UNFORTUNATE AND HIS FRIENDS.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

A Peasant, with intent to save A Peasant, with intent to save
His goods from theves, within a cave
Hard by his hut was wont to hide
His hard-earned gains and aught beside
Of special worth; but soon, alas!
A thief, who oft had seen him pass
At eve between his hut and cave,
The secret guessed, and so the knave
By night the hidden treasure stole. And left the cave an empty hole.

Now, when his loss the Peasant knew
He wept aloud; what could he do?
His all was gone! The wretched man
Straight to his friends and neighbors ran,
And told his melancholy tale,
In hopes compassion might prevail
(And so would Heaven their bounty bless!)
To aid him in his core distress

(And so would Heaven their bounty bless To aid him in his sore distress, A petty sum from each would give The means whereby the man might live 'Till honest toil—with luck and health—Brought back again his vanished wealth. Though all regretted his reverse, None put a penny in his purse; Though each was ready, in a trice, To give him plenty of advice! One said, "Sure, any can tell Your chattels were not guarded well" Another said, "Go get a box, A strong one, with the best of locks; Then watch it closely, night and day; Believe me, that's your only way!" A cousin said. "Don't mind a word Of all the stuff that you have heard of locks and boxes; here's your plan: Get a dog, my worthy man, To drive or scare the thieves away; And that reminds me now to say I've got a pup I meant to drown; He's yours and welcome; so come down And take him home. Doil't be a dunce! But have a dog, my boy at once!" To aid him in his sore distress.

MORAL. What boots advice—though free of cost— To guard the treasure one has lost?
But such full many a tapless man.
Has found his neighbors, cheerful plan;
The needed shilling they, refuse,
And give him words he cannot use!

LAYING THE GHOST.

At last I had a habitation of my own, an imposing structure, roomy enough to furnish homes for a full score of demure little mortals like myself.

"You will lose yourself in this great barn of a house, Madelon," said Aunt Jerusha, who had accompanied me to Roundwood to be the ruling divinity of the menage.

"It would not be much of a loss to the world in general if I should."

"Humph! I have no predilection for mistletoe boughs and old oak chests. I want no such skeletons rising up to murder my rest."

"Trouble comes fast enough without borrowing it."

"At any rate, I've spoken my mind, and not without reason. It is doubtful if you have heard all that I have concerning your new pos-

Aunt Jerusha looked so solemn that I quickly asked-

"What have you heard?" "Roundwood has a ghost. You needn't laugh-it may prove to be no laughing matter: I've not the story from the servants. Not a soul of them but is convinced the house is

haunted." "Tell me what they say."

"It is really quite dreadtul, Madelon. They declare that Madam Belgrave can't rest quiet, ly in her grave, but comes back to her old room, night after night, and walks the floor un-

til morning." "Has anybody seen her?"

"No; but all of them have heard her pacing up and down the apartment." "Humph! The ghost must be laid. I don't like the idea of being disturbed at all hours of

the night by such uncanny people." "Nor I," dryly. "But who will do it?" "I will," was my answer, as I caught a sunbonnet from the wall and darted out into the garden to escape Aunt Jerusha's solemn visage

while I ruminated upon ways and means. However, the prime, old-fashioned garden with its quaint, regular walks, and funny little beds, from which the flowers litted bright and smiling faces, as if in welcome, soon drove all thoughts of the ghost from my head.

I wandered up and dow the box-boarded paths, peeping into grape arbors and summer houses, inhaling the balsamic odors in the air. and hugging to myself the delicious sense of possession, until I grew quite jubilant. Il a oxid

Of all my pleasures, that of proprietorship was keenest just then.

And why, indeed, shouldn't a pice house with available grounds be a "loy forever?"

I had reached the lower portion of my grounds, and was looking round upon my domain with quite the sir of une grande princesse, happy and comfortable instead of one; when my gaze suddenly encountered a free "But I refuse to be made happy and com-

Starting at the vision, I rubbed my eyes, looked a second time, and exclaimed, involuntarily-

"Lawrence Belgrave !" The figure lifted its hat, and smiled a cheer-

ful "good morning," "I am no spirit, Miss Lane. Do pray, try to look a trifle less startled and dismayed."

My emotion was quite pardonable-and for this reason:

To this man I stood in the light of a usurper

I had cheated him out of his inheritance. He had been nearer related to Madam Belgrave-in fact, a sort of protege of bers, whom she had brought up with the understanding that he was to inherit her coupon bends and bank stock some day.

But, twelve months prior to this time, there had been a violent quarrel between the old lady and Lawrence.

He had lett Roundwood in high dudgeon and, to retaliate, Madam Belgrave had made new will, leaving all ber property to me.

The quarrel was never made up, and Madam died very suddenly in a fit, which found her incapable of expressing any last wishes she might have had.

So the will in my favor was the one pro duced at the funeral, and I found myself suddenly transformed from a school-mistress with one decent silk, and two merinos, to a very rich woman, with the means to supply her wardrobe indefinitely.

So you will comprehend that it I felt some what dismayed on seeing that vision at the gate, I had abundant cause for it.

However, I mustered up courage and went and shook hands with him quite cordially "You did give me quite a start, Mr. Belgrave, and I might as well plead guilty to it."

"I'm sorry." Then he stood looking at me curiously

noment. "I suppose I ought to congratulate you, Miss Lane, on your recent good fortune. Shall I.P.

"If you do so sincerely-not otherwise." He laughed.

"Then I'll keep my breath for other purposes."

"Shall you ever forgive me for having supplanted you?"

"I don't know. My great expectations have turned out nearly as delusive as those of poor Pip. I ought to hate you, Miss Lane, but I don't-quite."

"Thanks for the margin that saves me from

utter condemnation." "I can't help thinking," he went on, reflectively, "that Madam Belgrave meant to restore me to favor finally, and that only opportunity was lacking. Proud and obstinate as she was, I'm sure she loved me."

"And so, on the strength of that opinionwhich may or may not be correct-you expect me to abdicate in your favor?"

"I did not say so." Again his eyes swept my face curiously. "Is it in your heart to be so generous?"

I shook my head.

"Remember, I've tasted the cup of poverty and it is bitter to my palate. It seems delightful to be rid of the toil and anxiety attendant on earning one's own living; I don't think I could take up the old burden again." "I knew you would like lotos-eating."

"Who dosn't, for that matter? Besides, it has all the zest of a new sensation just now. may tire of it—but that seems impossible." 'Not to me."

"Apropos of this inheritance of mine! I'll tell you what I am willing to do, Mr. Belgrave; I'll share it with you."

He opened wide his eyes, as if suspicious his ears had played him false. "Are you serious?"

"I never was more so."

"Ah, conscience has begun to prick you already." "Not a bit of it."

There was a slight pause, and then he said, ith an amused smile-"And so you are anxious Roundwood should

have a master as well as a mistress?" "You know I did not mean that," I returned blushing, and yet speaking quite angrily. "This inheritance more than meets my luxurious notions-you have a sort of claim upon it-I am quite willing to make over the half to you. Indeed, an idea of that sort has been in my head

all dong manage of health has the ave be seen as the end of the second health has the save be seen as the second health and com-

and-easy figure, leaning over a wicket in the fortable' at your expense. If Madam Belgrave wished me to share her property, she would have left some document expressing the desire."

"Perhaps there is a will that has not come to light," said I, laughing.

He gave a start : and changed color. "I can't help thinking so; but it is a delu-

sive hope. I fear." "You are entirely too anxious to consign me to obscurity and school-keeping again." "No; you should never go back to that

drudgery, if-" He stopped suddenly, hesitated a moment then held out his hand.

"Really, I feel like an intruder here, Miss Lane. I'd better say good morning and leave you, before I am betrayed into any further

folly."
He turned abruptly away. "Did you know there was a ghost at Round

vood ?" I called atter him. "No," looking back.

"They say Madam Belgrave walks-a sure ndication she is displeased with somethingprobably the unjust disposition she made of her wealth."

An expression I utterly failed to compre end floated over his expressive tace.

"You have no occasion to be troubled on that core," he answered, and went his way. I watched him until the windings of the road hid his tall, stalwart figure entirely from view, and then turned to the house, in a reflect-

"Aunt Jerusha," said I, abruptly. "I am go ng to sleep in the haunted room to-night."

She stared at me aghast. "You toolish child, you would never dare-"Have the room thoroughly sired and made omfortable." I interrupted, in the brusque, decided tone of one who does not wish to enter into any argument. " " It shall occupy the apartment to-night, so the least said about the

matter the better. Occupy it I did-at least for a season-taking up the line of march about eleven o'clock. Aunt Jerusha followed me to the door, and there said good-by, with a tace as solemn and

tone as lugubrious as though I were about to

we will hasten to your assistance. I hope you you too dearly. What say you?" won't be a raving maniac in the morning. I have heard of such things." "I'd rather be crazy than a fool," was my im-

patient rejoinder. Madam Belgrave's room-as we called it-

was a large chamber on the second floor. The furniture was quaint and old-fashioned, of some dark foreign wood, with immense

carved feet that looked very odd and ridiculous to my new -fashioned eyes. The walls were of oak, thickly paneled, and over the carved chimney-piece was a raised

figure-typical of beaven only knows whatwith a diminutive shield extended in one hand. I had barely glanced round at my quarters when something flitted past my head with a

whizzing sound and alighted in the middle of A quick, half-frightened glance at the object

n question brought a smile to my lips. It was a bat. Now I had always a great antipathy to these

vapire-like creatures; so catching up the poker from the fender, I aimed a deadly blow at the intruder. The bat escaped unhurt through the open

window, being too quick for me; but the poker descended with considerable force on the spot where it should have been. The same instant I heard a sharp, clicking noise, and the shield slid away, revealing to

my astonished gaze a small chamber, constructed in the massive chimney. In this novel hiding-place lay a pile of pa-

Trembling a good deal, I caught up the topmost one, and hastily examined it by the aid of the flickering candle.

Instantly I knew that my first startled conjecture was a shrewd one, and that I now

With a sudden thrill of horror I beheld a tark figure rise up before the window, and slide noiselessly over the sill.

The next instant a dark lantern flashed its light over the room.

I started to my feet with a shriek of uncontrolable terror. In an attempt to rush to the door, my limbs failed utterly, and I crouched pale and panting

against the wall. "Miss Lane! you here?" said a voice; and the man put down the lantern and came toward me. "I beg a thousand pardons for giv-

ing you such a start." It was Lawrence.

I rose up again thoroughly ashamed of myelf for having manifested such extreme terror. "My emotion was quite excusable," said I, with all the old sauciness, for I had grown as bold as a lion again, now there was no real horror to confront. "I did not expect to see you at Roundwood to-night-hence my sur-

"The fact is," he returned, manifesting considerable confusion, "I have come here every night for two weeks back, hunting for Madam Belgrave's will. Lawyer Green has told me she made one, about six months since. He thinks she destroyed it afterward, as it has not come to light. I hold to a different opinion. The will was in my favor, as you must readily guess, and I believe it was hidden in some safe place which Madam was prevented from dislosing by the awful suddenness of her death."

"Then you were the ghost?" I gasped.

"I suppose I must have been." "Well, it is laid forever. You have no fur her need to haunt this apartment. Here is the missing document for which you have been searching a to-morrow-L will abdicate as grace fully as possible, and Richard shall have his

And while he stood staring at me, as if quite lumbfounded. I pushed the will into his hand, and made a second effort to reach the door.

This time it was Lawrence who detained me

foreibly. "Don't go, Madelon," he whispered, his arm gathering me close to his side. "Now I can speak my mind freely. I'll not be master here "Scream if you are frightened, Madelon, and unless you consent to be mistress, for I love

> will not repeat my answer. But if Aunt Jerusha had hurried to my res cite—as she had declared she would do—a few moments after I first shricked for assistance

she would have beheld a tableau that might have sensibly shocked her ideas of propriety

Kaiser William as a Lover. When Prince William of Prussia entered France with the allied invaders of 1815, a youth of nineteen, he lodged in the house of a wellto-do citizen at Dizier who had a very pretty daughter. With this damsel, Angelique Barnier, the youthful Prussian Prince struck up tremendous flirtation, and when he marched away to Paris left written on a pane of her window as well as "the red tablets of her heart" these words in German, "I love thee, William." More than half a century rolled away; and when in 1870 the Prussian Guards rode into Dizier, Angelique Barnier, a stout matron now received certain of their officers into her house -and showed them the precious souvenir still glittering where the Prince's diamond ring had scrawled it. The story was too good to keep, and it traveled from lip to lip till it reached the royal headquarters. King William went straight to the house and presented himself before his old sweetheart. "Angelique," he exclaimed, "who could have dreamed you would kiss and tell!" The matron, in confusion, began to excuse herself, and the gallant old King caught both her hands, kissed them-not, perhaps, quite so tenderly as of old-and said, laughing, Ah, well, my soldiers know that boys will be boys, and, Angelique! I have never forgotten

you!

Snatched From the Jaws of Death. held in my hand Madam Belgrave's last will and testament, and that Lawrence Belgrave, not I, was the rightful owner of Roundwood. It was scarcely a pleasant discovery to make, Thoroughly bewildered, I dropped into one of the quaint ensy chairs, trying hard to command my wandering senses sufficiently to realize it in all its bearings.

My candle sputtered and went out presently, but I still sat there quite oblivious to the lactithinking only of my foneliness and the treadmill poverty to which I must reture.

At last I was aroused by a rustling sound, and a muffied tread on the balcony without.

Last week, Saturday, a well known citizen of Lansingburg, whose dread of notoriety has kept him from reporting the occurrence, was rowing down the river from Lansingburg. Happening to look into the water while rowing near the shore in the vicinity of Bolton's brew-near the body of a boy lying face upward on the bottom of the river. His first impulse was to dive into the water, and he did. Securing the body he carried it to a house, which singularly enough happened to be the residence of the boy's mether, who had, until thinking only of my foneliness and the tread-nill poverty to which I must reture.

At last I was aroused by a rustling sound, and a muffied tread on the balcony without. Last week, Saturday, a well known citizen

Joung Folks' Column.

DEAR EDITOR SPIRIT :- I have not written for your paper yet. I thought it was my duty to do so, because you said that you would stop the Young Folks' Column if we did not write. We are done stacking our wheat, oats and timothy, and are almost done plowing for wheat. We have to plow about twelve or fifteen acres for rye. Pa has the the phthisic so that things do not go so fast as they would otherwise. Ilike to read. Pagets the SPIRIT OF KANSAS, Western Home Journal, and Kansas Farmer, and my brother gets the American Young Folks, and I take the Wide Awake. That is all. Yours, DWIGHT ROTHROCK.

MARION, Douglas county, August 6, 1876. MR. EDITOR.—As you have not heard from Greenwich for a long time, I will try and write a few lines. Sister Mary is not at home, but she will be home soon. I have to help mother

and that keeps me busy. I have got nine little ducks, and my turkey hen is sitting again. I hope it won't hall before they get grown this time, for I would like some young turkeys. I have not seen many letters in the SPIRIT lately. I hope the young folks will write and fill up the letter column, for it is very kind of you to give us the privilege of writing. I am afraid

my letter is too long, so I will close. Yours. LYDIA B. WILSON. GREENWICH, Sedgwick county, Aug. 7.

MR. EDITOR :- 1 am going to school all summer. I am seven years old. I read in the Second Reader. I love my teacher, and try not tomake her much trouble. I went to a birthday party with my sisters Louie and Florrie, to Rosa McFarland's. We had a nice time. I swung so much my hands were swelled when I came home. All the little girls bad their dolls there. I did not take mine for it is only rag, and is not pretty, but I like it. I never wrote for your paper before, but will try and

vrite soon again. PAULINE P. CHEVALIER. LAWRENCE, Aug. 3, 1876.

MR. EDITOR :- I am going to write a few lines to you again, as it is some time since I wrote to you. I don't have much time to write, for I have to go to school. My garden, I told you of some time ago, is growing nicely. I don't have much time to work in it. I am studying grammar this term and like it very well. I think farmer's daughters ought to be the best educated ladies in the land. Don't you? No more this time.

FLORRIE D. CHEVALIER. LAWRENCE Kan., Aug. 3, 1876.

MR. EDITOR:-I am eight years old. I go to school; read in the Third Reader. I do not have time to write much, for I walk two miles to school every day. I have got three chickens. I wish I had some more. I like my teacher so much; she is so kind to us. I have a cali. I call it Polly. It is not a very stylish name, but my calf is not very stylish either. I was at a birth-day party last Friday; had a good time. Good bye,

LOUIE M. CHEVALIER.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 3, 1876

MR. EDITOR: - Thinking that you might like to hear from me again, I will write you a few lines. My flowers are all in bloom that I told you of in the spring. I have three kinds of zenias. They are very pretty. A friend of mine gave me a pair of banties for a Guinea hen. Do you think I made a good trade? I; am going to school; am in the Third Reader am studying grammar. We have good times at school. No more this time. I will write soon again. NANCY J. CHEVALIER. LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 3, 1876.

MR. EDITOR:—I never wrote for your paper pefore, but I must tell you what I own. I have 22 chickens and 8 Bantys; I also have a pair of canaries; one is a beautiful singer. I have a yoke of cattle, I earned them myself. My mother and I have a nice flower garden; but oh, let me tell you the best of all: I have a baby brother, weighs ten pounds and a half. I like him better than all the chickens and cattle. I am going to school and have good times.

JAMES A. CRAWFORD,
LAWRENCE, Kansas, August 7th.

MR. EDITOR:-Instead of contributing a charade or an enigma, I will send a few ques-

tions for the young folks to answer: Was there ever a boat built larger than No-Was there ever a boat built larger than Noah's Ark? In what year did the first steamboat arrive in St. Louis? Where was the first
railroad built in the United States? In what
year was it built? How long was it?
Yours Truly,
TIBLOW, Kansas, August 6th, 1876,
Answer to charade—Sanotified; to enigma
No. 1—"Petroleum V. Nasby;" to No. 2—
"The Car of Juggernaut."

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Dover.

20 Douglas County meets on the 2d Wednesday of each month at Miller's Hall, at 1 r. ft. Wm.
Roe, Master; Geo. Y. Johnson, Secretary
Layrence. County, E. F. Williams, Master; Erie,

Lawrence.

1 Neosho County, E. F. Williams, Master; Erie,

22 Clay County, H. Avery, Master; Wakefield.

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

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26 Osage County, John Rehrig, Master; Fairfax.

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Insley secretary.

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Ottawa county—Ottawa County Agency.
James Coffin, Agency.
Wabaunsee county commercial Agency.
James Coffin, Agency.
G. S. Kneeland sec. and agt Mission Creek.

Our Augel Baby. Our tiny, delicate, little babe, Now lies beneath the sod, Her precious, immortal, little soul Has gone to live with God.

The angels came to waft her home, And thronged around her bed, Saying gently: "Come with us;" Then her little spirit fled.

We should not mourn to see her go, To live in realms of light; When in the earthly life we know There's so much pain and blight.

Her loss may be our real gain,
And lead us nearer to God,
That we may one day traverse the beautiful
strand,
Our angel baby has trod.

All that's left of our loved one now, Is a little mound on the hill; And beneath it her little form is laid, Cold and silent and still.

We love and cherish that little grave,
We'll guard it with tenderest care;
And, as twilight's shades are gathering round
We'll plant the daintiest flowers three.

LYON COUNTY, August 1st. -

Tribute of Respect. Died, at her residence, near Scranton, June 29, 1876, Martha, wife of Christian Roady, aged

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst by death, our beloved Sister Roady,
Resolved, That in her death Richardson Sister Roady.

Resolved, That in her death Richardson Grange has lost an able, useful, and greatly beloved member; one whose seat was never acant when health permitted attendance.

Resolved, That we express our sympathy with the bereaved family who have been most deeply smitten in the loss of a wise, exemplary, and affectionate wife and mother.

Resolved. That the foregoing resolutions be entered on the records of this grange, and a copy be sent to the family, and one to each of the following papers: Usage Chronicle, Free Press and SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

> Bury the dead, and weep In silence o'er their loss; Bury the dead, in Christ they sleep, Who love on earth His cross. Nor pain nor grief nor anxious fear,

Can reach the peaceful sleeper there; And from her grave lier dust shall rise, In Christ's own image to the skies. E. S. BORLAND, NELSON WILKINS, Com.

The State Agency and Crops.

The following letter to Bro. A. T. Stewar concerning the disposal of grain through the State agency, has been sent to the SPIRIT to publication, with Bro. Stewart's response:

publication, with Bro. Stewart's response:

A.T. STEWART—Lear Sir and Bro.:—I write you in reference to what the agency is doing in regard to the disposal of our crops the present season. Has there been any agreements made for so doing? The Patrons in this section are mach discouraged with regard to the grange; some denouncing it a fraud and humbug, just because we cannot reap the benefit to be derived from it. I don't know where the fault is, without it is with ourselves. Now if we could have saved the large per cent. that we have had to pay to outside parties on the disposal of our immense corn crop of the past season, it would have been a great saving to us financially, as well as strengthened our cause, as it is, it has been the reverse, and I am alraid if some method is not adopted for the disposal of the crops of the present season, that our order will go under, hence the reason I write you with regard to this matter. Quite anumber of Patrons have held on to their corn thinking they could avail themselves of the grange organization for the disposal of it, saving the large margin made by other parties, but it seems there is no relief, so they are losing faith in, the order. What arrangements have you made for the selling of corn in St. Louis, if any sidalos, flax seed and wheat? What wheat-drill does the agency recommend, and at what price? I ask this question for the What wheat-drill does the agency recommend, and at what price? I ask this question for the

benefit of our grange.
Fraternally yours, HENRY HODGDEN,
Master Galesburg Grange. GALESBURG, Kan., July 24, 1876.

BRO. HENRY HODGDEN :- Your esteemed BRO. HENRY HODGDEN:—I our esteemed but singular letter of 24th inst. is at hand. It is the more strange from the fact of your close proximity to Bros. Hudson and Dumbauld, Master of the State Grange, and Chairman of the Executive Committee, that you should not the Executive Committee, that you should not know that every preparation and arrangement had been made for the Patrons of Kansas to dispose of any surplus produce they might have. The executive committee more than any very long of the same than the committee when the committee would would dispose of any surplus produce they might have. The executive committee more than one year ago, foresaw what our people would want and must have, viz.: provision or arrangement, perfect and complete, for the handling and selling of the anticipated large crop of grain, cattle, butter, eggs, poultry, game, vegetables, fruit and cheese. Bro. P. B. Maxson was appointed State agent, and instructed to visit Kansas City, 5t. Louis, Toledo, Quincy, and other points, and make the best arrangements. After visiting all, he reported Kansas City the best point at which to establish an agency. The writer was made the special agent, and stationed at Kansas City, to complete and finish any unfinished arrangements, and to look after, supervise, and assist in the sale of any and all consignments made by the Patrons of the State. The wisdom of the executive committee in thus acting, has never been doubted by those availing themselves of its safe and cheap advantages over all others. It is cheap and economical from the fact that it does not cost the Patrons one cent more to ship his grain or other products to the parties selected by Bro. Maxson and myself, with whom I have intimate intercourse and counsel, in relation to everything consigned to el, in relation to everything consigned to

Then why is it do Patrons write such letters? Hundreds of Patrons all over the State could testify to the profits received by following the advice of the executive committee, in shipping their own products. This agency makes no charge for any services attending the sale of anything. So the party shipping through the regular channels made and provided by your officers empowered to do so, are only charged the regular charges, made and adopted by the Board of Trade of the city. In this connection allow me to say, there are plenty of men running around over our State, offering to do your business for one half the regular charges. To all such you will act wisely by giving them a wide berth, or severe letting alone.

From present indications, being, in correspondence with the wheat-growing sections, of our State, that this agency will superintend the selling of a million or more bushels this fall, the Patrons all over the State hearing the good reports of those who have shipped their grain, etc., seem now determined to ship for themselves, knowing that every precaution has been taken for their safety and protection, besides not requiring one cent of capital. Let all make one grand united effort in this direction this fall, and it will be, the steeping stone to other and better achievements.

I will say to the many inquiries in relation Then why is it do Patrons write such letters

to our arrangements with St. Louis, they are entirely satisfactory. This is the best market to-day and has been, for most every thing we have to sell, for the past year. Should the market at any time so change that St. Louis would be better than this, your consignments will be forwarded without delay or expense to our commission men there, and, if necessary. I will go there and look after it. This is the arrangement made for the Patrons one year ago, and now starting on its second year, and yet some are asking it anything is going to be done. Yours Fraternally,

A. T. STEWART,

State Agent.

KANSAS CITY, July 26, 1876.

Forty Acres and a Mule.

A correspondent of the Virginia Patron says there are some members of his grange hanging back waiting for that "forty acres and a mute." The writer could scarcely have expressed his dea in fewer words, and so aptly does his remark apply to many who went into the grange and their action since, that we can do no better the short phaster under the above than give a short chapter under the above

and their action since, that we can do no better than give a short chapter under the above head.

All will remember the indiference to the future exhibited by the freedmen at the close of the war, and how they eschewed labor, and waited patiently for the "forty acres and a mule." Demagoging politicians or designing carpet-baggers made them believe that these would be their gift from the government. Sambo was mistaken, and when the last pig and chicken had disappeared from the neighborhood he went to work, convinced at last that acres and mules, bacon and bread, would only result from labor.

Now, many farmers who joined the grange thought it would be but a short war against middlemen and monopolists, in which they would look on merely, and at the close become enriched by a share in the spoils.

Persons who organized granges, perhaps by overdrawn pictures of the power of organization, and by misstatements of what had been effected, gave rise to those unrealized hopes; but farmers should have been possessed of intelligence and judgment enough to have prevented the acceptance of such ideas. The grange without the earnest support and work of its members, may be likened unto a gun without a charge: Very useful to frighten the ununiformed, but of no account against an equipped foe. It is like an engine without steam, or a wagon without a team. The grange is only the vehicle, the members are the motive power. The one is necessary to the other. To all our disappointed friends we have this to say. There is a royal road at the end of which forty acres and a mule are (waiting.) That road leads through a constant attendance at the grange meetings, a studious inquiry into all the questions relating to the farm, through improvements in agriculture, through scientific use of fertilizers, through greater care of live stock, through skillful planting and thorough tillage, and thorough use of improved implements bought for cash at bottom prices. Travel this road, friends; it only requires a little determination, and rely upon it

will be found the realization of your hopes, But lag, be as ignorant of your business as pos-sible, scorn education, stay at home when you are wanted in the hall, join in no co-operative enterprises with your brother Patrons, buy on

are wanted in the hall, join in no co-operative enterprises with your brother Patrons, buy on credit and never try to pay, and that mule will grow white with age before you can take the line and say "go lang."

This road has a beginning and an end. It starts from the old place, which has for years been so carelessly, nay so ruinously managed that it is ready to go upon the docks for repairs. The house is all out of order, roof leaking, shutters itsling to pieces, weather-boarding flapping in the wind, yard fence tumbled down, no flowers, no shrubbery, no garden, orchard horned and twisted by 'cattle, hillsides' yellow' from constant cropping and furrowed from washing, stock poor, and diseased, crops, not paying for the work put upon them, men, women and children overworked, and still there is no remedy. Gradually through connection with the order of Patrons they start upon the road to prospority; a discussion at one meeting brings out that the plowing has not been done as it should, a change is made with most happy result; again a remedy for the very trouble with the stock is given, a trial proves satisfactory; a splendid lecture on fencing and the importance of looking to it at the right time, has it effect; a desire to read is brought about by those discussions and much valuable information gained. In fact, a two years' travel in the grange paths brings to the end of the jour-

Objections Considered.

The grange has now been long enough upon trial to prove the truth or the faisity of the many severe criticisms made upon its character by speakers and writers who assumed to know its tendencies, while having no connection with it. For the senseless sneers of those silly scribblers whe persuade themselves that hay seed in the hair is a prerequisite to membership, we have no care. It is evident that our organization, while embraces two millions of our people, all of mature age, cannot be suppressed by sneers or ridicule, especially since it has grown to its great proportions, with these weapons of the thoughtless constantly directed against it. It is an order founded upon something which has the dignity of just principle, orit is not worthy of the support it has had. That it is not what its flippant critics have asserted, events have already proved.

It has been asserted by men who have not had full knowledge of the subject, that the grange was a class organization, designed to protect its peculiar industry at the expense of all others. The grange is certainly an agricultural institution, but it does not now, and it never will, embrace all who are engaged in agriculture. Still such protection as it gives is to agriculture labor, primarily, but there is an effect beyond. Leabig said: "Agriculture is the basis of all industries." If this be true it must be kept in a sound condition or there will be weakness in all that it supports. The grange has no single doctrine hurtful to any legitimate industry, but it is true that one of its principal objects is to encourage and support agriculture. It, then, it accomplishes this object there is a secondary effect in the encouragement and support given to those industries which are based upon agriculture.

It has been charged that the grange is a vast combination to depress prices of manufacturers. There is in this the color of truth, but a light examingation shows that the depressions

combination to depress prices of manufactur-ers. There is in this the color of truth, but a light examination shows that the depressions ight examination shows that the depressions is not at the expense of manufacturers, "Aud that it does not even reach them. "They have, in many branches of business, built up a system which plunders farmers, without a profit to themselves." That is to say, their system entering the state of to themselves. That is to say their system enhances greatly the cost of their goods to the farmer, without increasing the profits of trade. The cumbrous machinery of their trade embraces useless and costly intermediates, who draw their support from purchasers without adding a diment the actual value of the wares, the handling of which constitutes their whole business. Still worse than this is the demoralizing effect of the credits which these gentry encourage good farmers to use. All their labor taxes the farmer havily without leaving any beneficial results. peneficial results.

The grange opens to its members the way to leal directly with such manufacturers as are deal directly with such manufacturers as are willing to accept prompt cash at regular rates, in preference to the pernicious trade in credits and heavy commissions, and there it stops. There is no combination to render legitimate and heavy commissions, and there it stops. There is no combination to render legitimate profits by one cent. This manner of trade is beneficial to the farmer by relieving him of the burden imposed by ruinous commissions, thus enabling him to buy more than he could by the old method. At the same time it is directly advantageous to the manufacturer by giving, always, a just and ready cash equivalent for their wares whenever sold. After all, the farmer who belongs to the grange is free from all obligations to accept its advantages, and manufacturers are free to use as many agents as the farmers will consent to support. There is no combination which binds either side to any specific method of trade. Still there is virtue in the grange rule, and it will, by and by, be recognized by those manufacturers who see the failing condition of their class directly due to the pernicious system which they have put upon the country.

There is, also the old objection to secrecy. Perhaps it, will not be a sufficient answer to say that did the principles of the order are proclaimed from the house teps. Bublitshould silence a centain class of, objectors, when it is stated that the most strenuous advocates of secrecy are the very men who make special terms of trade with the order. They misst,

and the second proper is the toll the second that the most stream already the second that the most stream already to the second proper is the toll bear of the second proper in the second proper is the toll bear of the second proper is the second proper in the second proper is the second proper in the second proper in the second proper is the second proper in the second proper in the second proper is the second proper in the s

It is often asked by members of subordinate granges, "What is done at the county grange? What business can that body have? How can it aid in promoting the welfare of the order?" As a partial answer to these questions we present the programme of the Wright County Grange, Minnesota, held at Monticello, in that State, July 5th.

The consideration of the following items will be a part of the business of the meeting:

1. To ascertain whether the degrees are conferred alike and correctly, and whether the firstructions are the same, so that uniformity

instructions are the same, so that uniformity

obtains.

2. To learn what amount of interest is manifested in each grange and what plans ought to be devised to increase the same by means of better trading facilities, picnics, social gatherings, question boxes, discussions, essays on farm topics, extracts from agricultural papers,

3. To ascertain from what houses the various granges make their purchases, and from what firm goods are obtained upon the most favorable terms. To devise a plan whereby some kinds of

merchandise may be bought in bulk, through our organization, for the granges of the whole county, such as tea, coffee, sugars, syrups, &c. 5. To expose and guard against any humburgs that may exist within the county, such as such processing the such as the s pack pedlers, agents of bad and dishonest

6. By the use of blackboards to advertise

more extensively and satisfactorily, what Patrons want to buy or sell.

Visiting brothers and sisters from the varicular granges will be entertained by the Monticello members free of expense while in attendance.

J. F. Lewis.

Master of County Grange.

The Progress of the Grange.

The Progress of the Grange.

No great institution ever popularized itself so rapidly with the soil tillers as the Patrons of Husbandry. From nothing it has arisen within a few years to be the most potent society of men and women in the entire land.

Sectarianism and politics were eschewed at the very beginning, yet politicians joined the order expecting to make capital by being found in good company, but the deep thinkers of the order would not tolerate them in their endeavors to convert the insutation into an arena of political strife. political strife.

The aims and objects of the order were to produce a higher condition of agricultural excellence, and to educate the mass of the farmers to thinking for themselves.

The mere pecuniary saving was only an attachment, not the real motive of the grange leaders, while the social and educational features were the nuclei around which all other objects were made to cluster.

The result has been that notwithstanding the accusations of conservative opponents and the interested machinations of monopolist cliques. the great Patron mass have held the even tenor of their way, until their worst enemies have been forced to acknowledge the wisdom of their actions. The future of the order is bright, not through an enthusiastic adhesion to an-order antagonistic to all industries except its own, but because the reason of men has been engaged, and the mass have been taught to think, to speak, and to act upon all subjects that immediately bear upon vital, intellectual, mor-al and economical conditions of man.—National Granger.

Successful Co-operative Stores.

A correspondent of the Patrons' Helper thus writes concerning the Ringgold County, (Iowa), Co-operative store: "We have a co-operative store at Mt. Ayr—our county seat the incorporated name is the Ringgold County Association of Patrons of Husbandry. It was organized in August 1878, but did nothing in the way of trade until January last. We then secured a well finished aid commodious store room on the smitheast curper of the scause secured a well finished and commodious store room on the southeast corner of the square. Our agent, Mr. John Tr. Williams, filled in a small but well selected stock of goods, for which he' paid the cash. I believe his first purchase was only about \$800 worth. The store has only run about eight months, and it now carries a stock of about \$3,000, and business daily increasing."

Kansas State Mews.

OSAGE county is to have a Fair this fall. OTTAWA is trying to organize a military

THE office of the Osage County Chronicle has been removed from Lyndon to Burlingame. A FARMER living in Johnson county lost three stacks of wheat the other day by light-

THE treasurer of Wilson county says the school debt of that county will be wiped out in

LIEUT. ED. NICHOLS, formerly sutler at Fort Leavenworth, died last Sunday at Omaha, Two young men of Wichita killed nine prai-

rie chickens last week. It cost them \$225, or \$25 a chicken. THE Lyndon Times says: "Last Sunday several of our young men went to Topeka to

enlist in the militia. A MAN in Osage county has sold this year 700 quarts of blackberries and 300 quarts of

raspberries, at 20 cents a quart. THE Olathe News Letter says that the grange co-operative store has opened up with a large

and well selected stock of goods. THE Wathena Reporter says that Red Astrachan and Early Harvest apples, are very fine

this season and are retailing at \$1 per bushe). THE Fort Scott Monitor says: "Fruit trees are reported in good condition, and the prospects are promising for an abundant fruit crop

Asman by the name of Brock, while driving his team in Doniphan county a few days since, was struck and instantly killed by lightning. Both the borses were also killed.

THE Manhattan Enterprise says: "Riley county expects to raise a big crop of small grain next year. We heard one man engaging a hand to help him harvest next year.

ONE farmer of Johnson county expects to keep two teams employed this fall, hauling melons to market. He has some acres planted, and thousands of small melons now on the

MR. R. M. HESTER, of Shawnee township, Wyandotte county, has threshed his wheat and good judges say it is the best crop raised in that township. It averaged thirty bushels to

A LETTER in the Osage Free Press says that about a month ago Mr. James Jessie sent his son nine years of age, out after cattle, on horse back, since which time neither boy nor horse have been heard from.

MR. J. C. BLACKBURN, harvesting a mile west of the city, had a pitchfork run through the calve of one of his legs by an enraged youth. The wound is painful but not serious. So says the Atchison Patriot.

MR. PATTERSON, of Peabody, has a big bad built, and a good little dog. The former attacked Mrs. Patterson the other day, when the latter caught hold of the ring in the bull's nose and held him until assistance arrived.

THE News Letter (Olathe) has the following : Charley Patrick, while passing the Christian Church, at 2 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, fell on the sidewalk and expired almost instantly. It is supposed his death was due to heart disease.'

SOL. MILLER will be pleased to know, perhaps, that the name of the Republican nominee for President is Rutherford B. Hayes, instead of Alexander H. Hayes, as he has it in the last issue of the Chief. What's the trouble,

MR. T. C. HENRY, of Abilene, says that neither his fruit nor forest trees are troubled with borers, and attributes the fact entirely to the use of soft soap liberally applied twice a year, in May and June. Even his maples are untouched.

J. T. HAUGHEY publishes an "appeal to the clergy" in the Miami Republican, stating that a lady friend of his has been reading Paine's "Age of Reason," and he wishes some one to suggest the name of some work which answers Paine's arguments.

THE Saline Valley Register says that Messrs. Skinner and Lowe, of Monroe township, Salinecounty, have completed a mammoth machine the motive power of which is wind. Messrs. S. and L. propose to break prairie, thresh grain, haul stone, and pump water all

THE Miami Republican has the following Mr. Louis Ketler, who lived some four miles southeast of Paola, went on a visit to some relatives in Illinois. On Sunday morning last he was unfortunately killed by the cars running over him as he attempted to drive across a railread in a buggy."

WE are pleased to see the following in the Ottawa Republican : "The morals of Ottawa are superior to those of any other town of which we have any knowledge in the State. There are no broils here, no regular drunkenness, and the young men of our city are famed for their good behavior 17 and our city are famed

ACCORDING to the Abilene Chronicle the second annual camp meeting of the Salina Distriet M. E. Church, will be held two miles north of Salins, on the Mulberry, commencing August 29th, and ample arrangements are being made for the accommodations of the meeting, and a general attendance of the friends of the cause is urged by the committee.

Mr. C. ROSSELL, the A. T. E. S. F. R. R. Lead Agent at Rockford, Ill., stopped at this place with a large number of excursionists on Saturday morning. All were so delighted with the country that a part of them bought lands, and a part returned to sell out and bring their funds to equanter their wealth here with the pseches of Pawnies country weared as selected per selected property of the Hourt of Publican Secretary and was larger

THE Independence Tribune says: "Mr. J. N. Hall, east of the city, is now raising the third crop on the same field, in two years. In 1875 he harvested an average of 38 bushels of wheat, plowed and sowed the field in barley, and in June harvested an average of 62 bushels, and at once planted it in corn, which now stands three feet high and looks well. His wheat netted \$1 per bushel, barley 75 cents, equal to \$84.50 per acre, and if the corn yields fifty bushels, it will bring it up to \$96. Good farming will pay.

THE Chanute Times says: "On Monday morning, one of the warehouses belonging to S. Ridenour & Co., situated in the northwest part of town; known as the Powder house," was discovered to be on fire, the flames having reached the eves of the building before the attention of citizens generally was attracted to it. Those who arrived first found the building wholly on fire on the inside, rendering it impossible to save any of the contents, which were entirely consumed. There was stowed in the building over four hundred kegs of nails, seven barrels of coal oil, and a quantity of wooden ware. The total loss will not fall far short of \$2,000, there being no insurance."

OTTAWA has got a pedestrian. The Republican tells about him: "Some excitement was caused yesterday morning by a walking match against time, entered into by E. F. Hills, the gentlemanly clerk of Mr. J. L. Hawkins. The task to be performed was twenty miles in six hours, or an average of three and a half miles per hour. Mr. Hills started out nobly, upon the road to Princeton, followed by a gentleman named Mills upon horse-back. Hills was to walk ten miles out and back, in the time specified. The bet was \$10 a side, and after an absence of four hours and fifty minutes, he walked triumphantly into town, followed by Mr. Mills on horse-back. A number of citizens had made it up to go out and meet him with a flag, and escort him into the city. They calculated to start out about a half hour before the time designated, but he came in too soon for the boys and Hills missed an ovation."

PORTY LEADS BEFORE THE PUBLIC. DR.C.MCLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

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

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. MOLANE'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 VERMI-FUGE bears the signatures of C. MOLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

-:0:-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.

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. M. Lane and Flicking Beos.

Sold by all respectable druggists and soundly strickeepers generally a solution of the control of the c note that we will be this country; in the model of this country; in the case of the country of t

SADDLERSY

CENTAUR

LINIMENTS.

[Letter from a Postmaster.]

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

My wife has, for a long time, been a terrible suf-ferer from Rheumatism. She has tried many phy-sicians and many remedies. The only thing which has given her relief is Centaur Liniment. I am refoiced to say this has cured her. I am doing what I can to extend its sale. This is a sample of many thousand testimonials received, of wonderful cures effected by the Cen-

taur Liniment. The ingredients of this article are published around each bottle. It contains Witch Hazel, Mentha, Arnica, Rock Oll, Carbolle, and ingredients hitherto little known. It is an indis-putable fact that the Centaur Liniment is performing more cures of Swellings, Stin Joints, Erup-tions, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Caked Breasts, Lock-haw, &c., than all other Limments, Embrocatious Extracts, Salves, Ointments, and Plasters now in use.

For Toothache, Earache, Weak Back, Itch, and Cutaneous Eruptions, it is admirable. It cures burns and scalds without a scar. Extracts poison from bites and stings, and heals frost-bites and chillblains, in a short time. Na family can afford to be without the Centaur Liniment, white wrap

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

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

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

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

Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co.,

46 DEY ST., NEW YORK

PITCHER'S

CASTORIA

Mothers may have rest and their babies may have heath, 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, mor-phine, nor alcohol. It is as pleasant to take as oney, and neither gags nor gripes.

Dr. E. Dimoch, of Dupont, O., says: "I am using Castoria in my practice with the nost signal benefits and happy results."

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

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

BROS. KIMBALL

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

DR. F. H. WILSON,

DENTIST, TRITICE Eawrence up he suber of hours to war



policy is the control of the control



"Harry, give me a bite of your apple?" said one little fellow to another. "No," refused Harry, datage a wouldn't like this; id is a "Gooking apple." In every weather the said of the of a cooking apple."

paying us what ti

We have just received a lot of Rubber Truss-They will last you three times as long as resis They will last you three times as long as a common trust, are cleaner, will not chafe, more comfortable. Satisfaction graranteed or money refunded. The retail price at all stores for single trusses is \$4; will sell them for the next thirty days at \$3, 56fy a little more than you pay for a common trust. Now is your time. It is the best truss made. Come and get one.

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

A. R. WOOSTER,

75 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence. CONOVER BROS.,

613 Main St., Kansas City, Missopri

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE



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

And Dealers in Music and Musical Merchandise.

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

THE CLIMAX



MOWER at the other of the order of the other other of the other of the

& REAPER,

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

GIBBS & STERRETT M'F'G CO., 5 South Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE! THE FOE OF PAIN

TO MAN AND BEAST Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG

LINIMENT.

Which has stood the test for 40

There is no Sore it will not Heal 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 Boing and restored to life and way. Being, and restored to life and use-

fulness many a Valuable Horse. BEES! BEES! BEES!

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For Price address | NOAH CAMERON, A 18 th nadus 18. T. Magh Lawrence, Kansas d BEES AND HONEY

tention in the district. Mr. district. Mr. desirable is succeed to the district of the Kanadas. The Kansdel nt Judge in o State. As Attorney for Jefferson

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CORNER MAIN AND THIRD STREETS,

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1876.

Independent National Ticket. FOR PRESIDENT, PETER COOPER.

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

OF NEW YORK.

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

For Governor-M. E. HUDSON, of Bourbon Lieutenant Governor—J. A. BEAL, of Pot-

Secretary of State—Wm. M. ALLISON, of owley county. Auditor of State—H. F. SHELDON, of

Franklin county. State Treasurer—AMOS McLOUTH, of Jet

State Treasurer—Annotation—THOMFerson county.
Superintendent Public Instruction—THOMAS BARTLETT, of Allen county.
Associate Judge—WILSON SHANNON, of

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

Independent National Platform,
The Independent Party is called into existence by the necessities of the people whose industries are prostrated, whose labor is deprived of its just reward as the result of the serious mismanagement of the national finances, which errors both the Republican and Dem cratic 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 jou 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, 1-75, and the rescue of our industries from the rain and disaster resulting from its enforcement, and we call upon all patriotic men to organize in every Congressional district of the country, with the view of electing Representatives to Congress who will carry out the wishes of the people in this regard, and stop the present suicidal and destructive policy of contraction.

Scond—We believe that the United States note issued directly by the government and convertible on demand into United States obligations, hearing Independent National Platform.

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

Third—It is the paramount duty of the government in all its legislation to keep in view the full development of all legislation to keep in view the full development of all legislation 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-hundred the 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 opissued directly by the government and convertible on demand into United States obligations, bearing

and less fluctuating fractional currency, which al though well calculated to enrich the owners of sil ver mines, yet in operation will still further op press in taxation an already overburdened people

Independent State Platform.

The Independent Retorm 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. We demand that the act of Congress creating

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 commoney and to regulate the value thereof, that it should also have the sole power to provide a paper correspond for the people.

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 were all the option of the states of the state

exteeding three manuals.

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

that Congress immediately pass a bill for its unonditional 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 dol-

paying us what they owe. Those that will promptly respond to this reasonable request shall have our hearty thanks, and those who neglect and do not furnish a good reason for such neglect, will find their names in a black list.

COUNTY FAIRS.

The season for taking into consideration the question of making preparations to display to the people the results of study and industry in agriculture, stock raising, and all branches of the arts and sciences that are cultivated in our State is at hand, and it is not only proper, but the duty of every citizen interested in the welfare of the country, to devote a portion of his or her time to the encouragement of these public expositions of the year's productions.

The question has often been asked, of what real benefit is it to the country and the people to spend valuable time in preparing for and attending these annual shows? We will endeavor to mention some of the many important results or tendencies. As we have stated in a previous article, the majority of American citizens are progressive in their very nature, and that they are constantly searching for better means of improvement in all that pertains to the elevation and prosperity of the nation. Not only this, but there is a natural strife for superiority and excellence in their possessions, of whatever is composed of articles and stock deless field of study; the eye admires each beautiful specimen and the mind is occupied in storing away such inforimperfections are criticised, and there estimated.—Indianapolis Sun. often arises a discussion, in which suggestions are made, that will remedy the imperfect point. If nothing else amounted to anything, the knowledge thus gained would be ample recompense for the time spent in attaining it. We think this overshadows the idea that the time devoted to attending a county fair is lost. There are a great many strangers visiting Kansas this year, but the greater portion of them will come early in the fall, especially those who contemplate purchasing property and making their home in our midst. Now in what way could we better display the products of our fertile soil to these the products of our fertile soil to these the products of our fertile soil to these the few words to you, who now hold the dress a few words to you, who now hold the dress a few words to you, who now hold the dress a few words to you, who now hold the the products of our fertile soil to these strangers than at the county fair? Would not a fine collection of those things which we can show leave a favorable impression with them?

This is the year of all others for Kansas to hold county fairs, for the reason that we have the best crops in America, and our stock, most of it, is in excellent condition. Besides these things it is the Centennial year, a year for rejoicings and public gatherings for the purpose of reviewing the history of the

country and noting its progress. Then let us have county fairs all over the State.

W. D. RIPPEY.

We see by some of our exchanges, that Col. Rippey is making the race for the State Senate in his district. Mr.

The SPIRIT OF KANSAS has for its mast head the names of Cooper and Booth for President and Vice-President, but the editor says he don't pur pose going back on Goodin because he refused to endorse Peter Cooper.

If this wise editor with such a retentive memory will look again at our article he will perhaps, after clearing his muddled brain, see his mistake and notice that thse were the words we used: "We are not going back on John R. Goodin, simply because some of his friends considered it injudicious to pass a resolution endorsing the nomination of Peter Cooper for President of the United States."

"MEASURE OF VALUE."

The uses to which words are put oft-en obscure, rather than elucidate a point. There is no such thing in any true sense, as measuring value. It can only be estimated. The word estimate means without measurement, the very opposite of measure. It is impossible to measure value. You can take a quart measure and measure liquids, or a peck measure and measure the wheat in a bin but how would it be possible to take even a gold dollar and measure the val-ue of a horse, of lands, mines, stocks, or anything. There is no measure about it. You estimate market value, and that is the only value that money has anything to do with, and this value is relative for the purposes of exchange. Every exchange of products or other thing of value in the market is preceed ed by a contract. The money is the medinm or instrument of payment; the tool of trade and in no sense measures the value. If it was a fixed measure, it would measure precisely the same in character. This is right and leads to a every place and at all times. This every healthy competition. The county fair one knows it does not do. Take a gold dollar for illustration: In the market today it will be exchanged for any one scribed as the very best which can be bushel of wheat, expressed in weight produced within it, and as a natural 60 lbs., to-morrow that same gold dollar consequence, the attention of every one may be exchanged for 70 lbs. of wheat of like quality and the next day for 50 is attracted to the collection. Before | lbs. It is idle to say that this gold dolthe visitor there opens an almost limit- lar is a fixed measure of value. If it was it would measure the same number of pounds each time. It is not a measure in any sense, never was, and never will be. No money whatever is, mation as may be of practical value or can be a measure of value for the and for future adoption. All obvious one reason values are not measured, but

PETER COOPER. An Open Letter From Him to Hayes and Tilden.

dress a few words to you, who now hold the nominations of the two great organized political parties in this country for the highest positions of responsibility as to the happiness and prosperity of this great people.

Far be it from me to attribute any want of

patriotism or any unworthy motive to your hon-orable selves, or to the leaders of those conven-tions which have nominated you both, respectvely, to the nigh office of the President of the United States. But the imminent question of the day, that which touches the cause of the present financial ruin and suffering of so many, is one of such palpable facts and simple deductions therefrom, that I think there is some mistake in the radical principle by which these facts are viewed by you and the great parties which you represent. I find in the platforms of the conventions of the two great parties no adequate expression, either of the facts, the causes or the principles that underlie the present great distress of our nation, when thousands of honest, industrious people are filled with anxiety for the bread of their families, or suffering already from an inadequate supply. This seems to me the great and paramount This seems to me the great and paramount question of the day, to which our chief thought and most efficient action should be directed, and before which all other questions should sink in-

to insignificance.

demand the immediate restoration of silver as a composition of the content of the State Senate in his district. Mr. Ryanger of the State Senate in his district. Mr. Ryanger of the state Senate in his district. Mr. Ryanger of the state Senate in his district. Mr. Ryanger of the state Senate in his district. Mr. Ryanger of the state Senate in his district. Mr. Ryanger of the state Senate in his district. Mr. Ryanger of the state of Ransas.

10. That the State of Kansas.

10. That the State of Kansas.

10. That the School Fund of our State shall forever be preserved inviolate, and that such legislation of a precardious investment. We demand also that mendiate steph to taken to solve the form the state of the state of the same than the state of the same that sand preclude the possibility of a precarious investment. We demand also that mendiate steph to taken to solve the state of the same that state which they with such culptude of a precarious invested in fraudulent school bonds.

11. That we argo upon Congress, and especially on representative state state of under the state of the same of the sa

part of this vast sum was a kind of currency that drew interest, and, therefore, partock al-so of the nature of an investment, yet, as Mr. Maynard, chairman of the committee of bank-Maynard, chairman of the committee of banking and currency, said, from his seat in Congress, on occasion of Mr. Bright's speech, "Those issues were engraved and prepared in a form to circulate as money, and as a matter of fact, didso circulate," until either they were funded or "the interest accumulated so as to make them superior to the ordinary class of currency." But this stupendous decrease in the people's money—the very tools of their trades and enterprises of every description, the use of which they had fairly earned by the blood and sacrifices of a great war, and the beneficial effects of which were proven by the great activity in business and trade which it engendered as long as it lasted—this great re-

eficial effects of which were proven by the great activity in business and trade which it engendered as long as it lasted—this great reduction in the money of the people was made by methods equally unjust, as they were disastrous to the prosperity of the country.

This paper currency was absorbed by interest bearing gold bonds, which were bought by the paper, which in its turn had been purchased by gold at 40, 50 and 60 per cent, discount; thus turning the debt of the country to one of twice its value in paper, and paying for the gold bonds at half their value in paper currency was doing the nation all the good that so much gold could do, for our domestic prosperity and trade. The people were building up the country with a rapidity unexampled before, with this paper, which, if it had been fully honored by the government that issued it, and received for all duties, imports and debts, and allowed to be exchanged at par for bonds at an equitable rate of interest, would not have permitted any premium on gold.

These are the feater. The paper of 1873 and

permitted any premium on gold.

These are the facts: The panic of 1873 and all the consequent distress of the industrial classes of our country and its baffled enterprise is distinctly due to the contraction of the curis distinctly due to the contraction of the currency to this enormous extent during the eight years preceding 1872. It stopped credit, production, and consumption, and made much of what currency was left rush, in a panic, to the head money centers—as the blood in lan apopletic fit rushes to the head—where this money is now vainly seeking investment, in "first-class security," at two per cent; while the country at large is palsied in its enterprises and industries for want of this very currency. And what was all this done for? To change the debt of the country without reducing its real amount, from a shape beneficial to the people. amount, from a shape beneficial to the people. and incorporated as an integral part of the very life-blood of all their rising industries and their, growing trade—this paper currency was turn-ed, almost with the suddenness of a conjuraed, almost with the suddenness of a conjura-tion, and by the forms of an arbitrary con-struction of law, into another shape, twice in amount is measured by the same paper, and taxing the people interest on it in gold, to the amount of \$94,684,269 per year (see statement of the public debt, June, 1876.)

Most of this interest is now paid to foreign bondholders, alien to our institutions and uniterestic in our prosperity eyeen to keep un-

bondholders, aliea to our institutions and uninterested in our prosperity, except to keep up our ability and willingness to bear taxation.
And what is the spectous reason for this change? "To return to specie payments!?
What can this policy result in but a further distress and impoverishment of this people and the building up of a class, whose business it is to invest or to lend money, and whose policy will be to get the highest rate of interest? Such the building up of a class, whose business it is to invest or to lend money, and whose policy will be to get the highest rate of interest? Such are apt to forget that the immediate gain of such a policy is far less than that which arises from the prosperity of the whole people, and the multiplication of wealth that comes from enterprise unimpeded and industry constantly employed. We may concede all this is claimed of the necessity of "specie payments," and our currency being made on a par with gold. But this disastrous and ill-judged method of reaching specie payments, by the past and present this disastrous and ill-judged method of reaching specie payments, by the past and present contraction of our currency, is very unjust and crief to our people, for it shrunk the value of all 'property so that if could not be sold or mortgages obtained on it for more than one-half the amount the same property would have brought three years previous, and reduced the wages of Tabor to the same degree. This return to dispect payments, may be made with wages of labor to the same degree. This return to "specie payments" may be made without such injury, by honoring the currency in levery way; by making it exclusively the money as well as the legal-tender of the country; by receiving it for all forms of taxes, duties, debts to government, as well as the payment of all private debts; by establishing its value on affirm basis at a fixed and equitable rate of interest, which it may always find in an interconvertable bond, and by determining the volume of the internal trade and industry of this country may require it to be under the free use country may require it to be under the free use of the interconvertable bond. This great naings of all the poor among our own people. I should be an investment put within the reach of our own people, instead to being sent abroad to swell the coffers of the rich in other coun-

If the government, after the war of the re bellion, had been as anxious to heal the wounds which that unhappy war created, to alleviate the poverty which it brought on a large seco our country, to reinstate the broken in lustries and enterprises of our whole people dustries and enterprises of our whole people, as it had been to carry that war vigorously, at any cost, on to victory, the government would have seen that peace had its demands as well as war. If a government is bound to protect the people from the aggressions of war, it is also bound to saye it from commercial distress and the sorrows of a laboring population without The government might now free hundreds of

thousands from imminent want, and set the wheels of trade in motion by building the two great railroads at work across the countient at the southwest and northwest of the country great railroads at work across the country that private enterprise has already commenced, but cannot complete for want of capital. The legal-tender of a solvent country like this cannot be called a debt in any proper sense of the word. It is money, and measures the exchangeable value of all property, gold included. All must set that the currency paid out by the government for value received became the people's money, over which the government lost all control except to tax it as all other property to meet the wants of government. The amount of money may even now be given back to the people in works of great national importance, like that of a Northern of Southern Pacific railroad, they would to day be worth their cost in aiding to put down the Indian wars that now threaten the trontier of our country. What is a government good for, it is success and vast extent, it cannot prevent a large portion of its people from the distress of want of work and bread? This seemsto me the first duty of government.

Sorry am I to see, and I say it without any reproach cast upon the integrity of these concerned, that in neither of the platforms of the political parties that represent the governing intelligence and wealth of this country, in this

cerued, that is neither of the platforms of the political parties that represent the governing intelligence and wealth of this country, in this great question of finance, either discussed or recognized in its principles or bearings upon the happiness and properly of this people—except in a way that seems to me adverse to both.

I have therefore consented, with great luctance, to go before the neonle—not for the strite of office, but for the vindication of a great principle that underlies all true Republican and Democratic institutions—namely, that the interest and happiness of the whole people

are superior to the demands or interest of any one class; that in the neglect or defiance of this principle the great debt of this people, incurred by a war to save the life of this nation, has been administered too much by the advice and in the interest of a small class that care for their income but cannot look out for or attend to active investments, hence they prefer the bond to currency, and for another class who tesire the highest interest for the smallest investment; hence they prefer to do to a paper legal-tender; and for still another class who, alien to our institutions and country, care to tax its energies and wealth for the highest interest they can draw for an immediate investment of their money. But these are not the interests of the people of this country. Neither honor nor justice requires such administration

interests of the people of this country. Neither honor nor justice requires such administration of the public debt of this country.

I teel, therefore, constrained by every principle of honor and love for my country to come forward, at an advanced age, and with a mind that would gladly seek repose, after the toils of long and laborious life, to answer the call of a cortion of my countrymen, to try these issues portion of my countrymen, to try these issues before the people of the whole country; to test these truths which we hold to be self-evident, as soon as they are honestly examined, as are the truths of the Declaration of Independence. One of the chief of these truths is that as all rightful governments are made for the people, they must be administered with a paternal care in the interests of the whole people, and not for a class. No single interest touches the domestic comfort and prosperity of the people as this one of the currency; and in the pres-ent condition of the country name is of so much immediate importance or calls for more immediate solution. To put off this destion, therefore, with vague expressions of reform and the desirableness of "specie payments," is to ignore the ruling interest of the hour.

to ignore the ruling interest of the hour. It is to surrender the people to their sufferings without any promise of remedy.

I appeal, therefore, from those who seem insensible to the cry of the people to the people themselves. I appeal from the political parties, organized to control the government and distribute the offices and emoluments of office, to the great industrial classes who are organized to protect their interests and obtain some recognition of their rights from the covernment. some recognition of their rights from the government of the country. Let them substitute co-operation for "strikes," and unite to save themselves and the country from the present disaster and distress to all the industrial classes. Let no man think of the bullet while he has the ballot in his hand. It needs but the use of that simple instrument of political power to rectify all our discontents and social evils. Let us have our national currency duly hon-ored; let us take the testimony of the nation's experience, and that of other countries, as to experience, and that of other countries, as towhat such a currency can do for our prosperity; let the gold par be reached by rendering
our currency of higher and indispensable uses,
as now exemplified in France, and not by contracting its amount; and let its volume and its
value be determined by the interconvertible
bond, placed at the disposal of the wants of the
people and governed by the forms and sanctities of law, and not surrender the currency to
the ever changing basis of a commodity like
gold, and we shall have peace on this question.
"Justice will be established, and the general
welfare promoted," prosperity will again revisit us, and we shall vindicate the wisdom and
superiority of our free institutions before the

superiority of our free institutions before the France, with her 600,000 of legal paper, has kept her industries profitably employed in keeping her paper receivable for all forms of taxes, duties and debts.

My views upon the currency have heretofore

been briefly expressed as follows:

"The worth of exchangeable value of gold is as uncertain as other products of human labor, such as wheat or cotton. The exchangeable value of anything depends on its convertibility into comething else that has value at the option of the individual. This rule applies to paper money as to anything else. But how shall government give an exchangeable value to a paper currency? Can it be done by a stanto a paper currency rean it be done by a standard which is beyond its control, and which naturally fluctuates, while the sign of exchange indicated by the paper remains the same?

"This is the unsound theory, which possesses the minds of our people and of our politicians."

es the minus of our people and of our politicians.

"We must cut loose from this unreasonable theory, or we shall be subject, for all time, to these periodic disturbances of our currency which bring such widespread ruin and distress to our commercial industries and work, on the part of the government, positive and cruel injustice. The remedy seems to me to be very justice. The remedy seems to me to be very

plain. "1. We must put this whole power of coinof the interconvertable bond. This great national debt ought to be held as a great trust by the government of this people and made the receptacle of all the trust funds and the savings of all the poor among our own people. It should be an investment put within the reach of our own people, instead to being sent abroad of our own people, instead to being sent abroad of our own people, instead to being sent abroad of our own people, instead to the course of the control of the people. Corporations and States have hitherto, in some form or other, while the sovernment. And divided this power with the government. And hence come the embarrassments and the fluc-tuations, as may be easily shown. But now we must trust our government with this whole function of providing the standards and measures of exchange, as we trust it with the weights and measures of trade. So far from putting the people in the power of our govputting the people in the power of our government, and at the caprice of parties in power; I contend it will bring the government move under control of the people and give a check to mere party rule. For the more stake the people have in the wisdom and honesty of the government, the more watchful and firm they will be in its control.

2. We must require the government to make this currency at all times and at the option of the individual, convertible. But the currency must be convertible into something over which

must be convertible into something over which the government has entire control, and to which it can give a definite as well as a permanent value. This is its own interest-bearing bonds. value. This is its own interest-bearing bonds. These are, in fact, a mortgage upon the embodied wealth of the whole country. The reality of their value is as sound and as permanent as the government itself, and the degree of their value can be determined exactly by the rate of interest the government may think proper to fix."

The time has come when the claims of a com-

The time has come when the claims of a common humanty and all that can move the manhood of an American, citizen must unite in a demand for an act of common justice now due the American people who have saved our country from ruin, and will, I trust, forever protect it. The constitution has made it the first and most important duty of Congress "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the dommon defence, promote, the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity."

To my personal friends I need not say that this sacrifice of peace and rest is like, the surrender of what remnant of life I may have. But to the country at large I will say that I am willing to stand in the place where I have been put by the judgment of an intelligent and honest portion of my countrymen, to stand with them and try before the whole people this cause of the people's money and the true financial policy of the government.

Most respectfully sours.

Peter Cooper.

CHICAGO, August 9.—The funeral of Francis Hanford, late principal of the North elde public schools, who was shot by Alexander Sullivan, Secretary of the Board of Public Works, took place to-day, and was largely attended.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1876. TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, first insertion, one inch \$1.00
Each subsequent "" " 50
The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation frany paper in the State. It also, has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

City and Vicinity.

PROF. JOHN A. O'NEILL is at present filling Prof. Macaulay's position at the Business College. John is jolly in spite of his arduous du-

Go and look at the handsome display of elegant silverware in Mr. Rushmer's show window. The objects of the exhibition will be explained in the SPIRIT next week.

AT a meeting of the board of directors of the P. C. A., the agent was instructed to open books for the purpose of receiving stock for the construction of an elevator. Books will be at the Grange Store. M. BRIL. Sec'y pro tem.

Grange Recruits.

Douglas Grange, No. 225, of this county, has been leading off in many business schemes and now as a cap-sheat has been reinforced by a new recruit, whom brother and sister Craw-

ford have engaged to care for until able to "Go

it alone." Sex, boy-weight, 101 lbs. Next.

BRO. G. Y. JOHNSON, of this county, brought to our office several stalks of German millet, of seven weeks' growth, just commencing to head out, which is five feet high, and covered with an abundance of heavy blades. He thinks it will make between four and five tons to the acre. The seed came from Louisville, Ky., and til it is worn out. Many a Kansas man no is highly valued as a feed by the stock men of doubt reads it the same way when he ought to Kentucky.

A VISITOR to the University at the time will be both surprised and pleased at the improvement which has been made in the interior of the building during the summer vacation; fourteen rooms have been finished in fine style by superior mechanics, giving a pleasant and inviting appearance to them. Chancellor Marvin informs us that the prospect for a large attendance during the fall and winter terms is very flattering. He expects there will be at least three hundred pupils. The demand for

display of our fruits, and also that funds have of Mr. Barnes that all those having contributions to make for this display, that they deliver the articles to him at No. 137 Massachusetts street, on Saturday of this week, so as to effable him to make a shipment as early as possi-

MR. ALBERT MESSENGER, of Kanwaka, has brought in specimens of the "Alaxander" Apple, one of which weighs 15 ounces, and measures 13 inches in circumference.

CANTATA OF ESTHER.

Liberty Hall crowded on Tuesday Night

*

The rendition of the Cantata of Esther, at Liberty Hall on Tuesday night, under the direction of Prof. E. M. Foote, and general management of Mr. J. E. Covel, was greeted by an immense audience which literally packed the house to its utmost capacity; there was not even standing room enough to accommodate the multitude and many were compelled to go

The curtain rose promptly on time and shortly thereafter the chorus of fifty voices and an array of dazzling costumes were presented to business. Orders are coming in quite freely, hearty applause as the entertainment was be-

Many of our readers are acquainted with the historical account of the rise and fall of Haman during the reign of Ahasuerus, king of Persia; we will therefore simply make mention of the prominent characters as sustained in its reproduction on Tuesday night., Of Prof. E. M. Foote as king, we need only say, he supported the royal position with such dignity and case as can only come of long practice and a thorough knowledge of the part. He was the moving spirit of the occasion. Mrs. A. W. Inues as Queen Esther, with her graceful appearance cation before the king for her people, or re-joiced with them in their success, commanded the admiration of the whole audience, and has wakened from its seeming Rip Van Winkle when she denounced Haman as the traitor, it sleep, and started a co-operative store with a seemed as though hanging was the only thing cash capital of little less than a thousand dol- drug store.

Zerish, Haman's wife, was repleft for him. left for him. Zerish, Haman's wife, was represented by Miss Kate Foote, and right well did she sustain the character of that proud, revengeful and scheming woman, but all her well laid plans failed to save Haman, he was doomed to die on the gallows upon which she desired his enemy, Mordecai, to be executed.

Mr. Jos. E. Riggs as Mordecai, and Miss Angie Ludington as Mordecai's sister, we need only articles of his purchase to other storekeepers mention, for they are well known to Lawrence people as able performers. The regal splendor with which they were surrounded after Ha. man's defeat and downfall seemed not to confuse them, even after their protracted occupation of an inferior position. Mrs. J. E. Covel personated the Prophetess, and her songs of warning as she appeared to the king and Haman were rendered in an admirable manner. Mr. Sam'l Reynolds as High Priest, J. E. Ross as Harbonah, and A. H. Slosson as Hagai, each performed their parts in a manner very creditable to themselves. Little Nellie Morris was the bright star of the entertainment as Zerish's daughter, and her manner on the stage was just as nice as it could be. Haman's day was soon over and he marched to the gallows, entertaining no hope of a commutation. N. O. Stevens personated this character. Mr. Geo. Leis, the king's chamberlain, conducted his affairs about the court in a very acceptable manner. He was just the person for the posi-

The entertainment was a grand success in every particular, and we predict that a full ment for everything in their line, which is very house will welcome a repetition of it this evening.

EDITOR SPIRIT:-Well here I am among the Virginia grangers, who inquire as anxiously about Kansas as if it were really a land flowing with milk and honey. I find that the solitary copy of the SPIRIT that comes here is read. borrowed, and handed around and re-read unplank down the dollar and a half and enroll his

name on your books.

The run from Lawrence to Lynchburg found to be very pleasant, even in July; all connections were made closely, and but little time was lost. The babies, even, did not weary. I was out just two days and three hights, and one of the days was cloudy, and the heat was not oppressive. Every train we took was crowded, showing that the travel is immense. To secure a sleeping car the telegraph has to be resorted to, and even then desirable rooms cannot always be had.

be resorted to, and even then desirate from corrulars and catalogues is so great that the Chancellor is unable to supply it. The inture for our University looks bright indeed.

DouglasCounty Morticultural Seciety**
The monthly piente meeting of this society will be held at the residence of Joseph Savige, one and a half miles southwest of Lawrence, on Saturday, August 10th, commening at 10 clock a. m. Prof. Gale, President State Horticultural Society, and other prominent horticultural Society, and other prominent horticultural Society at this meeting. All persons interested in the success of the society are considered in the exercises, and bring to the meeting experiences of fruits of all classes, an their scales. Meeting in the exercises, and bring to the meeting experiences of fruits of all classes, an their scales.

Mr. WM. E. Barnes, of Vineland, one of the State Board of Centennial managers, wishes us to correct a statement made by the Leavenworth Times* recently, and copied by us in our last issue, to the effect that all the necessary are rangements have been made to make a grand for a supply of large and perfect order, and the remaining the provided toward makings a display of the specialty aritists. The sughatous to the first secure would be the start out to first secure whether the bottle of Dr. Himmory and a perfect deluge of smaller bills, tone, and they will be leafly fight. Gomen, and the tree the card, out of the first secure will be commonded. The start out to first secure will be the present out to first secure will be the present out of the start out to first secure will be the present out of the start out to first secure will be the present out of the start out to first secure will be first the field," as a light not on the first secure to the first secure will be start out to first sec Barnes informs us that all the necessary ar- splended mountain scenery, the magnificent rangements have been made to make a grand summer resorts and the beautiful country, are been provided to defray the expense incurred his way to see and enjoy, to say nothing of in making the collection. It is also the desire the pleasure of traveling over one of the great-

the delighted and surprised audience, eliciting besides quite a number of Patrons are shipping condition. This market still continues better than St. Louis or Chicago, for nearly everything. Eastern orders for wheat are largely in excess of supply; this state of affairs, and unfavorable reports of wheat crops should have a tendency to appreciate the value of this cereal.
The outlook for fair prices for the growing arop of corn is rayorable from the fact of the Queen Estner, with the grant of an average crop largely on account tall short of an average crop largely on account indeed with them in their success, commanded of excessive wet weather. Johnson county

turk and essention

lars, which enabled their agent, Bro. H. C. Livermore, formerly assistant in your Lawrence store, to make purchases of all such goods as are usually kept in a first class family

grovery store. Bro. L. expressed his gratification with the splendid quality of the goods and the prices, and averred that he could sell a great many he knew of, at the prices they pay, and make a handsome profit. I am in hopes the few of our agents, who are trading outside of the places selected will profit by Bro. Livermore's experience. Besides, it looks bad that we cannot unite in our business transactions, and reminds one of the bundle of sticks, etc. However, am not yet done with the Johnson county enterprise. Their agent made me another visit to-day, laying in almost another new stock, and he tells me their average sales are nearly or about fifty dollars per day, and last Saturday went up to one hundred and eighty dollars. Some of the older stores better look out for their laurels at the exhibit that will be made at the next session of the State Grange of the different county agencies. Johnson county Patrons say, by their efforts and present showing, they mean not to be beaten.

Leavenworth county is also agitating the cooperative store business, with fair prospect of

Since issuing my catalogue, I have made arrangements with an extensive iewerry establishcomplete, including clocks of every kind from \$1.75 to \$8, which embraces beautiful new designs for parlor, bed-room or kitchen, besides more expensive ones for school houses and churches, but all are at wholesale prices; an endless variety of plated ware and solid; gents and ladies' silver ware and gold watches; jewelry of every conceivable kind, and at fabulous ly low prices. I mean what I say. I also now can get lumber at very fair figures. Trusting this agency will be found on trial to be of great assistance to the Patrons of Kansas, in purchasing supplies and selling their grain,

I am yours truly and fraternally, A. T. STEWART, State Agent.

A CENTENNIAL SENSATION. AT LAWRENCE, MONDAY, AUG. 17. The Great American and German Allied Shows.

One Ticket to All, 50 cents-The Monarch of all Modern Shows.

gympasts, acrobats, ariel and specialty artists of both sexes, selected from the most renowned summer resorts and the beautiful country, are enough to make any one travel miles out of his way to see and enjoy, to say nothing of the pleasure of traveling over one of the greatest roads in the country, if all 100 for Kansas is ahead of every other locality I have yet visited in the matter of crops. In Southern Illinois, in Indiana, in Ohio, the cornerop is almost a failure. The heavy floods have ruined crops, and mark my word, Kansas corn will be wanted there. I saw thousands of acres of corn that had evidently been given up as lost and are lost. If Kansas farmers could see and contrast these fields with their own growing

and are lost. It Kansas farmers could see and contrast these fields with their own growing corn, they would feel that they are a peculiarly favored people; and every one who has not already done so would be so happy that he would immediately subscribe for the Spirit.

In Virginia I find the corn crop good, although this locality had began to suffer from dry weather. This week, however, seasonable rains have made the farmers look happy, and the crops take a new start. More hereafter.

C. A. F.

AMHERST COUNTY, Va., Aug. 2, 1876.

State Agency.

Editor Spirit:—Since my last letter, this agency can make no complaint about lack of business. Orders are coming in quite freely, besides quite a number of Patrons are shipping their corn, and a great many getting ready to ship their flax-seed. This should be shipped direct to this agency; also wool, hides, and castor beans. But little wheat moving as yet, although nearly all are preparing to ship as soon as the market and wheat are in proper condition. This market still continues better than St. Louis or Chicago for nearly averythms.

Tower HALL,

OVER THE DOORWAY. THURDROS A MOTTHAN

A red morocco pocket diary, 1876, containing papers of value to me only. Any one returning the same to me at the office of Ridenour & Baker will be amply rewarded.

LAWRENCE, Aug. 9th, 1876. WHALE-OIL soap for trees and plants, at Leis'

HOMES AND FORTUNES FOR ALL:

Grand Distribution of Cash, Farms, Brick Blocks, Residences, &c., by the Kansas Land and Immigrant Associa-tion, August 25, 1876. Capital Stock \$1,006,000, Legally Authorized.

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

Send in your order at once, so you may have your numbers carefully registered. For a more particular description of the enterprise, terms of agents, special offer to clubs, and purchasers of two or more shares, manner of drawing, list of endorsers and references, description of Kansas, &c., &c., send for their illustrated paper, the "Kansas Immigrant," mailed free to any address, Send \$5 for a share. Address, S. M. STRICKLER, Sec'y.

Atchison, Kansas.

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

32tf WM. HENRY MAXWELL.

OTTAWA, Kas., August 4th, 1876.

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

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

1	Produce Markets.
١	ST. LOUIS, August 8, 1876.
1	Flour-medium fall extra \$ 4.00 @ 6.25
1	Wheat-No. 2 fall 1.161@ 1.161
1	No. 3 1.02 @ 1.02½
1	No 4 red SS (a)
١	Corn—No 2 mixed
1	Oats—No 2 mixed
1	Barley-No. 2
1	Barley—No. 2
. 1	Pork
	Dry Salt Meats—Shoulders 73@
. 1	
١	Bacon 81@ 11
Ц	Lard
1	Butter-Dairy, packed 20 @ 22
-	Country 9 @ 12½
1	Eggs 7 @ 10
	CHICAGO, August 8, 1876.
	Flour 4.25 @ 6.50 Wheat—No. 2 87½@ 922
,	Corn 45 @ 451
5	Oats 30 @ 304
1	Pork 18,55 @18.80
8	Bulk Meats
1	Lard
-	KANSAS CITY, August 8, 1876.
	Wheat. No. 2, fall 1.10 @1.15
t	Wheat, No. 3, red, fall 90 @ 95 No. 4, fall, 75 @ 80
1	No. 4. fall 75 @ 80
e	Rejected 60 @ 75
t	Corn No. 2 mixed
0	Rejected 25 @ 32
٠	Oats 24 @
e	Rejected 20 @
t	Oats 24 @ Rejected 20 @ Rye, No. 2 40 @ 43
-	Transport of the contract of t

Live Stock Markets. St. Louis, August 8, 1876.
Cattle—Native Shippers. \$ 4.50@ 5.00
Hogs—Shipping. 6.20@ 6.40
Philadelphians. 6.40@ 6.45
Chicago, August 8, 1876. KANSAS CITY, August 7, 1876. Extra native steers, 1300 to 1500. \$4.10@4.40
Prime do do 1200. 3.70@3.90
Fair do do 1000. 3.50@3.70
Native feeders, 1000 to 1,200. 3.25@3.60 Native stockers, 800 to 1000 ... 2,75@3.25
Light native and Texas, 600 to 850, 256@2.80
Native cows, extra fat ... 2,83@3.00
Native cows, fair to good ... 2,40@2.80
Native cows, common ... 2,00@2.25
Corn-fed Texas steers ... 3,10@3.65
Corn-fed Texas cows ... 2,20@2.50
Through Texas steers ... 2,20@2.50
Through Texas cows ... 1,50@2.00
Hogs — Packers ... 5,60@5.80
Stockers ... 5,50@6.00 Native stockers 800 to 1000

In St. Louis, wheat has risen from 10 to 15 cents above last week's quotations.

In Chicago and Kansas City the figures for grain are about the same. S., R. & C., Kansas City, inform us, August 7th, that the live stock market was dull and weak; prospect not good; no choice cattle in market

FANEUIL HALL INSURANCE CO.

1.110 H + 11. -OF.-BOSTON, MASS.

Surplus as regards policy holders....\$421,363.84

in said, appointment, now on me in this department.

Now, Therefore, I, Orrin T, Welch, Superintendent of Insurance for the State of Kansas, do hereby license the said appointees as such agents for said Insurance Company, to act pursuant to said appointment antil the last day of February, 1817, unless this anthority be sconer 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.

ORBIN T. WELCH, Superintendent.

PARK & SELIEG, Agents.

PARK & SELIG, Agents, Lawrence, Kan.

M'CURDY BROS.'

CENTENNIAL PROCLAMATION.

The Reliable Old House Heard From!

ESTABLISHED 1865.

McCurdy Bros. 126 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansus, 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 Last, where he visited all the leading establishments. He purchased goods in larger lots, and at prices that will nable the house in Lawrence to ofter 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.

THE

KANSAS CITY EXPOSITION

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, Farden & 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 of the EXHIBITION AND ADVERTISEMENT, 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.



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.



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

Broom Handles, Cheese Boxes, Packing. Boxes and Fruit Packages

Manufactured at

LAWRENCE, KAS.

The undersigned will furnish above manufa-ed articles on short notice so

CHEAP FOR CASH

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

CEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York for Pamphiet of 100 pages containing lists of 30 newspapers and estimates showing cost of advan-\$2.00 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit as

Horticultural Department.

most noticeable on strong, moist soils, and that on a warm rich soil its color and quality will be far superior. Goodale has been tested by several growers, and though it cannot be classed above "very good," is of large size and the tree is vigorous and productive.

Among the many seedling pears raised by the Messrs. Clapp, several give promise of much value. No. 22, which we have spoken of before, maintains its excellent character. It is desided to be the condition of the tains its excellent character. It is de-cidedly best in quality, and with its beautiful, clear lemon yellow color, without a stain of red or russet, were it not sometimes irregular in form, would be one of the most beautiful of all pears. Ripe in October and Novemall pears. Ripe in October and November, keeping a long time. No. 107 is very large, in form and color like Bartlett, tolerably melting, sweet and good flavored. It has been pronounced by the fruit committee of the Massachusetts Hantley level society ways good in the fruit committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural society very good in quality; ripe November 1st. The tree is a thrifty, erect, vigorous grower. No. 60 is also similar in form, size, and color to Bartlett. It was shown in April, having kept well and sound at the core. Though not melting it was juicy and was thought to promise well as a very late kind. No. 65 is above medium size, broad obtuse turbinate; dull yellowish green with a brownish red cheek, flesh greenish white, fine grained, melting, buttery, sprightly red cheek, flesh greenish white, fine grained, melting, buttery, sprightly and rich. In texture and aroma it resembles Beurre d'Anjou, and is supposed to be from a seed of that variety; ripe early in October. No. 125 is above medium size, roundish turbinate, skin clear yellow, without blush, dotted and traced with thin fusset, flesh white clear yellow, without blush, dotted and traced with thin russet; flesh white, very sugary, moderately juicy. Very good. First of October. Another, to which the name of Harris has been given, is in shape and color very much like Beurre Hardy. It is not quite so large but is superjor in quality and ripens at the same time.

Mr. Asahel Foote, of Williamstown, who has been dilligently engaged in

Mr. Asahel Foote, of Williamstown, who has been dilligently engaged in raising seedling fruits, exhibited at the Boston meeting of the society in 1873, several varieties which have been further tested since. The Foote's Seckel has been highly commended by eminent remelectivity to whom anecomers have pomologists to whom specimens have been sent. It strongly resembles the old Seckel, from which it was raised, but is rounder and more flattened. Mr. Foote states that it is an abundant bear-er and has a great advantage over the parent in its remarkably uniformity of size. The Fall d'Aremberg is of medium size, roundish, flattened; dull yellow, with thin russet and brownish red cheek. It has much of the spirited flavor of the Burree, d'Aremberg, but is not bandsome enough to take a place. is not handsome enough to take a place in the list for general cultivation. Mr. Foote has also raised a seedling apple from the Northern Spy, which resem-bles the parent in form, but in color and flavor is more like the Hubbard-

ston Nonsuch. The president of the society has also raised numerous seedling pears, some of which we have had the opportunity to taste. Among these may be mentioned Eddie Wilder, of full medium size, yellow, ripening in October, and in orditary rated from years good to heat size, yellow, ripening in October, and in quality rated from very good to best. Mima Wilder, ripening at the same season, is also very promising.—Robt. Manning, in American Pomological Society Report.

Fruit in Texas.

We clip the following correspondence to the Rural World concerning the fruit prospects in Texas:

I have been waiting to ascertain the full fate of my fruit crop. I find it virtually a total failure of peaches and pears. I realize the loss, not only because it was something to lose, but because the revenue was devoutly anticipated to raimburse for investment and tually a total failure of peaches and pears. I realize the loss, not only because it was something to lose, but because it was something to lose, but because the revenue was devoutly anticipated to reimburse for investment and expenses for the past five or six years. Thave fifteen peach trees that should have averaged about two bushels each. The pear crop should have been 200 to 300 bushels, but the fauit is not only lost, but the pear trees are fearfully blighted—owing to the unusually protracted warm weather of last winter, which excited the sap into action, when our nusually abrupt freeze in March caught them napping in their premative career. It is notable that part only, of several different varieties, were hurt, and part escaped entirely, standing consecutively in the same row. Some were blighted all around the surface of the ground or cellar, and some at various points along the body out chiefly at the tips, forks and inaction of limbs with the body.

Preserve articles on pruning and planting for future reference.

The crop of pears has been excellent this year and last. The present season many fine specimens have been shown, and it has been particularly favorable to the Seckel and Beurre Hardy. The Clapp's Favorite in the grounds of the originators has shown increasing proofs of value, two hundred and fifty bushels having been produced from one hundred young trees. When picked in season it brings a higher price in the market than the Bartlett, and no difficulty whatever is found on account of rotting at the core, but its beauty is a great temptation to leave it toolong on great temptation to leave it toolong on the care in the season a one-pound package, gotten up in best style, will command as much money as a four or six package and buttered paper placed upon a buttered paper placed upon a buttered to the season a one-pound package, gotten up in best style, will command as much money as a four or six package and buttered paper placed upon a buttered Will not the scarcity of other fruits inrotting at the core, but its beauty is a great temptation to leave it toolong on the tree, when, like most early pears, it goes first at the heart. Beurre'd Anjou also continues to increase in popularity. In our last report we spoke of the inferior quality of Beurre Clairgeau, but we would now add that this is most noticeable on strong, moist soils, and that on a warm rich soil its color with conner timpings and a fancy label with copper tippings and a fancy label printed in colors. * * The body of the box is paste-board with wooden bottom," &c. Also two-pound boxes.

Packing and Shipping Fruit. A great error that many shippers fall into is, they suppose fruit will sell for just as much shipped in an inferior box or barrel as in a well dressed and neat package. Such is not the fact, as every experienced commission merchant will testify.

will testify.

Again, fruit should be packed with care. If it is simply poured in packages and the box and barrel merely filled in this way, by the time it reaches market will be found to be only about twothirds full, and thus its price is cut down at least one-third, and more frequenly one-half, while the box and freight costs the shipper just a much

freight costs the shipper just a much as though it had been properly filled.

Peaches should be carefully laid into the box by hand, filled so as to cause the lid or slats to press tightly on the fruit, to prevent its rolling about in the box while in transit to market.

One of the greatest mistakes, however, is that of shipping inferior fruit. It will not pay to ship poor fruit to market. In nine cases out of ten, such fruit will not sell for enough to pay the fruit will not sell for enough to pay the expenses, besides it contributes more than all else to break down the market, and thus cause all shippers to suffer in the market. Better by far to feed the poor fruit to the hogs, and ship only

the good. Another source of disappointment, chagrin and loss, is the swindling habit of some shippers who place very fair and sometimes fine looking fruit at the openings in the boxes where it can be seen, and fill the center of the boxes with worthless fruit. In all these cases the shipper is the one that suffers in the end and if he only suffered loss by this disreputable trick, no one would regret, but these irregularities, improper packing, sending great quantities of poor fruit to market, &c., injure every shipper, more or less, and it follows that the community at large suffers in-

directly.
The shipper should have his own name and residence stamped on every package shipped, and the commision house should be advised by letter of every shipment and number of packages consigned to him. The shipper should insist on a prompt statement—

At the annual meeting of the Cranberry Growers' Association, of New Jersey, held at Trenton, in January last, an excellent essay was read describing the characteristic and value of the fruit, the manner of cultivation, cost of production, and estimate of yield of cranberries the last four years in the United States, from which we collect the following: Its healthfulness as an article of food is admitted everywhere, especially upon long sea voyages where anti-scorbutics are necvoyages where anti-scorbutics are nec-essary. In its natural state no fruit ex-cells it in keeping qualities, and prop-erly prepard and sealed in glass jars, it can be preserved for years ready for table use whenever opened. It is a native of America, and succeeds best upon peat bottom overlaid with sand. Water, for flooding and fertilizing in winter and irrigating in summer and a preventive against the attacks of in-sects and severe frost, is an absolute

necessity in the East.
In round numbers the area under

The Nousehold.

COCOANUT CAKES.—Remove the rind from a cocoanut and gratej it; add one pound of white sugar and the white of one egg whipped to a stiff froth; mix with the hands as quickly as possible, and make into small cakes the size of a large walnut and bake on buttered paper placed upon a buttered tin.

STINGS.—If the bees have stung you, press the hollow part of your watch-key or a small tube over the sting to extract it, and bathe the place with aquaammonia, or moisten saleratus and put on it; for the poison is acid, and must have an alkali to neutralize it. Soft soap will often prove the best antidote for a bee-sting.

COCOANUT CRACKERS.—To one pint of oatmeal add one gill of fresh cocoanut or two-thirds of a gill of dessicated cocoanut, and one gill and two tablespoonfuls of water; roll into one interpretation of the country of th eighth of an inch thick; cut into fancy shapes with cake cutters, and bake in a very slow oven, so that they will dry out rather than bake.

GREEN TOMATO SOY .- Two gallons green tomatoes sliced, not peeled; twelve good sized onions, sliced; two quarts of vinegar, one quart of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of salt, two of ground mustard, two of black pepper, ground, one of allspice, one of cloves, mix and stew till tender; stir often to prevent burning; jar for use.

prevent burning; jar for use.

APPLE CAKE.—Chop rather fine three cups of dried apples and soak over night in two cups of molasses; stew for half an hour; when cold add one cup brown sugar, one cup butter, three eggs, three cups flour, one cup raisins, two teaspoonfuls allspice, two teaspoonfuls cinnamon, one and a half teaspoonfuls cloves, one nutmeg, one teaspoonful of soda, and two of cream of tartar. Citron and currants may be added.

TO CLEAN GARMENTS.-Wet sponge in warm water, and squeeze it out till dry; then sponge one place after another until all the garment has been cleaused. All the dust and soil will be absorbed by the sponge. But if the garment is very much soiled, wash the garment is very much soiled, wasn the sponge in clean water several times, squeezing it as dry as possible by wrapping it in a piece of black alpaca. This method of cleansing is more effectual than a hand-brush, and many spots will disappear by the use of pure water.

SWEET PICKLES.—These are made SWEET PICKLES.—These are made from pears, peaches, plums, apples, and other fruit, as well as from watermelou rinds, the fleshy part of ripe cucumbers, etc. The material is cooked in water until soft enough for a straw to pass through easily, and when cool placed in a jar with a few cloves stuck in cook. To each 7 nounds of fruit take in each. To each 7 pounds of fruit take 3 pounds brown sugar,1 quart vinegar, 4 ounces cinnamon, and 2 ounces cloves. Boil the vinegar, sugar and spices to-gether for a few minutes, and pour over the fruit. Repeat the boiling for 8 days in succession, and put away for

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EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$8,000 in 85 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per per cent, the result would be \$16,000 in 85 years 4 months, 16 days; or at 10 per cent \$32,000 in 85 years, 6 months, 5 days; at 12 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$1,000,000 in 50 years and 7 months, or during the life-time of many a young man now 21 years of age. \$100 would of course increase to \$100,-000 in the same time.

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HAMPTON & BORGHOLTHAUS, A red moveeco pocket dlary

APTORNEYS AT LAM, man to the court of the co

LAWRENCE, Aug. 9th, 1876 of case 110-within LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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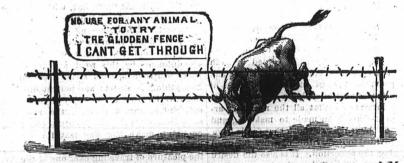
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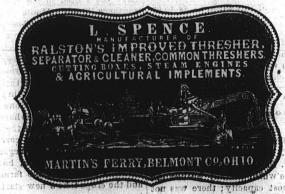
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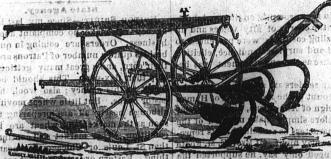
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Oash customers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock cation before the king for her people, or repoised with them in the tell and the

the same designed at the trait of the seep, and started a co-operative store with the store with when sue designeed manian as the reales, it sheep, and seatted a co-operative store with it which mention is thought hearing was the only thing cash capital of little less than a thousand dol-1 drug store

Farm and Stack.

Threshing and Cleaning Wheat.

Good, clean wheat, without cracked or cut kernels in it, will always sell more readily and at a better price than wheat foul with weed seeds, and chaff, and full of cut or bruised grain.

Threshers are apt to manage in a

way to secure their own interests rather than that of the owner of the grain, by rushing the work so as to put through a large amount of grain and increase the average profits for their labor. The farmer who has raised a good crop of plump wheat has only to blame himself if he allows the thresh-ing machine to do the work in an un-workmaulike manner. The most of the threshing is done by men who own the machines, and go from farm to farm threshing by the busner, so that more grain that is put through the machine in a day, the greater will be the low-skinned fowl, are more pleasing in appearance to the epicurean taste of appearance to the epicurean taste of ciple by crowding their machines to their greatest capacity.
With careful management on the part

of the machine men, a great saving may be made to the farmer, and satisfactory results to themselves; for, with the improved machinery, which has been brought almost to perfection during the past few years, the work may be done well and rapidly enough to satisfy the ambition of the thresher, or the economizing spirit of the farmer. As the machine brings with it a large gang of men and horses to pay and feed, the farmer naturally feels some-what as the owner of the machine does, what as the owner of the machine does, that he would like to get through with the job as soon as possible. So while the hurry may be on both sides, the loss from the slighted work all comes off the farmer. Grain may be and often is wasted in the cutting and handling, but the greater waste is in the single operation of threshing, often without anybody's knowing it, or stopping to think about it. Insist on saving all the think about it. Insist on saving all the grain possible, and have the work well ed in 1871. Neither Dixion & Kerr's, done. Barring the danger of fire, steam is the most economical power for published in 1851, and subsequently, threshing purposes, giving a more steady speed to the machine, so if the grain is fed through at an even rate, there is no danger of grain being blown through with the chaff at the moments of high speed. Besides, it is decided cruelty to animals to press horses into a succession of full day's work running the threshing machine during mid-sum-mer, while the days are long, the heat oppressive, and the flies inflict their severest punishment. Give the horses all the protection they can have from the flies, and the machinery will be less liable to be broken and the grain

wasted by an irregular motion.

As the straw has now become a matter of greater importance, it should be put upon the stack over a carrier. In this way the chaff and whatever grain which would otherwise be wasted, by being left scattered upon the ground on account of fineness, the pitchers not after such management are splendid.

bundreds of instances. For mangels it is almost impossible to decide as to the best quality to be applied. One the grain to some extent, will require less help on the threshing days, and the delay will be in favor of the straw while it is not exposed to the summer rains. Of course, when the summer is compelled to sell soon after harvest, he had better thresh out of the harvest, he had better thresh out of the shock, and for no other reason would we advise threshing grain before or during the "dog days."—Western Ru-

Don't Sell all the Eggs and Chickens. I would like to express my dissent of the too common practice prevailing among farmers, which is to sell their eggs and chickens off the farm. I do not think the practice a profitable one. There is something due to the farmer's own table, to his kitchen and to the pastry-room. When I see a farmer running to market with a dozen eggs, running to market with a dozen eggs, or more, I have a suspicion that he is a poor provider for his own household, and is robbing his own flesh and blood. A farmer has workmen and work women, man-servants and maid-servants, boys and girls, and they like eggs, and occasionally a chicken stew, and they ought to have them. So I say that the profit to a farmer in keeping and raising poultry is to provide for and supply his own table. A farmer cannot afford to raise eggs and poultry for the market. That is work for the women and children; let them do it if they please. Now I am talking about farmers; not about city people or town people who live in the suburbs of cities and towns, but about farmers; not about city people or town people who live in the suburbs of cities and towns, but about farmers—men who raise crops of wheat and corn; who breed cattle, sheep and swine; who have pork, beef and wool to send to have a market of their or more, I have a suspicion that he is a poor provider for his own household, and is robbing his own flesh and blood. who breed cattle, sheep and swine; who have pork, beef and wool to send to market, and they have a market of their own, and that is their own table. The market, and they have a market of their own, and that is their own table. The profit of eggs and poultry, for the general farmer is in eating them. To entertain his friends and exercise the privileges of hospitality, he should always have the best the land affords, and fesh eggs and fat poultry are his privilege. have the best the land affords, and resh eggs and fat poultry are his privilege. It is a good hen that will lay seventy-five eggs—an extra hen that will lay one hundred eggs—per annum. These are worth, on an average, at the farm house, one cent each to sell; occasionally they will bring fifteen cents per dozen. But if a hen lays a dollar's worth of eggs per annum, she is doing well. As food for the family of the farmer this is cheap—nothing can be

cheaper—but for a man to sell, nothing raised on the farm is dearer. It is a good chicken that at a year old will bring \$1,25 for eggs, feathers, and carcass. The profit of poultry to the farmer is in having them fresh and fat the year round, but the man who spends time running to the country store with time running to the country store with the product of his fowls will never make a thrifty, profitable farmer. I believe in poultry on the farm, and nothing looks finer than a flock of light Brahmas, without mixture; but I do not believe that a hen is a horse or cow.—Michigan Farmer.

This beautiful variety is daily growing in favor and popularity, and bids fair, at no distant day, to excel the white variety in the estimation of amateurs and breeders

Rather larger than the Whites, they our fauciers. As egg producers they are unrivalled; pullets frequently commencing to lay at four and a half months old, and continuing without cessation until well into the winter. Among New Hampshire farmers they are quite popular, owing to their strong constitution and their excellent health during the long, tedious winters. It is only quite lately that they have created any sensation at our poultry shows, and on-ly the past year that the number shown have made the work of the judges anything more than a short inspection.

Although the Brown Leghorns have been bred in America for about twenty them previous to Lewis' work publishspeak of the Leghorns, and they were probably entirely unknown to the writers .- Poultry Bulletin.

Manures for Root Crops.

Theories and experiments are all good as far as they go, but a few facts out weigh them all. On good loamy soils, well worked, and finely pulverized, 10 cwt. of superphosphate is by no means an overdose. Crops of turnips and colesced are thus produced, of extraordinary weight and quality, and what is more, in the succeeding year, the crop following partakes of the dress-ing, which is readily been. For pota-toes of mangels, it has not been ascertained to what these aids may profita-bly extend. Very heavy crops of potatoes are now standing, produced from 12 cwt. of superphosphate per acre, without other aid; and the wheat crops being able to put it upon the stack with the use of their forks, would be sayed.

Ordinarily we think it economy to put the grain in the stack during a sufgel, besides the leaves, per acre tor the past six years in succession. The field is six acres in extent, and a loam of medium quality. The above must sufmedium quality three times a day. After the general inflammation has subsided rhus may be employed both externally. ed of extra produce from extra dressings. The object in penning this short paper is to show that much greater produce may be profitably realized by the more liberal use of chemical aids. -Cor. Agricultural Gazette.

Neighbors Breeding a Nuisance.

The Colorado potato beetle is likely to cause some special legislation, inasmuch as there are scores of farmers who will plant potatoes and then not

Chicken Lice.

The Poultry World gives another re-ceipt for the destruction of, that pest

Veterinary Items.

Vetrinary and Sanitary Science. The value of veterinary science, in the relation it bears to human medicine, o the public health, to agriculture, and to legislation, has been strangely over-looked in America; and this has not only been the cause of national and in-dividual losses, but it is to some extent a national disgrace. That the subject of preventing disease has, in this country, formed but an insignificant element in the investigations and teachings of our public institutions, is too well known. Easily suppressed scourges are allowed to spread over the land through the silly endeavor to subdue them by fantastic nostrums, prescribed by men who neither know the organization. cation of the animal nor the nature of the malady for which they are prescrib-

It is doubtful if private enterprise can ever bring about a material change in this sentiment; or at best the change must be of slow growth, unless the strong arm of governmental authority and recognition be extended in the shape of well endowed and ably conducted schools of veterinary science, so that it may become popular and respectable for our best talent to enter this important field of investigation And we may further be permitted to remark in the same connection, that all attempts of our State agricultural societies to arrive at any definite knowl edge of the nature of the maladies hereofore alluded to, or of devising efficient means of prevention and cure will prove aborative, until scientific investigation shall have laid bare the root of the matter.—National Live-Etock Journal.

I have a fine Ethan Allen horse. I sent him out to winter, and on taking him up this spring I noticed that his feet had been neglected, and in a few weeks he came down with the thrush. I used an ointment made of tar. lard and blue vitriol, which seems to have the effect of drying up the discharge The frog is shrunk away from the bars, leaving a space between that and the fore part of the frog of nearly a quarter of an inch. It is much worse in one hind foot, though all his feet seem to be slightly affected. Will you be kind enough to prescribe a remedy? Will it do to drive him occasionally

on soft roads? M. R. W. ANSWER.—The feet should be thoroughly cleaned with warm water once a day, after which apply Kennedy's Hemlock Balsam, mixed with equal parts of neatsfoot oil. The ointment parts of neatsfoot oil. The ointment should be applied night and morning, with a small brush, saturating the solt and frog of the foot theroughly. It may also be applied to the outside of hoof as far up as coronet. Give dose of graphites morning and evening for one week; after one week one dose a day, or every other day will be sufficient.—Turf, Field and Farm.

BRADBURY PIANOS, known all over the world as strictly first-class, and used in preference to all others by Grand Central St. Nicholis and Metropolitan Hotels, New York, Rev. Stimpson and Janes Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Dan'l Curry, Chaplain locabe, Phillip Phillips, Wm. Morely, Punshon and thousand of our leading men throughout the country.

STORY & CAMP PIANO!

THESE ELEGANT

Instruments are unsurpassed, and are sold at exceedingly low prices.

I have a colt, foaled 1st of June; all right except the hock. There is a large swelling right on, the top of it. I thought the colt had bruised it; opened

tox. may be employed both externally The lotion should be composed of eith er arnica or rhus thoroughly mixed with ten parts soft water. The dose internally should not exceed two drops. A compress properly applied is sometimes beneficial.—Ibid.

I have a very valuable brood mare that in foaling a short time ago injured herself very badly; the rim of her abdomen has given away, letting her bowels down with nothing but the skin to hold them up; it appears to be worse back near the teats. What I want to know is, will it be safe for me to breed her? Do you think she will ever give milk again? You will accommodate me very much by answering the within questions. E. B. McGuire.

Answer.—The animal is suffering from hernia or rupture. We should not advise you to use the mare for breeding purposes.—*Ibid*.

Colt 3 years old, kept in a stable, apparently in fine health; his droppings like that of a cow. By giving me your advice you will greatly oblige.

H. W. N.

Answer.—Give a dose of pulsatilla three times a day. Should this not prove curative give mux vomica night and morning. Give five-drop doses of either of the above remedies. Gruel or flour and water will prove beneficial.—

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AS THE LARGEST SALE OF
any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country,
speed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and
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its known to all those who have seen its astonishing

kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

Every Farmer a 'I Stock Raiser is convinced that any impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict a 'mals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistala, Foll-Evil. Ith le-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Xullow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood (3s the foundant, of life listeft, and if you wish to restone health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, unst keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirite also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeous, stage companies. livery men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the let of Horse and Cattle alcelicines.



LEIS POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood removes by humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep.



In all new condities we hear out fatal discuses, aniong Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, vanes, Blind tests. Glanders, Megrints of Giddiness, &c., LEIS FOV DER will radicate these diseases. In severa attacks, mn; 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 oftentimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Fills.



judicious use of Leis? Condition Powder it fow of sulk is greatly increased, and quality visity-in-proved. All gress humoss and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For fore tents, apply Leis? Chemiscal Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your Carves also require an alterative aperient and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the vent: promoter fattening, prevents scouring. 40.



Lets' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs Lets? Frowusa is a substantial and substantial and substantial are subject, is found in Lets? Condition sninals are subject, is found in Lets? Condition sninals are subject, is found in Lets? Condition Frowder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Ridney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent and of the freely, is a certain paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a cer preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blo and is therefore the BEST ARTICLE for fattening Hogs.

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



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SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss. he District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kan. Washington Long, Plaintiff, vs. Δ. C. Thompon et al., Defendants.

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

Thursday, the 24th day of August, A. D. 1876,

Thursday, the 24th day of August, A. D. 1876,

At (2) o'clock p. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Lawrence, County of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said A. C. Thompson, Jennett Thompson and Mary E. Lane, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Commencing at a point seven hundred and fifty-eight and one-half (765); lect cust of the west boundary line, and three hundred and thirty (230) feet south of the north boundary line, of the sontheast quarter of section thirty-six (36), in township twelve (12), of range mineteen (19), thence running east two hundred and fifteen (215) feet, thence worth parallel with the west line of said quarter section, being the west line of said quarter section, heing the west line of Main street, produced from Lane place addition, three hundred (300) feet, thence west one hundred and thirty-one (131) feet, thence south sixty (60 deg.), degrees, west ninety-eight (98) feet, thence south two hundred and fifty-one (251) feet to place of beginning containing one and forty-seven one-hundredths (147-100) acres of land, situate in the county of Douglas, and State of Kansas; appraised at one hundred (\$00) dollars. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

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

Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.

J. S. Emery, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss. in the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sltting in and for Douglas county, Kas. * The Douglas County Loan and Saving associa-tion, Plaintiff, vs. Georg-Flinn and Jane Flinn, hais wife, and Luther Pease, Defendants.

Wile, and Lutner Pease, Defendants.

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

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

Menday, the 28th day of August, A. 2. 1876.

At 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder. for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said George Flinn and Jane Flinn, his wife, and Luther Pease, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: The north one-half of lot number thirty-four (34), on Connecticut street, in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this the 27th day of July, 1876.

38-5t Sheriff of Douglas County, Kas.

Jeseph E. Riggs, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

TUBLICATION NOTICE.

Hiram Hill and M. B. Brownlee, will take notice that they have been sued in the District Court, in and for the county of Douglas and State of Kansas, in an action wherein E. P. Hammond is plaintiff, and S. N. Simpson, Kate L. Simpson, bearing the simpson, and Mary F. Simpson, W. H. Simpson, Mary L. Simpson, and Helen L. Simpson, heirs of H. M. Simpson, and Helen L. Simpson, heirs of H. M. Simpson, and Helen L. Simpson, heirs of H. M. Simpson, and Helen L. Simpson, heirs of H. M. Simpson, and Kate L. Simpson, the southeast quarter of section number one, (1), in township number twelve, (12), of range number nineteen, (16), in Younglas county, State of Kansas, and to recover a judgment against defendants, S. N. Simpson and Kate L. Simpson, the makers of the note that said mortgage was given to sesure, for the sum of one thousand and eighty (\$1080) dollars, with interest thereon at twelve (12) per cent, from January 10, 1874, which is the interest now due upon said note; also for an order to retain the balance of the proceeds of said real estate in the hands of the proceeds of said real estate in the hands of the same becomes due. Hiram Hill and M. B. Brownlee are hereby notified that they must appear and answer said petition on or before the 22d day of September. A. D. 1876, or judgment. Will be taken against the said defendant S. N. Simpson and Kate L. Simpson, as above set forth, sand a feoree of foreclosure against all of the said defendants, and of a sale of the above described premises to satisfy said judgment.

HESDENTAL STORM. Automeys for Plaintiff.**

LEGAL NOTICE.

LEGAL NOTICE.

George Fanning and Mary A. Fanning, his wife, non-residents of the State of Kansas, will take notice that they, together with Carson Wicks and Sophronia Wicks, have been sued in the District Court of the county of Douglas, State of kansas, they the Union Building and Savings Association of Lawrence, and that they must answer said petition on or before the 21st day of September, A. D. 1876, or said petition will be taken as confessed and jadgment rendered in accordance with the prayer thereot, to wit: A judgment against George Fanning for one hundred and eighty-six dollars and twenty-five cents (\$186.25), and eighteen dollars and twenty-five cents (\$186.25), and eighteen dollars and stream of mortgage, and sale of lot number one hundred and eight on New Hampshire street, in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas.

Administrator's Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale made by said court on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1872, and by a supplemental order made by said court, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1873, and by a supplemental order made by said court, on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1876, I, as administratrix of the estate of Thomas Banks, deceased, will, on Saturday, the 16th day of September, A. D. 1876, at two (2) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in sand the following described real estate, to wit: The north half of the southwest quanter of section number twenty-four (24), in township number fonteen (14), of range number eighteen (18), in Douglas county, State of Kansas, to pay the debts of said estate.

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

IN 1858. ESTABLISHED

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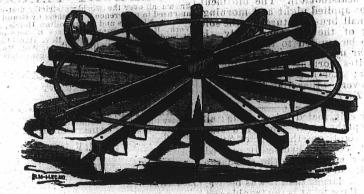
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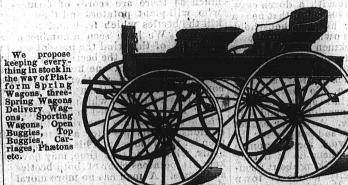
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