew her, dearest loved of all by those who knew her best, therefore, of all by those who knew her best, therefore

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of this grange be tendered to her devoted husband in this his worldly bereavement.

this his worldly bereavement.

Resolved, That we extend to him in his bereavement the right hand of fraternal friendship, to protect and to guide him in his saddened way until under the wisdom and dimitting power of God—we are called to yield him
to the rejoined companiouship of her who has
gone before.

gone before.

Resolved, That with the honored children of the deceased we join with saddened hearts in treasuring with unfading memory the untiring life, the pure and ennobling influences of a de-

parted mother.

Resolved, That the hall and regalia of this grange be draped in mourning for thirty days in honor of the deceased.

Resolved, That this tribute of respect be published in the SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

AN EXPRESSION OF THANKS .- Moved by the many expressions and acts of sympathy and kindness bestowed with such generous and untiring hands during the last seven months' sickness, affliction and death of a devoted wife and mother, during all of which time, as well as in the sad rites of the burial ceremony, my brothers and sisters of the grange, neighbors and friends, uniting as with one accord to alleviate the suffering of a prostrated and painful sickness, until death alone bade you cease your labors, and find rest from deeds well and truly

None can feel more keenly than I, nor treasure with a more grateful remembrance the many and untiring acts of kindness toward my deceased wife during her protracted sick-

To the words of sympathy so kindly spoken to myself and suffering family, I can only bow in grateful remembrance of you - submissive to the will of Him who controls life and death, to your words of protection and guidance could I but feel and make myself worthy your thought and effort, worthy your example so nobly wrought and witnessed by the living, so truly recorded and treasure up in remembrance of the dead.

Permit me to return with feelings of sincerest emotion thanks for your untiring efforts in the past, your sympathy and protection in the present, your kind promises and recognition for the future.

In you I find a treasury of relief and resignation due an aged and tired life. Hoping that I may be permitted to live the few remaining days of my life worthy your influence and association, in life and death obedient to the wil T. R. WELLS. of God.

How it Effects Them.

The Montreal Witness feeling not very kindly toward the grange in Canada, or anything that is originated in the order, calculated to break the power of middlemen, thus relieves itself of a great store of feeling:

Perhaps there is no organization which has developed itself more rapidly and forced itself upon the attention of the country in a shorter developed itself more rapidly and forced itself upon the attention of the country in a shorter period than has the grange in Canada. There is to-day hardly a county which does not boast of one or more granges. The movement in Canada at present is attracting no little attention throughout the country, especially among the mercantile community, who find themselves seriously affected by it. This powerful organization, under whose auspices and in whose exclusive interest several newspapers are published, has set up for its object in Canada the abolition of the middlemen, as they call the country merchants, and the establishment of direct intercourse with the manufacturer or wholesale dealer. By this they hope to save the enormous profit which they imagine to be made by the retail merchant. It must, however, to those who reason thus, seem strange how few country merchants grow rich, and what a very large proportion of them fail. Their nominal profits may be fain enough, but by the time the farmer has kept them for eighteen months out of what he owes them, they are considerably reduced, sometimes to less than nothing. Where there is competition between country merchants, the performance of their part of the work at the lowest paying rate is in sured. The question in hand is whether this is likely to be better and more economically done

arms to their own interest; a want being swallowed up by the moneyed monster that already has his jaws set upon them. Some will say it is no use, money has the power. But I say, let us try. I know we are not able to hire the different and many presses that are on the sell to the highest price. But we do not want that kind. But we do want the laboring our circulating medium and refused to return it except we pay a high premium and high in terest for it. Now I would, if I had the au thority, like to appeal to my fellow laborers for assistance in this direction; for I believe there is are medy, and all that is needed is to apply the remedy in the right direction would be to enact such laws as would put the circulating medium in the hands of our government with such men at the head as would advocate the language and principles of Thomas Jeffreson. And my idea still further dictates that so long as money is worth more loaned to realestate owners at one-third the value of the property than it would be invested in agriculture, manufactures, and other enterprises to further the interest of our country, we will be an oppressed people.

Now, Mr. Editor, this is the first time I ever tried to write anything of this kind, and if it is egotism you will please excuse me and I will keep slent, but will yote for Peter Cooper and John R. Goodin.

PATRON.

FREDONIA, Wilson county, Aug. 12.

Tribute of Respect.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Divine Ruler to remove from the labors of this life our below to be a sister wells, of excelsior Grange, to the content of the content of the proverty thank would be invested in a gridely with the property than it would be invested in agriculture of the province of ing those engaged in them a direct opportnity of judging for themselves whether country merchants are overpaid for the services they render the community.

Understand Our Principles.

Understand Our Principles.

The principles of our order are so imperiectly understood, even by the members of the grange, that we can hardly wonder that it is misrepresented. Those that underlie the order as its constitution declares, as a well digested scheme of political economy; in its own words—we seek the greatestgood to the greatest number. We have been accustomed of being a selfish society, aggrandizing everything for our own benefit; crushing out every other interest than that of the farmer, and diverting trade from its legitimate channels. But we wage no aggressive warfare against any interest whatever; on the contrary, all our acts and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are for the benefit of the producer and consumer, and adverse to that of the intervening class. Our principles are only what any sensible man would endorse, and we are sure many more of our prominent farmers would gladly enroll themselves with us did they know our actual position and intention. Every lecturer should carefully study his work and give addresses on the constitution and declaration of principles, as well as essays on agricultural and economical topics. We are very much behind our brethren in the United States in this respect. The State Lecturer makes periodical tours through the of principles, as well as essays on agricultural and economical topics. We are very much behind our brethren in the United States in this respect. The State Lecturer makes periodical tours through the different counties, addressing meetings on the various subjects connected with the order. We would suggest the appointment of a Dominion Deputy to visit the several centers, give short addresses at public meetings, and instruct them into a uniformity of working. Great zeal, with a lack of thoroughness, has been manifested in spreading the order. A great part of the granges are only partially taught, being organized by those who really knew nothing of either the ritual or the fundamental principles. Thus the blunders of one have been transmitted to another, until uniformity of working is lost; instead of numbers being a source of strength, as they should be in this case, they are a source of positive weakness. Through the slip-shod way of instructing members the opponents of the order exert an immense influence against it, in fact, in the majority of instances, they are better posted in their generation and wiser than we are, by a little casuistry and evasion of the main issues they impose on our ignorant members. The devices resorted to by them is worthy of notice. They have always presumed to know more about the farmer's business than he did himself, and it is no wonder that the name grange grates hard on their ear. A common method is to seek to bring upon the grangers derision and contempt, hoping thereby to detract from their dignity and influence. Another is to declare that they are breaking down all over the country, and they are only born to die and be burled—a monument of lolly to posterity. The common one is that the leaders of the movement will make a great haul of the finances. This, latter, at least, we know to be an impossibility. There never was a cause yet assalled by such watery arguments, and which evince such an evasion of the terms right and wrong. Their opposition is a mere blind, to prevent, it ments, and which evince such an evasion of the terms right and wrong. Their opposition is a mere blind, to prevent, it possible, farmers from joining the society. To illustrate—the merchants of a certain locality in the county of Perth challenged the grangers to a public discussion as a portion of the programme at a rural picnic. Their object, of course, was to crush the grange out by any means whatever; deeming that, as farmers are not generally fluent on the platform, the gloss of eloquence which was available against them, they would be led away. One speaker alone spoke in favor of the order, and his statement of facts and arguments were so conclusive that none of and arguments were so conclusive that none of the many of the opposition dare accept the cordial invitation tendered and the opportunicordial invitation tenuered and the opportuni-ty offered to rebut them. It behooves every brother and sister to make him and her thor-oughly acquainted with the aims and objects of the order. If they do so each can be a Da-vid in right and easily slay the Goliath of wrong having recourse to no assistance but that of justice and truth.—Canada Granger.

Master Allen's Opinion.

We extract the following very explicit remarks from a letter by Bro. T. R. Allen, master of the Missouri State Grange, to the Journal of Agriculture:

A good citizen understands his rights, privileges and duties. A majority of the good American citizens are farmers. Like all other good citizens they are greatly interested in good government, wholesome laws faithfully executed, peace, and general prosperity. If this is not the case to-day, who are to blame? Ah! there's the' rab. Under our form of government the people are sovereign. The people make the laws through their chosen representatives. And this is called government. The expenses of the government are necessarily borne by the people in the form of taxation. A good government distributes this A good citizen understands his rights, priv-

burden of taxation as equally as possible among the people, fostering and protecting alike all true interests. There are now many of these interests, but all may be comprehended under four general heads, to wit: Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Professional—all these interests are mutual, but not equal. These great interests should all be represented fairly and justly in the law-making powers of the government. No honest and candid man will deny this. But is this the fact to-day? Not by any means. Agriculture, the greatest of all, and about equal to all the rest combined, is virtually not represented there at all. How Not by any means. Agriculture, the greatest of all, and about equal to all the rest combined, is virtually not represented there at all. How is this, and why is it? Do our farmer citizens understand their rights and privileges? Are they discharging their duties intelligently? From what class do they select their representatives? From a class that feels an identity of interest with them and a true sympathy for them? I need not answer these questions, brother farmers. To state them is enough. Each of you can answer. But is it any wonder that our interests are neglected or lost sight of in legislative halls; that unequal and unjust burdens are imposed upon us; that our labor is so taxed that farming would still be unremunerative if we were all the best farmers in the world? Where is the remedy to be found? I answer, in the grange. The grand object of the grange is to make us better farmers, and more intelligent and consequently better citizens. Well, but I thought the grange in a partisan sense, you are right. Permit me to quote from our platform of principles on the subject:

"We emphatically and sincerely assert the

to quote from our platform of principles on the subject:

"We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the grange, National, State, or Subordinate, is not a political or party organization. No grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings."

meetings."

Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country. For we seek the greatest good to the greatest number.

We must always bear in mind that no one, by becoming a Patron of Husbandry, gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen, to take a proper interest in the politics of this country. On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs. It is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption, and trickery; to see that none but competent, faithful, and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated for all positions of trust; and to have carried out the principle which should always characterize every true Patron, that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office. We acknowledge the broad principle that difference of opninon, while the fault lies in bitterness of controversy. meetings.' Yet the principles we teach underlie all true

opinion, while the fault lies in bitterness of National Grange Treasury.

The following statement is given by the chairman of the National Grange executive committee:

On the 30th of June last there was in the treasury a surplus of \$160.38 cash. The National Grange has \$62,526.25 invested in government bonds, worth to-day about \$70,000 in greenbacks. Of this amount \$9,747.54 stands to the credit of several States, who have never drawn the donation made them, at the rate of \$250 to seek subordinate grange, by the Na-

drawn the donation made them, at the rate of \$2.50 to each subordinate grange, by the National Grange at its session in Charleston, in February, 1875. This indebtedness taken from the investment in bonds and the cash deposit in the treasury, would leave the net assets of the grange \$56,578.18.

During the quarter ending 30th June, the secretary received \$2.865 for one hundred and ninety-one dispensations, showing one hundred and ninety-one granges organized during the quarter. The receipt for manuels sold, was \$292.64. For song books, \$360.51. For blank books, receipt books, and knives, \$61.95. There were \$206.62 received from various other resources too numerous to itemize. Thus There were \$206.62 received from various other resources too numerous to itemize. Thus the secretary received and deposited with the fiscal agency during the quarter, (making hisdeposit as he is required, every week), the sum of \$3,786.72.

In the secretary's office there was used for postage, \$152.79; for expressage, \$120.90; for contingent expenses, \$252.37; for derical hire,

\$730; for salary of secretary, \$500, and for of-fice rent, \$200, or a total expenditure of \$1,-

About one-tourth of the State treasurers made their quarterly deposits with the fiscal agency, aggregating \$4,987.90. If these officials are not more prompt by October next we imagine there will be some States not represented in the National Grange in November It would be well for masters to look to this re-

quirement.

Against these aggregated deposits by the Against these aggregated deposits by the secretary of the National Grange and the State treasurers, there were drawn drafts, first of \$1,956.06 to cover the quarterly expenses in secretary's office, and then for printing, song books, stationery, tools, regalia, etc., expenses of executive committee, national lecturer, salary of worthy master of National Grange, and donations to State granges, the sum of \$3,650.18. Leaving the net balance of each in the 650.18, leaving the net balance of cash in the treasury of \$160.38 as above stated.

Magnitude of the Farming Interest.

It has been stated on good authority, and can easily be made to appear from the census re-turns of 1870, that in the United States, there are in round numbers, twelve million five hun dred thousand bread earners. By the fruits of dred thousand bread earners. By the fruits of the labor of these millions nations are subsist-ed. They supply food, shelter and raiment to the forty millions of people who make up our own population. Thus it is seen that every bread earner has to fill, on an average, a little more than three mouths. Of the whole number of these bread earners, there are not less than six millions (about one-ball present) in correctly that purpuits, and

half) engaged in agricultural pursuits, and nearly two millions in other rural trades and callings, making with their food dependents a total of not less than twenty-four millions of

consumers.

The manufacturers, including all classes of operators, earn bread for about two million people. The commercial classes, including all that properly belong to them, support two and a half millions; the railroad and express companies about half a million, and the miners nearly half a million more.

nies about half a million, and the miners nearly half a million more.

Yet while agriculture and mechanics taken together feed ten times as many as commerce, twenty times as many as manufacturers, and fifty times as many as railroad companies, yet the least of these, by combination and management, exert far more influence in the country and incomparably more power with the government than the tillers of the soil, and this for the simple reason that the latter do not exert the power which they might, in the protection of their own interest.—Christian Union.

There are two kinds of Patrons, just as there workers and the other drones of course each know their position, and occupy it. But we hope, as the world progresses and advances, drones will become scarce.—Rational Grange.

Kansas State News.

THE Union hotel at Neosho Falls was con sumed by fire on the 11th inst. THE postmaster at Paola was arrested last

week for disturbing the peace.

A NEW paper is to be published at Wilmington called the Sumner County Democrat.

THERE will be a big sale of Shorthorn cattle on the fair grounds at Topeka, Sept. 6th.

THE ladies of the Catholic church of Olathe netted \$101.85 for their Sunday school by a picnic.

LAST week, Wednesday, Dr. Pickett, of Chanute, fell from a hay press and received injuries causing his death.

MANHATTAN has given birth to a centennial baby-red, white and blue, to wit: red hair, white skin, and blue eyes. A MUCH larger number of acres will be sown

to wheat in Allen county this fall than has ever been before. So says the Register. THE report that all the peaches at White

Cloud, with the exception of a few seedlings, had been killed, is officially denied. A JEWELL county reporter states that the yield of winter wheat in that county is from 25

to 30 bushels per acre. Corn very heavy. WICHITA recently had a visitation of toads, who invaded the town in large numbers. Toadyism is not yet played out in Kansas, it

ONE hundred thousand shad were emptied into the Kaw river, at its mouth, last Wednesday. They came from the Government Aqua-

MRS. HENRY DOLAR, of Paola, has a madstone, the curative properties of which are said to be wonderful. It ought to be worth a good many dollars to her.

THE Olathe Progress says: "Last week Mr. Alva Lewis and John Lewis sold 100 head of cattle to Hiram Mitchell. The average weight was over 1500 lbs."

A 'MEETING of the stockholders of the Patron's Commercial Agency, will be held at Murray Chapel, in Abilene, on Saturday, August 19, at one o'clock. So says the Chronicle.

THEY have missed a good deal of money in Reno county lately, but who's the particular individual who got away with the swag is one of those things no fellow can find out.

A FARMER named Betsom, accompanied by his son, was attempting to ford Fall river, on the 25th, when father, son and team were drowned. The bodies have not been recov-

THE Humboldt Union says that Allen county has been free from chinch bugs three seasons, and also that all kinds of crops in Southern Kansas this year are a success, excepting castor beans.

THE Junction City Union tells the following: "Last Thursday, as the train went into Parsons which left here at 5 o'clock a. m.,it struck a cow, which became lodged in the cow catcher, and it took five men to release her."

MR. LANGSTON, of Whashington, found den of rattlesnakes and killed twenty-four of them. They were all about three feet long. The Republican says he corded them up for exhibition to prove that he had done so.

THE Leavenworth Times of Sunday says "Companies A and D, of the Fifth Infantry, arrived yesterday from Cheyenne Agency, and reported at Fort Leavenworth. They leave today, under command of Maj. Casey, for Fort Buford."

ganized in Topeka, and will sing campaign songs at the Rpublican ratification meeting on the 17th. The names of the members are W. J. Stagg, T. H. Church, Rev. L. Blakesly and James Moore.

LAST Monday morning two weeks ago, a thunder storm passed over Wamego, and the lightning struck a house, passed to a bed, and divided into forks. One went through the bed and floor, fatally burning one child and injur ing another.

WHETZELL and McDaniel got into a fuss at a Sunday picnic near Coffeyville, the early part of this week, and drew their revolvers. Neither was hurt, but a man named Boyd, who was looking on, will probably die-at least so the doctors say.

Dr. Hosford, of Oskaloosa, left his wagon in Mrs. Chapman's barn, loaded with sixteen bushels of wheat. Two days later it disappeared, but reached home safely minus the grain. The doctor returns thanks for the return of the wagon.

IN 1862 Kansas had 304 school districts, 8,595 children in school, and 319 teachers. In 1875 there were 4,280 school districts, 142,606 children in school, and 5,383 teachers, and the average time of keeping school open had increased from 3 1-5 months to 5 1-10 months.

On the 13th ult., a daughter of Ed. Root, living on Fall river, was bitten by a snake. No other remedy being at hand a chicken was caught, cut open in the back and applied to the wound, extracting the poison and affording immediate relief. So says the Citizen.

THE Ottawa Republican says: "The boys running on the trains between Ottawa and Independence, report that for several weeks past, they have seen a white prairie chicken in a covey just south of the Colony. It flys with the other chickens, and is certainly a wild fowl.

INFORMATION wanted of the whereabouts of Information wanted of the whereabouts of Samuel E. Hicks. When last heard from he was at Fort Scott, in the fall of 1863, a private in the Fourteenth Kansas (company horseshoer). Sandy complexion, hair and whiskers, is about forty-seven years of age. Any one having information of his whereabouts will confer a favor by writing to his brother, H. S. Hicks Matsail Green, Chase county.

LYNDON, Osage county, is agitating the subject of a railway from Leavenworth, by the way of Lyndon, Burlington, Eureka and the Arkansas river, with good encouragement. Such an enterprise would receive substantia aid from Coffey county. Thus speaks the Patriot.

A BAND of Regulators, down in Osage county chased Wm. Longrace five miles lately, they suspicioning that he had been harboring a horse thief. In order to prevent a misunderstanding, William has put many a long acre between himself and the vigilants, and now feels happy.

THE St. Marys Times has this to say: "Mr. Vansickle, of Turkey Creek, claims a vein of coal on his farm equal to any in Pennsylvania. He wants to organize a company for prospecting. We believe the same strata of coal that crops out at Carbondale can be found in the hills south of the river."

THE Garnett Plaindealer tells the following : "Dr. Jones, of Central City. reports that Phil. Shields, of Reeker township, says he saw a snake, or some kind of a reptile of that species, on the Pottawatomie, a few days since, which was as large around as a man, and about seven feet long. The story is rather 'fishy,' but the parties are reliable."

THE Miami Republican has this: "E. P. Turner, of Osawatomie township, met with an accident Wednesday of last week. He was examining a revolver, which was cocked, when it was accidently discharged, the ball passing through his hand just above the knuckles. His younger brother was standing a short distance from him, and received the ball on the knuckle of the little finger of his right hand. The bullet glanced from the knuckle and passed through his shirt."

THE Burlington Patriot in speaking of the wheat crop in Coffey county, says: "Mr. H. Schaaf has threshed out his field of wheat, which averaged twenty-one bushels per acre and weighed over sixty pounds to the bushel. All wheat is falling somewhat short of expectations. Mr. A. W. Lane has an average of fifteen bushels, and Mr. H. Ela has a field that will probably average twenty-five or twentysix. This is a very good yield, considering the damp, hot weather, when wheat was ripening. Many farmers are preparing to sow wheat largely, and we hope it will be put in early.'

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC. DR. C. MOLANE'S CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS.

Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

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

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

For all Bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine Dr. C. MCLANE'S LIVER Pills are never sugar coated. Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression Dr. MCLANE's

LIVER PILLS. The genuine MOLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and

FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers. Insist on your druggist or storekeeper giving you the genuine DR. C. M. LANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by all respectable druggists and

Country storekeepers generally.

To those wishing to give Dr. C. McLanz's Liver Pills a trial, we will mail post paid to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twenty-five cents. FLEMING BROS., Pleaburgh, Pa.

CENTAUR

LINIMENTS.

[Letter from a Postmaster.]

ANTIOCH, 1LL., Dec. 1, 1874. Messrs, J. B. Rose & Co.:

My wife has, for a long time, been a terrible suf-ferer from Rheumatism. She has tried many phy-sicians 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, Embrocatious Extracts, Salves, Ointments, and Plasters now in use.

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

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

Messrs. J. McClure & Co., Druggists, cor. Eln 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

Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co.,

46 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

PITCHER'S

CASTORIA

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

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

This is what every one says. Most nurses in New York city use the Castoria. It is prepared by Messrs. J. B. Rose & Co., 46 Dey St., New York, successors to Samuel Pitcher, M. D.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

DR. F. H. WILSON, DENTIST,





Office 135 Mass. street, over Ma-



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

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

Headquarters for Chemical Paint, ready for use. We sell the best and largest glass of Soda Water and Ginger Ale for bets.

A. R. WOOSTER.

75 Massachusetts Street, - . Lawrence. CONOVER BROS.,

613, Main St., Kansas City, Missouri

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE



'Steinway & Sons" and "Haines Pianos and Burdett Organs,

And Dealers in Music and Musical Merchandise.

Our Pianos and Organs are the best made in the country, and take the lead of all first-class instruments, being unrivated in beauty of tone and perfection of mechanism in every detail. Send for illustrated Catalogues. Old instruments taken in 6-

THE CLIMAX



MOWER dead the guarde bal

& REAPER.

Is now the most popular Machine in the United States. The Granges everywhere are endorsing it. Send for descriptive catalogue and price list.

GIBBS & STERRETT M'F'G CO.,

5 South Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE!

THE FOE OF PAIN TO MAN AND BEAST

Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG

LINIMENT,

Which has stood the test for 40

years.

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

BEES! BEES! BEES!

E I WILL SELL E E Bees, Queens, Hives, Honey Extractors and Honey, S B THIS SEASON,

CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE For Price address NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kansas 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

PHILLIP RHEINSCHILD,

No. 144 Massachusetts Street,

First door north of State Bank, GENERAL DEALER IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

WAGONS,

BUFFALO PITTS THRESHERS, Wm. A. Wood's Mowers and Reapers, NEW MANNY MACHINE,

Deere and Garden City

CULTIVATORS.

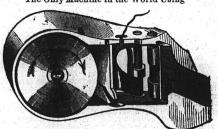
Deere, Moline, Plows and Harrows, SECTIONS AND BRASS BOXES

For various kinds of Machinery, REVOLVING AND SULKY HAY RAKES,

Dealer in a general assortment

-OF-HARDWARE, PUMPS, &C. The "New American" Sewing Ma-

chine Emphatically the Grange Machine of the West.
The Only Machine in the World Using



THE PATENT SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE. Self-regulating Tensions throughout. Simplest!
Most durable! Neatest finished! Most complete!
Most perfect! Best! Send for Circulars, Samples,
Testimonials and Terms to D. A. BUCK, Manager,
No. 200 South Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER,

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY.

Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods:

No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Mrs. Gardner buys her goods for cash, and

will sell as low as the lowest. DURFEE HOUSE.

Lawrence, - - - Kansas,

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

WITH FIRST-CLASS ACCOM'ODATIONS

Price, \$2.00 per day; board by the week at reduced rates. Omnibuses run to and from all trains. Good Sample Rooms to display sample goods. GEO. WELLS, Proprietor. 12-tf

-OF-. DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS.

DEALERS IN

JUSTUS HOWELL.

Secretary and Agent.

GROCERIES,

GRAIN, FLOUR

AND SEEDS

ALL KINDS. \mathbf{OF}

No. 88 Mass. Street,

Lawrence, Kansas.

All Goods Bought and Sold

FOR CASH, And Prices made accordingly.

J. A. GUY.

Manufacturer of and dealer in SOFERIO PERCE VERYOR FILLI

BOOTS: & SHOES!

CORNER MAIN AND THIRD STREETS,

OTTAWA, KANSAS.

That all dealers need not go out of the State for the same.

J. N. Roberts & Co.

J. N. Roberts & Co.

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

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

Yours respectfully,

J. A. GUY, confer a favor by writing to his brother, H. S. Burney at home. Samples worth of the purchasing of the state of the state

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1876.

Independent National Ticket. FOR PRESIDENT, PETER COOPER,

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, SAMUEL F. CAREY. of onio.

OF NEW YORK.

Independent State Ticket. For Congress, Second District—JOHN R. GOODIN.

For Governor-M. E. HUDSON, of Bourbon Lieutenant Governor-J. A. BEAL, of Potawatomic county.
Secretary of State—WM. M. ALLISON, of

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

ferson county.
Superintendent Public Instruction—THOM-AS BARTLETT, of Allen county.
Associate Judge—WILSON SHANNON, of

Douglas county.

Presidential Electors—J. N. LIMBOCKER, of Riley county; A. G. BARRETT, of Marshall county; S. A. RIGGS, of Douglas county; S. J. CRAWFORD, of Lyon county; JOHN RITCHIE, of Shawnee county.

Independent National Platform.

Independent National Platform.

The Independent Party is called into existence by the necessities of the people whose industries are prostrated, whose labor is deprived of its just reward as the result of the serious mismanagement of the national finances, which errors both the Republican and Dem icratic parties neglect to correct. And in view of the failure of these parties to furnish relief to the failure of these parties of furnish relief to the failure of these parties of furnish relief to the failure of these parties of furnish relief to the failure of these parties of furnish relief to the failure of these parties of furnish relief to the failure of these parties of furnish relief to the failure of these 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 resone of our industries from the rain 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 keep in view the full development of all legitimate business, agricultural, mining, manufacturing and commercial.

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.

and deposit.

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

government of the United States be substituted.

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

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

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.

7. That we demand that contents in the action 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.

RILEY COUNTY POMONA GRANGE.

On Saturday the fifth, we had the pleasure of orgaizing a Pomona Grange at Riley county, with Bros. Henry During the Franco-Prussian war the club and visitors present. Barnes as Master and W. F. Allen Sec- France issued a paper money, not retary. The Patrons of Riley county promised to be redeemed in gold, but thanks was tendered him by the club. are earnest workers, and we look to receivable for all dues to the govern- A general desire was manifested that see them fully develop the work of co-ment and a full legal tender for private the speaker address the club at some

First Degree was conferred form, clos-ing with a feast. Gov. N. Green is the below gold, and is now at par with policy of the different political organi-zations now before the people.

front rank in our State.

enter at once upon the work of co-operation.

Our National Grange has made ar-Company."

The English societies during the last twenty years have grown immensely rich through co-operation. Their own present currency, coin and paper, in statement of the objects of this co-operation is as follows: "To bring the manufacturing population of Europe and the agricultural population of the United Siates into direct communication by an exchange of produce, mutually conducted on the basis of freedom from every kind of fraud, adulteration, imposition, or tricks of trade, and to share with each other the profits arising from the exchange of their produce." "To make advances of money to any members of the company in the United States, either individually or in collective groups, for the purpose of enabling them to raise or prepare for market, staples, produce, or articles dealt in by the company, or to develop the agricultural or mineral resources of the country. Not depending entirely on their own surplus capital, our cooperative friends in England assure us | Hayes. that, when the business proposed shall be well established, they can secure for us other capital at a slight advance, on the bank of England rates."

In order to reach the desired end, we must have our county co-operative so- ing. of five dollars in the Anglo-American a direct line to reap all the advantages his friends, the office-holders and boudof co-operation, both in our own coun- holders. by the British societies.

It is estimated that in years of fair crops, through this co-operation, five million dollars annually can be saved to the Patrons of Kansas alone.

And through these co-operative societies, by being enabled to get money when needed at five or six per cent. per annum, we will be able to break the power of the money rings in this country quicker, and more effectually than all the politicians on earth.

Now brethren, success or failure de-

this system of co-operation, only ask- Join the rapidly increasing throng, who

HOW THEY TALK.

We are receiving numerous communications from all over Kansas full of inquiries concerning Peter Cooper and the greenback party; they ask for documents that will assist them in disseminating the principles of our party and to strengthen the rapidly growing sentiments favoring them. One correspondent from the northwest says: "Cooper and Carey are gaining strength every day out here and will pool a vote for them this fall that will surprise you." Another from the south says: "I find that as fast as the people are informed they go in for Peter Cooper and the Independent Reform ticket. Send me anything and everything that testimony in this wise: "We are sure to make a good report this fall for Peter Cooper. We fully endorse the Independent platform in your issue of the 10th inst."

How can it be otherwise with an in telligent people who understand which is the best course to persue to reach peace and prosperity.

MONEY IN FRANCE.

H. H. Dyer, of Hoopeston, writes to debts—the same as proposed by the In- future time upon the political issues operation.

The Grange was organized with some dependent Greenback party of to-day— and interests of the campaign.

Brief remarks were made by C. H.

Fifth Degree was conferred form, clos-

sured that if Bro. Green and Worthy of France to-day is 35,000,000, which Master Barnes do their duty, the order would allow of paper currency more in Riley county will soon take the than \$17 per capita. Besides, she has always had a large circulation of metal-And to our order throughout the lic money, the amount of which can not State, we would urge the necessity of be certainly ascertained, but at least organizing county granges, and then equal to the paper. To-day, France has, according to statistics recently before the British Parliament, \$1,540,000-000 in gold and silver, which, with the rangements, and entered into co-part- paper currency, would make about \$60 nership with the co-operative societies per capita, and all this in a territory of Europe, under the name of "The not as large as the State of Texas. Of Anglo-American Co-operative Trading | course not all of this is in active circulation, as some has been destroyed, lost or hoarded, but recent reports show that not less than \$1,730,000,000 is the use in France. This makes more than

\$49 per capita. Pennsylvania is in line for the Independent Greenback party and Cooper and Carey. Last week a consultation of leading currency reformers was held at Philadelphia and steps taken to form a State committee, and place an electoral ticket in the field. Prominent among those in the movement are the well known Henry Carey Baird, of Philadelphia, and Hon. F. W. Hughes, of Pottsville, a former leader of the Democracy. The work will go on and be well done in Pennsylvania.

The way to break the mammoth gold and bond rings and force them to loose their grip upon industry, is to vote solid and straight for Peter Cooper and against the ring leaders, Tilden and

RILL ALLEN FOR COOPER.

The newspapers bring us the news that Bill Allen, of Ohio, will take the stump and sound his fog horn for Peter Cooper, and he expects to carry Ohio for Cooper and Carey. The tide is ris-Honest Democrats all over the ciety, a State society, and then a share land are descriing by the thousands the little dwarf with his barrel of money, and tens of thousands of honest Repub-Society, and then we are ready and in licans are leaving Hayes to the care of

The signs of the times are cheering. try and in Europe; for bear in mind Let the toiling masses take courage and that we get a share of the profits made strike together for the right. Cast by the British societies. honest sentiments, for your own interest, and to save your children from serfdom, and such a grand and glorious revolution will be accomplished as will not only make tyranny tremble, but

This is the cause of the people—the upper ten" are against us, but we have the lower million; good men and great men like Cooper, Carey, Allen, and a host of others are with us, and lend a helping hand.

God, right and justice are on our side; but he that would be free, himself must strike the blow. Now is the pends upon ourselves. Which shall it auspicious time for bold, united action. Let the people now prove their intelli-We will hold ourself in readiness to go anywhere in the State and explain that "Money rules the land." ing that our legitimate expenses be with the grand old patriot and philan-thropist—Peter Cooper—at their head, and with the standard and watchword "Manhood," not money, are marching on to victory.—Ft. & cott Pioneer.

Let the policy of the people, which is to substitute greenbacks for national bank notes, prevail, and we shall make an annual saving of \$21,000,000 in the item of interest alone. This, though it may seem inconsiderable, would cancel the debt in less than thirty years If we permit the policy of Hayes and Tilden to prevail, which is to withdraw from circulation and destroy all greenbacks, substituting national bank notes in equivalent volume, we shall have to add \$24,000,000 a year to the present interest rate on the national currency, making a sickening and industry-destroying aggregate of \$45,000,000 a a year. This would reach the stupendous sum of \$6,000,000,000 in thirty years, and the interest and principal of our debt would not be reduced a dollar will inform the people." And still in the meantime. Who cannot see his another from the southwest adds his way clearly in the light of these indisputable facts? - Pomeroy's Democrat.

CLUB MEETING.

ED. SPIRIT :- Greenback Club of District Fifty-four met August 11, pursuant to adjournment. J. W. Dolan in the chair.

Hon. E. G. Ross being present, re sumed the discussion of the currency question as affecting the rights and interests of the people at this time. The speaker's words were well chosen, his argument convincing and clear, and inquire the paper circulation in France. was received with marked approval by

At the close of his remarks a vote of

C. H. Taylor offered the following innumberable number of spring branchresolutions, which, on motion of H. Manwaring, were unanimously adopted

Resolved, That in the overthrow and burial of the Democratic party, we recognize one of the grandest achievements of the Republican party in its

past career.

Resolved, That the attempted resurrection of the Democratic party of today is an insult to the Independent Reform and Greenback voters of this na-

Resolved, That we stand firmly by the principles and identity of our Independent organization; that our cause embracing the rights of life, liberty, and the truits of honest toil, shall not be wrecked in the mire of the Democracy or Republicanism of the day, alike degenerate and polluted bastards of our martyred fathers.

On motion, A. H. Field, W. W. Randolph and C. H. Taylor were appointed of August 25.

On motion club adjourned to meet at the Brackett school House on August 25, 1876, at 7 o'clock, p. m.

A GOOD TIME.

your loss is our gain, but your absence home of Abraham and the plains of from here to-day was most certainly Mamre, where he herded his flocks, from here to-day was most certainly your irreparable loss, while it was our great disappointment and the only thing that marred the perfect happiness of the day and occasion.

The "Harvest Feast" was a grand success. Some of the leading features of the occasion was a big crowd (variously estimated at from 1500 to 3000 people), big baskets well filled, and the most big women ever gathered together at one time and place on any occasion, to say nothing of the big men. At about 11 a. m. Patrons organized at the hall in full regalia, marched once around public square, and assembled in the park where the band (Troy silver cornet) discoursed sweet music, followed each, all to be put in wheat this fall. I by a short and very appropriate prayer and thanksgiving by Rev. Sheldon, when dinner hour was announced and baskets, &c., were brought into requisition to whose contents we all felt like doing ample justice after the early breakfast and long rides most of us had taken. After eating and feeding the mullitude (of which we hope none went hungry away), there were gathered up baskets full until one was reminded of the days of miracles. The band again reminded us of the intellec- fighting this season. The following distual feast we had been promised. Astual feast we had been promised. As sembled near the stand we were told that Stevens was not here, and true to Terry's fight with Sitting Bull is congrange principles, we would have to firmed through the Indians coming inmake the best of the material at hand. G. W. Glick was called for and responded with a few well timed responded with a few well timed re-Bull wounded. It is proper to say that marks; he was followed by W. D. the accuracy of the information con-Rippey. A. Lazalere, representative trained in this dispatch, coming as it St. Jo. Gazette, B. O'Driscol and others during the speaking which was interspersed with music by the band and vocal music by Patrons, we almost forgot our disappointment and that Stevens was not here. At the close of these exercises the crowd seemed unwilling to leave the place, and gathered in crowds and chatted or strolled about the park, thus spending several hours very pleasantly, we trust very profitably, and after the sun had spent his hottest rays, we emerged from that shady, inviting retreat, sought our buggies and wagons and carriages, and drove leiswith himself, and at peace with all mankind, thus showing, "our enemies Grange in Doniphan county is not dead yet.

TROY, Kansas. August 12, 1876.

much struck with the beauty of the locality. The eastern portion of our countwenty-five houses including three stores, a neat school house and a steam flouring mill, is delightfully situated on the east side of the Grouse, a magnificent stream of clear, pure water that traverses. Cowley county from the northeast to the southwest, one of the lovliest stock raising countries that I ever beheld; it would make some of the mand will march overland from Supply Camp to a point opposite Fort Buford, where Terry will be provided transportation to move the command to the east bank of the Missouri. The troops from that point will march overland from Supply Camp to a point opposite Fort Buford, where Terry will be provided transportation to move the command to the east bank of the Missouri. The troops from that point will march overland from Supply Camp to a point opposite Fort Buford, where Terry will be provided transportation to move the command to the east bank of the Missouri. The troops from that point will march overland from Supply Camp to a point opposite Fort Buford, where Terry will be provided transportation to move the command to the east bank of the Missouri. The troops from that point will march overland to gar-rison posts, in Dakota, and along the Missouri river. The steamer Farwest will remain at the mouth of the Rose Bud until the return of the troops, and will march overland from Supply Camp to a point opposite Fort Buford, where Terry will be provided transportation to move the command to the east bank of the Missouri. The troops from that point will march overland to gar-rison posts, in Dakota, and along the move the command to the east bank of the Missouri The troops from that point will march overland to a point opposite Fort Buford, where Terry will be provided transportation to move the command to the east bank of the Missouri The troops from that point will march overland to the east bank of the Missouri The troops from the point will march overland to the east bank of the Missouri The troops from the point will march overland to the east bank of the Missouri The troops from the troops from the point will ever beheld; it would make some of your Douglas or Jefferson county stock raisers laugh within himself, as Sarah did of old, to see such water, grass and shade as the Grouse valley and its tributaries afford. The Grouse is fed by an

es of clear, beautiful water, running over solid gravelly beds, affording an abundance of pure healthy water for either man or beast. The country is somewhat broken, but the hillsides are covered with a dense growth of tall timber, rich nutricious grasses and a heavy undergrowth of shrubs, vines, etc., affording shelter, food and water for the cattle on a thousand hills. The valleys are broad, rich and deep, producing the most enormous crops of corn, small grain and vegetables. A county well adapted to the raising of cattle, sheep and hogs, a crop that is independent of railroads and railroad monopolies, a crop that can walk off to market. In this respect the Grouse valley has an advantage over the Walnut and main Arkansas valleys, they being more level and better adapted to wheat and small grain raising, as they must have a railroad to carry off their surplus products. Cowley county, or more properly the Kingdom of Cowley for the county is as large as some of the a committee to procure one or more speakers for the next regular meeting of this club, to be held on the evening acres of land of the best quality and most productive kind, laying in the most favorable latitude in either the New or the Old world-that latitude first settled by man The latitude the Garden of Eden, the seat of the greatest cities, kingdoms and empires of the ancient world; the Greeks, Medians, EDITOR SPIRIT:-We cannot say that Persians, Assyrians, Mesopotamia, the were all in this latitude; Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and California in the New world, Spain, Italy, Greece and Asia Minor, the most favored lands of the Old, are in this latitude. The Grouse valley is capable of sustaining all the flocks of Abraham,

Lot and Job combined. We had a glorious rain last night that revived all kinds of vegetation; will add a hundred thousand bushels of corn to this State; will make hay and vegetables in abundance; will materially assist those engaged in breaking prairie for fall wheat, and that is almost every man that has a team or a pirce of land. It is astonishing the amount of prairie that has been broken this summer,—a number of men have broken as much as two hundred acres may safely say that the wheat crop next year will be almost double what it is this year should we have a good season, as there will be double the acreage sown, and wheat is now more plentiful than greenbacks. I don't see what our people are going to do with their wheat unless we get a railroad. Health of the country good. Your friend,

JAMES CHRISTIAN. ARKANSAS CITY, Kansas.

Indian affairs in the northwest are beginning to assume the color of war, but it is thought that there will be no patch was received at Gen. Sheridan's to the Spotted Tail agency. They report a heavy engagement in a defeat of the Indians with great loss, and Sitting does from questionable sources, is discredited." The following was sent from Chicago. Wednesday morning, on the information of the Times: "Gen. Terry's force, which left the Rose Bud on the 8th, numbered a fighting force of sixteen hundred men and was accompanied by a train of two hundred and twenty-five wagons, containing sup-plies for thir days. Terry, with a view of forming a junction with Crook, will move down the west bank of the Rose Bud for a distance of seventy miles, when the combined forces will endeavor to engage the Indians in the region of the Big Horn mountains. Crow scouts report the main body of Sitting Bull's band encamped on Stinking river, a tributary of the Big Horn, urely homeward, each feeling satisfied and to engage them it will be necessary to cross the Big Horn mountains, which will be almost an impossible undertaking at this season of the year. themselves being judges), that the There appears to be no prospect of another engagement with the Indians if they desire not to make a fight, as the troops will be unable to overtake them. before the approach of cold weather. FROM COWLEY COUNTY.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—A few days ago I took a flying trip through the eastern took portion of our county and I was very and it is not believed that they will make a stand against the troops again this year. Considerable sickness pre-vails in the supply camp. Terry has ty is much more broken than the west-ern. Dexter City, twenty-five miles east of here, a small village of some withdrawn after that date and the command will march overland from Supply

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 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.

Miss Eaton, of Lawrence, formerly teacher of the primary department of our city school, is here visiting friends.—Lyndon Times.

WE are under obligations to the Seventh

Judicial District Agricultural Association for a complimentary ticket to their Fair, to be held at Chanute, September 6th, 7th and 8th. THE Garnett Plaindealer says that Maj. J. S. Wilson, of Lawrence, was in the city last

week, using his influence with the county com-

missioners concerning the L., L & G. Bailroad MR. DAVID D. HOAG, postmaster of Minneapolis, is visiting in the city and made us a very pleasant call on Monday morning. Mr. Hoag is a genial gentleman and a good Patron. Call

again Bro. Hoag. REV. E. GUNN of this city was at Humboldt last week, conducting a series of revival meetings. The Union says that on Thursday evening twelve persons arose for prayers, and there seems to be a general awakening on the part of Christians.

BRO. H. G. REYNOLDS, of Blue Rapids. visited our city last week, and organized the order of Eastern Star and Cross and Crown. Our Masonic friends will understand this fully. Bro. Reynolds is a good Patron of Husbandry as well as a Bro. Mason, and we wish him success in his work.

LIEUT. GOV. SALTER made us a call on Monday last looking so happy that we were persuaded to ask why, and he told us that the reason for his pleasant feeling was just this, that President Grant has signed the Osage Land bill which fully settles the question henceforth. Good enough reason.

THE following is a list of Patents issued to Inventors of Kansas for the week ending Aug. 12, 1876, and each dated Aug. 1, 1876. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.: T. Baxter, potato plow, Monticello. N. Clark, hog trough, Harveyville. A. Vanpelt, wind wheel, Capio

Mr. Rushmer's window, to which we alluded last week, consists of ten valuable presents, given by our enterprizing manufacturers of

water set. consisting of pitcher, massive water or, two goblets and slop bowl with call bell, all beautifully engraved. It was this set which shed regal luster, in the banquet hall of King Ahasuerus, at Liberty Hall, last week. Value

Morocco case. Value \$5.

nent feature of their business, and offer their agents, for the current year, twelve presents of silverware, of greater magnificence and value than the last. They will soon expound the whole matter, in detail, to their agents, by means of circular letters.

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.

MANGERS, at Lets' you will find plenty

HOMES AND FORTUNES FOR ALL!

Grand Distribution of Cash, Farms, Brick Blocks, Residences, &c., by the Kansas Land and Immigrant Associa-tion, August 25, 1876. Capital Stock \$1,000,000, Legally Authorized.

The Kansas Land and Immigrant Associa-The Kansas Land and Timingrant Associa-tion, of Atchison, Kansas—an enterprise char-tered by the State, inaugurated and managed by men whose reputation for honesty, reliabili-ty and integrity stands unsullied, and who ty and integrity stands unsullied, and who have the hearty endorsement of State and city officials and citizens—will, on the 25th day of August, 1876, make a grand distribution to its shareholders of many valuable awards of cash and real estate. Highest cash award, \$75,000. Lowest, \$50. The real estate awards, consisting of choice tarms, business houses, residences, &c., have been selected from the most desirable and valuable property in the State. Price of shares only \$5 each. Every shareholder will be fairly represented at the distribution. The chances offered to secure a home and a fortune are unprecedented. Distribution positive, Aug. 25, 1816, or money will be refunded in full.

Send in your order at once, so you may have

tunded in full.

Send in your order at once, so you may have your numbers carefully registered. For a more particular description of the enterprise, terms of agents, special offer to clubs, and purchasers of two or more shares, manner of drawing, listeof endorsers and references, description of Kansas, &c., &c., send for their illustrated paper, the "KANSAS IMMIGRANT," muiled free to any address. Send \$5 for a share.

Address. S. M. STRICKLER, See'y.

Atchison, Kansas.

NOSICE TO PATRONS AND OTHERS.—All persons visiting Philadelphia and wishing to find our store, will please look for the large Street Clock, keeping correct time, banging just over our doorway, at number 518, Market Street cletered above it "Bennett & Co.," and below it "Tower Hall." Eater just under the clock—this is our only Market street cutrance. It told elsewhere "this is Tower Hall." do not believe it—look for the clock, go in just under it. There are others selling clothing at present in our city, who constantly represent their stores to be ours. We have seen Patrons and others, who have been victimized by inferior goods at high prices, in this way. He careful to look for the Clock—enter nowhere else.

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

BENNETT & CO.,

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

times.

Hansas Pacific Railway.

plow, Monucello. N. Clark, hog trough, Harveyville. A. Vanpelt, wind wheel, Capioma.

The attractive display of rich silverware, in Mr. Rushmer's window, to which we alluded last week, consists of ten valuable presents, given by our enterprizing manufacturers of medicines Dr. S. O. Himoe & Co., to ten of their agents, who have sold the largest amount of their medicines, during the year ending June 30th last.

The lucky recipients of these beautiful gifts are:

Ist. T. W. Riddle, Ceresco, Saunders county, Mensaka, who gets a silver teaset consisting of coffey pot, tea pot, hot water pot, cream pitcher, sugar bowl and slop bowl with call bell. These pieces are elaborately engraved and ornamented with figures of birds in relief. The value of this gift is \$75.

2d. James S. Ream, Green Ridge, Pettis county, Mo., whose gift is a magnificent silver water set, consisting of pitcher, massive waiter, two gobiets and slop bowl with call bell, and solve the constructions. 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 inness are run regularly to and from the Kansas Pacific depot. O. S. Lyford is the Kansas Pacific depot. O. S. Lyford is the contry and Mr. E. A. Parker

**Shasserus, at Liberty Hall, last week. Value \$55.

3d. Peter Smith, Cato, Crawford county, Kansas, gets a silver and cut glass castor with cake basket, gold lined, and call bell combined. Value \$30.

4th. Mrs. Mary L. Hale, Cassville, Barry county, Me., a splendid silver cake basket, tastefully engraved, with figures of birds and animals in bas-relief. This is the daintiest present in the whole lot. Value \$20.

5th. D. C. Townsend, Stanton, Montgomery county, Iowa, one doz. silver table knives with silver handles. Value \$15.

6th. John R. Good, Center, Page county, Iowa, one doz. silver table knives with silver handles. Value \$15.

7th. Joseph R. Nelson, Lamar Station, Nodaway county, Missouri, an engraved silver card stand. Value \$10.

8th. P. H. Baxter, Stanley, Johnson county, Kansas, an engraved and massive silver butter dish. Value \$10.

9th. H. B. High, Peculiar, Cass County, Missouri, a silver drinking cup, gold lined. Value \$5.

10th. E. F. Ninas, Concordia, Lafayette county, Missouri, one pair silver napkin rings, in Morocco case. Value \$5. Only 20 Hours.

Go to the Mountains of Colorado

Morocco case. Value \$5.

The aggregate sales of these ten agents are over twelve hundred dollars, and, if the additional one thousand agents, with whom Himoe & Co. are now doing business, have done half so well, their business has been very fair for the times.

The plan which has resulted in the present distribution seems to work so satisfactorily, that Himoe & Co. propose to make it a permanent feature of their business, and offer their mines.

Go to the Mountains of Colorado

By the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, the new and popular line from ATCHISON and KANSAS CITY, via. the beautiful Arkansas Valley, to Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver, Canon City, Cucharas, Del Norte, Trinidad, Santa Fe Railroad, the new and popular line from ATCHISON and KANSAS CITY, via. the beautiful Arkansas Valley, to Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver, Canon City, Cucharas, Del Norte, Trinidad, Santa Fe Railroad, the new and popular line from ATCHISON and KANSAS CITY, via. the beautiful Arkansas Valley, to Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver, Trinidad, Santa Fe Railroad, the new and popular line from ATCHISON and KANSAS CITY, via. the beautiful Arkansas Valley, to Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver, Trinidad, Santa Fe Railroad, the new and popular line from ATCHISON and KANSAS CITY, via. the beautiful Arkansas Valley, to Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver, Trinidad, Santa Fe Railroad, the new and popular line from ATCHISON and the new and pop

Mines.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS between the Missouri Eiver and Rocky Mountains, without change. Close connections made at Puchlo with trains for Denver and Northern Colorado.

For maps, time tables and the "San Juan Guide," address,

T. J. ANDERSON,

Gen. Pass. Agr.,

Topeks, Kan.

To cure the bite of chiggers and to keep them off at a proper distance, call at Leis' drug store, where you can find a sure and safe remedy for them.

WHALE-OIL sosp for trees and plants, at Leis' drug stors.

want Fine table Cutlery, Common "Queensware Best quality

Common Common Fine Goblets or Tumblers Common "

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

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.

Pianes and Organs.

use Castoria.

Mrs. S. C. N. Adams' Music Store, 46 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas, Chickering & Son's pianos, Mason & Hamlin's, Whitney & Holmes, Loring & Blake's organs and general musical merchandize. Low priced pianoes on easy terms.

Traveling Agent.

A Grand Success.

The Charter Oak Stove in our kitchen is a grand success, the best stove we have ever used, and we cheerfully recommend it with a used, and we cheeriuny recommend it with a clear conscience, knowing we do our friends and neighbors a favor who are looking for a Brst-class stove.

WHALE-OIL SOAP is pronounced the farmer's friend, because it destroys the parasites of fruit trees and plants. It is the enemy of horers and worms that destroy trees. Grubs flee from it and flees disappear as if by magic. It is for sale at Leis' drug store. Farmers, buy if

THE CENTAUR LIMIMENTS 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.

Wakefield's Worm Destroyer. This valuable medicine is prepared in Lozenges; is very pleasant for children to take, is quite harmless in any reasonable quantity, and is very effectual in relieving children or adults from these disturbers of rest and health. Children eat them like candy. For sale by all Druggists.

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

Barber Shop. Warren street, under the State Bank. Shaving 10 cents; hair cutting 20 cents; shampooing 15 cents. First class work done.

12-ti

W. H. PEMBLETON.

FARMERS, go to Ed. Moore's, under the Eldridge House, and subscribe for The Housekeeper, a first class family magazine at \$2.50 a year, and get \$2.06 worth of groceries irec.

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

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH. Produce Markets. St. Louis, August 15, 1876. Flour-medium fall extra.....\$ 4.00 @ 6.25

1	Wheet No 2 fall 1.16 @	1.461	
	Wheat—No. 2 fall 1.16 @ 1.04 @	04	
1	No. 3	1.01	
١	No. 4 red 7 95 @	49	
	Corn—No 2 mixed 407@	94	
	Oats—No 2 mixed 334@	04	
	Barley—No. 2 50 @	91	
1	Rye - No 2 50 @		
1		19.75	
	Pork	14.	
		10	
1	Bacon 84@	108	
1	1 and 10g(a)	11	
1	Butter-Dairy, packed 20 @	22	
1	Butter—Dairy, packed 20 @ 9 @	124	
1			
١	Cyron Co August 15 1876.		
1	CHICAGO, 11 ag 4.25 @	6.50	
1	Flour	891	
	Wheat—No. 2	441	
1	Corn 44 (a) 30 (a)	20	
	Oats	17 50	
	Pork	01	
	Bulk Meats	91	
	Lard	10.10	
1			
	Wheat. No. 2, fall	21.05	
ı	Wheat. No. 2, lan.	A 98	
•	Wheat, No. 8, red, lan	76	
3	No. 4, fall,	a 75	
r	Rejected	a 36	
-	Corn No. 2 mixed	a 32	
-	Rejected	04	
a	Oats 20 (ay .	
,	Rejected		
d	Rye, No. 2 39 ((a)	
-	Rye, No. 2	. 23	
-		1	

Date TalleST. Louis, August 15, 1876

CHICAGO, August 15, 1876.

Native cows, common 2.00@2.10
Corn-fed Texas steers 3.00@3.50
Corn-fed Texas cows 2.10@2.40
Through Texas steers 2.20@2.60
Through Texas cows 1.50@2.00
Hogs — Packers 5.50@5.60

In St. Louis, wheat did not fluctuate during the past week more than about one cent till the 15th, when there was a rise of a few cents on grades 8 and 4. Corn has not varied much

in any market.

There seems to be a prospect of a decline in pork and bacon during the fall.

FANEUIL HALL INSURANCE CO.

> -OF-BOSTON, MASS.

Surplus as regards policy holders....\$421,363.34

Surplus as regards policy holders....\$421,363.34

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

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—

Know ye, That the Fancuil 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.

ment.

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, 18.7, 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.

ORRIN T. WELCH, Superintendent.

PARK & NELIG, Agents.

PARK & NELIG, Agents, Lawrence, Man.

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 deflex 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.

MIND READING, PSYCHOMANCY,
Fascination, Soul Charming, Mesmerism,
and Marriage Guide, showing how either sex may
fascinate and gain the love and affection of any
person they choose instantly, 400 pages. By mail
50 cts. Hunt & Co., 139 S. 7th Street, Phila., Pa.

VISITING CARDS. 50 fine white with name neiffly printed sent free for 20cts; 100 for 35 cents. To introduce my cards will send 20 mixed including snow flake, damask, &c., for 15 cents. Samples for stamp. AGENTS WANTED. FRNEST HART, Rochester, N. Y.

MOODY'S Sermons and prayer meeting talks at the N. Y Hippodrome from the Tribune verbatim reports, in the new book Glad Tidings. Beware of imitations. 500 Pages \$2. 11.000 ordered. Agents Wanted. 500 Pages \$2, 11,000 ordered. AGENTS WANTED E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 805 Broadway, N. Y

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GREAT **VENTENNIAL HISTORY**

It sells faster than any ofher book. One Agent sold 61 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to agents. Address, National Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., or Columbus, Ohio.

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Of all kinds & prices for Colleges, Schools, Physicians & Frantiles. MAGMITVING BLASSES for investigations in Bolany, Mineralogy, Hortcullure, Agriculture, &C. LENSES, SPY GLASSES, TELESCOPES & Ct., 64: PAGE PRICE: LIST, Fully illustrated, sent free, Mc. Allister. Mg. Optician, 49 NASSAU ST., N.Y.

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,

WELLS' CARPOLIC TABLETS,
PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.
A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY. sale by Druggists generally, and FULLER & FULLER, Chicago, III.

Men are earning \$40 to \$120 per week! selling OUR COUNTRY

Complete in the thrilling history of 100 eyentful years also of the great "Exhibition," grand in description of our mighty resources in agriculture, commerce, minerals, manufactures, natural wonders, curiosities, etc., allrichly illustrated: A "Century" Map and "Bird's-eye View" free. Sells marvellously fast. 1000 more agents wanted quickly for this and our standard "LIFE OF LIVINGSTONE," 60,000 already sold. also new Bible. 2,000 illust. Has no equal. For extra terms write to Hubbarn Bros., Pub. 28-4w Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, Ohio.



BROTHER PATRONS:—Save money this Fall and Winter by shipping us your Produce and Stock, and ordering all your Dry Goods, Grocerties, Machinery, &c., of us. We have proved the members that we can make the Grange paythem, det our conndential prices and see for your selves. DOLTON BROTHERS, 214 N. Fifth St., St. Louis. General Dealers for Patrons of Husbandry and Sovereigns of Industry.

MONEY ON WELL IMPROVED ON THE PROPERTY OF LOAN lower rate of interest an ever before charged in this State.



SOLD DURING THE YEAR 1875.

EVERY STOVE IS

UNHESITATINGLY RECOMMENDED WHEREVER USED OR SOLD

As Absolutely Without a Fault. dar New Sizes

Nos. 37, 38 39, 47, 48 and 49 ARE A MARVELOUS COMBINATION OF CONVENIENCE,

NEATNESS,

ECOMOMY

And all the essential points that yo to make of the

MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE Ever offered to the public.

MADE ONLY BY

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO. Nos. 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main St.,

ST. LOUIS, MO. SOLDBY

ALL LIVE STOVE DEALERS. THE

KANSAS CITY EXPOSITION

AGRICULTURAL FAIR,

Will be beld on Sept. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 & 23, 1876,

WHEN

\$20,000.00 IN PREMIUMS Are offered for

Agricultural Implements, Machinery and Manufactures, Farm, Tarden & Dairy Products; Fine Arts, Textile Fabrics, Ladies' Work,

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine Poultry, AND Trotting and Running Races.

In the apportionment of Premiums, the interest of the

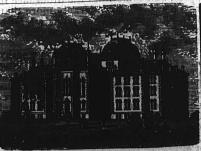
FARMER & STOCK GROWER

has received special attention, and the Managers, confidently assert that at no Fair to be held this year in the United States are equal advantages offered for the EXHIBITION AND ADVERTISE-MENT, PURCHASE OR SALE, of everything needed by the people of

KANSAS,

And in proof thereof offer their Premium List and circulars, for which address

D. L. HALL, Sec'y, Kansas City. Mo.



UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

Fall Session Commences Sept. 6th.

Full faculty of competent instructors. Complete course of study in Classical, Scientific and Normal Departments.

Send for Catalogue to PRESIDENT J. MARVIN AGENTS If you want the best sell-and a solid gold patent lever watch, free of cost, write at once to J. Bride & Co., 761 Broadway, N.Y. SEND 26c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages containing lists of 800kg

CENTENNIAL HISTORY
It sells faster than any other book ever public.
One Agent sold of copies in one day. B

Horticultural Department. Fruit Drying—The Old Method and the

We frankly confess to no great feeling of admiration for dried apples. In fact they are among the things that we have mildly detested. This dislike may be due in part to the fact that the pleasures of boyhood were sometimes seriously interrupted by the task (not self-imposed) of paring, coring, and slicing the windfalls of the orchard, preparatery to their being dried on boards in the door-yard, if the weather was favorable; otherwise, in pans or plates in the oven, where the apples we had carefully manipulated were converted into something resembling scraps or brown leather, not merely in appearance but also in taste and indigestible qualities.

As we are separated by a considera-ble number of years from our boyhood, we should probably have outgrown our dislike of dried apples, if it had been occasioned only by the interruption to play or to reading a sensational story, caused by getting the fruit into the proper dimensions and condition for drying. But the trouble is, we never like the sauce. It may seem to you like putting on sire for a box to the first or the formal of the first or the formal of the first or the formal of the first or the putting on airs for a boy to turn up his nose at his mother's dried apple-sauce, although we never could understand very well why it was mother's any more than ours, after we had cut and cored the apples and fixed up a bench to dry them on. No matter, however, about the ownership. That is a side issue. We did not like the sauce, and do not think we are putting on airs at all when we say it out herestly it at least when we say it out honestly; at least, it does not appear to us half so much like putting on airs as to say that a thing, or a person, is lovely when you think them anything but lovely.

We do not know much about science. but those who do, tell us that the cause of the bitterness of the apples dried by the method we are trying to describe is that the drying process commences by closing up the minute pores or cells on the surface of the piece of apple; this surface, becoming a sort of skin or coating, prevents the moisture underneath it from passing out, or allows it to pass out so slowly that fermentation meanwhile takes place, not only destroying the natural flavor of the fruit, but leaving a very unnatural one in its place.

A vast improvement, however, has been inaugurated by what is termed the Alden process of pneumatic evaporation. "This process," says a recent writer on the subject, "consists in expectage funity and resident the subject of the subj posing fruits and vegetables to the action of rarified moist air. The heated air currents move in the same direction as the fruits, &c., which steadily advance into an atmosphere constantly becoming cooler and more damp. The effect of this increasing humidity and decreasing heat is to keep moist the surfaces of the articles under treatment to open their minute pores and cells and to retain them in that condition until the water is evaporated and passes off in the form of warm vapor. This process occupies about two hours for apples."

The Alden process has stood the test

of practical operation in some localities for several years, and is rapidly becom-ing a great benefit, not only to horticul-turists, but to people generally, as fruit is no longer the luxury of the few, but the hygienic necessity of the many.

The following are among the principal advantages claimed for the evapor-

ating process:

1. The natural flavor of the fruit is almost wholly preserved. It is claimed that nothing is removed from the fruit but the large percentage of water which enters into its composition. This of course can easily be restored when the fruit or vegetables are to be prepared for the table, and then they are almost identical with fresh fruits and vegetables. The change undergone in the process of evaporation is so slight that the different varieties of apples can, it is

said, be detected by their flavor years after they have been evaporated.

2. The evaporated products command a much higher price in the market than those dried by the old method. I think they have never brought less than 100 per cent more than the ordinary dried. per cent. more than the ordinary dried apples, and sometimes the difference in price has been considerably more than that, while the high-priced article, it is claimed, can be produced at less cost

claimed, can be produced at less cost than the other.

3. Another advantage, most worthy to be considered, is the immense saving in the cost of transportation. A barrel of green apples when evaporated weighs about 15 lbs.; a bushel of peaches is reduced to about 5 1-2 lbs.; and a bushel of tomatoes to about 3 lbs.; a wagonload of pumpkins will make a convenient parcel to carry home from the green. ient parcel to carry home from the gro-

As the result of this method, fruit can be transported to remote places at a trifling cost, and without the inconvenience of storage or loss from decay; and the supply can be made as abundant at one season as another. This is a matter of great importance to Michigan, which is probably surpassed by no other State in the Union in regard to the abundance and variety of its fruits.—

B. G. B. in *Prairie Farmer*.

The Blackberry.

The blackberry requires nearly the same treatment as the raspberry; but being a more rampant grower, it should have more room, and needs more pruning or pinching. The distances of the rows may be six to eight feet apart, and the plants, if kept single, two feet in the row. Sometimes they are allowed to grow thickly or in a continuous line, in which case they should be kept well cultivated and properly pruned. culti ated and properly pruned.

Constant cultivation is always better

than much manuring. Pruning the blackberry is commonly but little understood. We hear com-plaints of the rambling and straggling growth of this bush, extending across alleys, tearing dresses, at the same time proving unproductive. This is owing to a neglect of summer pruning. As soon as the new shoots have reached two and a half or three feet in hight, the ends should be pinched off with the thumb and finger, which will cause the protrusion of leterals. These in turns protrusion of laterals. These in turn are to be pinched off when they have grown from twelve to eighteen inches. It will be necessary to pass along the rows every two weeks in doing this work, as new shoots will be constantly thrown out during the entire summer. The plants being thus kept within bounds will present neat, compact, and

Kittatinny-Large, sometimes an inch and a half long, oblong, ovate, glossy black; flesh moderately firm, nearly sweet, rich, excellent. Canes very vigorous, quite hardy, very productive, ripening at the north early in August. The best family blackberry. The berries become duller after picking and less showy in the market .- Thomas American Fruit Culturist.

productive bushes, instead of the un-

productive stragglers as if left un-

Grape Culture.

I have had good success in growing grapes, and with your permission, I will give my method. My vines, in the first place, were set out 7x8 feet, on strong clay soil. But they failed to ripage at the order of the control of the cont eu, although carrying only eight to ten pounds of fruit to the vine. The next eason, by way of experiment, I took up every other row in a part of the vineyard, leaving the vines 7x16 feet apart. The result was, they ripened ten days earlier than the rest, and the grapes sold for three cents per pound more. The next year I treated the balance in the same way, and since that time have had a crop every year, for five years, without a failure or any un-ripe grapes. Last year I sold my Catawbas in Cleveland at eight cents per pound, when five to six cents was the ruling price. My advice to all who have grapes that do not ripen is, to take with the latter, leaving the Catawbas till the Concords came into bearing, hich was last season. The rows of atawbas did not ripen more than half their fruit; and the Concords were ten days later than those having more room.

Requisites of a Family Orchard. M. B. Batcham writes in the Country

Gentleman as follows:

In stating what I conceive to be the requisites of a good family orchard, I am guided by actual observation and experience with a family of eight or nine persons, and a goodly share of friendly visitors. Of course we are all habitual fruit eaters, from choice as well as conviction, and as apples are more reliable than most other fruits, we need to calculate for a supply of those throughout the season, or from August to May; then if there are plenty of grapes and peaches, there will be some surplus of apples to be disposed of.

We find that we need three classes of apples to be in condition for use during the whole season. First, not less than two distinct or first-class dessert or eating varieties, always in mellow or ripe condition for table use and for visitors, to send by children to school, and to give to less fortunate neighbors. This will require about a dozen varieties for the season. Second, one or two rich sub-acid varieties for the season. Third, one or two rich sub.acid varieties of good size for cooking in various ways. This will take eight varieties.

Grapes in Fever.

Dr. Hartsen, in Centralblatt fur die Med. Wissenschaften, recommends grapes as a valuable diet in fever. The grape contains a considerable amount of hydro-carbonaceous matter, together with a quantity of potassium salts, a combination which does not irritate but on the contrary soothes the stemach, and consequently is used with advantage, even in dyspepsia. While considering the carbo-hydrates contained in the grape, we must not neglect the organic acids, particularly tartaric acid. Dr. Hartsen thinks the nourishing interest of these acids are the property of fluences of these acids are too much neglected. It is indeed known that they are changed to carbonic acid in the blood, and are excreted as carbonates in the urine. Possibly careful research might show that, under some circumstances the carbonates. Soap suds may be used with great advantage for manuring grape vines. Downing says he has seen an Isabella grape vine produce 3000 clusters of well ripened frutting a season, by the liberal use of manure and soap suds from the weekly wash. The Household.

A BUNION REMEDY .- Use pulverthe druggists five or six cents' worth of saltpetre, put into a bottle with sufficient olive oil to nearly dissolve it; shake up well, and rub the inflamed parts night and morning, and more if painful. This is a well-tried remedy.

Moths.-Moths will work in carpets in rooms that are kept warm in the winter as well as in the summer. A sure method of removing the pests is to pour strong alumn water on the floor to the distance of half a yard around the edges before laying the carpets. Then once or twice during the season sprinkle dry salt over the carpet be-fore sweeping. Insects do not like salt, and sufficient adheres to the carpet to prevent their alighting upon it.

RULES FOR ACTION IN CASES OF ACCIDENT.—Professor Wilder, of Cornell University, gives these short rules: For dust in the eyes avoid rubbing; dash cold water in them; remove cinders, etc., with the round point of a lead pencil. Remove insects from the ear by tepid water; never put a hard instrument into the ear. If an artery is instrument into the ear. If an artery is cut, compress it above the wound, if a vein is cut compress it below. If you are choked, go upon all fours and cough. For slight burns, dip the part in cold water; if the skin is destroyed, cover it with varnish. For apoplexy raise the head and body; for fainting low the possent flat. fainting, lay the person flat.

ANTIDOTE TO POISON.—A physician ays that sweet oil is not only an antidote to the bite of a rattlesnake, but will cure poison of any kind, both on man and beast. The patient must take a spoonful of it internally, and bathe the wound for a cure. To cure a horse it takes eight times as much as for a man. One of the most extreme cases of snake bites occurred eleven years ago. It had been of thirty days' standing, and the patient had been given up by his physicians. I gave him a spoonful of the oil, which effected a cure. It will cure bloat in cattle caused by fresh clover. It will cure the stings of bees. spiders, or other insects, and persons who have been poisoned by a low, running vine called ivy.

To CURE FEVER AND AGUE.-The following receipt for curing fever and ague, and the reason for its administration in that form, is given by the Journal of Health: "To cure fever and ague, take twelve grains of quinine at one dose about an hour before the chill is expected. Just one week from that hour take another twelve grains of quinine. The disease will seldom re-turn. This is the dose for an adult. Children should take smaller doses achave grapes that do not ripen is, to take up every other row in a part of the vineyard, and thus test the matter. The land is not lost. You can leave four seems to be that the disease receives a feet on each side of the vine, and plant shock which breaks it. Small doses of the rest in strawberries, potatoes, or other low growing plants. My vine other low growing plants. My vine siring more Concords, I reset two rows ally returns. Hence the popular notion with the latter leaving the Catawbas. that the quinine only 'feeds' the disease. The fault is not with the medicine, but in the manner of administering it. While we do not believe in encouraging the employment of medicine, we are bound to say that quinine, periodi-cally administered, has proved the only 'dead shot' for fever and ague in our

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the ATTORNEYS AT LAW, the thin, when there was a rice of a ton cents on grades 8 and 6. Count has not a gred unter

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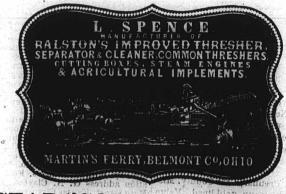
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Clover seed... Fimothy seed.

Peanuts per bushel, African, 32 lbs.

Tennessee, 28 lbs.; Virginia, 22 lbs.

A box 24x16 inches, 22 inches deep, contains one barrel; 16x16 1-2 inches, eight inches deep, contains one bushel; 8x8 1-2 inches, eight inches deep, contains one peck; 4x4 inches, four and a

half inches deep, contains one-half peck.
The standard bushel of the United States contains 2,150.4 cubic inches. 'The Imperial bushel" is about 68 cubic inches. Any box or measure, the in some respects; but counting it as contents of which are equal to 2,150.4 worth only \$50 per ton, the manure contents of which are equal to 2,100.1 cubic inches, will hold a bushel of grain. In measuring fruit, vegetables, coal and other substances, one-fourth must be and is worth remembering by those and is worth remembering by those and is worth remembering by those ure five times even full makes a bushel. The usual practice is to heap the meas-

The standard adopted by the United States is the Winchester bushel, 18 1-2 inches in diameter inside, eight inches deep, and contains 2,150 42-100 cubic inches. It is the legal bushel of each State, having no special statute bushel of its own. A half bushel measure should contain 1,075 21-100 cubic inches. The United States standard gallon

measures 231 cubic inches. A barrel contains 40 gallons or 9,240 cubic inches. Five yards wide by 968 long contains one acre; 10 yards wide by 484 long contains one acre; 20 yards wide by 242 long contains one acre; 40 yards wide by 121 long contains one acre; 60 feet wide by 726 long contains one acre; 110 feet wide by 396 long contains one acre; 220 feet wide by 198 long contains one acre.— Pacific Rural Press.

Agriculture a Science and an Art.

Agriculture is both a science and an The laws that govern the growth of plants embrace the science of agriculture. The putting in practice the truths discovered by science involves the art. It is an error to suppose that the science and art of culture can be at variance; for the scientific part is the result of

practical observation.

Theory is the result of philosophical investigation founded upon correct observation. It cannot, therefore, in its true sense, be at variance with practice. The general acceptation of the meaning, namely, that it is in direct opposition to practical experience, is not now, nor was it ever, so viewed by men of science. All true theory is in accordance with Nature's laws, and these are unchangeable. When, therefore, an exunchangeable. When, therefore, an experiment is made, the result of which is not what was desired, it goes to show that the true conditions for carrying it out have not been furnished. else no dissimilarity of result could have taken place; for natural law is equally at work, whether it be a failure or a success. From this it is fair to infer, that farmers who have been misdirected by possessing a pretended knowledge only of the subject under consideration, that they should not view the failure as contrary to the true science of agriculture, as laid down by master minds, but rathers who have master minds, but rathers as the drampings of more not familiar.

Alfalfa.

Having had considerable experience with lucerne or alfalfa, in the river Plata region of South America, and also here, I write to say that I think it the most valuable grass sown. It will yield four crops a year here, and all stock are fond of it, and it does not salivate like clover. It should be sown on rich land, well prepared, twenty pounds of seed per acre broadcast. It is time, labor and money thrown away they should not view the failure as contrary to the true science of agriculture, as laid down by master minds, but rathers which drampings of more not familiar.

Answer.—Give a dose of arsenicum every morning and a dose of antimo-nium crudum every evening for ten days, after which ferum muriaticum may be given morning and evening for one week; the above remedies in tenders.

Be of use, please do so and oblige.

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Answ trary to the true science of agriculture, as laid down by master minds, but rather as the dreamings of men not familiar with the facts required to be known.

Sore Feet in Sheep.

made of thin flannel, say three inches long by half an inch wide, place some of the calomel in this, and tie shut.

It will do in the fall. I sowed some the 6th of last October, and in a week's time will begin cutting the fourth crop. It should not be grazed, and when cut Clean out the sheep's feet thoroughly with a soft cloth, and then spread open the cleft as far as possible, without in-juring the foot, and dust the affected parts by gently striking them with the sack containing the calomel. I presume it would be better to have a dry time to perform the cure, or to keep the

few hours, till the oil is absorbed. Old harness, that has been neglected, and is dry and hard, had better not be oiled; it will do no good, the evil is already done. The fibres of the leather have lost more or less of their tenacity, and oil will not restore it; in fact, by softening the leather it only weakens it, just as a wet sheet of paper will tear more easily than a dry one. Oil does not add to the strength of leather; it merely softens it and keeps it from cracking; it is a preventive of decay— not a restorer. Harness are now so high that it is more than ever important to take good care of them. Never let them suffer for the want of oil; keep in good repair and they will last as long again.—Canada Farmer.

Manure from one Fowl.

Lewis Wright, the well-known English poultry writer, says that in one instance the droppings of four Brahma fowls in one night weighed exactly one pound; in another instance, 13 ounces. The average was 3 1-2 oz. per bird, but which was reduced by drying to 11-2 ounces. On a basis of one ounce to each fowl, the amount per year will be 22 3-4 pounds, and for a flock of fifty head. 1,140 pounds. He pronounces the manure equal to guano, and better worth only \$50 per ton, the manure from 50 fowls will be worth \$25 per anwho keep poultry, or who propose to

It should also be remembered that this estimate is merely for the night droppings, and takes no account of the value of what is made in the day time. Much of this last, no doubt, is lost by exposure, but judicious management of poultry yards by breeders bent upon saving everything possible, would probably result in devising a mode for utilizing most of it.

24th Duke of Airdrie at Elmhurst Hall. In a late issue of the Kentucky Live Stock Record we find the following item in the English column, speaking of the above named bull:

"This regal gentleman of magnificent proportions, and lordly bearing, has his entire time and manly vigor employed in caring for the highest bred dames and damsels of England's short-horn court. Among the long list of bulls that have crossed the Atlantic, this one raised by A. J. Alexander at Woodburn Stud Farm, Kentucky, and exported in 1875 by the Messrs. Fox is conceded to be the very best, and many claim him to be the model bull in the

world." This bull, spoken of so highly in England, is a half brother of the fine young bull, Duke of Gem Duchess, brought to this county this spring by the Parker Bros., and who can now be found on their farm five miles south of Columbia. Duke of Gem Duchess, brought to this country this spring by the Parker Bros., and who can now be found on their farm five miles south of Columbia. Duke of Gem Duchess was bought of A. J. Alexander, and there is no finer in the West.—Statesman.

Alfalfa.

few, but the third will be clear lucerne; this used to be my experience in South America, where weeds grew faster than in any other place I ever knew. I Get some calomel, have a little sack it will do in the fall. I sowed some it should be cut off even with the ground, so that no stubble will form. It makes excellent hay when properly cured.—Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

twould be better to have a dry time to perform the cure, or to keep the sheep under cover for some hours after the application. I do no paring unless the case is a very bad one. It is very convenient of application, and is much less painful than the application of blue vitriol. The cure is much speedier and more certain. I have kept Merino sheep for many years, and after trying many things, have never found anything equal to this for the above, and for cellar and saddle galls on horses, while there is not a particle of danger in its application in my experience.—

Country Gentleman.

Oil the Harness.

Have your harness repaired, if necesary, before a drier season sets in. Wash it thoroughly with warm soft water and Castille soap, and brush out every particle of dust before putting on the oil. This is the important point. Better not oil at all than to apply it on dirty leather. The harness should be taken apart, and the pieces washed and colled separately. Rub on the oil while the leather is softened with water. It can be applied at once if the leather is rubbed a little with a dry cloth; it should be soft but not too wet. After applying the oil, hang up to dry for a some localities have been abandoned by reason of it. This is a disease about which we

Veterinarn Items.

Nail in a Horse's Foot.

A neighbor of mine recently informed me that he had lost a most valuable horse by a casuality by no means uncommon. A knowledge of a simple remedy would have prevented this loss. The horse trod upon a nail which entered his foot. Lameness followed, the nail was extracted, but lockjaw supervened, resulting in death. An unfailing remedy in such cases is muriatic acid. If, when a nail is withdrawn from a horse's foot, the foot should be held up and some muriatic acid be poured into the wound, neither lameness nor lockjaw need be feared. Why the iron should have the effect which it frequently has, and the rationale of the above remedy, am unable to explain; but of the certainty of the counteraction of disease by this perfectly safe application, I am well convinced. -Rural Home.

Does a splint necessarily destroy a colt's running chances? STUDLEY.

ANSWER.—Splint generally arises from some structured weakness in the conformation of the leg. It is an exost tosis or deposit of bone either between one or other of the small bones and shank, or upon any of the three bones, caused by inflamination and irritation either in the interosseous ligaments, or in the periosteum, or in the bones themselves. The importance of splint depends more upon its position in reference to the passage of the tendons or the suspensory ligament, or on the action of the other leg. If placed so as to interfere with or likely to be struck by the action of the other leg, its existence is of a serious character. Splints that are situated far back are likely to interfere with the free motion of the flexor tendon or with the suspensory liga ment. There are many cases in which splints are of very slight importance. This, however, must be judged from their particular location and the action of the animal affected.—Turf, Field and Farm.

I have a horse that has been troubled some time with a slight cough. Coughs before he is warmed up; does not cough when feeding; does not heave his sides when coughing. Is it a slight touch of the heaves, or is it chronic? What shall I do to relieve it?

Answer. - The remedy for a cough must depend upon the location or the sively in the seat of disease. For idiopathic cough, of Music. in which there is no sore throat, brou-chitis or any constitutional derange-ment, remex crispus is a specific. Phosphorus is useful in chronic cough, arisng from some organic change in the pulmonary tissues. Bryonia is indicated in cough seated in the larynx, trachea and large bronchia. Give of the selected remedy ten drops three times a day .- Ibid.

I have a horse, about nine years old. sound and in good health, and an extra good feeder, and he gets all he can eat. He is only worked moderately, still he will not get fat. I have tried all kinds of feed, but it is immaterial; he keeps poor and hidebound all the time. you can recommend anything that will be of use, please do so and oblige.

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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, Kansas. Charles Alden, plaintil, vs. Susan J. Searle et l., defendants.

DY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE, TO me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas country, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, will, on

Monday, the 18th day of September, A.D. 1876,

Monday, the 18th day of September, A.D. 1876,

At two (2) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale. at public auction to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Susan J. Searle, A. D. Searle, P. S. Allen and P. R. Allen, partners under the name and style of Allen Bros. Kunsas Midland Railroad Company, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Commencing at a point on the Kansas river where the north line of reserve number two (2) strikes said river, thence west on the north line of reserve number two (61) feet due west, to the northwest to a point where said are strikes the range line, between range nineteen (19) and twenty (20), thence north on said range line to the Kansas river, thence down said river to the place of beginning, containing two (2) acres more or less, excepting from the operation of said mortgage and of this judgment, and from the property to be sold, the following property of the Kansas Midland Railway Company, viz.: A strip of land being fifty (50) feet wide on each side of the centre line of said company's railway track, through said premises, as the said track is now surveyed and constructed, in Douglas county, Kansas; appraised at eight hundred (\$800) dollars. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lewrence, this, the 16th day of August, 1876.

H. S. Clarke,

33-5w Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas,
J. W. Johnson, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE. State of Kansas, Douglas County, 88.

In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kan. Washington Long, Plaintiff, vs. A. C. Thomp-son et al., Defendants.

PY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE, TO
Me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county,
State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, Thursday, the 24th day of August, A. D. 1876,

Thursday, the 24th day of August, 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 A. C. Thompson, Jennett Thompson and Mary E. Lane, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Commencing at a point seven hundred and fifty-eight and one-half (758½) feet cast of the west boundary line, and three hundred and thirty (330) feet swath of the north boundary line, of the southeast quarter of section thirty-six (36), in township twelve (12), of range nineteen (19), thence running east two hundred and fifteen (215) feet, thence north parallel with the west line of said quarter section, being the west line of said quarter section, being the west line of main street, produced from Lane place addition, three hundred (300) feet, thence west one hundred and thirty-one (181) feet, thence south sixty (60 deg.) degrees, west ninety-eight (88) feet, thence of beginning containing one and forty-seven one-hundredths 147-100) acres of land, situate in the county of Douglas, and State of Kansas; appraised at one hundred (\$00) dollars Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this the 18th day of July. 1876.

H. S. CLARKE,
J. S. Emery, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Donglas County, ss. In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas County, Kansas. E. P. Hammond, plaintiff, vs. H. W. Hatch et al., defendants.

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

Monday, the 15th day of September, A.D. 1876.

Monday, the 18th day of September, A.D. 1876.

At 1 o'check 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 whatsoerfor of the said II. W. Hatch, Ann D. Hatch, S.N. Simpson and R. W. Taylor, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Reginning at the southwest corner of lot number sixteen (16), on Massachusetts street, in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, State of Kansas, thence north thirty (30) feet, along the east line of said street, thence cast one hundred and seventeen (17) feet, to the cast line of said lot one hundred and seventeen (117) feet to the place of beginning; appraised at two thousand five hundred (\$2500) dollars. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this, the 17th day of August, 1876.

H. S. CLARKE,

33-51 Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas, James M. Hendry, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE. State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss. In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District. sitting in and for Douglas County, Kansas.

The Missouri Valley Life Insurance Company, plaintiff, vs. II. W. Cole and Ella Cole, defend-

TYVIRTUE 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 Kunsas, in the above entitled case, I will on

Monday, the 18th day of September, A.D. 1876,

At one (1) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, sounty of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for said at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Henry W. Cole and Ella Cole and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: The east one-half of the southwest quarter of section ten (10), township thirteen (13), range nineten (10), containing cighty (80) acres in the county of Douglas, State of Kansas, with tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging; appraised at twelve hundred and forty (81240) dollars. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office, in the city of Cawrence, this, the 17th day of August, 1876.

33-5t Sheriff Douglas county, Kansas.

Administrator's Sale. Probate Court, Douglas county, State of Kansas.

By virtue of an order of sale made by said court on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1872, and by a supplemental order made by said court, on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1876, I, as administratrix of the estate of Thomas Banks, deceased, will, on Saturday, the 16th day of September, A. D. 1876, at two (2) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand the following described real estate, to wit: The north half of the southwest quarter of section number twenty-four (24), in township number fourteen (14), of range number eighteen (18), in Douglas county, State of Kansas, to pay the debts of said estate.

Administratrix of the estate of Thomas Banks, deceased. Probate Court, Douglas county, State of Kansas ceased.

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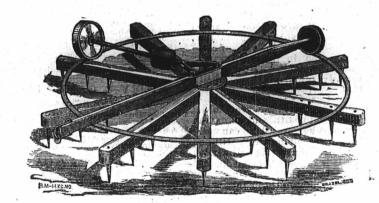
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SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss. In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kas. The Douglas County Loan and Saving association, Plaintiff, vs. George Flinn and Jane Flinn, his wife, and Luther Pease, Defendants.

his wife, and Luther Pease, Defendants.

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

Monday, the 28th day of August, A. D. 1876,

Monday, the 25th day of August, A. 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 George Flim and Jane Flim, his wife, and Luther Pease, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: The north one-half of lot number thirty-four (34), on Connecticut street, in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, 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 27th day of July, 1876.

30-t Sherif of Douglas County, Kas. Joseph E. Riggs, Attorney for Plaintiff.

A Curiosity A ten-dollar bill of 1776 sent Hurst & Co., 17 Nassau Street, New York; A

Co., Manufacturers,

furnished on application by

T. STEWART, State Agent,

1192 Union Avenue, Kansas City.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

Hiram Hill and M. B. Brownlee, will take notice that they have been sued in the District Court, in and for the county of Douglas and State of Kansas, in an action wherein E. P. Hammond is plaintiff, and S. N. Simpson, Kate L. Simpson, and Mary F. Simpson, W. H. Simpson, Mary L. Simpson and Helen L. Simpson, and Mary F. Simpson, W. H. Simpson, Mary L. Simpson and Helen L. Simpson and Hiram Hill, W. W. Cockins and M. B. Brownlee, are defendants. Said suit having been brought to foreclose a mortgage executed by S. N. Simpson and Kate L. Simpson, on unmber one, ((), in township number twelve, (12), of range number nineteen, (19), in Douglas county, State of Kansas, and to recover a judgment against defendants, S. N. Simpson and Kate L. Simpson, the makers of the note that said mortgage was given to secure, for the sum of one thousand and eighty (\$1080) dollars, with interest thereon at twelve (12) per cent. from January 10, 1874, which is the interest now due upon said note; also for an order to retain the balance of said note, when the same becomes due. Hiram Hill and M. B. Brownlee are hereby notified that they must appear and answer said petition on or before the 23d day of September, A. D. 1876, or judgment.

Simpson and Kate L. Simpson, as above set forth, and a decree of foreclosure against the said defendants, and of a sale of the above described premises to satisfy said judgment.

History & Tosh.

History & Tosh.

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

J. GARDINER, . . . EMPORIAL for P. O. Fox Sts. Lawrence, Wane.

MRS. E. E. W. COULTER,

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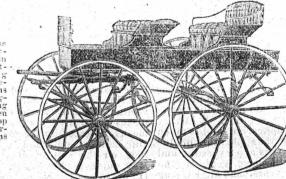
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