

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. V.—NO. 34.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, AUGUST 24, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 238.

THE SONG OF THE COUNTRY.

BY JOHN STUART BLACKIE.

Away from the roar and rattle,
The dust and the din of the town,
Where to live is to brawl and to battle,
Till the strong treads the weak man down—
Away to the bonnie green hills
Where the sunshine sleeps on the brae,
And the heart of the greenwood thrills
To the hymn of the bird on the spray.
Away from the smoke and the smother,
The veil of the dun and the brown,
The push and the plash and the pother,
The wear and the waste of the town!
Away where the sky shines clear,
And the light breeze wanders at will,
And the dark pine wood nods near
Where the heart has no leisure for feeling
And the thought has no quiet to grow,
Away where the clear brook purrs,
And the hyacinth droops in the shade,
And the plume of the fern uncurls
Its grace in the depth of the glade.
To the light-pummed birch on the hill,
Away from the whirling and wheeling,
And steaming above and below.
Away to the cottage so sweetly
Embowered 'neath the fringe of the wood,
Where the wife of my bosom shall meet me
With thoughts ever kindly and good;
More dear than the wealth of the world,
Fond mother with bairnies three,
And the plump armed babe that has curled
Its lips sweetly pouting for me.
Then away from the roar and the rattle
The dust and the din of the town,
Where to live is to brawl and to battle,
Till the strong treads the weak man down—
Away where the green twigs nod
In the fragrant breath of May,
And the sweet growth spreads on the sod,
And the blith birds sing on the spray.

MY OWN STORY.

"We've been married just a twelve-month, come next Friday, haven't we, Jennie?"
"Just a twelve-month, John!"
He was standing in the doorway, my handsome young husband, his dinner-basket on his arm, his honest eyes all aglow with love and delight.
"Just a twelve-month, and now I've got a baby as well as wife. Oh, Jennie, girlie, I'm the happiest man alive. Come here and kiss me before I go, and tell me what you would like me to give you on the anniversary of our wedding day."
"What's the use, John," I said, as I received his kiss; "you know we haven't an extra shilling to spare."
"So I do; but we'll play at make-believe, as children do. What would you like to have, provided you could have it? Speak out, girlie!"
I laughed and fell to thinking.
"Let me see. There's so many things I want, John, 'tis hard to decide; but I think I'll take that pattern of brown silk, that we looked at Wilson's the other day."
"All right, and what for baby?"
"Oh, a christening robe, of course."
My husband's brown eyes danced.
"Poor Jennie," he said, "I'm afraid you'll not get 'em, unless we keep up our game of make-believe. By-by, take good care of Blossom." And with another kiss for us both he was gone.
I got baby to sleep, and fell to work cleaning my kitchen and baking tarts. We could not afford keeping a servant, John's wages being small, and I had all the housework on my hands, but I did not mind it at all. I loved my husband, and he loved me, and a happier couple did not live.
In the midst of my busy work, in comes Miss Dorcas Dent, an old friend of my mother's. An old maid, too, was Miss Dorcas, a great scoffer at matrimony and at mankind in general.
"So you're hard at it Jennie," she said, sitting down and throwing back her bonnet-strings, "a-drugging yourself to death, and that child on your hands, too! Such a trim, handsome lass as you used to be, and look at you now! A poor, fagged slattern! What a fool ye was to marry, Jennie! Weren't ye, now?"
"No, indeed, Miss Dorcas; I'd do the same thing over again to-morrow."
"Pah! Such simpletons as you lasses are! Well, you'll open your eyes to the truth soon enough. A working your hands to the bone and spoiling your good looks, as if any man that ever had breath was worth it. I say, why don't John keep you a hired girl?"
"He can't afford it, Miss Dorcas."
"Can't he? May be not. Has to squander too much on his own pleasures, does he?"
"No, indeed," I answered, indignantly, "he never squanders a single penny."
Miss Dorcas shook her ample sides with sarcastic laughter.

"Never squanders a penny!" she repeated; "and never stays out o' nights either, and goes gallivanting round the town with other women, and ye a-sitting at home a-darning his stockings? Don't tell me about 'em, Jennie—these good husbands—I know 'em. I haven't got two eyes for nothing. Didn't I see John, only night afore last, a-walking down town, and another woman beside him?"
"John?" I gasped—"my John? Oh, you must be mistaken."
"I never mistake. 'Twas your John."
"And who was the woman?"
"Can't tell. Didn't see her face."
When John came home to supper I determined to ask him; but a feeling of shame kept me silent while we were at table, and the minute he was done he arose and took down his hat.
"Why, John," I asked, "are you going out again? And it is raining, too."
"So it is; but I must go to-night, Jennie."
"What for, John?"
His eyes fell, and he turned from me in evident confusion.
"Well—you see—don't ask me, Jennie. I've promised to go, that's all; but I shan't have to go again, may be."
My foolish, jealous heart rose in my throat, and I stood hurt and silent.
John kissed me, and kissed baby in her crib. Then he took off his coat and threw it on the chair.
"If you don't feel too tired little wife, you might fasten in that sleeve lining. I'll wear my thick coat to-night."
He was gone; and after clearing away our small table I sat down to think, and soon made myself miserable enough. At last I thought of John's coat, and picked it up to mend it. It was his best coat, which he had only taken for common wear a few days before. Brushing off the dust, I heard the rustle of paper in the breast-pocket.

Is there a wife loyal enough, unfeminine enough, to refrain from prying into the secrets of her husband's pockets when she has a chance? I drew the rustling paper forth. It was a note—a dainty, three-cornered affair, with a rose-bud on the seal. I looked at the direction, "John Danton," my own husband's name, written in fine feminine characters.
A sharp pang pierced my heart, a mist dimmed my eyes. What woman was this who dared to write to my husband? I must know. I had a right to know. I tore open the tiny sheet.
MY DEAREST JOHN—Do not fail to come to-night, I am alone, and I shall look for you—
I could not read another word. A blindness like that of death filmed my eyes, a faint, horrible sickness crept over me. Miss Dorcas had told me the truth. John was untrue to me. And I had loved him so!
I crushed the fatal note into my pocket, and caught up my cloak and hat.
"Come, baby," I sobbed, driven out of my senses for a minute by my terrible pain, "we will go. When he comes he shall find us gone."
I gathered up the little one, and wrapped her in a heavy shawl; then we left our cheerful fireside, and set forth through the pelting rain.
"Why, what in the name of wonder has brought you out to-night?" cried my father, when we entered the sitting-room. "And you've brought the child, too! What's up?"
I shrank down beside my mother, and began to sob out my misery, my head upon her breast.
"John untrue?" repeated my father. "Is that what you're driving at? Oh, bosh, Jennie; you're jealous, that's all. I don't believe a word of it. A truer, better man than John don't breathe."
I drew forth the crumpled note, and held it toward him.
"He's gone every night," I sobbed; "and—and I found that in his pocket."
Father pulled his spectacles over his nose, and opened the note. A minute, perhaps, he peered at it curiously, and then he exploded with laughter.
"Oh, Jennie, Jennie, what a sell!" he cried. "What a precious little fool you are. Take this note, and look at it again. Did you ever see it before?"
I took the note and looked at it, wondering what he could mean. The name at the bottom of the tinted sheet caught my eye for the first time. I grew hot with shame from head to foot. The letter was my own, written to John by my own hand in the days of our courtship. I fell upon mother's bosom, and burst into tears.
"Come, Jennie, gather up the child, and I'll go home with you," said my father. "Now don't you feel cheap?"

I did not; I only felt supremely happy. Home we trudged through the dark and rain. John met us at the door.
"Why here you are, Jennie," he cried. "You've given me a terrible fright. I was just shutting up to come in search of you."
"She's not worth the trouble, John," put in my father, and then there he blurted out the whole story.
"Forgive me, John," I whispered.
He bent down and kissed me.
"Nothing to forgive, Jennie. The fact is, I'm rather pleased to see you care so much about me. Sorry to have made you suffer, though. I was wrong; I should have explained before, but you see, Jennie, I wanted to surprise you. But we'll have it all out to-night. I've been doing a little extra work, you see. I wanted the money to buy anniversary gifts, and here they are. To-morrow's the day, but to-night will do as well."
He put them in my lap, the glossy brown silk, that I had coveted, the embroidered muslin for baby's robe. I looked up with brimming eyes.
"Oh, John, how good you are. But let my happiness be perfect. Miss Dorcas says she saw you walking with—"
"Yes, she did," he interrupted, "with old Mrs. Grimes. I built her green-house; that was the extra work, Jennie."
Father laughed and buttoned up his coat.
"You're a good-natured husband, John," he said. "She deserves a sound scolding for being such a little goose."
"But I'll not scold her," said my husband, with his dear hand on my head, "and I'll never keep another secret from her. Between married hearts there should never be concealment."
"Good night, Jennie," said father; "I'm sorry for you. I'm sure you feel cheap."
I only felt utterly happy.

For the Spirit of Kansas.

LITERARY CLEANINGS.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

"Good instruction is better than riches," was the motto that William Penn, the illustrious founder of Pennsylvania, placed on the seal of a literary incorporation, granted by him two hundred years ago.
"In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened," said Washington.
"A well instructed people alone can be a permanently free people," said James Madison.
"Make a crusade against ignorance," said Jefferson.
Few States have done more than Kansas in carrying out the sentiments contained in the above remarks.
Although the following just tribute was written many years ago, by an English lady who journeyed through the United States. It is worthy of recalling:
In beholding this fine young giant of a world, with all its magnificent capabilities for greatness, I think every Englishman must feel unmingled regret at the unjust and unwise course of policy which alienated such a child from the parent government. But at the same time it is impossible to avoid seeing that some other course must, ere long, have led to the same result, even if England had pursued a more maternal course of conduct towards America. No one, beholding this enormous stretch from ocean to ocean, watered with ten thousand glorious rivers, containing every variety of climate and soil, therefore every variety of produce and population; possessing within itself every resource that other nations are forced either to buy abroad, or to create substitutes for at home; no one, seeing the internal wealth of America, the abundant fertility of the earth's surface, the riches heaped below it, the unparalleled facilities for the intercourse of men, and the interchange of their possessions throughout its vast extent, can for an instant indulge the thought that such a country was ever destined to be an appendage to any other in the old world; or that any chain of circumstances whatever, could have long maintained in dependence a people furnished with every means of freedom and greatness. But far from regretting that America has thrown off her allegiance, and regarding her as a rebellious subject and irreverent child, England will surely, ere long, learn to look upon this country as the inheritor of her glory, the younger England, destined to perpetuate the language, the memory, the virtues of the noble land from which she is descended. Loving and honoring my country as I do, I cannot look upon America with any feelings of hostility. I not only hear the voice of England in the language of the people, but I recognize in all their best qualities, their industry, their honesty, their sturdy independence of spirit, the very witnesses of their origin—they are English. No other people in the world, built up, upon the ground they won, so sound, and strong, and fair an edifice.—Mrs. Butler's Journal.

BELLE BOYD.

An Interview with the Famous Rebel Spy—How She Saved Jackson's Army in the Shenandoah Valley.

[From the Houston (Texas) Age.]
Yesterday evening, hearing that Miss Belle Boyd had arrived from Galveston and was stopping at the Disson House, an Age reporter called, and in the second-story parlor of the hotel met this lady, whose name will live to future ages along with that of Joan d'Arc, as one of the romantic characters that looms up from the great war of 1861.
Miss Boyd appeared neatly attired, and is rather a handsome woman, whose dark eyes flash with something of the Virginia beauty in times gone by.
After a few minutes' conversation the discussion drifted to a discussion of the war.
In reply to a question of the reporter, Miss Boyd gave the following account of her saving of Stonewall Jackson's army in the valley, in 1862:
At the time she was a prisoner of war in Winchester, which was then held by the Federals. One evening Miss Belle was in the parlor talking with Captain Jones, of the Twenty-fourth Indiana, when she overheard an officer remark, "We'll get old Stonewall this time." Whilst pretending to talk to the captain she intently listened, but heard no more. A few minutes afterwards she managed to get to speak to a negro man employed on the premises, but without being overheard. She slipped a note in his hand, at the same time giving him \$5, and telling him to deliver the note to a certain lady of her acquaintance in Winchester.
The note requested her friends, among other directions, to send Miss Belle a country woman's suit of clothes immediately. The note was promptly answered by the appearance of a negro servant girl, carrying a bundle containing the "country suit." It was conveyed into the hands of the "spy" without exciting suspicion. She immediately halloped herself in the coarse robe of a servant, and with a long bonnet—such as used to be worn by negro servant girls before the war. Covering her features, she passed the guard, who supposed her to be a servant girl sure enough. Having escaped, she made her way on foot to an old "rebel," Mr. Gibson, five miles from Winchester.
The "spy" to whom Mr. Gibson was well known as an old friend, said:
"Mr. Gibson, I want a horse."
Gibson—"What in the world do you want with a horse?"
Miss Boyd—"I want to go to Jackson's army."
Gibson—"But how in the nation can you think of going in that dress?"
Miss Belle—"I don't care how I go, or what I wear, so I get to Stonewall Jackson to-night. I want to save his army. I don't care what they take me for, or whether they think I'm a nigger or not."
The old man found it was of no use persuading her. She mounted a high-mettled Virginia steed and struck out at a gallop. After riding some seven miles from Gibson's, she heard voices in the woods near the road, it being night. She drew rein, and rode into the bushes. The voices drew nearer. The Yankees have pursued and cut me off, she thought. But it turned out to be some boys coon and possum hunting. This dissipated her fright. She knew one of the hunters.
"I want you to tell me if you know anything of Stonewall Jackson's army," she inquired of him.
"Yes, his army is some six or eight miles towards the mountains," was the reply.
The "female spy" rode on, and the dawn of the morning was breaking upon the historic hills of Virginia as she reached Jackson's camp. One of the first persons she encountered was an officer of his staff who had previously known her.
"Hey! Miss Belle," said he, "what are you doing here? I thought you were in Winchester yesterday evening a prisoner."
"I was," she replied, "but am at Stonewall Jackson's headquarters this morning."
Regarding her servant's apparel, the officer said:
"Miss Belle, who in the world has been hiring you for a chambermaid since you've been to Winchester?"
"Oh, nobody has been hiring me, but I've come to be Stonewall Jackson's waiting maid to-day!"
She was immediately carried to Gen. Jackson's tent, where she informed him of the intentions of Fremont and Banks to fall upon him, and that his only move was to retreat. He did so, and intercepted Banks at the Gap, and afterward Fremont, with what result history tells.

The other morning as the conductor of a train going west from Detroit was passing around after tickets, he came to a man who waved him away with a very important air, at the same time remarking:
"Pass on, sir, pass on."
"I want your ticket," replied the conductor.
"Ticket, you hiring of anarchy!" shouted the man, puffing out his cheeks. "Sir, I own this road! I bought it just before leaving Detroit, and while I would like to retain you in my employ, you must be more civil or I shall discharge you on the spot, even if you have a dozen children to support!"
"I must have your ticket or the money," said the official.
"Consider yourself discharged!" roared the man.
He was left on the track between two stations. He sat down on a log to pin his paper collar on, and his last words as the train moved off were:
"Gentlemen, this outrage will make this country shudder from Maine to Texas."—Detroit Free Press.

Young Folks' Column.

The Little Bird.

A little bird with feathers brown,
Sits singing on a tree;
The song was very soft and low,
But sweet as it could be.

And all the people passing by
Looked up to see the bird;
That made the sweetest melody
That ever they had heard.

But all the bright eyes looked in vain,
For birdie was so small,
And with a modest, dark-brown coat,
He made no show at all.

"Why, papa," little Grace said,
"Where can this birdie be?"
If I could sing a song like that,
I'd sit where folks could see."

"I hope my little girl will learn
A lesson from that bird,
And try to do what good she can—
Not to be seen or heard."

"This birdie is content to sit
Unnoticed by the way,
And sweetly sing his Maker's praise
From dawn to close of day."

"So live, my child, all through your life,
That be it short or long,
Though others may forget your looks,
They'll not forget your song."

MR. EDITOR:—Thinking that a few items from this part of the country would be of interest to the young friends, I will write. Corn looks splendid. Potatoes will be fair crop. Oats were very light, but vegetables in abundance. The Ottawa paper speaks of having a great curiosity in the shape of a white prairie chicken. I think Wellsville can equal that with a white crow. I guess they must be "Centennial birds." I believe this is all this time.
Yours truly, LAVINA E. HOVEY.
WELLSVILLE, Aug. 18, 1876.

MR. EDITOR:—I am ten years old, and as I have not written any for the Young Folks' Column, I thought I would write to-day. Pa takes the SPIRIT, and the Kansas Farmer, and Prairie Farmer, and other papers, but the SPIRIT is my choice. I have to take care of my little sister and help ma. I do not have time to write much. We will soon have plenty of ripe grapes; they are nice. We have no school now. I like to go to school; I read in the Fourth reader, and study geography and arithmetic. I will close for this time.
Yours, ANNA RICHARDSON.
LABETTE, Kansas, Aug. 16th, 1876.

CONUNDRUM.—What word with five letters, which, if you take off two, you will have ten left?
LAVINA HOVEY.

Charade.

I am composed of seven letters:
My first is in crab but not in clam.
My second is in lark also in quail.
My third is in grain but not in bran.
My fourth is in rabbit but not in swail.
My fifth is in date but not in fig.
My sixth is in bug also in boast.
My seventh is in yacht but not in brig.
My whole is a topic of discussion.
JAMES STEPP.

Answer to enigma No. 1—Ramsey, Millett and Hudson. No. 2—Alphabet. Answer to charade—Biscuit.

Six Little Foxes.

One little fox is "By-and-by." If you track him you come to his hole—never.
Another little fox is "I can't." You had better set on him an active and plucky little thing, "I can," by name. It does wonders.
A third little fox is "No use in trying." He has spoiled more vines, and hindered the growth of more fruit, than many a worse-looking enemy.
A fourth little fox is "I forgot." He is very provoking. He is a great cheat. He slips through your fingers like time. He is seldom caught up with.
Fifth little fox is, "Don't Care." O, the mischief he has done!
Sixth little fox is "No Matter." It is matter whether your life is spoiled by small faults.
A little squint-eyed Chicago boy pranced up to his mother and said: "Ma, hain't I been real good since I've begun goin' to the Sunday-school?" "Yes, my lamb," answered the maternal, fondly. "And you trust me now, don't you, ma?" "Yes, darling." "Then," spoke up the little innocent, "what makes you keep the cookies locked up in the pantry the same as ever?"
"Glass in the middle of geography, stand up," said a schoolmaster. "What is a pyramid?" he asked. "A pile of men in a circle, one on top of the other." "Where's Egypt?" "Where it always was." "Where's Wales?" "All over the sea." "Very well," says the schoolmaster; "stay there till I show you a species of birch that grows all over the land."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1876.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—John F. Jones, Helena, Arkansas.
 Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky.
 Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.
 Executive Committee—
 Alonzo Golder, Rock Falls, Illinois.
 D. Wyatt Aiken, Cokesbury, S. C.
 E. B. Shankland, Dubuque, Iowa.
 W. H. Chambers, Oshtemo, Alabama.
 Dudley T. Chase, Claremont, N. H.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master; M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon County.
 Overseer; W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee County.
 Lecturer; W. H. Hudson, Ottawa, Franklin Co.
 Steward; C. S. Wythe, Minneapolis, Ottawa County.
 Assistant Steward; James Coffin, Hill Springs, Morris County.
 Gate-keeper; W. G. Patten, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County.
 Treasurer; John Boyd, Independence, Montgomery County.
 Secretary; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon Co.
 Chaplain; E. J. Nason, Washington, Washington County.
 Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee Co.
 Pomona; Mrs. L. Bates, Marion, Marion County.
 Neosho; Mrs. M. L. Patten, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County.
 Lady Assistant Steward; Mrs. A. C. Rippey, Severance, Doniphan County.
 Executive Committee—
 1st District: W. P. Popene, Secretary; Topeka, Shawnee County.
 2nd District: F. H. Dumbauld, Chairman; Jacksonville, Neosho County.
 3rd District: A. T. Stewart, Winfield, Cowley County.
 4th District: W. P. Collins, Solomon City, Saline County.
 5th District: W. H. Fletcher, Republican City, Clay County.

DEPUTIES

Commissioned by M. E. Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange since the last session:
 W. S. Hanks, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin County.
 J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas County.
 W. I. Moore, Frankfort, Marshall County.
 F. J. Cochran, Eureka, Greenwood County.
 Ira S. Plock, Bunker Hill, Russell County.
 John Rehlig, Fairfax, Osage County.
 J. E. Nason, Washington, Washington County.
 C. W. Meeks, Phillipsburg, Phillips County.
 F. W. Kellogg, Newton, Harvey County.
 W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson County.
 A. Hamilton, Neosho Falls, Woodson County.
 C. S. Wythe, Minneapolis, Ottawa County.
 A. J. Pettigrew, Jewell, Jewell County.
 W. R. Carr, Larned, Pawnee County.
 J. K. Miller, Peace, Ransom County.
 H. J. Drum, Emporia, McPherson County.
 P. F. Mahan, Elmwood, Barton County.
 E. A. Hodge, Marion Center, Marion County.
 E. M. Oake, Gardner, Geary County.
 W. D. Rippey, Severance, Doniphan County.
 J. F. Willis, Grove City, Jefferson County.
 T. C. Detel, Fairmount, Leavenworth County.
 Arthur Sharp, Fairmount, Leavenworth County.
 S. B. Osborn, Bull City, Osborn County.
 W. D. Covington, Cedarville, Smith County.
 E. O. Babcock, Cawker, Kearney County.
 E. L. Beeches, London, Sumner County.
 J. H. Bradd, Prairie Grove, Republic County.
 P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon County.
 J. F. Ricketts, Garnett, Geary County.
 A. N. Case, Honeock, Saline County.
 C. B. Spaulding, Hillsdale, Miami County.
 A. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno County.
 J. Coffin, Hill Springs, Morris County.
 W. H. Fletcher, Republican City, Clay County.
 J. C. Curry, Humboldt, Allen County.
 J. C. Clapp, Rippon, Labette County.
 W. S. Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha County.
 W. H. Litson, Benton, Butler County.
 S. N. Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County.
 E. M. Rose, Sedan, Chase County.
 G. A. Rutledge, Abeline, Dickinson County.
 J. F. Ramey, Greenfield, Elk County.
 George P. Jackson, Freedom, Wilson County.
 W. G. Wone, Dover, Shawnee County.

POMONA GRANGES.

- Shawnee County, Wm. Simms, Master; Topeka.
- Cowley County, A. S. Williams, Master; Winfield.
- Sedgewick County, A. M. Durand, Master; Mount Hope.
- Davis County, David Menfert, Master; Miss Jennie Walbridge, Secretary; G. W. Montague, agent Junction City.
- Crawford County, S. J. Kunkel, Master; Cato.
- Wyandotte County, J. F. Timmons, Master; Edwardsville.
- Morris County, W. W. Daniels, Master; White City, G. W. Coffin, Secretary; Council Grove.
- McPherson County, C. P. McAlexander, Master; J. N. Fellows, Sec'y; McPherson P. O.
- Sumner County, W. H. Pierce, Master; Oxford, R. C. Gilman, Sec'y; Guthrie.
- Saline County, A. P. Collins, Master; Solomon City.
- Bourbon County, J. W. Bowler, Master; Pawnee, H. C. Sec'y; Ft. Scott.
- Butler County, H. W. Beck, Master; Indianola.
- Republic County, Albert Odell, Master; Bellville.
- Franklin County, W. S. Hanna, Master; Ottawa, Albert Long, Secretary, Le Loup.
- Reno, Kingman and Hutchinson, Reno County, C. W. Gill, Master; Hutchinson, Reno County, N. E. Powell, Secretary, King City.
- Cherokee County, Joseph Wallace, Master; Columbia.
- Marion County, R. C. Bates, Master; E. A. Hodge, Secretary, Marion Center.
- Johnson County, D. P. Marquis, Master; T. W. Oshel, Sec'y; Olathe.
- Waubesa County, W. W. Cone, Master; Dover.
- Douglas County, meets on the 2d Wednesday of each month at Miller's Hall, at 1 p. m. Wm. Roe, Master; Geo. Y. Johnson, Secretary, Lawrence.
- Neosho County, E. F. Williams, Master; Erie.
- Clay County, H. Avery, Master; Wakefield.
- Mitchell County, Silas W. Fisher, Master; B. F. McMillan, Secretary, Belvoir.
- Lyon County, W. P. Phillips, Master; Plymouth, J. W. Smith, Sec'y, Emporia.
- Chase County, E. Stotts, Master; Hymers.
- Osage County, John Rehlig, Master; Fairfax.
- Anderson County, John Post, Master; Garnett, R. L. Row, Secretary, Welda.
- Coffey County, D. C. Spurgeon, Master; Le Roy, M. E. Bonner, Secretary.
- Jefferson County, J. F. Willis, Master, J. N. Inley, Secretary, D. Kline, agent, Oskaloosa.
- Riley County, J. H. Barnes, Master, W. F. Allen, Secretary, Manhattan.

LIST OF AGENCIES IN KANSAS.

Marion County—Marion Warehouse and Shipping Co.
 E. A. Hodge, Sec'y, Marion Center.
 Sedgewick County—J. G. Sampson, Agt., Wichita.
 Montgomery County—Commercial Agency.
 Wm. H. Barnes, Agt., Independence.
 Chase County—Commercial Agency.
 James Austin, Agt., Cottonwood Falls.
 Lyon County—Elevator and Milling Company, capital \$25,000. J. F. Strickland, Agt., Emporia.
 Republic County—Patron's Joint Stock Company.
 Alonzo Beers, Agt., Belleville.
 Linn County—Linn County Agency.
 H. A. Strong, Agt., Mount City.
 Jackson County—Patron's Joint Stock Company.
 W. H. Jones, Agt., Holton.
 Barbour, Kingman and Reno County, Hutchinson.
 Butler County—Butler County Agency.
 J. W. Hess, Agt., Augusta.
 Cowley County—Patron's Joint Stock Association.
 Z. Jackson, Agt., Ellsworth.
 Ellsworth County—Ellsworth County Agency.
 Z. Jackson, Agt., Ellsworth.
 Clay County—Patron's Joint Stock Company.
 W. H. Fletcher, Agt., Clay Center.
 Ottawa County—Ottawa County Agency.
 D. D. Hoag, Agt., Minneapolis.
 Franklin County—The Grange Broom Factory.
 James Coffin, Agt., Council Grove.
 Morris County—The Grange Broom Factory.
 James Coffin, Agt., Council Grove.
 Webaucuse County—Commercial Agency.
 G. B. Kneeland, sec. and agt. Mission Creek.

Baby Is Gone.

BY C. K. JONES.

Baby is gone, fond mother!
 Gone to the God who gave;
 And in His arms the Saviour will keep
 Your darling babe redeemed from the grave,
 Down where you laid him away to sleep;
 And all will be well, fond mother.

Baby is gone, fond mother!
 Gone to the land of light,
 To be forever an angel so pure,
 All safe, far from this world with its blight,
 And with the lambs it will live secure
 From care and from home, fond mother.

Baby is gone, fond mother!
 Gone to return no more.
 But you may go unto it, one day
 And meet your babe again, on that shore
 Where death may never more bring dismay,
 To mar your sweet bliss, fond mother.

Baby is gone, fond mother!
 Gone to dwell above;
 And its sweet voice will be heard no more,
 And you will miss the babe you so love,
 While you still linger upon this shore;
 But all will be well, fond mother.

Baby is gone, fond mother!
 Gone! 'tis an angel now!
 O yes, and angels care for your child;
 Then dry your tears; be submissively bow
 To God's own will; for the Saviour mild
 Will keep your dear babe, fond mother.

Baby is gone, fond mother!
 Gone to that land of rest,
 Prepare to meet your darling up there,
 That you may press your babe to your breast
 When death shall open the gates so fair,
 For you to enter there, fond mother.

Jefferson County Pomona Grange.

MR. EDITOR:—Jefferson county was on the war path, to-day. The Patrons of this county met in Pomona Grange in the court-house; discussed a number of important questions and especially the growing of cereals. The grange offered a diploma for the best five acres of wheat grown upon upland; same for bottom-land and same for sod. They offered like premiums for corn to be grown in 1877. Under the order of unfinished business, the sisters, who had a majority on the occasion, proceeded to prepare one of the most sumptuous feasts that ever tempted the appetite of hungry Patrons. They were simply profuse with their goodies, a considerable part of which had been on exhibition, and received premiums from fifty cents to one dollar. After over one hundred had faithfully discharged their duties as true Patrons, they were compelled to quit the scene with the tables still loaded. All seemed to enjoy the occasion hugely, and to profit by the social gathering.

After the close, the stockholders met at the co-operative store and heard the quarterly report. All seemed satisfied with the first quarter, and sanguine of success, the grange is gaining, and the SPIRIT, with its fearless, outspoken course is a welcome visitor to Patrons everywhere. Fraternally,

J. F. WILLITS, Master.

OSKALOOSA, Aug. 12, 1876.

Neosho Grange and a Washing Machine.

Neosho Grange seems to be having considerable trouble with a washing machine, sent to them from Erie, Penn., and after a thorough test, the sisters of said grange, at one of their regular meetings, give their experience, as the following letter will show:

ED. SPIRIT:—Neosho Grange, No. 523, is now, as it always is, wide awake. Some time since we sent for a sample of the Star Washing Machine, manufactured at Erie, Penn. The machine arrived in due time, and has been passed from hand to hand, and tried by several families. At the session of August 2d the washer was publicly displayed, and the sisters related their experience with the same. Of course, Mr. SPIRIT, you and your readers will be interested in a report as nearly verbatim as my memory can furnish.

Mrs. Edwards:—It was a rainy day when we had the machine, and I first read the directions carefully over. They said to make the clothes up into batches. I said I did not see any use in that; but my better half said, better follow directions exactly, and so I did, except that I boiled my clothes on the washboard, and after they were boiled, they looked so badly that I took them on the washboard in the old fashioned way, and got them to look almost as well as usual, and that is my experience with the washer.

Miss Hurlburt:—"That same rain raised the creek so that the machine did not get around to our house till the regular washing was done, but I tried it on a quilt and a pair of pants, and a few little things. I thought it did pretty well. My main trouble was in putting it up. First, my tub was too small and I had to get another, and then, I put the fastening on wrong side up and had to take them off after I did get it fixed it worked very well, and I think it would be a good deal of help about washing."

Mrs. Hollingsworth:—"I don't like the bad name they give the machine. I have washed several times with it, and I consider it excellent for men's dirty plants especially, and I guess we have about as large washings and as dirty ones as anybody in the country. I was very particular to follow directions except that I boiled my clothes every time, and I thought they looked full as well or better than when washed by hand. I got the shirt wristbands clean, too, by folding them on the outside and using plenty of soap. It is a little hard on buttons, and you must look out for that in making up the batches and fold them in."

Mrs. Edwards:—"I did not give the machine a bad name; I only said I could not get my clothes clean on it—and I could not; and so I, for one, think a little elbow grease on a washboard is the best machine yet."

Mrs. Hollingsworth:—"Of course the machine takes work, and you have to rub the clothes pretty thoroughly, but my clothes came clean and I consider the machine a great help."

Mrs. Doile:—"Well I did not use the machine at all, myself, but I superintended, and the clothes were clean. In fact I did not see but they looked as well as usual. We had the washer several times, and boiled the clothes every time except the last, and then we did not, and I thought they looked about as well as when boiled. I like the machine, especially for the boys' dirty clothes."

Mrs. Plum:—"Well, I had the machine, and read the directions thoroughly. I did not feel very sure about the way things would turn out. So I took the most particular things and washed them by hand. When I sorted the others; made them up into batches and rubbed them through the washer to the best of my ability. Then I boiled them, and they looked so badly that I was ashamed to hang them up

for fear of their being seen by the passers by, and I spread them on the grass. I was very much afraid some one would come in and see them, and just as soon as they were dry, I gathered them up, and stowed them away in the dirty-clothes barrel for next week's washing. I have used the machine a time or two since then, and I got on a little better, and I guess it might perhaps be a help when one was used to it."

Bro. Cooney:—"I haven't any use for a machine, myself, but I like to see the sisters taking hold of this like they meant business."

Bro. McCreary:—"Worthy Master, when they first began to talk about this machine, and I tell what."

Bro. Hurlburt:—"Worthy Master, I rise to a point of order. You said the sisters were to give in their experience. Now Brothers Cooney and McCreary are not sisters. However, if they have used the machine, I suppose they can talk about it."

The Worthy Master decided that McCreary had the floor, and he continued—
 "When they began to talk about the washer and tell what wonderful things it would do, I really felt alarmed, for fear that the old-fashioned kind of washing machines were being done away with altogether, and I felt that that would be a great loss. But now I feel better, safer. I feel assured that we will still have good old-fashioned washing machines."

With this insinuation the debate on the washer closed.
 Bro. Stevens, our washer is to be put up at auction at the regular session of Neosho Grange, on the night of August 30. If you or your readers want to bid, come down. We are always glad to see good Patrons. R. H. EMPORIA, Aug. 12, 1876.

An Essay.

The following practical essay was prepared by S. I. Davis to be read before DuQuoin Grange, (Ill.), and published in the *Journal of Agriculture*:

Anything that has a tendency to render labor less laborious, and more productive, is to the point, and demands our serious attention. How to make a day's work reach the furthest and pay the best is the question? Is there not much valuable time wasted, and hard labor thrown away, by doing a thing so that it will barely answer for the present? If so, to remedy this would be moving in the right direction. When we make a gate, build a fence, plant a field in grain, or set out a fruit tree, let the work be performed in the most approved, serviceable and substantial manner, for everything that is worth doing at all is worth doing well. Much precious time and exhaustive labor are expended in the most unsuitable manner before commencing a piece of work. Let us suppose that we are going to build a fence, set out an orchard, plant a field of wheat, make Johnny a pair of breeches, or Katie a dress. The first thing necessary is to think the whole matter over, and ascertain what would be the best and most economical way to do it. (We don't mean cheap, shoddy goods, nor unmechanical work.) The fence should be made of good material, well staked and solidly put up, on a piece of ground where your future conveniences will not require its removal. The orchard should be planted on the most suitable piece of the very best varieties of fruit. For this climate and late varieties of apples, the Wine-sap, Rawles Genet, and Rhinish May stand most highly recommended but the Rome Beauty and Ben Davis are great favorites. In preparing the soil for the orchard as well as for all kinds of grain, let our motto be, FLOW DEEP. In order to do this effectually we must have good machinery, strong harness, and well fed horses. Keep the plow sharp when in use, and in the dry when not.

Do not perform more labor in a day than can be done well. By all means avoid the injurious, costly plan of saving time by cutting two acres and covering one. But let us endeavor to understand our work and then do it well, not forgetting the motto—*Flow deep and cultivate well*.—using the best fertilizer within reach. The rotation of crops must not be overlooked, and this will require a study of the soil, for the vegetable kingdom as well as the animal, requires different kinds of food. No one would seriously entertain the thought for a moment of feeding a hog on hay. Then why should we plant grain in a soil whose food is actually as poor as adapted to its growth as hay would be for the hog, or flesh for the horse. More reflection upon this subject will better our condition by making farming more remunerative and hand labor more respectable. We should make a point of procuring the best seed, and a good assortment of seeds within our reach. A good hog, cow or horse will cost less to keep it, look better, and bring more in market than a poor one. The difference in service of a well fed, strong team, when compared with that of a half starved one, is greater than the difference in their looks. It costs less in every respect to keep your stock in a good, healthy, thriving condition, than otherwise. Feed and water regularly, furnishing your stock a warm house and dry bed. This matter should be well considered, for it is of the very highest importance. The horse is our noblest and most useful servant. So let us treat him kindly, and not tie him up to a post by the head, to stand all day in the broiling hot sun without anything to eat. Our order strictly forbids such cruel treatment. Give the boys and girls something on the farm that they can call their own, and let them learn, in early youth, the use, care, and value of property. This will stimulate to action, and make them more thoughtful and industrious, at the same time increasing the attractions for the farm. Cultivate a taste for the useful and the beautiful, and teach your sons and daughters that the soil is the noblest privilege vouchsafed to man.

Now is the time to save labor by cutting the noxious weed, destroying its seed before maturity, and let the sunlight in to our fences, preserving the rails, drying up the damp soil, removing the malarious poison, and preventing sickness, which will not only better the appearance of the farm, but save money and make home more attractive. Let us spend one day the incoming week in fixing up our yards and gates and fences and barn-doors, and see how much better everything will look, our stock will be really better. How many days' labor are worse than thrown away in the course of a year by laying up and down fences—taking the rails out and replacing them in the stable door. This slovenly way won't do, grangers! We must set up gates, hang stable doors, and employ the present time heretofore thrown away in reading good and useful books and papers.

We should give more thought to marketing our products, as well as raising them. In time we will learn co-operation, which will teach us how to sell together and buy together, and this will bring producer and consumer in closer proximity.

The sisters will pardon me for calling their attention to a single proposition, which, when properly considered, will save them much time and trouble. In preparing clothing for the family, get good, plain patterns, and will not necessitate a change before the garment is worn out, this will afford you much time for reading and other social enjoyment. Let us (men and women) study nature more and fashion less. This will broaden our views and make us more charitable and less suspicious—not forgetting that evil persons judge others by themselves. Economy and care will step all the

small leaks, and that alone will enable us to live within our means, and keep out of debt, which will greatly better our condition, by affording more time for study and reading, and constructive books, which will make us wiser and better citizens, by elevating the general plane of our usefulness, and dulcifying farm pursuits.

Shipping Wheat Direct.

The California wheat growing grangers have chartered a first class A 1 vessel for Liverpool. At a late meeting (secret), there was an immense amount of wheat represented. One man, having in store over seven hundred tons, declares, his intention of holding it till it freezes over before he will allow the wheat ring to gobble all the profits. He will be the first to furnish wheat for loading. Other large wheat raisers expressed similar determination. One of the most prominent farmers was interviewed yesterday, and asked to give his opinion of the new movement. This he declined to do, any further than to assert that the time has come when the farmers must free themselves from dependence upon San Francisco capitalists, or cease producing wheat.

Reporter:—What is the effect of this upon the industries of the State?
 Mr. F.:—The effect is felt by all classes, not only by the farmers themselves, but by your wholesale merchants here in the city. Times are hard with the farmer, because he has no ready money, and cannot get it except by sacrificing his ruin. He has run bills at the country stores, the proprietors of which, in turn, are in debt to the San Francisco wholesale houses, and cannot pay up until the wheat crop begins to move. A general stagnation, no less detrimental to business in San Francisco than in the country, is the result.

This movement of the farmers, looking towards the abolition of the wheat ring, is not only not opposed by the merchants in the city, but they are, with few exceptions, radically in favor of it, as it will put the wheat crop on its way to market, and bring back money for general distribution. The present Liverpool prices and the high rate of tonnage, render it utterly impossible for merchants to ship wheat. The freights have been placed at a high figure by the action of the wheat speculator. If the plans of the grange convention are carried out, it will be a week, but, as fast as they come, will be loaded and sent to sea, thus pouring a gradual but continuous stream of wheat into the Liverpool market, instead of rushing a hundred cargoes at a time, creating a panic in prices. By these means vessels can afford to carry wheat at less rates than at present, when they are compelled to ride at anchor for 30, 40, and 60 days. Somebody must pay for this unemployed time, either directly or indirectly, and in the end it comes out of farmers' pockets. It is a surprising fact that the farmers of the State are in a much better condition financially than has been supposed. From the delegates we learn that the storehouses throughout the State are being rapidly filled and the larger portion of the grain produced this season is in the hands of men able to hold it for twelve months, and realize a profit. The proceedings of the convention will be printed and sent to the various granges in the State and the plans fully elaborated. Large wheat growers are coming forward and offering to furnish wheat, and this action on their part will relieve the small farmers who are being run down by the large ones. They will require a united and determined action to pinch the ring severely, and already they are beginning to hedge. Rumor says Jim Keene has just purchased 13,000 tons of wheat in Colusa county at \$1.35, equivalent to \$1.65 in this city, supposed to be for loading vessels. The supposition is that he was compelled to sacrifice fifteen cents on wheat in order to save demurrage. A capitalist in this city, yesterday, signified his willingness to loan money to the farmers on country warehouse receipts, which has never been done before, and hence may be taken as a decided victory. Another meeting is called to be held in San Francisco on the 22d of August to complete the plans and prepare to carry them out. If, by this movement, English capital can be directed to this coast the day of the wheat speculator will come to an untimely end.

The Laboring Man.

A correspondent of the *Patron's Helper*, who seems to appreciate the financial stringency, and being a friend of the laboring class, is concerned in their welfare, thus writes and predicts. We hope that by this time, however, he begins to see a clearer horizon; surely our order is supported by an immense power and has already made its influence manifested by interesting thousands outside of it in the principles we advocate. We think the time is drawing near when relief will be afforded an oppressed people. Here is what the correspondent has to say:

To no class of people do hard times come so unwelcome as to the laboring man. It is especially upon those who earn their bread by daily manual labor that a depression in the business interests and industries of our country falls very heavily. When business is dull and every enterprise which would give work is surrounded by doubt and uncertainty, there is a very poor chance indeed for the poor laboring man to earn a living for himself and family by honest toil. Some have no homes of their own and depend entirely upon their daily wages for a living. When the manufacturing and commercial interests of our country begin to dwindle and grow dull they employ fewer men and pay lower wages. Now suppose that these men, without homes, who depend upon their daily earnings, are discharged from work until times grow better, in what way will this affect them, and those who depend upon them for a living? To appreciate the situation remember that at such times it is very hard to get work soon again and then only at exceedingly low wages. Do you acknowledge the situation as critical in the extreme?

But take another portion of the laboring class who may own a home of their own and are in good circumstances so long as they can have with them and receive regular pay for it. They may indeed have some money laid by for a rainy day, but how long will it last them if they are once out of work and must depend on it for subsistence? Not long. And when it is gone who will pay their rents, feed and clothe their families? How shall a man support himself and family when he is without work and receiving no wages? Thousands are at present trying to solve the problem but it will not be solved. Some cannot leave their families to hunt work but those that can are traveling the country in vain. Men will not hire when there is no money to be had. What shall be done to avert the impending evil? Starvation and ruin are staring thousands in the face today. Labor is plenty but no money to pay for it. What money there is is all in the hands of a few capitalists and hence cannot be had except at high rates of interest. Economize and retrench as much as you please for the end is not yet.

The Importance of Talking Together.

Farmers living in an isolated condition are prone to become habitually poor talkers, and to get into the habit of allowing their thoughts to become stagnant merely for want of some one to "shake them up." Nature abhors a vacuum and will not allow of inertia. The very

moment anything comes to a perfect rest it begins to deteriorate or change its condition either by disintegration or decay. So with the human mind, it cannot remain inert without losing its vital forces so far as to become derelict by its very inactivity. It yawns and gapes for something to do, and unless this something is found it becomes lethargic, dull and stupid.

But nature is great, restorative, and has given man the power of speech purposely to aid to his usefulness, and to promote his happiness through the social features of life. Millions of subjects for discussions present themselves to any mind that once acquires the habit of thinking, and an inexhaustible fountain from whence to draw conversational items springs into the foreground, as if by magic, when once the mind is trained to use its sparkling waters. Children, yea, even women, have discovered that "talk is delightful," and that nothing promotes digestion better than cheerful conversations with a jovial company. A good talker is never morose, or altogether mean. The mean, dangerous man is the silent, whispering knave who fears everybody's ears. The loud laugh and the wagging tongue never proclaim evil unless it wags in scandal.

This leads us to speak of the abuse as well as the use of the "little unruly member," the tongue, which St. Paul guards us against even among the most social and friendly of our associates, lest evil come of what was given as so great a blessing.

Farmers, above all people, should often meet together and "talk." It matters not what subject is discussed, so that scandal and bickering strife are banished. Recreation and renewal of our faculties come from commingling our thoughts and words with our neighbors and friends. Wisdom cometh from the words of the wise, and the youth of the country, who know the value of the conversation of the aged—good crops, good stock, good gardens, good orchards, good farming and good health all outflow from good social meetings of the men and women who practically use their experiments in developing their neighbors. There is a knowledge in the conversation of the aged—good crops, good stock, good gardens, good orchards, good farming and good health all outflow from good social meetings of the men and women who practically use their experiments in developing their neighbors. There is a knowledge in the conversation of the aged—good crops, good stock, good gardens, good orchards, good farming and good health all outflow from good social meetings of the men and women who practically use their experiments in developing their neighbors.

The above is from the *National Grange*, and it is only necessary to add that the best known place in the world for the farmer and his family to cultivate the art of conversation, is in the grange. To be a member of a well regulated grange is assurance of improvement in social qualifications.

Grange Agents.

The *Farmers' Friend* says: "Every grange agent of whom we have any information whatever is doing a much larger business than a year ago, and with much more satisfaction to manufacturer and consumer. There is a knowledge about the work this year that is peculiarly refreshing—the more so when we recall to mind that not many months since the popular cry of the enemy was, 'These greenhorn farmers can never learn how to transact any town business.' In the face of this the Pennsylvania State Grange sent Charles E. Gladding and his wife to Philadelphia fresh from their large and valuable Bradford county farm, and without a known friend in the whole metropolis. We doubt whether Brother Gladding could name with accuracy six streets of the thousands in Philadelphia when he went there, much less tell where they were. Like a good farmer, he kept his reckoning, carried his compass in his head, with the Ridgway House for a landmark, and now—less than 16 months—he is buying for his fellow-farmers, goods to the value of nearly \$400,000 a year. He is now visiting farmers where to go to buy nearly as much more, and selling produce, such as wool, etc., almost by the train load. All too, without the loss of a single dollar to any one, so far as we know; but with saving of thousands and tens of thousands to the Patrons' band. Where are these boobies now who prophesied incompetency in farmers, and the complete disbandment of the grange by the first frosts of two winters ago? We trust they have either shut up their meddlings, or been put up in bags to be winnowed out with the chaff from the great shaking sieve of the grangers' fanning mill. Shoe flies, don't bother the American farmer! He is able to take care of himself."

The *Troy Chief* thus speaks of the large grange meeting held at that place on the 12th inst. We have a full report of the day's proceedings from our own correspondent in another column:

The grange gathering, on Saturday, was another fine affair, of which Troy has had so many this summer. Farmers came pouring in from every direction, and excursion trains came from St. Joe and Ashland. The crowd was about as large as those of the 25th of June and 4th of July.

The speakers were generally positive in their declarations that the grange was independent of politics. This is very gratifying, for as long as designing men were permitted to make a political machine of it, the grange necessarily incurred the opposition of political parties. Being rid of that disturbing feature, there is nothing to prevent the entire success of the grange, in effecting its original object.

The farmers were evidently all feeling happy over their bountiful harvests, and the prospects of the growing crops.

Secretary Kelly of the National Grange informs us that several secretaries of the State Granges are unable to make their reports, owing to the neglect of secretaries of subordinate granges in having made their quarterly reports. We have frequently urged upon masters the importance of holding the secretary up to his duty, and can but feel that the master is as much or more to blame than the secretary, for it is the duty of the master to see that each officer "acts well his part," and to report to the grange any neglect or inefficiency upon the part of an officer, that the grange may supply the place with one of trust and ability. We trust masters will give this matter their prompt and immediate attention. Agricultural and grange papers will please call attention to this matter, and urge the granges in their several sections to remedy this evil.—*National Granger*.

The *New York World* says: The sphere of action of the grange is just as unostentatious as it is important. It is reform, not revolution. If the grange, instead of aiming to cultivate economy, co-operation and practicality, were to enter the field as a political organization it would at once command attention, become notorious and inefficient. If Brother Jameson insists on paying thirty-five dollars cash for a sewing machine instead of seventy-five dollars credit, there is no disturbance in the order. There have been forty dollars saved to Brother Jameson, but there have not been forty dollars lost to the man who produced the machine. Society and commerce feels no shock, and the superfluous middleman, who is only tolerated through ignorance, goes into his more useful business, or transfers himself to another field of operations.

The Canadian Parliament has acknowledged that the Patrons of Husbandry are a power of the country, by a select committee of the House submitting for their consideration eighteen questions bearing on the subject of free trade and protection now before the country.

Kansas State News.

The army worm has appeared in some parts of Lyon county.

An elk was killed in Barton county a few days ago which weighed three hundred and twenty pounds.

The Horticultural Society of Johnson county are making collections of fruit to send to the Centennial Exposition.

Rev. J. M. Brown organized a Presbyterian Church in Graham county, last week. Seven members comprise the little band.

The settlers in the southern part of Lincoln county have organized a vigilance committee for the punishment of horse thieves.

The citizens of Dickinson county have just succeeded in breaking up a gang of thieves that have infested the county for six months.

In 1875 Kansas produced 13,200,403 bushels of wheat, and 89,798,766 bushels of corn; the valuation of all crops raised during that year being \$43,970,494.

The Parsons Sun says: "Twenty-eight car loads of soldiers and horses passed up the road Thursday on their way to the Big Horn country. They were from Fort Sill, I. T."

The earnings of the passenger department of the M. K. & T. railway from June 1st, 1876, to June 30th, 1876, show an increase of \$22,739.70 as compared with the same period in 1875.

Hon. C. B. Butler, of Coffey county, died in Colorado Springs, last Wednesday. He represented his county in the House and Senate a number of terms, and was a man of decided ability.

Thieves and robbers seem to be numerous in Lyon county. According to the Ledger two robberies were committed, and two horses stolen last week. The perpetrators are still at large.

A wheat thresher in Riley county says he gets more money for his work this year than last, which shows that money is plentiful. He says that winter wheat will average 18 bushels per acre.

Oswego Independent: "Sheriff Abbott shipped, this spring, several cargoes of corn to Vermont, where it commanded six cents premium on the market. How is that for Kansas products?"

Hays Sentinel: "An item which reads like this, 'Grasshoppers alighted in Ellis county last week, and are doing considerable damage,' has been going over the State. It is a fabrication. We have not been visited by the grass hoppers."

MR. MANKER of Girard, Kansas, stopped over a week on his return from the Centennial, to assist Willis Colton, now a citizen of Girard, in finishing up his visit here. If he is a fair sample of the people of Crawford county, we wouldn't mind living there ourselves.—Princeton (Ils.) Republican.

In Osage City a few days ago, a young man named Swem, a clerk in Hanslip's drug store, went out to shoot a cat. He cocked his revolver and raised it over his shoulder, and it went off, lodging the ball in his brain. Swem lived a few days and then died. The cat still gives nightly concerts on the back shed.

MR. PERRY B. MAXSON, treasurer of the State Grange, paid Wichita a visit last Wednesday. Mr. Maxson is for Peter Cooper for President, and M. E. Hudson for Governor of Kansas. His candidates are good men, but there are thousands of good men who will never be Governor or President.—Wichita Eagle.

MANHATTAN Nationalist: "The corn crop this year is certain to be immense, and farmers should lose no time in getting something to feed it to. It is not necessary to depend entirely upon cattle and hogs, for it pays to feed corn to poultry. If you do not think so, try it. Give them a light feed as they go out in the morning, and all they can eat at night."

THE Hays City Sentinel reports that section rich in fossils and petrifications. The bones of a mastodon were found thirty feet below the surface. A petrified fish two feet long was taken from the center of a huge rock. A tooth thirteen inches long has also been found. One of the leg bones of a mastodon found there measures thirty inches in circumference.

DURING the electric storm last Saturday, Mrs. T. G. Payne, who was at her brothers, Mr. J. W. Carr's, four miles down the railroad from Larned, was struck by the lightning and severely shocked. One of her shoes was literally torn from her foot, and the foot was so fully electrized, that it turned a dark purplish blue. A few days lameness is the only inconvenience.

ONE thing we are especially glad to notice in the country, that is the pride taken by farmers in artificial forests. The country is fairly dotted over with clumps of maples, cottonwoods, and other varieties of fast growing trees. In twenty or thirty years our country will almost be a vast forest, if this thing of planting groves is continued as it has been the last ten years.

A MARRIAGE on wheels was the novelty last Thursday. J. H. Jamison and Catharine Buckner drove up to the court house in a wagon and called for a marriage license. Judge Acres invited them into the office, but they declined the invitation, so he stood out on the pavement and the bride and groom stood up in the wagon and had their destinies legally united and went on their way rejoicing. So says the Iola Register.

A WEIRD story comes from Marquette. A Mr. Harry Anderson had a horse stolen. He started after the thief, and caught up with him at Big Bend. Without stopping to think, he shot the thief dead, poked up the body, placed it on the saddle before him, and rode in this way to Ellsworth. When asked why he did not put the dead man on the recovered horse, he answered that he was afraid of his running away with the horse again.

COUNTERFEIT five dollar bills on the following banks are in circulation: First National, North Hampton, Mass.; Merchant's National, New Bedford, Mass.; Hampden National, Westfield, Mass.; First National, Aurora, Ill.; First National, Canton, Ill.; First National, Paxton, Ill.; First National, Peru, Ill.; and First National, Galena, Ill. There is no such bank, however, as the last one named. The counterfeiters are most of them first class, and merchants must be very cautious.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Troy Chief thus speaks concerning the crops: "We feel proud that we are a citizen of Kansas, for we look upon our State as one among the best. Kansas is fast redeeming herself. It will not be long until the yoke of bondage will be loosened from her neck. They may talk about the five years mortgages, but the farmers can raise enough corn in three years to pay every cent they owe. There has never been a finer prospect for corn than there is this year. When we say that the corn crop is very flattering, we do not exaggerate it. Winter wheat is magnificent. The average yield will be very large. The rye crop is splendid. Everything is in favor of the poor farmer. Those farmers that used to wear long faces and despondent looks, are now wearing smiling faces and pleasant countenances. Those farmers that worked hard and learned to wait, are reaping the just reward of patient industry."

READ this leg story, which, besides being very entertaining, is strictly true: Mr. M. H. Clemens, of Reno county, who lost his legs a year ago last winter, received his new ones last week. He paid two hundred dollars for them in St. Louis. The Legislature has given Mr. Clemens, and also Mr. Marshall, each five hundred dollars, besides paying their doctor and board bills. In addition to this the editorial excursion which stopped at Hutchinson for breakfast last year, made a deposit of eighty-eight dollars and some cents, with Mrs. Fletcher Meredith, to be paid on legs for Clemens. This amount was deposited in the bank at Hutchinson, and when drawn amounted to about ninety-six dollars. Mr. Marshall has concluded to pay for his land with his appropriation, and not get legs at present. Mr. John Clemens, of Illinois, a brother of this Mr. Clemens, has agreed to pay for Clemens' land when the time arrives.

DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
—OR—
VERMIFUGE.
SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.
THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccup; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
Will certainly effect a cure.
IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY
in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.
—O—
DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS.
These Pills are not recommended as a remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.
AGUE AND FEVER.
No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. As a simple purgative they are unequalled.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.
Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.
Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
Will certainly effect a cure.
IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY
in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.
The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS.
These Pills are not recommended as a remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.
No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. As a simple purgative they are unequalled.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

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

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth 61 free. S. S. S. & Co., Portland, Me.

CENTAUR
LINIMENTS.

[Letter from a Postmaster.]

ANTIOCH, ILL., Dec. 1, 1874.

Messrs. J. B. Rose & Co.:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co.,

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, morphia, nor alcohol. It is as pleasant to take as honey, and neither gags nor gripes.

Dr. E. Dimock, 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,
Lawrence, Kansas.

DR. F. H. WILSON,
DENTIST,
Lawrence, Kansas.

Office 135 Mass. street, over Mason's shoe store.



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

We have just received a lot of Rubber Trusses. They will last you three times as long as a common truss, because they will not rust, are cleaner, will not chafe, more comfortable. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. The retail price at all stores for single trusses is \$4; 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 sets.

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 unrivaled in beauty of tone and perfection of mechanism in every detail. Send for illustrated Catalogues. Old instruments taken in exchange.

THE CLIMAX



MOWER
& 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 MFG 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!

I WILL SELL

Bees, Queens, Hives, Honey Extractors

and Honey.

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 manufactur-

ed articles on short notice so

CHEAP FOR CASH

That all dealers need not go out of the State for

the same.

J. N. Roberts & Co.,

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and

terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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,

—AND—

Dealer in a general assortment

—OF—

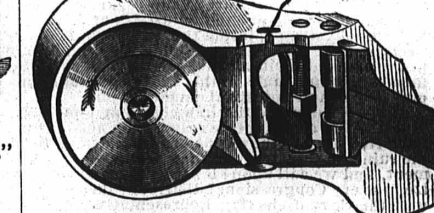
HARDWARE, PUMPS, & C.

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 furnish the traveling public

WITH FIRST-CLASS

ACCOMMODATIONS

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.

12-11 GEO. WELLS, Proprietor.

Patrons' Co-operative Association

—OF—

DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS.

JUSTUS HOWELL,

Secretary and Agent

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

GRAIN,

FLOUR

AND SEEDS

OF ALL KINDS.

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

BOOTS & SHOES!

CORNER MAIN AND THIRD STREETS,

OTTAWA, KANSAS.

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

J. A. GUY.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1876.

Independent National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
PETER COOPER,
 OF NEW YORK.

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

Independent State Ticket.

For Congress, Second District—**JOHN R. GOODIN.**

For Governor—**M. E. HUDSON,** of Bourbon county.

Lieutenant Governor—**J. A. BEAL,** of Potawatomie county.

Secretary of State—**Wm. M. ALLISON,** of Cowley county.

Auditor of State—**H. F. SHELDON,** of Franklin county.

State Treasurer—**AMOS McLOUTH,** of Jefferson county.

Superintendent Public Instruction—**THOMAS BARTLETT,** of Allen county.

Associate Judge—**WILSON SHANNON,** of Douglas county.

Presidential Electors—**J. N. LIMBOCKE,** 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.

The Independent Party is called into existence by the necessities of the people whose industries are prostrated, whose lives are deprived of its just reward as the result of the serious mismanagement of the national finances, which errors both the Republican and Democratic parties neglect to correct. And in view of the failure of these parties to furnish relief to the depressed industries of the country, thereby disappointing the just hopes and expectations of a suffering people, we declare our principles and invite all independent and patriotic men to join our ranks in this movement for financial reform and industrial emancipation.

First—We demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of the specie resumption act of January 14, 1875, and the rescue of our industries from the ruin and disaster resulting from its enforcement, and we call upon all patriotic men to organize in every Congressional district of the country, with the view of electing Representatives to Congress who will carry out the wishes of the people in this regard, and stop the present suicidal and destructive policy of contraction.

Second—We believe that the United States note issued directly by the government and convertible on demand into United States obligations, bearing an equitable rate of interest, not exceeding one cent a day on each one hundred dollars, and interchangeable with United States notes at par will afford the best circulating medium ever devised, and 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 gold or silver. And we hold that it is the duty of the government to provide such a circulating medium, and insist, in the language of Thomas Jefferson, "that bank paper must be suppressed and the circulation restored to the nation, to whom it belongs."

Third—It is the paramount duty of the government in all its legislation to keep in view the full development of all legitimate business, agricultural, mining, manufacturing and commercial.

Fourth—We most earnestly protest against any further issue of gold bonds, for sale in foreign markets, by which we would be made for a long period, hewers of wood and drawers of water to foreign nations, especially as the American people would gladly and promptly take at par all the bonds the government may need to sell, provided they are made payable at the option of the holder and bearing interest at three and sixty-five one-hundredths per cent. per annum, or a lower rate.

Fifth—We further protest against the sale of government bonds for the purpose of purchasing silver to be used as a substitute for our more convenient and less fluctuating fractional currency, which, although well calculated to enrich the owners of silver mines, yet in operation will still further oppress in taxation an already overburdened people.

Independent State Platform.

The Independent Reform Party of Kansas makes the following declaration of principles:

1. That we are opposed to all banks of issue, whether chartered by Congress or the State Legislatures, and we desire that banking on the part of corporations or private individuals shall be confined by law exclusively to exchange, discount and deposit.

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

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

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

5. That we regard the act of Congress requiring the resumption of specie payment in 1879, the retirement of legal tender notes, and the substitution of the inferior currency of the National Banks in its stead as a fraud and an outrage and we demand that Congress immediately pass a bill for its unconditional repeal.

6. That the legislation of the Republican Congress of 1873 which took away the legal tender power of silver coin, was a gross outrage upon the people, adding at least twenty per cent. to the aggregate of public and private indebtedness, and we demand the immediate restoration of silver as a standard of value and a legal tender.

7. That we demand that Congress shall place a tax upon all incomes of over fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

8. Resolved, That we hereby endorse the platform of the Independent Indianapolis convention and the nominees.

9. We demand reform in the administration of public affairs in the State of Kansas.

10. That the School Fund of our State shall forever be preserved inviolate, and that such legislation be henceforth had as will put it beyond the reach of a procrustean 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 Oage Ceded lands and placing their lands and homes in the market.

OUR CANDIDATE.

The great mass of poor laboring people in our country, who have been striving for years to interest the leading and wealthy men of the nation in their welfare to an extent that will persuade them to offer assistance as well as sympathy in their time of need, are rejoicing to-day over the nomination for President of the United States by the Independent Greenback party, of that whole-souled, humanity-loving and charitable patriot Peter Cooper. Long and anxiously have the laboring classes

looked forward to the time when men capable of appreciating their condition and necessities may be placed in positions where they can stretch forth a helping hand, and when such men are before them as nominees for these offices it is folly to say that the burdened voters will rise up as one and demonstrate the principles they cherish, by giving them their support?

Peter Cooper was the son of parents who were in indigent circumstances; so poor were they that young Peter was obliged to render them all the assistance in his power in his early childhood. His whole time was employed in assisting his father, who was a manufacturer of hats. Scarcely any educational advantages were afforded him. All the time spent in school by Peter, while at home, was one-half of each day during one year. The great store of knowledge which he has accumulated, is the result of his own personal exertions. With a cool, calculating mind, and wonderful intellectual genius, Mr. Cooper made rapid strides towards influence and opulence. But even after he had attained wealth and position he did not cease to respect and assist the poor.

The following crowning act of his life is taken from a biographical sketch and shows not only his great liberality, but that he sympathizes with the poor in their efforts to gain an education:

He early became a trustee of the Public School Society, and at the time of its being merged in the Board of Education, Mr. Cooper was its vice-president. He subsequently became school commissioner; but feeling that no common school system could supply a technological education, he determined to establish in his native city an institution in which the working classes could secure that instruction for which he, when young and ambitious, sought in vain. Accordingly the 'Union for the Advancement of Science and Art,' commonly called the Cooper Institute, was erected in New York, at the intersection of Third and Fourth avenues, between Seventh and Eighth streets, covering the entire block, at a cost of over \$650,000, to which Mr. Cooper has since added an endowment of \$150,000 in cash. This building is devoted by a deed of trust, with its rents, issues, and profits, to the instruction and elevation of the working classes of the city of New York.

"The plan includes regular courses of instruction at night, free to all who choose to attend, on social and political science, on the application of science to the useful occupations of life, and on such other branches of knowledge as will tend to improve and elevate the working classes. It includes also a school of design for females, now attended by 200 pupils; a free reading room and library, resorted to by 1,500 readers; galleries of art, collections of models of inventions, and a polytechnic school. The evening schools are attended by 2,000 pupils, mostly young mechanics, who study engineering, mining, metallurgy, analytic and synthetic chemistry, architectural drawing, and practical building. There are also for women a school of telegraphy, which, in four years, has sent out 307 operators; a school of wood engraving, and a school of photography; all of which are free and are well attended. These schools employ upwards of thirty instructors."

The expenditures of the Institute for all these purposes, of course, must be large. For years they have considerably exceeded \$50,000 annually, to meet which the rents of those parts of the building not used for the purpose of the Institute, together with the interest in the cash endowment, are appropriated; but when these fall short of the requirement—as thus far they have done, by a large amount, almost every year—recourse is had to the private purse of the liberal founder; and this has never yet been closed to the wants of this school and those who freely enjoy its advantages. His "inextinguishable desire" to do good to others still burns on, brightly as ever, in this, the eighty-fifth year of his age; nor, assuredly, will it ever be quenched.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

The Republican State Convention held in Topeka on the 16th inst., nominated on the seventh ballot, for governor, Geo. T. Anthony, of Leavenworth. The prominent candidates for this nomination were, John P. St. John, Judge Bassett, John A. Halderman, N. A. Adams, John Guthrie, and S. A. Cobb. Guthrie came in second best, Anthony leading him thirteen votes.

The following is the full ticket nominated: Governor, G. T. Anthony; Lieut. Governor, M. J. Salter; Secretary of State, Thos. H. Cavanaugh; Auditor, P. I. Bonebrake; Treasurer, John Francis; Attorney-General, Willard Davis; State Superintendent, A. M. Lemon; Associate Justice, D. J. Brewer.

The Republican Congressional Convention, held at Wichita on the 18th inst., unanimously nominated Thomas

Ryan of Topeka, to succeed Hon. Wm. R. Brown as a Representative in Congress from the Third District. The nomination was made on the second ballot, with but little opposition. The result of the first ballot was as follows: Brown, 34; Ryan, 32; Wood, 6; Buck, 15; Martin, 7.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention was called to order at Topeka yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon, and after transacting the necessary preliminary business, proceeded to make nominations for State officers. No nominations were made, however, until the evening session which was called to order at 8 o'clock. John Martin, of Topeka was nominated for governor by acclamation. A committee was appointed to confer with a committee from the Greenback party, and the conference resulted in the endorsement of the following nominations of the Greenback party:

For Lieutenant Governor, J. A. Beal; for Auditor, H. F. Sheldon; for Treasurer, Amos McLouth; for Superintendent Public Instruction, Thomas Bartlett.

S. M. Palmer, of Saline county, was nominated for Secretary of State. Wm. L. McConnell, of Coffey county, for Attorney General, and Judge Humphreys, of Davis county, for Associate Justice.

IMPROVE THE OPPORTUNITY.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Although but little is heard of the party of whom Peter Cooper is the Presidential candidate, it is not so insignificant a faction as most of the party bound politicians would have us believe. Organizations already powerful in point of numbers, will give their undivided support to its candidate. The world has been astonished at the grange movement; it may be surprised in equal degree at the proportions to which one of its most vital principles has grown, and at the general acquiescence in its potency. Co-operation has been resorted to as a means of redressing grievances, of various kinds, with too much success to justify any one in supposing that the down-trodden laborers will fail to resort to that auxiliary in their struggle, not for wealth, nor distinction, nor for undeserved honors; but to be recognized as members of the human family.

The sad experience of twenty years of excitement, war, panic and destitution, has not, it is to be hoped, failed to enlighten the masses. No administration ever gave more solemn pledges and promises to its supporters than the present, but by which has fewer been made good. Pledges given by such as have proven themselves unfaithful, are no longer sufficient to inspire us with perfect confidence, and but few of our politicians have any better security to offer. The opportunity possessed by the Reformers of to-day is a rare one. Neglect in perfecting our organization and applying the co-operative principle will insure our defeat at the coming election, but the fear of such an event should deter no one from marching behind his own favorite banner. Fearing that I am trespassing on valuable space I will close by saying to my co-laborers that the millions we number, armed with a firm purpose, and a just cause, are invincible by any army, that our foes can bring against us.

LEWIS HART.

CRAWFORD COUNTY, Aug. 14th, 1876.

GENERAL NEWS.

The following order was sent on Tuesday from Washington to nearly all the Indian Agencies by the Indian Commissioner:

Washington, D. C., August 22, 1876.

Sirs.—You are advised that all sales of arms or ammunition to either Whites or Indians, by parties holding licenses as Indian traders, issued by this office, must be stopped instantly. You will so notify your traders and will be vigilant in seeing that no violation of this order is allowed. If any instance of such violation occurs, you will revoke the license of the offending party and report the case to this office for further action.

Advices from Indian Commissioner Dicker, dated at Fort Ellis, August 7th, states that the Sioux now on the war path against the United States, had sent presents of tobacco to the Blackfeet, and requested the latter to join them. The Canadian Indians replied that they would keep the peace and would not join them in fighting. The Sioux sent a message in return that when they had finished with the Americans they would cross over and capture the Blackfeet country. The latter wanted to know if they would be assisted by mounted police, and the officers in charge assured them that they would be protected. The Blackfeet said they could muster 2,000 warriors if any trouble arose.

The instructions to the Sioux Commission, appointed under the present act of Congress, are nearly completed. One of the most important subjects of the negotiations is that represented by the fifth clause of the instructions, and the President is strongly impressed with the belief that an agreement which shall be best calculated to enable the Indians to become self supporting, is one which shall provide for the removal at as early a day as possible to the Indian Territory. They must depend for their support mainly upon the cultivation of the soil and their own country is quite unfit for that purpose. The superior climate and soil of the Indian Territory, and the fact that that Territory is forever secured to the Indian people, should afford a strong inducement for the Indians to enter into such an agreement. The Indians cannot now live upon their reservation without the aid of the government, and it is under no obligation to continue its supplies of food. While no money considerations should be offered them as an inducement for any undertaking on their part, it is believed that the government will willingly furnish them subsistence, medical assistance and schools until they can care for themselves, in case of their removal to the Indian Territory. If, however, they decline to agree to such removal they will be obliged to go to the Missouri river to receive such supplies as shall be provided under any future act of Congress and the treaties with them now in force.

Later dispatches from the commanding officer at Standing Rock says that Indians from Sitting Bull's camp report a terrible battle between Sitting Bull and Terry and Crook's combined forces. The Indians were repulsed and have scattered. Terry and Crook, however, are reported to have sustained quite as heavy losses as the Indians.

The war in Turkey seems to be rapidly drawing near a close, notwithstanding the fact that during the last few days the Servians have been victorious in a number of battles. The following dispatches from the seat of war explain the situation:

A special from Alexervatz, of the 18th, states: Gen. Thernayoff has removed his headquarters to Delegrod, where he has massed 30,000 men for a final stand. The abandonment of Alexervatz is contemplated. A special from Berlin says it is stated that Thernayoff's reports of victory have obliged the peaceful disposition of the Russian government. Even the Czar is confidently expecting a favorable change in the position of the Sardinians, and has abandoned his mediatory efforts. It is asserted that the Porte possesses undeniable proofs that the Russian consular agents have been inciting insurrection in Bulgaria. Telegrams from Semlin says: Turks met the Servians between Inopatz and Plexematz on Sunday; they made several attacks, but were everywhere repulsed; one wing of the Servian army even successfully assumed the offensive; the battle was renewed on Monday. It is considered probable that the Servians will fall back to Alexematz, and a serious battle be fought there. If the Servians win the fight, the war will be continued; if the Turks are victorious, the Servians will be willing to conclude peace. A Times special from Belgrade confirms the report of the repulse of the Turks Sunday, but says in spite of that check the Turks have renewed the attack. The result of the second fight is not yet known. If they take Alexematz and Belgrad, Kerim Pasha has the highway. Tchernayoff has 79,000 men, but Kerim Pasha's already large army has been reinforced by 40,000 men. A Vienna special to the Daily Telegraph asserts that Prince Milan, in spite of the exertions of the war party to the contrary, has received the communication of England with considerable favor and is personally inclined to apply to that power for mediation.

Another dispatch from Belgrade dated Aug. 21, says: Since the council was held here, Saturday last, the peace party appears to have gained ground, and an early conclusion of an armistice is thought probable. The fighting was proceeding all through yesterday, in the direction of Alexematz. No official account of the result has been communicated here, from which it is apprehended that the Servians were worsted.

A large Greenback ratification meeting was held in Chicago on the 23d. Addresses were made by Carey, Stuart, the fusion nominee for Governor of this State, Moses W. Field and other speakers from this and adjoining States. A letter was read from Peter Cooper, regretting his inability to attend, and stating that he had waited long for Mr. Tilden's letter in hopes of finding him taking such ground on the finances as would allow him (Cooper) to retire, but he was disappointed. Resolutions were adopted, denouncing the demonization of silver, and declaring that the great work of the Independent Party was the reform of the currency.

The employees on the New York & New Jersey railroad have struck, and traffic over the road is suspended. The cause of the strike is the non-payment of wages for the past four months, and the protesting of notes given for the previous four months wages.

A school mistress was waylaid a few days since at Glenoe, Ohio, and outraged, after which the ruffians cut her tongue out and otherwise maltreated her. The persons are known but there have been no arrests as yet.

The following telegrams informing the country of the death of Speaker Kerr, at Rock Bridge, Alum Springs, on the 19th inst., though received with much sorrow, were nevertheless expected, for the condition of Mr. Kerr had been very critical for several days.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—A dispatch was received to-night by Mrs. Pope, wife of Speaker Kerr's physician, announcing the death of Mr. Kerr at Rock Bridge, Alum Springs, this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The announcement of the death of Speaker Kerr, though anticipated, occasions general sorrow among all classes of community. Col. Adams, Clerk of the House, on receiving the intelligence, proceeded to an undertaker and ordered a casket sent to Rock Bridge, Alum Springs, in which to place the remains. The casket will be sent tomorrow in charge of several officers of the House, and probably two or three members of the House will accompany the remains from the Springs to the Speaker's late home in New Albany, Ind.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Hon. S. S. Cox received a dispatch this evening, stating that the remains were embalmed and the escort will leave for Washington this evening, and arrive there at 7 a. m. and thence by the first train for the West.

Vice-President Ferry, having learned that the body of Mr. Kerr would arrive here to-morrow, has delayed his departure for Michigan, and will accompany the remains of the late Speaker, to their final resting place at New Albany, Ind.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—When the remains of the late Speaker arrive here Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson will take them in charge. He is in favor of having them lie in state one day in the Rotunda of the Capitol building. Speaker Saylor, before leaving for Rock Bridge, Alum Springs, last night, also favored such a course. This will depend very much upon the feelings of Mrs. Kerr in this respect.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Flags on the city buildings, in this city and Brooklyn were to-day displayed at half-mast out of respect to the memory of the late Speaker of the House, Mr. Kerr.

Two young men, Henry Smith and Squire Hammond, who were in jail at Owenton, Owen county, Kentucky, for the murder of a highly respected citizen of Owen county, Robert Martin, were taken from the jail at one o'clock on Saturday night last, by a band of masked men and hung upon a tree near town. Very little excitement was manifest about the lynching, the citizens generally approving the lawless deed. The young men were considered wild and reckless when under the influence of liquor, as was the case when they murdered Martin.

A dispatch from San Francisco, dated the 23d, has this to say concerning the Patrons of Husbandry: The Grangers' Convention, to devise means to break the power of the so-called grain organization, assembled this evening and passed a resolution to sell no more wheat in this market for less than \$1.65 per hundred weight, and made arrangements to ship on their own account.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets.	
ST. LOUIS, August 22, 1876.	
Flour—medium fall extra.....	\$ 3.00 @ 5.25
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	1.19 @ 1.19
No. 3.....	1.04 @ 1.04
No. 4.....	42 @ 43
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	37 @ 37
Barley—No. 2 choice.....	90 @
Rye—No. 2.....	50 @
Dry Salt Meats—Shoulders.....	18.00 @ 18.25
Ribs.....	7 @
Bacon.....	8 @ 10
Lard.....	10 @ 10
Butter—Dairy, packed.....	20 @ 22
Country.....	9 @ 12
Eggs.....	7 @ 10

CHICAGO, August 22, 1876.	
Flour.....	4.25 @ 6.50
Wheat—No. 2.....	89 @ 92
Corn.....	44 @ 44
Oats.....	30 @ 30
Pork.....	17.15 @ 17.25
Bulk Meats.....	64 @ 91
Lard.....	10.20 @ 10.45

KANSAS CITY, August 22, 1876.	
Wheat, No. 2, fall.....	1.08 @ 1.08
Wheat, No. 3, red, fall.....	80 @ 97
No. 4, fall.....	80 @ 83
Rejected.....	60 @ 75
Corn No. 2 mixed.....	35 @ 38
Rejected.....	25 @ 34
Oats.....	@
Rejected.....	@
Rye, No. 2.....	43 @

Live Stock Markets.	
ST. LOUIS, August 22, 1876.	
Cattle—Native Shippers.....	\$ 4.50 @ 5.00
Hogs—Shipping.....	5.75 @ 5.90
Philadelphia.....	6.25 @ 6.30

CHICAGO, August 22, 1876.	
Cattle—Good Steers.....	4.70 @ 5.00
Hogs—Packers.....	5.75 @ 6.00

KANSAS CITY, August 22, 1876.	
Extra native steers, 1800 to 1900.....	\$4.00 @ 4.50
Prime do do 1200.....	3.70 @ 3.90
Fair do do 1000.....	3.40 @ 3.70
Native feeders, 1000 to 1200.....	3.00 @ 3.50
Native stockers, 800 to 1000.....	2.75 @ 3.25
Light native and Texas, 600 to 850.....	2.25 @ 2.50
Native cows, extra fat.....	2.70 @
Native cows, fair to good.....	2.10 @ 2.50
Native cows, common.....	2.00 @ 2.10
Corn-fed Texas steers.....	2.10 @ 2.40
Corn-fed Texas cows.....	2.20 @ 2.60
Through Texas steers.....	1.50 @ 2.00
Through Texas cows.....	1.50 @ 2.00
Hogs—Packers.....	5.50 @ 5.60

Grain has risen a few cents in St. Louis and Chicago. Barley is in demand at nearly double the figures it brought a few weeks ago. Live stock at Kansas City is improving in price. Freight on stock east from Kansas City has been reduced to what it was a few weeks ago.

Horticultural Department.

I noticed in a recent number of the *Recorder*, that one of your subscribers gives his manner of keeping up flow of sap, in trees girdled by rabbits, by grafting over the wound, etc. I think I have made a discovery which may prove quite a valuable improvement on the above plan. Valuable, because simple, and the remedy always at hand, and will require no expert to perform the surgical-like operation recommended by above. In the spring of 1874, before sap started, rabbits gnawed the bark off of one of my dwarf Bartlett pears, standing in my yard. The tree was so completely denuded of bark all around, that I thought it "hopelessly done for." I spaded a mound of fresh earth around it several inches above the wound, and left it in that condition to die—not knowing any remedy that would preserve it. But it came out fresh in the spring with the other trees, and kept perfectly green all summer. I did not remove the dirt until the fall, when to my astonishment, there was a complete connection of bark—the wound was healed, and it is now as healthy as any tree I have. In the spring of 1875, rabbits girdled a young apple tree in the same way, only more so,—taking the bark off for six inches or more all around. I threw a mound of earth around it and left it as I did the pear, until last fall, when, on removing the dirt, it had also healed over and made new bark. Now, sir, I would like for some scientist to explain. The bark, while forming, I noticed, rose up in bumps, like rough excrescences, about in places on the hard wood, and finally united and became confluent or perfect solid bark. I am going to experiment further, and test it more fully; though there is no doubt about these instances, and particularly the last, where they healed and formed new bark. I would like for some one else to try it also, and give the result of the experiment—but should it stand the test of experiment, and proves what I am sure it has proven with me, I hope no one will get a patent on it—if they do I shall use my own dirt in that way, without paying anybody for the right to do so, whenever occasion may require.—J. H. NEWBERN, in *Fruit Recorder*.

Ivy as a Decorative Plant.

Gardeners are beginning to appreciate more fully than they used to do the value of ivy for a variety of purposes. Connoisseurs, too, have begun to collect, study and classify the many varieties. Mr. Shirely Hibbard has written one of the most pleasant and valuable garden monographs concerning them. Town squares are largely decorated with them, a practice we borrowed in a great measure from our French neighbors, and one we hope to see extended and improved upon, as few plants do better in confined spaces and dirty atmosphere than the free-growing sorts of ivies; in fact, the ivy is the most accommodating plant, as our French friends have discovered. We give an illustration of a movable tent, or sunshade, formed of ivy, and which we copy from a recent number of the *Revue Horticole*. Patience and time are required to make such a veritable "umbrella" as this. It was exhibited at the Paris exhibition of 1867, and has now a straight, clean stem more than 6 feet in height. The spread of the branches, if fully extended, would be about 10 metres (between 32 and 33 feet), but they are trained in an arching manner, so as to leave an opening about 7 metres (about 23 feet) in diameter. The branches are well furnished with leaves, and, as the plant is grown in a tub, it can be removed from place to place, as may be required, and may be made to serve as a most agreeable summer-house. The facility of transportation is still further increased by the fact that the branches are trained over wires which can be folded up umbrella-fashion.

The plant is now in the possession of M. Roussel, landscape gardener, 16 Chaussee du Maine, Paris, but we are not informed to whose patient skill we are indebted for this work of art. It is obvious that our decorators might take many a hint from this *tour de force*.—*Garden Chronicle*.

Protection Against Rabbits.

I have used larch bark extensively and successfully in protecting newly planted fruit and forest trees in open spaces from sheep as well as from "ground game." The extra casing of bark will also protect the trees from cattle, but these commit greater injury by rubbing than by nibbling. Any kind of bark will do provided it is dead—that is, that it has been removed from the trees for a few months. Rabbits will not nibble dead trees nor juiceless bark. I was led to the use of loose bark as a protector to trees, by observing that while the bark of freshly planted trees was devoured by the vermin, the stakes which supported the said trees were never touched. I therefore enveloped the trees with loose larch bark, and was gratified to find that the rabbits were completely baffled and the stems perfectly safe. More than twenty years' experience has convinced me that this is a cheap and perfect remedy against rabbits and sheep injuring the stems of trees. If those who cannot obtain bark by other means will go to any large saw-yard, they will find loads of outer strips thrown away, and which the owner of the yard will be glad to have cleared away for next to nothing. These strips carefully tied round the stems of trees will afford them perfect protection against the inveterate, annoying and in-

jurious nibblings of rabbits and larger animals.—*London Journal of Horticulture*.

Liquid Grafting Wax.

The *Horticulturist* gives the following formula for making Lefort's liquid grafting wax, which is said to have been highly commended in France, and until lately kept secret:

Melt one pound of common resin over a gentle fire. Add to it an ounce of beef tallow and stir it well. Take it from the fire, let it cool down a little and then mix with a tablespoonful of spirits of turpentine, and after that about seven ounces of very strong alcohol, (sixty-five per cent.,) to be had at any drug store. The alcohol cools it down so rapidly that it will be necessary to put it again on the fire, stirring it constantly. Still the utmost care should be taken to keep it from getting inflamed. The best way to avoid this is to remove the vessel from the fire when the lump that may have been formed commences melting. This must be continued till the whole is a homogeneous mass, similar to honey. After a few days exposure to the atmosphere in a thin coat it assumes a whitish color and becomes as hard as stone, being impervious to water or air.

The Strawberry Question.

Now that the strawberry season is passed we may look back over the competing varieties and judge for ourselves what we intend to plant in the future. At last we are hearing numerous complaints from some quarters that our old standard of reliability, the Wilson's Albany, has not behaved itself properly, and that some other variety must assuredly take its place. But what that shall be is not so easily decided. While some of our market gardeners owning heavy soils are satisfied with the Jucunda, others again cannot get sufficient berries for their own table, and then the Seth Boyden and other fine varieties do no good in particular localities. Whether the promising novelties of Mr. Durand will help us out of this present difficulty remains to be seen. For the present the amateur gardener is not so badly off on account of the excellent Chas. Downing, which seems to do well almost everywhere, and is really a fine fruit in every respect, although not sufficiently firm to carry long distances.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Cut Worms.

By accident I have discovered a means by which, and the time, to destroy that great garden pest, the cut or collar worm. On picking up a piece of board that lay in my walk way, a few days ago, I discovered several worms; curiosity led me to turn over boards that lay near. To my great astonishment, when I had turned nearly a dozen in different parts of the garden, I found I had killed seventy-six worms and had destroyed scores of eggs, which look like little bits of lint rolled up. The next day I searched the same boards, which I carefully replaced, and killed seventy-eight worms. The third search I found a small collar head that had been cut for the cows and had been overlooked; on examining it there were under and on it twenty-six. My suggestion is to lay boards (pine is the best) about in the garden in January and February for traps, and watch them closely, and the saving of young vegetables will be immense.—*Southern Plantation*.

The Grapery.

Grapes which are hanging ripe should be looked over occasionally for the purpose of removing any decayed berries, which, if left, are sure to destroy all others surrounding them. If any berries appear to shrink, cut them out, as they generally do not mature, and they look bad in the bunch. When the fruit is thoroughly ripe, they will keep much longer by shading them from the strong sunlight we have just now. If the vines are in a healthy and vigorous condition, the foliage will be sufficient to shade them without employing any other means. When this is insufficient, a little whitewash will be necessary. Keep top and bottom ventilation open day and night just now, unless a cool rain should set in during the night, when the front should be shut, to prevent any attacks of mildew by the cold drafts. Cold graperies should be kept sufficiently moist to prevent red spider and insure clean, healthy vines.—M. MILTON, in *Country Gentleman*.

Hybrid Crabs.

The *Prairie Farmer* publishes an article from E. B. Jordan, describing some hybrids raised from the Siberian crab, crossed from the common apple. Hundreds of these have been originated by different cultivators, but they have been gradually thinned down to a few by throwing out the poor ones. There are a few sorts which appear particularly to possess valuable qualities. One of these is known as the Conical; the tree is vigorous and handsome, and has borne a bushel of fruit the fourth year after setting out. The fruit is as large as the Transcendent, and of pleasant, spicy flavor. The Orange is a moderate grower and great bearer, extremely hardy, the fruit excellent for eating or cooking. The Early Strawberry (the name objectionable, as another apple has this name) is beautiful and excellent. Mr. Jordan thinks the Orange is better than Duchess of Oldenburg, and Early Strawberry more valuable than Tetofsky.

Study the winter care of vines, plants and trees.

The Household.

PIECES of horseradish added to the vinegar on pickles improves their flavor, and prevents mold.

To keep ants from safes, move the safe from the wall, and tie strings, saturated with coal oil, around the legs.

Do not cook vegetables in iron pots unless they are enameled. *Never* cook tomatoes in an iron pot. It makes them bitter.

To keep dressed poultry from spoiling when warm days come on, sprinkle the fowls with powdered charcoal, after the animal heat has left the body.

SALT RHEUM.—Wash the part affected with castile soap and water; dry with a soft cloth; then wet with the tincture of iodine, and let it dry; after which apply a little citrine ointment.

TAPIOCA AND PEACH PUDDING.—To one cup of tapioca add three and a half cups of boiling water, and let it stand half an hour. Mix with it one and a half pints of sliced canned peaches sweetened to taste; ornament the top with fanciful designs in blanched almonds and raisins; bake three-quarters of an hour in a white nappy, covering the top with paper to prevent scorching. Serve cold in the same dish.

"BREAKING IN" BOOTS AND SHOES.—A writer concludes a discourse on this text with the following "practical remarks," which we heartily endorse: 1. Never "break in" boots or shoes. If they are not easy when new, don't take them; for the boots will break your feet oftener than your feet will break the boots. 2. If you go on "breaking in" boot leather, you will need a special last, made with all sorts of tubercles and knobs to correspond with your distorted joints. Then you will be sorry. 3. If you have large feet, admit it in all honesty, and have all your boots made accordingly. Then you will be happy.

SHELTER FOR THE HEAD.—Many a severe headache, and a restless night after an exhausting day's work in the harvest field, might be prevented by the use of some simple precautions. The sun beats down upon the head and neck with great force, when the thermometer marks 90 deg. and over in the shade, and the scorching effect of a heat of 120 deg. in the direct sunshine, is both uncomfortable and dangerous to the health. The head should be protected in such cases by wearing a straw hat, or one of some open material, with a broad brim, and by placing a leaf of cabbage or lettuce, or a wet cambric handkerchief in the crown of it. The very sensitive back of the head and neck, is best protected by means of a white handkerchief fastened by one border to the hat band, and the rest made to hang down loosely over the neck and shoulders. The neck is thus shaded from the sun's rays, and the loosely flapping handkerchief causes a constant current of air to pass around and cool the neck and head. We have found this to be a most comfortable thing to wear, and its value as a protector to the base of the brain and the spinal marrow is so well known in hot countries, that the use of a similar protection is made imperative in armies when on the march.

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

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.

LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK.

No. 52 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas.
General Banking & Savings Institution.

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

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

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

EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$8,000 in 35 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per cent. the result would be \$10,000 in 25 years 4 months, 16 days; or at 10 per cent. \$32,000 in 35 years, 6 months, 5 days; at 12 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$1,000,000 in 59 years and 7 months, or during the lifetime of many a young man now 21 years of age. \$100 would of course increase to \$100,000 in the same time.

HAMPTON & BORGHOLTHAUS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

N. B.
PARTICULAR.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

THE ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

HAVE REMOVED TO

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE,

JOBBERS IN

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, ETC., ETC.

They now have their incomparable Summer Catalogue, No. 16, ready. Their Fall list will be issued about August 15th.

These Catalogues are in neat book form, contain 154 pages of just such information as every one needs regarding name and wholesale price of nearly all articles in every-day use. They are free to all. Prices are low now. Send us your address.

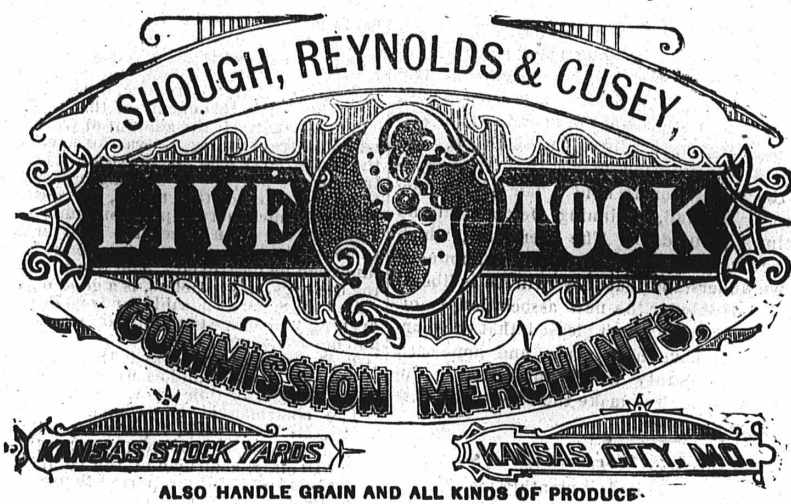
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, opposite the Matteson House.

J. B. SHOUGH.

JAS REYNOLDS.

J. C. CUSEY.

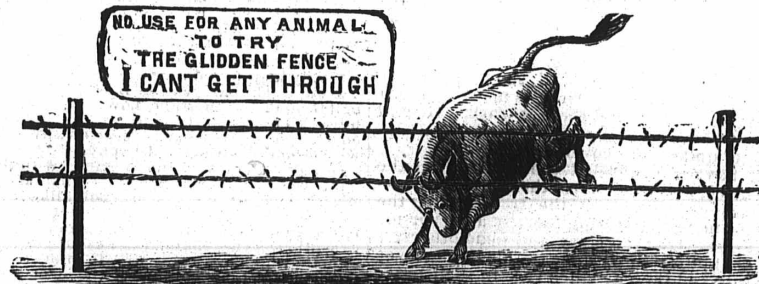


WILDER & PALM,

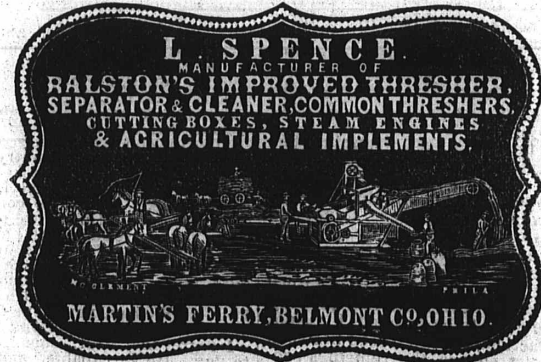
Manufacturers and Dealers in

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

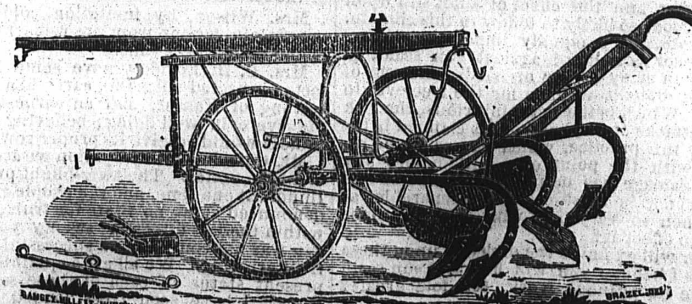
RAILROAD SCRAPERS, WAGONS, SULKY HAY RAKES, SCOTCH AND GEDDIES HARROWS, CAST IRON ROLLERS, GANG PLOWS, &c.



Agents for the Buffalo and Vibrator Threshers, Champion Reaper and Mower Buckeye and Hoosier Grain Drills, Holbrook Garden Seed Sower,



STAR CORN PLANTERS,



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

Cash customers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.

WILDER & PALM,

116 Massachusetts Street,

Lawrence, Kansas.

Farm and Stock.

The Poultry Yard.

We have about come to the conclusion that the necessity of devoting a portion of the time to the care of our fowls is not recognized by the greater number of our farmers. It is often the case that persons raising poultry almost entirely neglect their duty in this direction, giving scarcely a thought to the fowls after they are large enough to fly to roost unassisted; the general supposition is that a chicken in patriarchal, can care for itself much better than we can care for it. This, and many similar ideas are mistaken. All the failures in poultry raising are due to just such ignorance and carelessness on the part of the owner. If you would know the real value of your hens, visit a well-regulated poultry yard, examine the fowls, notice their healthy animated appearance; get the owner to inform you of his manner of treatment and ask him to give the amount of his annual net proceeds from say one hundred good hens. You will be surprised when he figures up a handsome profit and shows how easy and cheap these hens may be kept. Don't neglect the poultry for they are one of your best means of support if proper attention is given them.

A Thunderbolt in a Showyard.

From an English exchange we learn that at the Suffolk show at Saxmundham, on June 22d, the whole class of "hunting mares with foals at foot" was disqualified. The instructions given by the society to the judges were similar to those often given in this country—that no prizes should be awarded unless the animals shown possessed sufficient merit, and that no prize should be awarded to an unsound animal. In this case the instructions were given to the judges in a very emphatic manner, and they were instructed to withhold their awards until the animals selected had been examined by the veterinary inspector in attendance. The result of this stringent enforcement of the rules was, that the mare selected for the first prize was found to be a roarer; another one was affected with navicular disease; a third was footsore, and shod with leather, and so on through the whole chapter of ills that horseflesh is heir to, until the entire list was disqualified. This ruling on the part of the judges created no small degree of consternation; but it was quite generally commended by the breeders in attendance as a heavy blow at the prevailing practice of breeding from unsound mares.

We should like to see such thunderbolts fall quite frequently in our American show-rings. There is scarcely an infirmity among horses that is not transmissible by inheritance. The particular disease itself may not be of this nature, but the infirmity or weakness in the general constitution or in any of the parts which predisposes the animal to diseases of a certain character is clearly transmissible, and why should we perpetrate acknowledged defects in form or infirmities of temper or constitution by awarding prizes to such animals? In our "roadster class" especially, it is no uncommon thing to award a first prize to stallions that have no merit whatever, excepting speed. Ring bones, spavins, curbs, blindness, bad temper and many other hereditary and glaring defects are overlooked in our admiration for mere speed, while a horse of fine style and size, the perfection of soundness, endurance and temper is set aside if he be only a neck behind at the end of a mile dash.

Such a course of judging is vicious in the extreme, and deserves the condemnation of all who desire the improvement of our horses. Let the thunderbolts of disqualification for unsoundness fall thick and fast in our American show-rings as they did in this Suffolk show, and all admirers of good, sound, useful horses will say, Amen.—*Live Stock Journal.*

The Orloffs of Russia.

A recent traveler describes them as driven in shafts, often between two running mates, at the top of their speed, for miles, and rarely or never breaking their square quick trot. Thoroughbred horses, English hunters or Arabians, are used for their mates, and we can judge very well that there must be a speed obtained which would be judged respectable even on our fashionable trotting courses. This breed is the result of the discreet breeding of a single man, Count Orloff. It has the reputation of being composed of a large supply of the best Oriental (chiefly Arabian) blood, mingled with that of some English, and more of the best trotting stock of Europe, (Russia, Germany and Denmark).

It seems probable that we shall not see American trotters established as a uniform breed, until some one, or some company of breeders, systematically diffuse (not cross) thoroughbred blood of some sort, either English or Arabian, through that of a well selected group of mares of our most famous trotting families. It is a work of years, and fixed results would hardly be expected before the third or fourth generation.

I have been led without thinking in-

to this discussion of the subject of breeding trotters, when I intended merely to contrast the breeding of draft horses with that of trotters, and to impress the fact that the trotting horse is generally a heavy bill of expense to his breeder, and a disappointment when sold, while first class draft and express horses, and stylish carriage horses may be bred with a certainty of reward, which is always the highest satisfaction to the breeder.

I may here mention an interesting fact which came recently under my observation while abroad, and that is, that the Russians are using the established breed of Count Orloff to develop sub-races or branches of the breed. Among these I saw were superb 15 3-4-hand stallions, coal black, light limbed, up-headed, level, and powerfully muscled, with high, stylish action, and reputed to be very honest trotters. What a boon it would be to this country to have such a breed.—*Correspondent American Agriculturist.*

Pig Ringing.

It is of course a good thing to keep pigs from destroying the turf in the hog pasture. It is hard to get in a thrifty growth of timothy or clover, and it is harder still, after waiting two or three years for it, see it plowed and spoiled in every direction by the hog's sharp snout. Still the prevention in this case may be carried so far as to cost more than the evil. I have known many valuable sows to carry sore noses the entire season, because of rings that have been put in unskillfully; and I have had pigs that were big enough to root, whose growth was seriously checked from the same cause. I do not advise that old hogs should be ringed, but it is a matter worth the attention of those who are raising the pure breeds, to inquire what method of preventing swine from destroying their pastures is least harmful. If ringed with piners, which is now the most common practice, care should be taken not to set the ring too far back in the flesh. Pinch in the ring just a little above the base of the cartilage, and put in two for full grown hogs. Delay the ringing of growing pigs as long as may be, but when you find they are doing mischief, set in one ring as near the cartilage as you can, and at the same time give it a permanent hold.

Sheep Bot Fly.

This is a much smaller species than those infesting the horse or ox, but none the less formidable or injurious. The female, like some other kinds of flies, retains her eggs in the oviduct until they hatch; at least she has done so, and instead of depositing eggs on the nostrils of sheep, lays there minute maggots, which immediately begin to crawl upward. These larvae or maggots remain in the nostrils nearly or quite a year, and cause great inflammation, resulting in a disease known by farmers as "Grub in the head." During the "fly season" it would be well to frequently examine the sheep, and remove the maggots before they have ascended out of reach. We might continue these brief sketches of insects injurious to animals almost without limit, but the above will suffice to show our readers that the origin of a few of the diseases affecting farm stock is not entirely enveloped in mystery.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Breaking Up Sitting Hens.

All our farm stock are governed, to a more or less extent, by instinct, and yet in many cases it is common to abuse and maltreat them for actions which they cannot help. Some deprive a hen, which wishes to sit in opposition to will, of food until the poor bird is glad to escape and keep herself from starvation, and by the time her wants are satisfied, she has passed the point which caused the trouble, and it is regarded as a proof of the wonderful efficacy of starvation to prevent sitting. If confined and fed during the same time, she would have given up her instinctive idea just the same, and would have commenced laying much sooner. As old Jethro Tull used to say, "Treat all your brutes like men." It is best from a moral point of view, and pays best from the money point.—*Country Gentleman.*

Why do Eggs Rot?

Because of the exhalation of the moisture or the water property through the shell, which becomes more and more porous as the air affects the lime therein. As the moisture evaporates, the life of the egg goes with it. During incubation the egg loses one-twelfth of its weight, eleven per cent. of which is a loss of water. As the shell becomes porous, the egg absorbs oxygen and exhales carbonic acid as chemical changes are affected by close contact beyond the means of free escape into the air. Eggs can be kept fresh for years when there will be found some senseless matter incapable of acting on the lime of the shell that will close over its pores, exclude air and prevent the exhalation of moisture.—*Pomeroy's Democrat.*

The Pacific Rural Press says that the auction sale of Jersey cattle by Mr. A. Mailliard, on May 25th, at his rancho in Marin county, Cal., was not as well attended as such sales are at the East. The average prices received were \$141.67 for cows, and \$71.25 for bulls. The highest price received was \$250 for a cow with a calf by her side.

Veterinary Items.

I have a good six-year-old horse that went lame last fall, after being driven some time. The lameness is in the fore pastern, or there is an enlargement of the tendon on the outside of the leg, from the pastern up for two or three inches; when speeded or given much work it becomes inflamed and appears sore when rubbed. I thought with rest through the winter it would get all right, but when put to work this spring I find it the same. An answer and prescription will be thankfully received.

C. C. STARR.

ANSWER.—There's sprain of the back of the tendon. Bathe the affected part every four hours with rhus lotion (one part rhus to ten parts soft water) and give five-drop doses rhus three times a day. Then the affected part should be well bathed with warm water before applying the lotion. Should there remain thickening of the tendon, use the mercurious corrosive lotion (60 grains of mer. cor. to one pint hot water); apply three times a day until it produces a scurfy appearance of the skin; then apply sweet oil. Give ten-drop doses six dilution mer. cor. internally three times a day.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

My yearling colt took quite a severe cold in March last from which he recovered all right, except that one of his eyes has continued to run a little ever since. I can discover nothing wrong, and he is in good health otherwise. Please give me advice in your veterinary column.

T. B. S.

ANSWER.—Give a dose of arsenicum three times a day for one week. Should this not prove curative give a dose of euphrasia alternately with nuxvomica, night and morning. The eye should be bathed with warm water morning and evening, and afterwards apply a weak solution of hamamelis (20 drops to one ounce water). Give five-drop doses of arsenicum and three-drop doses euphrasia and nuxvomica.—*Ibid.*

My horse has a cough; not very bad, but just enough to make it disagreeable to any one driving. He coughs when he has been out on a drive after entering the barn—blows his nose and he shakes his head while on the road. I have had a veterinary surgeon say that it was in his throat; have blistered it but see no benefit. What shall I do to relieve it?

READER.

ANSWER.—From your description, we locate the seat of the cough in the bronchial membrane, or what is termed the laryngeal cough. Rumex crispus should be given in five-drop doses every four hours, until the symptoms begin to subside, then night and morning until the cure is effected.—*Ibid.*

I have a promising four-year old Hambletonian stallion that has a habit of biting the cords of his legs, above and below the hocks. Am afraid he may do himself a permanent injury. If you can recommend anything that will be of use, please do so and oblige.

ANSWER.—Habit may be the principal cause, or it may arise from some disease of the skin, causing itching of the parts. We would advise you to examine the parts carefully, and if any irritation is found apply sulphur ointment once a day, and give a few doses of sulphur internally night and morning.—*Ibid.*

ED. MOORE.

NEWS DEALER & STATIONER.

DEALER IN

Blank Books, Fancy Box Stationery, Playing Cards, Games and Notions of all kinds. Eastern Journals and Weeklies constantly being received. Papers and Magazines supplied at publisher's rates, and sent to any part of the country.

ED. MOORE'S News Depot, under Eldridge House, Lawrence, Kansas.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

SIMPSON'S BANK.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

CORNER OF MASSACHUSETTS & HENRY STS.

Interest paid on time Deposits. 22t.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

JAS. G. SANDS,

SADDLERY.

FINE HARNESS SPECIALTY.

LAWRENCE KANSAS 187

SHERMAN HOUSE.

Patronized by Farmers, Grangers, and the traveling public.

Endorsed by Lyon County Council.

Stop at the Sherman, near the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Depot.

J. GARDINER, - - - EMPORIA.

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

PIANOS AND ORGANS!

ESTEY ORGAN



The Estey Beats the World.

This Beautiful Instrument is too well known to need description.

OVER 75,000

are now singing their own Praise. Why buy any other Organ, when you can get the

ESTEY,

As Cheap as The Cheapest!

It is the only Instrument containing the

BEAUTIFUL VOX HUMANA!

and the wonderful

VOX JUBILANTE!

Also the

VIOLETTA STOP, which produces a soft delicate quality of tone here tofore unknown in Reed Organs.

ARION PIANOS!

Never before has a Piano risen so rapidly in popular favor in so short a time.

The Patent Arion Piano-Fortes have been adopted and are used exclusively in the New York Conservatory of Music.

The Celebrated

BRADBURY PIANOS,

known all over the world as strictly first-class, and used in preference to all others by Grand Central, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, New York, Rev. Simpson and James Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Dan'l Curry, Chaplain McCabe, Philip Phillips, Wm. Morely, Funnell and thousands of our leading men throughout the country.

STORY & CAMP PIANO!

THESE ELEGANT

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

STORY & CAMP,

914 Olive Street, St. Louis.

211 State Street, Chicago.

Mrs. S. C. N. ADAMS, Agent,

Lawrence, Kansas.

ESTABLISHED IN 1866.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GENERAL

GRAIN, STORAGE

—AND—

COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

And Manufacturers Agents

FOR

Distributing Goods Received in Bulk.

Office and Salesroom,

Opposite Union Depot,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

SEED

SWEET POTATOES!

Yellow and Red

NANSEMOND.

SWEET POTATO, TOMATO, AND CABBAGE PLANTS

In their season,

Packed and delivered at the Express office in Lawrence, and warranted to be full count.

Address, D. G. WATT & SON,

5-11 P. O. Box 874, Lawrence, Kans.



HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF

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

Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict a horse, such as Founder, Distemper, Pustula, Poll-Evil, Itch-Head, Inward Strains, Scalds, Mange, Itchy Water, Itches, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff-Neckedness), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothing of the hair.

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, and other competent, livery men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS' POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.



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



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

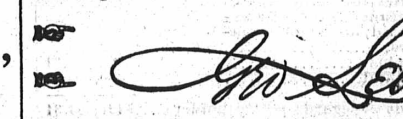


Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of Leis' Condition Powder it flows of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For Sore teats, apply Leis' Chemical Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your Cattle also require an alternative aperient and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are afflicted in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.



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

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



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

WHOLESALE AGENTS. FULLER, WINO & FULLER, Chicago, Ill. BROWN, WEBBER & GRAHAM, St. Louis, Mo. MEYER, BRO. & CO., St. Louis, Missouri. COLLINS BROS., St. Louis, Missouri.

PENSIONS

To whom Pensions are

PAID, EVERY SOLDIER

DISCHARGED WHILE IN THE LINE

and discharge of duty, either by accident or otherwise, should have a pension. The loss of a finger entitles you to a pension. A ruptured no matter how slight, gives you a pension.

The loss of a toe gives you a pension.

The loss of an eye gives you a pension.

Any injury will give you a pension.

PENSIONS INCREASED.

Who are now drawing a pension are justly entitled to an increase.

Send 1 stamp for copy of Pension and Bounty Act.

Address, P. H. FITZGERALD,

United States Claim Agent, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

On all letters mark P. O. Box 54.

These state in what paper you saw this advertisement.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

A Philosophical View of Marriage for the Married and those contemplating Marriage, on its duties and qualifications, the Mysteries of Reproduction, the secret infirmities of Youth and Manhood, and the Physical System of Woman. An illustrated book of 360 pages which should be kept under lock and key. The original and best Marriage Guide. Beware of imitations. Sent under seal for 25 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE on all diseases of a Private Nature in both sexes, the abuses and disorders of the sexual system, and the means of cure; 160 pages with engraving, sent under seal for 25 cts.

MEDICAL ADVICE on Sexual Weakness, Lost Energy, Stain, Blood and Chronic Diseases, Catarrh, Cancer, &c., 40 page pamphlet, free for stamp.

All the Above Diseases successfully treated at this celebrated Dispensary, established 1847. Address,

Dr. J. W. F. DISPENSARY, No. 18 North 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

A. FULLER, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

OFFICE AT

A. R. WOOSTER'S DRUG STORE,

No. 75 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kans.

8-25

**THE
KANSAS CITY EXPOSITION
AND
AGRICULTURAL FAIR.**

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

WHEN
\$20,000.00 IN PREMIUMS

Are offered for
*Agricultural Implements,
Machinery and Manufactures,
Farm, Garden & 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.**

**M'CURDY BROS.'
CENTENNIAL PROCLAMATION.**

The Reliable Old House Heard From!

ESTABLISHED 1865.

McCurdy Bros. 126 Massachusetts street, Law-
rence, 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 pur-
chased goods in larger lots, and at prices that will
enable the house in Lawrence to offer inducements
to the trade and to retail purchasers, which the
people of Kansas have never before enjoyed. Their
goods are beginning to arrive, and will continue
to do so. They now have in stock an assortment
of men's women's boys' misses' and childrens'
boots and shoes of the best manufacture, and which
they can and will sell at the very bottom prices.
Their manufacturing department is complete in
all its branches, and they intend to make their
custom work commend itself to the public. They
will guarantee satisfaction, and promptly execute
all orders left with them.
Every one desiring to purchase, whether a single
pair of boots or shoes, or a wholesale bill, will
find it advantageous to look through the large stock
of McCurdy Bros. They can fill every kind of
order from the highest priced article of the best
manufacture, to a cheaper one. Either will be
sold at a price that defies all competition in the
West, and at manufacturer's prices. In their
stock can be found goods of the best manufacture,
in the country, as well as those of a cheaper grade.
All can be suited. 14-17

**FANEUIL HALL
INSURANCE CO.,**

—OF—
BOSTON, MASS.

Cash assets.....\$547,542.54
Liabilities, including capital,
reinsurance reserve, loss-
es unpaid, and all other lia-
bilities.....526,179.20
Net surplus.....\$ 21,363.34
Cash capital.....400,000.00
Surplus as regards policy holders.....\$421,363.34

STATE OF KANSAS,
IN SENATE,
TOPEKA, May 10, 1876.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—
Know ye, That the Faneuil Hall Insurance Com-
pany, with its principal office located at Boston,
in the State of Massachusetts, has been duly au-
thorized 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 depart-
ment.

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

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set
my hand, and affixed the seal of my said
office, at the place and the day and year
first above written.
ORRIN T. WELCH, Superintendent.
PARK & SELIG, Agents,
Lawrence, Kan.

21-17



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.

**THE GREAT DRY GOODS HOUSE
—OF—
L. BULLENE & CO.**

Immense stocks of Dry Goods have recently been thrown upon the market
in New York, and sold for cash at unprecedented low prices; at these sales,
through our New York buyer, we have purchased freely.

WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER,
To the People of Kansas,

DRY GOODS OF ALL KINDS
—AT—

LOWER PRICES

THAN HAVE BEEN KNOWN FOR MANY YEARS.

It is unnecessary to send away from the State for Dry Goods. We guaran-
tee to furnish all goods in our line as low as they can be procured from Chicago
or St. Louis.

OUR STOCK EMBRACES

EVERYTHING BELONGING TO THE

DRY GOODS TRADE,

Including a large stock of

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, CURTAIN GOODS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CARRIAGE TRIMMERS' GOODS,
TRUNKS, TRAVELLING BAGS,
LADIES' SUITS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &C.,

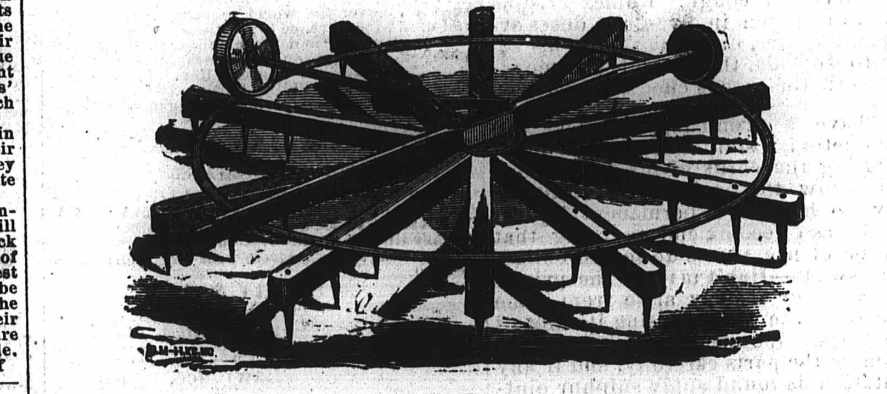
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

L. BULLENE & CO.,

No. 89 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kans.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

MONROE ROTARY HARROW!



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

It is better than a Stalk Cutter.

THE BEST FARM IMPLEMENT EVER INVENTED
For Pulverizing, Mixing and Leveling the Soil.

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

BETTER THAN ANY WHEAT DRILL.

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

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

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

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

A Curiosity A ten-dollar bill of 1776 sent
free for stamp. Address,
Hurst & Co., 77 Nassau Street, New York.

SEND 50c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York,
for Pamphlet of 100 pages containing lists of 3000
newspapers and estimates showing cost of adver'g.

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
neatly printed sent free for 20c; 100 for 35
cents. To introduce my cards will send 20 mixed
including snow flake, diamond, etc., for 15 cents.
Samples for stamp. **AGENTS WANTED.**
ERNEST HART, Rochester, N. Y.

MOODY'S Sermons and prayer meet-
ing talks at the N. Y. Hippo-
drome from the Tribune verbatim reports, in the
new book *Called Tidings*. Beware of imitations.
500 Pages \$2. 11,000 ordered. **AGENTS WANTED.**
E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 805 Broadway, N. Y.

**AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GREAT
CENTENNIAL HISTORY**
It sells faster than any other 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.

MICROSCOPES
Of all kinds & prices for Colleges, Schools, Physicians
& Families. **MAGNIFYING GLASSES** for investiga-
tions in Botany, Mineralogy, Horticulture, Agriculture,
&c. **LENSES, SPY GLASSES, TELESCOPES**
etc. 64 Page Price List, fully illustrated and free.
McALLISTER, Mfr. Optician, 43 Nassau St., N.Y.

**FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,**
Use
WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.
PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.
A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.
For sale by Druggists generally, and
FULLER & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.
Men are earning \$40 to \$120 per week!! selling

**OUR COUNTRY
AND ITS RESOURCES.**
Complete in the thrilling history of 100 event-
ful years also of the great "Exhibition," grand
in description of our mighty resources in agri-
culture, commerce, minerals, manufactures, nat-
ural wonders, curiosities, etc., all richly illustrat-
ed. A "Century" Map and "Bird's-eye
View" free. Sells marvelously fast. 1000 more
agents wanted quickly for this and our standard
"LIFE OF LIVINGSTON," 120,000 already sold.
also new Bible, 8,000 illus. Has no equal. For
extra terms write to **HUMPHREY BROS., Pub-
lishers, Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, Ohio.**

MRS. E. H. W. COULTER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, LACES, STRAW GOODS,
—AND—
EMBROIDERING MATERIALS,

113 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.
Orders from abroad carefully attended to.



HAMMERSLOUGH,

The popular Clothing man of Kansas City, again comes to the front. If you
are alive to your interest you will call on him or send in your orders for any-
thing in the Clothing line, while extra bargains can be made. He keeps a mam-
moth stock and will furnish anything in his line cheap. Try him.

D. C. HASKELL & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Eleven years experience in the trade enables us to furnish goods
adopted to this market, and at bottom prices.

FLOW SHOES OF ALL KINDS.

THE BEST KIP AND CALF BOOTS.

LADIES SERGE GOODS OF ALL GRADES.

WE WILL ALLOW NO HOUSE TO

UNDERSELL US.

LUXURY ON WHEELS.

"WAIT FOR THE WAGON AND WE'LL ALL TAKE A RIDE."

"Gold Basis" Wagons and Buggies, which means Rock-Bottom, Hard-
Pan Prices.

We propose
keeping every-
thing in stock in
the way of Plat-
form Spring
Wagons, three-
Spring Wagons
Delivery Wago-
ns, Sporting
Wagons, Open
Buggies, Top
Buggies, Car-
riages, Phaetons
etc.

Merchants, we
can furnish you
a Good Open
Buggy (gold ba-
sis) for \$105. Top
Buggies, \$100.
Farmers, we
can furnish you
a good 3-Spring
Wagon for \$100.
Common wheel;
Patent wheel,
\$115.

Studebaker's "Gold Basis" Platform Spring Wagons.

We make "STUDEBAKER'S" Spring Work a Specialty. Also, Studebaker's
Celebrated Farm Wagons.
Correspondence promptly attended to, and Catalogue Price Lists furnished.

We are General Agents for the Celebrated

AULTMAN & TAYLOR THRESHER,

The only Thresher any farmer will employ after learning of its merits. It will
clean your grain better, will make it worth three to five cents more per bushel
in market; will save, over and above the endless apron machines, enough to
pay your threshing bills.

It is the only Thresher any thresherman will buy if they buy the one the
farmers want. Send for handsome illustrated lithograph of comic thresher
scene and pamphlet, containing testimonials of hundreds of farmers who have
used it. We are also general agents for Taylor Hay Rakes, Superior Grain
Drills, etc. Address,

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN,
Kansas City, Missouri.