THE COMING KING.

BY WM, CULLEN BRYANT.

O North, with all thy vales of green!
O South, with all thy palms!
From peopled towns and fields between,
Uplift the voice of psalms.
Raise, ancient East! the anthem high,
And let the youthful West reply.

Lo! in the clouds of heaven appears God's well-beloved Son,
He brings a train of brighter years;
His kingdom is begun;
He comes a guilty world to bless
With mercy, truth, and righteousness.

O Father, haste the promised hour, When at his feet shall lie All rule, authority, and power, Beneath the ample sky; When He shall reign from pole to pole, The Lord of every human soul.

When all shall heed the words He said, Amid their daily cares,
And by the loving life he led,
Shall strive to pattern theirs;
And he who conquered Death shall win The mightier conquest over sin.

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME.

BY MARY KYLE DALLAS.

"Is Mrs. Halford at home?" asked Mrs. Weatherbee of the pale girl with a duster in her hand, who opened the door so soon after the bell was rung that it was evident she was busy in the hall.

"Pil see, ma'am," replied the girl, opening the parlor door and taking the card the lady offered. "Walk in, please."

Mrs. Weatherbee "walked in." The parlor was fresh and cool from recent dusting and airing, and one of the windows was open.

"I can't stand that," said the lady, and hurried petulantly forward to shut it. As she did so the lace trimming of her polonaise caught the extended arm of a beautiful little marble statuette which stood on the slab before the iong mirror, and down it came on the carpet. Mrs. Weatherbee gave a cry of alarm, and said, and well pleased wid her until, wun day picked it up. As she did so the pretty head rolled away from the body. The marble slab had played the executioner.

"What shall I do now?" asked Mrs. Weatherbee of herself. "I know Fanny Halford gave vallyable intirely. And the lady said that she thirty-five dollars for that statuette, and prizes it greatly. Of course I shall be expected to get | lady said 'twas a lie she told, no less, for only I'll slip away without seeing her. That new up stairs, and not a cat to the fore. Well, degirl don't know me. I wonder whether it ny it she would; they stuck to it she did it; turned the corner of a street in Sheffield, and could be mended? I wonder whether the head and her month bein' up, kep' her wages to pay would stay on?"

She had placed the figure in an upright position, and made the experiment. The head did said 'twas but a bit of a white thing, a few stay on.

Then blushing guiltily, she retreated to the them. other end of the room, and sat looking intently at the interesting pages of a family photo- came home crying and moaning. Not a penny, graph album, as Mrs. Halford entered with ahavel. I never saw you look so well."

The call was a brief one. Mrs. Weatherbe suddenly found that she had twenty more to pay. Her only object now was to get out of was wet and cowld, and she hadn't soles to her that parlor before some unlucky jar sent the shoes, and she came home that night with pleuhead of the statuette toppling from its shoul- resy, as the doctor said, and never got over it. ders. She succeeded; but in the hall, amidst the last adieus and at the opening of the front door, which did not open easily, her quick ear us; and it won't be for long now, but it I was detected a little tap-tap, sharp on the marble dying I must say bad luck to the lady that slab, dull on the carpet, and knew just what

"I hope Willie isn't throwing his marbles down stairs again. He has a trick of doing that, and it is so dangerous if any one should tread on them."

but she had escaped detection, and went her way rejoicing.

They'll lay it to a child or a servant, and a little scolding does neither lot any harre," she

The next time Mrs. Halford met Mrs. Weatherbee, was at the rooms of the charitable association, to which they belonged, and to which they both subscribed liberally.

"Well, I'm not very well," said Mrs. Halford. "I have just half help enough. I was
obliged to send away my up-stairs? girl because she grew so careless and broke so much,
and I can't replace her."

"Gups and saucers, I suppose, and the spout
of the tea-pot, and the headle of the pitcher,
and all that?"

"Worse yet—some valuable parlor ornaments," said Mrs. Halford.

"We are just talking of you, Mrs. Weathernee." said the Presidentrix. "We fancy we could make use of you and of Mrs. Halford too. There is a case of great distress in our district, and we must have it looked into immediately. It is number ----- is the woman's name. She has just lost her daughter and has nothing, they say, to live upon. You can go to see her, can you not, this afternoon?"

The ladies assented, and the usual formalities being gone through, they started on their mis-

The house proved to be a wretched tenement in --- street, and on its top floor, in a desolate little room without fire or sufficient bed-clothing, they found a very old woman on a straw bed on the floor.

"You are Mrs. - " said Mrs. Weatherbee

bending over her. "Indade I am, mistress," said the old woman, feebly, "and you are the good lady from the Association. Sure I never thought to come to this my old age, but the Lord's will be done."

"You are right to be submissive to Him," said Mrs. Halford. "We must do all we can for you, too. So you see he has not forgotten you. But I must ask you a few questions first. Have you no relatives whose duty it is to aid you-

no son, no daughter?" "I had but one, and that was my grandaughter Ellen," said the old woman. "She's dead this three weeks. A good girl she was. She lived out, and her wages paid the rint and it bought the bit to ate. She only got her shoe out of it, and once in a way, a calico gown But she'd always say, 'I'll not fret whilst I can do for you, Granny.' At last, she went to live along with a lady be the name of Halford, in a great fine house over Fifth avenue way-"

Mrs. Halford started. "And her wages was to be fourteen dollars, and glad she was of the raise. She'd had but twelve before, and it was a nice family, she -och! the sorry day it was thin for her-whin, how an' iver it happened she did not know, there was something broke in the parlor. It was an image of a saint, or the like, and mighty broke it, and she swore she didn't; but the her another. I wish I had not sent up my card. she had been in the room, bein the childer was for the disthruction, as they said, and not half the vally of the image aither, though Ellen inches high; and wid that, of course, she left

"Och, I never shall forget the day the girl and the flour gone, and the tay; and who'd "How do you do, dear? What a color you trust the like of us, and shoes rags on her feet, the crayther? And we'd not a bit to ate, but two potatoes, and no salt to them. And the next day she went out to sarch a place; and it

> "The neighbors kept her from starving while she lived, and the charity doctor was good to robbed me gal of her just dues, and all for a

ford fell fainting in a chair, but neither breathed a word of their secret. Mrs. Halford hoped that Mrs. Weatherbee laughed, and her color was a word of their secret. Mrs. Halford hoped that higher than ever as she ran down the steps; Mrs. Weatherbee had not noticed the name the fessing her share in the tragedy, but they were so liberal in this particular case that they excited the admiration of all who were connected with the Association, and were ever after

spoken of as most charitable ladies. Perhaps both may have received a lesson nevhey both subscribed liberally.

"How are you, dear?" asked Mrs. Weathersee.

"Well. I'm not very well," said Mrs. Halord. "I have just half help enough. I was
bliged to send away my up-stairs' girl bebliged to send away my up-stairs' girl be-

"Cups and saucers, I suppose, and the spout of the tea-pot, and the handle of the pitcher, and all that?"
"Worse yet—some valuable parlor ornaments," said firs, Halford.
Then they walked into the committee room.

Too Old to be Taught by a Boy.

While a clerk in a Detroit hardware store was vesterday moraing setting things to rights for the business of the day, a citizen with grey locks and self-satisfied look dropped in and kindly asked-

"Have you any four-quart porous kettles?"
"Porous kettles?" mused the clerk. "I never heard of them."
"What do you call these?" demanded the citizen as he nosed around and held up a ket-

tle.

"That's a porcelain kettle, sir," was the reply, "that's what you want, is it?"

"That's what I want if it is a porous kettle," said the citizen.

"We call'em porcelain," replied the clerk, "What right have you to call 'em so! Why don't you call a dog a cat?"

"But how can iron be porous?" humbly inquired the clerk.

"How can a young man be a fool?" shouted

quired the clerk.

"How can a young man be a fool?" shouted the citizen. "It has come to a pretty pass when a boy of your age attempts to teach a man of my years anything. Don't you suppose I know the difference between porcelain and polous?"

"Yer, sir."

"Well, then, here's your seventy-five cents for this porous kettle, and I'd like to have it sent around to the house right away."

The clerk had to submit. Herays that a rich man can do anything, while a poor clerk is kept down.—Detroit Free Press.

Slinging Slang.

As a newly engaged commercial traveler was about starting on a drumming trip from Chicago the other day, he suddenly turned to his employer, a grave old merchant, and inquired: "I sayboss, what shall I do when I get out of soap?" "Soap?" said the old gentleman, "why, save your samples, and then you won't get out." "But grease?" continued the young man. "Grease? grease?" pondered the old man, "why, yon don't need any grease—you are not working for a lubricating estab—" "Oh, but you don't understand me." chimed the youthful employe, rather embarrassed. "I mean what shall I do, if I run out of spondulix—stamps—wealth?" "Spondulix? stamps—wealth?" "Spondulix? stamps—wealth?" echoed the mystified merghant, locking at the young fellow, over his glasses, to see if he had gone crazy. "Yes, currency—greenbacks," exclaimed the drummer, "cash, money, you know?" A light seemed to dawn on the old gentleman's mind at this moment, for gazing upon the creature before him with a look of contempt and pity, he broke forth: "Young man, what are you giving us? I rather guess you needn't go out, for I don't believe our class of customers could get along very well with you—they all speak English. Pull down your vest, step up to the cashier's desk and get your sugar. Now cheese it, cully, you're bounced." And that is the way the high-toned kid got hounced—ali through the pernicious habit of slinging slang. slinging slang.

Power of Politeness.

A few evenings ago a young lady abruptly turned the corner of a street, in Shemeid, and very rudely ran against a small boy, ragged and shoeless. Stopping as soon as she could, she turned to him and said, "I beg your pardon; indeed, I am very sorry." The small, ragged boy looked up in blank amazement for an instant; then, taking off about three-fourths of a cap, he bowed very low, smiled until his face became lost in the smile, and answered, there are the property of the smile, and answered, the property of the smile of t "Yer can hev my parding, an' welcome, miss; an' yer may run agin me and knock me clean down, an' I won't say a word." After the young lady passed on he turned to a comrade and said, half apologetically, "I never had any

chany image that she was innocent of breaking.

There's a curse for her above, I know."

Mrs. Weatherbee gave a little scream and clasped her hands over her eyes, and Mrs. Halford hoped that aword of their secret. Mrs. Halford hoped that Mrs. Weatherbee had not noticed the name the old woman uttered—mispronounced as it was —and Mrs. Weatherbee did not dream of contesting her show in the traggedy but they were

Tuesday's Election.

As we go to press the returns that have come in show that Indiana has gone Democratic by a small majority, and Ohio has gone Republican by about the same majority as last year.

The returns show that the Republicans in Indiana have gained some members of Congress, but the Democrats have elected their State ticket.

One thing however, is certain, the Peter Cooper boys have demonstrated beyond all question that they hold the balance of power they have shown that if they should unite with either of the old parties, that they and the party with which they unite could easily scoop the whole business, and walk off with the baggage. This is just what we want, until we are strong enough to carry the country without the help of either old party. Now both the old parties will tip their hats to us and say, Mr. Greenback men, what is it you would like to have? What measures do you want adopted? We will answer-save the Greenback; give us the People's money, abolish the National Banks and in lieu thereof give us the Greenback that costs the people no interest to carry, and furthermore we want you to stop legislating entirely in the interest or the Money

in your lives in the interest of the great masses of the people in this country. They will reply, Oh, certainly, certainly, gentlemen. You have but to suggest what you want, and we will very cheerfully do all we can in your behalf. All the people have to do is to steadily and continually vote for what they want, and certain victory is theirs. If the people themselves

Power of the country, and go to work for once

will be true to their own interests, the poli-ticians will hear the thundering tread of the coming millions, and their knees will amite together, and for lear of being covered a thousand fathoms deep in a political grave, they will haste to do the will of the people. For populi, von Det.

From all returns received up to 3:30 a. m., Thursday morning, at Indianapolis, the indi-cations are that the Democrats have carried Indiana by a small majority, but it may require the official vote to determine the result for governor. The Democratic State Central Com-mittee claim that Williamy' majority will be 2,000 to 3,000. Hunter, Representative for Congress in the Eighth district, is elected by 500 majority. The following, partly official and partly estimated, show majorities and gains by counties as compared with the vote of 1872: Clinton, Dem. maj. 3'0, Dem. gain 35, Delaware, Rep. 352, Rep. gain 176. Carroll, Dem. maj. 222, Dem. gain 187. Kosciusko, Rep. maj. 1803. Rep. gain 42. Washington, Dem. maj. 74, Dem. gain 250. Adams, Dem. maj. 1050, Dem. gain 270. Wells, Dem. maj. 800, Dem. gain 383. Union, Rep. maj. 231, Rep. gain 24. Huntington, Dem. maj. 58, Dem. gain 82. Dem. gain 305. Onton, Rep. maj. 231, Rep. gain 24. Huntungton, Dem. maj. 58. Dem. gain 82. Henry, Rep. maj. 1223. Rep. gain 104. Bartholow, Dem. maj. 410, Rep. gain 104. Bartholow, maj. 450. Dem. gain 9. DeKalb, Dem. maj. 190. Dem. gain 158. Eikhart, Rep. maj. 264, Rep. gain 178. Fullon. Dem maj, 149, Rep. gain 10. Hamilton, Rep. maj. 1537, Rep. gain 133. Hancock, Dem. maj. 530, Rep. gain 11. Howard, Rep. maj. 1050. Rep. gain 86. Jay, Rep. maj. 70. Dem. gain 41. Martin, Rep. maj. 291, Rep. gain 82. Steuben, Rep. maj. 1375, Rep. gain 415. Wabash, Rep. maj. 120, Rep. gain 414. Whitely, Dem. maj. 318, Dem. gain 139. Fayette, Rep. maj. 279, Rep. gain 11. Monroe, Rep. maj. 120, Dem. gain 422. Vigo county, Ind., was carried by the Independent Reform party. The Democrats have galus in most of the southern counties and the Republicans gain in the northern counties.

"Yer emb vm parding, and welcome, and who well and sown, and I won't say a word." After a second district the second district

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR ;-It has been a long time since last wrote for the Young Folks' Column, in consequence of my time being taken up at school, but to-day is a holiday, and I have no excuse now. I attended the Kaw Valley Fair yesterday, and was in time to see the sack ace. The boys wishing to participate in the race are tied up in a large gunny sack; they are obliged to hop or run as they choose. All being ready, they start at the wordthree. Now commences the fun. I don't believe there was but one boy in the race that didn't fall down, and he was the farmer boy that won it. I think he had the advantage, however, because he has but one leg, and is accomplished in the hopping business. I think the premium was \$5. They had the finest display of apples in the grange building I ever saw, and they not only looked good, but they tasted good. They cannot blame a brother granger for taking one for a sample can they? The fowl department! was well filled with chickens of the finest kind. On the whole the Fair was a success.

Yours truly, JAMES STEPP.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, Oct. 7.

MR. EDITOR:-I noticed the last week's SPIRIT was entirely deserted by the young tolks. That will never do. I don't know of anything very interesting to write about, but would like to hear from the rest of the little folks. I attended the Kansas City Exposition. enjoyed it very much. I go to school; study arithmetic, grammar, geography, read, write and spell. Our teacher's name is Miss McDougal. I like her first rate. I have gathered nearly a half bushel of hickory-nuts, one galion of hazle-nuts, and some walnuts. I will close hoping the rest of our little friends will follow my example. MARK WARNER. TIBLOW, Kansas, Oct. 9, 1876.

MR. EDITOR:-My ducks and turkeys are rowing nice; they are nearly big enough for Thankegiving day. If you were here I would give you one for dinner. Our school will commence next month. I wish it would commence next Monday, for I get so lonesome sometimes. LYDIA B. WILSON.

Yours, GREENWICH, Oct. 5, 1876.

Charade.

I am composed of 7 letters My 1st is in leave but not in go. not in work My 3d is in large but not in small. My 4th is in slab but not in plant. My 5th is in tree but not in roof. My 6th is in pain but not in hurt.

My 7th is in spear also in dart.

My whole is the name of a beautiful flower.

MARK WARNER.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1876.

Patrons' Department.

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Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

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D. Wyatt Aiken Cokesbury, S. C.
E. R. Sha kkland, Dubnque, Iowa.
W. H. Chambers, Oswichee, Alabama
Dudley T. Chase, Claremont, N. H.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master; M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon

Ounty.
Overseer; W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee County.
Lecturer; W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Franklin Co
Steward; C. S. Wythe, Minneapolis, Ottawa
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Assistant Steward; James Coffin, Hill Springs, Marriel County.
Gate-keeper; W. G. Patten, Cottonwood Falls,
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Treasurer; John Boyd, Independence, Montgomery County.
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Chaplain; E. J. Nason, Washington, Washing-

ton County.
Ceres; Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee Co
Pomona; Mrs. L. Bates, Marion Center, Mari Flora; Mrs. M. L. Patten, Cottonwood Falls

Chase County.
Lady Assistant Steward; Mrs. A. C. Rippey,
Severence, Doniphan County.
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Shawner County.
2nd District: F. H. Dumbauld, Chairman;
Rakkanyulle, Noseho County. acksonville, Neosho County.
3d District: A. T. Stewart, Winfield, Cowley County.
4th District: A. P. Collins, Solomon City, Sa-Mac County.

Sth. District: W. H. Fletcher, Republican City,
Clay County.

DEPUTIES

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

W. B. Hannes, General Deputy, Ottawa, FrankMacounty, Kansas,
JT Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.

W. E. Hoofe, Frankfort, Marshall county
F. E. Cohrune, Eureka, Greenwood county.
Ira's Fleck, Bunker Hill, Bussell county.
John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county.
E. J. Nason, Washington, Washington county.
F. W. Hellogg, Newton, Harvey county.
F. W. Hellogg, Newton, Harvey county.
A. Hamilton, Neosho Falls, Woodson county.
C. S. Wyeth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county.
A. J. Hettigrew, J. Swell, Center, Jewell county.
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J. R. Miller, Peace, Rice county.
C. Drum, Enapire, McPherson county.
F. Mahan, Ellmwood, Barton county.
F. M. Cake, Gardner, Johnson county.
F. M. Cake, Gardner, Johnson county.
F. M. Cake, Gardner, Johnson county.
J. F. Willits, Grove City, Jefferson county.
T. D. Deuel, Fairmount, Leavenworth county.
Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.
F. S. Osborn, Bull City, Osborn county.
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H. C. Babcock, Cawker City, Michell county.
B. L. Beebee, London, Summer county.
J. H. Bradd, Prairie Grove, Republic county.
J. H. Bradd, Prairie Grove, Republic county.
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J. P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
J. C. Cippy, Humboldt, Allen county.
W. H. Hetcher, Republican City, Clay county.
J. C. Cippy, Humboldt, Allen county.
W. M. Klidon, Benton, Butler county.
W. M. Klidon, Benton, Butler county.
W. M. Ross, Sedan, Chautauqua county.
W. M. Ross, Sedan, Chautauqua county.
W. W. Cone, Dover, Shawnee county.
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J. M. W. Shawnee County, Will. Simms, Muster; Topaska.

1 Shawnee County, Wm. Simms, Master; To-Dowley County, A. S. Williams, Master; Winwick County, A. M. Durand, Master

Segwick County, A. M. Durand, Master; Mount Hope.
Davis County, David Menfert master; Miss Jamie Walbridge sceretary, G. W. Montague agent function city.
County Mountains S. J. Konkel, Master; Cato.
Mouris County, W. W. Daniels Master, White City, G. W. Coffin secretary, Council Grove.
McPaddan Lodnty, C. P. McAlexander, Master; J. N. Fellows, See'y, McPherson P. O. Sammer County, W. H. Pierce, Master; Oxford, B. A. Gilmore, See'y, Guelph.
Baline County, A. P. Collins, Master; Solomore, Master; Pawers, Pawers, Pawers, Pawers, Pawers, Master; Pawers, Pawers, Master; Pawers, Pawers, Pawers, Master; Pawers, Master; Pawers, Master; Pawers, Pawe 11 Bourbon County, J. W. Bowlus, Master; Paw-nes, H. C. Phinney, Sec'y, Ft. Scott. 12 Buller County, H. W. Beck, Master; Indian-

sepublic County, Albert Odell, Master; Bellwille.

Tranklin County, W. S. Hanna master, Ottawa, Albert Long secretary, Le toup.

Beno, Kingman and Barbour Countes, Joshua Mowgill, Master; Hutchinson, Reno county, Na E. Powell, Secretary King city.

Cherokee County, Joseph Wallace, Master; Columbus.

Cherokee County, costColumbus.
Marion County, R. C. Bates, Master; E. A.
Hodges, Secretary, Marion Center.
Johnson County, D. D. Marquis, Master; T.
Will Oshell, Sec'y, Clathe.
Wanbaunsee County W. W. Cone, Master;

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

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

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

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

Mithneh County, Silas W Fisher master, B.

1 Mamilian secretary, Belvoir.

2 Chase County, W. P. Phillips, Master; Plymontia. W. Smith, Sec'y, Emporia.

2 Chase County, John Rehrig, Master; Hymer.

3 Osage County, John Rehrig, Master; Fairfax.

Allen Joney, F. M. Power master, Carlysle, J. P. Sproul ecretary, Jeddo.

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

3 Coffey County, J. C. Spurgeon, Master, Leroy; M. E. Bonner, Secretary.

Jefferson county, J. F. Willius master, J. N. Inaley secretary, D. Kline agent, Oskaloosa.

Riley County, J. H. Barnes master, W. F. Mallen secretary, Manhattan.

Allen secretary Manhaitan.

Liet of Agenotes in Kansas.

Marion county—Marion Warehouse and Shipping Co. E. A. Hodge, Sec., Marion Ctr.

Sedgwick county—Patron's District Commercial Agency.

J. G. Sampson, Agt, Wichita.

Montgomery County Commercial Agency.

Montgomery County Commercial Agency.

James Austin, agt., Cottonwood Falls.

Lyon County Elevator and Milling Company, apital \$25,000. J. F. Stratton, Agt., Emporia.

Lyon County Elevator and Milling Company, apital \$25,000. J. F. Stratton, Agt., Emporia.

Lyon County Patron's Joint Stock Company, Alonzo Beers, Agt., Bellville.

Lan county—Lin County Agency.

H. A. Strong, Agt., Mound City.

Jackson County Patron's Joint Stock Company, W. H. Jones, Agt., Holton.

Butter county—Butler County Agency.

J. W. Hess, Agt., Angusta.

Cowley County Patron's Joint Stock Association.

T. A. Wilkinson, Agt., Mandeld,

Elsworth county—Elsworth County, Agency.

J. Jackson, Agt., Elsworth, Cay, County Patron's Commercial Agency.

Other County—Transition County agency.

Other County—Other Coun mry Ottawa County agency.
D. D. Hoag, agt. Minnespolis.
schnity Franklin County agency.
dasper Robinson, agt., Ottawainty The Grange Broom Factory.
ames Count Agent Council Groves
ames County commercial agency.

For the Spirit of Kansas.

Wom n's Weskness" Her Strength. It is rather a deplorable state of affairs that roman has to bear the sins of the world, the sins of herself, and those of her husband. But atter all it only proves her great strength and purity of character; for who but one possessing great strength, purity, and a true christian spirit could have borne the revelation made to her Creator by Adam, when he, poor, weak, guilty creature, said, "She gave me of the tree and I did eat." And who but a woman could have stood up bravely and nobly, when another was brought to shame, and acknowledge herself to be the cause of it, as did Mrs. Belknap? True, she was vain, extravagant, and desirous of making great display, as are many other

women, and as are many men. I haven't the least doubt but Belknap prided as much in seeing his wife queen of the tashionable world, as she did in being queen; had he not posses that desire, the result would have been different, for no man would have permitted his honor and manhood to suffer, and his family brought to shame and disgrace, to gratify the whims of a (so-called) "foolish woman."

But the fact is the honor and manhood did not exist, and what a blessing to him that he had a wife, strong, pure, and true enough to come forward and shoulder the whole responsi bility of his crime; he ought to thank her as long as he lives for the day she became his wife.

What a blessing for man, when God decided 'twas not good for man to be alone" and so made him an helpmeet, one to bear the nenalties of his transgression, to bear the responsibilities of his lack of honor, and to bear the blame when he fails to walk in the paths of virtue and purity. What would become of the poor creatures were it not for the strength, the purity, and the nobility of woman?

And now in behalf of woman's gaudy dress There isn't a man in the world but likes to see a beautifully and tastily dressed woman, and as she is simply tollowing in the footsteps of her Creator, as tiear as her finite astes, powers. and inventive genius will admit, there should certainly be no complaint. For has not He adorned the earth with every plant, shrub and flower, and hidden beheath its surface, gold and precious stones of every variety that His infinite creative power could devise. Then why should not woman use all these jewels, these diamonds sapphires, and rubies, to adorn her person, rather than leave them buried in the bosom of the earth, unseen, unknown, and unadmired? He also created the little worm. that while weaving for itself a cosy little nest, is weaving the daintiest fabrics, for the adornment of women, and how ungrateful would she be, did she not appreciate those rich bounties from her Creator, and use her own skill in helping to adorn and make herself EDITH ENGLES.

Co-operation Among Farmers. The farmers of America are certainly not less

shrewd and intelligent than those of Europe, but it is nevertheless true that they are lar more under the control of middlemen. This more under the control of middlemen. In mainly for want of a better system of co-operation. In England, the farmers meet at least every week at the nearest market town to discuss the state of the crops, and to ascertain the value of their produce, not merely in their own town or county, but in the markets of the world. When an English farmer has a hundred or a thousand bushels of grain to sell, be puts a sample into bis cost pocket, and takes he puts a sample into his coat pocket, and takes it with him to market. While there he comit with him to market. While there he compares it with other samples finds out what the London prices are, and what are the chances to obtain a penny per bushel more, and sells or not according to circumstances. If the local miller or dealer will give as much as can be obtained anywhere, he gets the grain, if not the sample is sent to one of the large markets and sold on commission—money to be paid in eith er case as soon as delivered. But under no circumstances does the farmer permit any local chique to fix the prices, and do all the business. And it is just the same with beef, pork, And it is just the same with beet pork

or any other produce.

Besides this weekly meeting at market. every county has its flourishing club, with head-quarters at the county-seat, and branches in every market town. This club supplies all in-formation respecting prospective value of the crops, area of each planted, and other matters of importance. It has its committees to attend to the various departments of business, and thus every member gets the full advantage of the experience and the wisdom of all. Some-times these clubs in a given district will refuse to sell to local dealers except at certain prices, and thus give these arrogaut gentlemen, consid-erable trouble and expense. But on the whole ery county has its flourishing club, with headerable trouble and expense. Dut on the whole the middleman and the farmer work, very well togethe. Each knows the other's strength, and while the farmer really controls the market for much of his produce, he, sullies our own middlemen, some of them, is to generous to demand more than his fair share of the moties.

Every fall most of the towns have their lo Every fall most of the towns have their local fairs, with a grand county fair to conclude with. These are also managed by the clubs, by whose committees all arrangements are made, and all expenses paid. These county fairs are held now in one large town and now in another, and there is quite a rivalry among the different towns to obtain the honor, and the profits which belong to such an institution. By these methods all the farmers of a county are brought into constant contact with each other, and with other business men, and the farmers of England, as a rule, are prosperous and successful, even though they pay on an average at least eight dollars per acre annual rent.

and successful, even though they pay on an average at least eight dollars per acre annual rent.

The moral of all this is that if the farmers of America would be their own masters, and huy and sell on their own terms, as other business men do, they naust combine in the same way. An isolated individual, however, shrewd or cunning, is practically no match for an organization composed of men at least as shrewd and as crafty as himself. Until the farmers of this country will organize, and do it more thoroughly and effectively than has yet been done, they will be victimized by the mercantile community. The aim of every farmer should be to maintain a thorough organization in his own township, the townships by counties and the counties into States. Only in that way will the farmer ever be able to obtain his proper position and indusence in society. Patron's Halper.

We don't know of a single grange in this State that has died or forjetted its charter but, on the contrary, most of the subordinate granges are in a progressive tate. A goodly number are dreepostate bodies and have halls of their own, and makerly every county has a

Agricultural Politics.

Though quite a number of tarmers are found in our State legislatures, and a very few in Congress, yet virtually agriculture has no representation in our law-making assemblies. The farmers who are there seem to forget their farms, as it were a disgrace to think of the soli in these august gatherings. Nearly all the legislation is in the interest of trade, manufactures and commerce; and such legislation must always affect agriculture—the foundation of them and their feeder. Yet the latter is scarcely ever considered in the deliberations of these wise assemblies. "In the present Congress of the United States agriculture has no representation, and up ostanding," a southern editor recently wrote, and with exact truthfulness. Agriculture, the very essence of the nation's life, the followers of which make up half the entire population, the feeder and foundation entire population, the feeder and foundation of most of the other industries, is forgotten and regarded as neught in the consideration of those which but deal with its products. Occasionally, as in the National College Act for the higher education of the industrial classes, in which it was impossible to overlook agri-culture; not so much because of itself, but because it was indisputably an industrial pur-suit; or in connection with some transportation scheme, or through the representations of sportsmen, or prevention of cruelty societies, agriculture is greatly benefited by legislation, but rarely for itself, or through the efforts of

tts representatives.

The existing laws directly affecting agriculture were most of them made at a time in the early history of the respective States, when, necessarily, the larger portion of the people lived upon and by the soil. This was before the country was sufficiently developed to furnish material for manufactures and the cities'

trade, and before their offspring had forgotten or learned to laugh at their common ancestor. France offers yearly large sums of money for investigations in the natural sciences, so far investigations in the natural sciences, so far especially in connection with her grape and beet sugar production; and each year establishes new schools and colleges of agriculture, and experiment stations. Great Britain also places agriculture as the most important of all her people's occupations, and legislation is constantly directed to improve it. The law-makers are the soil owners, and of course consider it. But the tenant farmers, too, have their special representatives, as in the case of Mr. C. S. Read, who is supported with hearty good will, and works loyally in their behalf. Germany's first interest—after the military—is Germany's first interest—after the military—is fier agriculture, and her agricultural schools and experiment stations are numbered by the hindred. Australia has recently created the office of veterinary inspector general, with a rank equal to that of minister of state. China and Japan, as nations and governments, place agriculture on so high a footing as to have sagred the grantees in relation to it in which the cred observances in relation to it, in which the heads of the governments take prominent part. And it is a hopeful sign for the latter country that in her newly begun progressive march the traditions of the past have been respected by erecting an agricultural college as a monu-ment of progress by the way.

As patriotic Americans, it is humiliating to

As patriotic Americans, it is humiliating to think of our country being so backward in the recognition of this great industry. It is as if many great States as contained half the population of the country were kept out of the Union, and only allowed to exist as territories—mere tributaries, outside provinces, which were still coincided to contribute equally to the support of the whole. Yes, it is the old idea of taxation without representation, that question ever prominent in our politics, the principle the victory over which we as a nation are celebrating this ever to be remembered year. But what is the reason for this condition of things? It is not the fault of Iswyers and the common run of politicians who make up our legislatures, that they do not see the needs of agriculture; their lack is in their education; they were not born to represent the agricul-

agriculture; their lack is in their education; they were not born to represent the agricultural class. No; the fault is in the farmers themselves. We lack leaders. As many a nation has gone down many an army been deteated, and opportunity lost, for want of leaders; so to-day the agricultural class languishes for the same cause. Not that such men do not exist, but we have not called them forth to represent our interests. resent our interests. We wanteducated farmers for this business; men alive to the interests of the calling, and active in the prosecution of these interests: men able to cope suc-cessfully with political tricksters; men who cannot be bought or trifled with; patriotic men, who, while active in their special field, can act with sense and justice on any question brough before them, and who will not advo-cate class measures because of their exclusive benefit to that class, but for their general im-

benefit to that class, but for their general importance to the united whole.

It may be said that agriculture needs no legislation; that it can take care of itself. But such is the fool's argument. The same is equally true, and more so, of every other industry or occupation. What need then of a government? There is not a veterinary inspector in all America, and only one veterinary college. People wisely (?) theorize about the denoualition of certain vast districts of our college. People wisely (?) theorize about the depopulation of certain vast districts of our older States, seldom indicating the true cause—the exhaustion of the soil, wherein lies great, danger to the national life itself. Insect plagues with increasing forces yearly threaten our food supplies. These questions, with their numberless side issues, and many others of as great importance, demand the attention of our State and National governments .- Scientific

The Right Talk.

The farmers are complaining of terribly hard times. A great many of them say that they are too poor even to take a paper. We say to you that you cannot afford to be without at least one good newspaper and some good agricultural journal. The information obtained agricultural journal. The information obtained from two such papers, if put into practical use, will in the course of the year, pay back in dollars and cents more than twenty times what they cost. The farmers on an average, work with their hands too many hours a day. We have said before that brains will outstrip hands every day in the week. Think, plan, and after your plans are maturely laid, let nothing deter you from carrying them to a successful conclusion.—Spirit of Arkunsas.

In response to the question whether every Patron in the grange is compelled to vote on the propositions brought before him, the National Grange replies as follows:

Every one ought to be attentive to the business being done, and should feel it a duty to wore, but in case a brother or sister declines; voting, we know of no law that can force them to do so. Probably the by-laws of some granges may provide a penalty in such cases, but if so it is a local regulation and only applies to that grange and is not general in the order.

Grangers are prospering as usual, and merchants are beginning to regard them as "necessary evils" to their business. The predictions of some, that the organization was merely a bubble and would soon burst, have not come true, and now these tialge prophets" are ad would soon burst, have not come do now these Piaise prophets" are go the downfall of the Patrons of Hustiffer the Presidential election. But dictions amount to nothing. This or firmly established as the Masons or The Work Already Done,

The Work Already Done.

Those of us who are persistently urging Patrons and granges not to neglect the educational work of the order, and who sometimes complain that not enough attention is given to the improvement of mind and manners, are frequently told that meeting together and doing our own buying and selling, are of themselves a very successful means of education. For our own part, we deny this. We have always taken the ground that a company of experienced farmers could not avoid learning something from one another. When two men of the same calling meet, and they talk more of their business than of anything else; and, if they have both been attentive to it, each of if they have both been attentive to it, each of then have both been attentive to it, each of them knows something about it that the other does not know, and the chances are that, during their meeting, each will communicate to his companion something new and valuable. And farmers, even more than other men, are fond of talking with each other of their own. And farmers, even more than other men, are fond of talking with each other of their own pursuits. Farmers' meetings must, therefore, be more instructive to farmers, than the meetings of members of another calling are to them. Hence, we readily concede that no grange, if it ha brought the farmers of some neighborhood together oftener than they would have met had they not heen Patrons can have established. met had they not been Patrons, can have escaped being a means of improvement.

Again, as regards co-operative buying and selling, we do not deny that many farmers

have thus gotten a business experience which had there been no order of Patrons, they never would have received. Still we do not think this experience is as extensive as is sometimes claimed. Even when dealing through the order, many Patrons rely on the grange agents just as they used to rely on the storekeepers and commission merchants. They are no better informed as to the prices and qualities of goods than they were before, and they have little knowledge of the methods of business. But, on the other hand, a large number of Patrons have begun to study price currents and market reports. They not only know the prices of agricultural products and where they can be sold to the best advantage—in this knowledge farmers were never especially lacking—but they know the prices of the commodlaimed. Even when dealing through the oranowedge tarmers were never especially lack-ing—but they know the prices of the commod-ities they wish to buy, and where they can be bought the cheapest. Many of the grange business agents, managers and superintendents had no commercial experience, until since the organization of the order, and to it they are mainly indebted for whatever business quali-tications they now possess. fications they now possess.

Of course the business experience, agricul-Or course the business experience, agricultural knowlege and mental discipline, lose no portion of their value by coming to us unsought. But it is hardly fair to point to them, being as they are merely incidents, as evidence that our order is an educational, as well as a social and business institution. It is not laboring to extend our information, enlarge on social and business institution. It is, not laboring to extend our information, enlarge our views, and broaden and strengthen our minds, in the same sense that it is seeking to promote our business prosperity and our social enjoyment. The social feature of our order is, made apparent in our feasts and grange picnics; the business feature is made manifest in grange agencies, co-operative stores, factories and transportation companies; but what gives undeniable evidence of an educational feature? Some granges have, indeed, given to their branch of the order all three. They have libraries, courses of lectures, and improving exercises at their meetings, and are not wholly ercises at their meetings, and are not wholly given over to social pleasures and business en-terprises. But such granges are notable, but gratifying exceptions. The order generally gratifying exceptions. The order generally has adopted no measures for performing directly the educational work. Concede all that we may concerning the educational influence of the work already done or doing, the fact still remains that a uniform and general effort at education, and at that alone, has not yet been made. And yet education is quite as expressly a purpose of our organization as is co-operation, and to show on a former occasion, the two are mutually dependent, and a certain amount of education is essential to the most successful co-operation. successful co-operation.

A wise course, therefore, would be for every grange to adopt some measures and undertake some work that should be distinctly educational. That the business and social work does in a measure educate us, adds to the value of our business and social enterprises, and makes it the more desirable that we persevere in them. But we should also have and persevere in un dertakings of which education is the immediate, not the remote object. The work already done or doing, however useful and creditable it may be does not remove the necessity of performing that which is yet almost unattempt ed.—Cin. Grange Bulletin.

A Specimen English Farmer.

The London Telegraph says: In the neighborhood of Newbury, not a hundred miles from the very place where John Hampden was born and bred, a sturdy yeoman has given us a specimen of what can be done even late in the specimen of what can be done even late in the autumn of life by these who "scorn delights and live laborious days." Mr. Carlwood, a farmer and miller near Newhury, and some years past the prime of his strength, made a bet that he would, singly and unassisted, earttwenty acres of wheat between the earliest moments at which he could see in the morning and the last moments at which he could see at the heavy his work as Friday movements. night. He began his work on Friday morning last at 3:45 on the farm of Mr. N. G. Hutchin-son, at Crookham, near Newbury, and by 9:20 at night he had carted the whole contents of the son, at Crookham, near Newbury, and by 9:20, at night he had carted the whole contents of the twenty acres. The ricks built from his carting were five in number, three of which were ten yards by five, one ten yards by six, and one more which was—as the clown says in the pantraime—"a little one in." It is calculated that while Mr. Charlwood was at work he lifted from two hundred to two hundred and fitty sacks of wheat and fifty or sixty tons of straw; and it is said that it would take three ordinary agricultural laborers an entire day to get through such a job. The physical power of the British farmer has always been above the average. But at the same time it is seldom that we come across a man who is able in the course of one day's daylight to pitch into the wagon twenty acres of wheat. It is too much the fashion at present to utter mournful prophecies of national decadence, and to declare sadly and solemnly that the nation is going to the dogs. As far, however, as can be made out, the ordinary physique of Englishmen was never higher than it is now, and when one man swims the Channel, and the other single handed carts twenty acres of wheat seventeen hours and three quarters of continuous work. ed carts twenty acres of wheat seventeen hours and three-quarters of continuous work, there is not much reason to complain of national degeneracy.

Again we urge upon the members of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, the necessity of standing firm to the "by-laws" of the order, that arbitration shall be substituted for lawsuits. We are informed that there has not been a case refore the Justice of the peace of Dallasburg District, Owen county, this year. The grange has substituted peace for wire. The grange has substituted peace for wire. The grange has substituted peace for wire. The grange has substituted peace for wire has a peace of the peace of the

Admitting Those not Eligible.

Admitting Those not Eligible.

The Farmer's Friend says: Some granges are too careless about obeying the constitution. Chey stretch the eligibility clause too much, and they are getting into trouble by so doing. How long would a printer's union amount to anything it admitted those who oppressed them in their wages until they were in the majority? What would a bank directors' meeting amount to if it took to itself the dubious money borrowers? Yet it does seem that some granges are as careless about the matter as though their members had never taken an obligation. The members are carried away too much by the feeling, "O, let him come in; he's a good fellow!" Too many have got in on this principle. Too many are now within, and acting the part of the spider to the fly. This element has absolutely killed several granges in the East, and would bave killed others had it not been thrown out bodily, as the whale did Jonah. We don't accuse all granges of dereliction of duty in this respect, or a majority of them, or even twenty of them; but there are several, and some of them are already suffering in consequence—suffering not on account of the action of the State authorities, but by the element they have taken in, which but by the element they have taken in, which element is here and there acting the knave. Brethren, watch well the gates. Farmers, as you value your property and your future hap-

you value your property and your future happiness, guard your granges and admit none who are not engaged in agricultural pursuits, or who have any interests whatever in conflict with our purposes.

The immense sums of money saved to the farmers of the country during the past two years through the business arm of the order, ought to encourage every Patron not only to sustain the State agencies, but to give the order itself a more earnest and enthusiastic support. The business feature of the order is still in its infancy, and but few granges comparatively have realized to any great extent the benefits that can be secured by making purchases through the regularly appointed agents. The direct saving to Patrons and granges already effected, amount to millions of dollars annually, and with the increased facilities which will follow a more general support of our agencies, and with the increased facilities which will fol-low a more general support of our agencies, these millions will soon count by tens of mil-lions. Let every subordinate grange give the system at least one trial.—Patron of Husbandry.

· Music in the Grange.

From an essay on music, which was lately read before Sonora (California) Grange, we take the following paragraph: Music will sink deeper into the soul of man thau any other known agent, and when its virtues are better understood, as a healer of broken hearts, shattered intellects, and deprayed, associations, governments and people will provide for its realization. What would a church be without music? What would the meeting of the grange be without its music? What would many a happy home be without the missic? grange be without its music? What would many a happy home be without its music? "Its the soul's harmonizer, the samily elixir of love; it cements affection in one heavenbound hand of eternal unity, and preserves the same from the assaults of inharmony. Music! What is it thou art not capable of performing for the elevation and happiness of man? It is the soul's sunshine upon earth. The laoder by which he may climb to the highest spirit spheres, With its magic sympathy it penetrates all spheres, and unites each soul in close companionship with its God. If angels, sang the songs of heaven on a moonlight night on Bethlehem's plains eighteen hundred years ago, why should the human family of the nineteenth century be deprived of the same days of the could make conditions favorable, the same divine ministrations would be vouchsafed to us. But we lack of the upper sanctuary, so that the musicians from the plains of Eden are debarred the privilege of making pight musical by sounds which would thrill. that the musicians from the plains of Eden are debarred the privilege of making night musical by sounds which would thrill our souls into unison with heaven's sweetest sounds. But let us descend to what we have around us—the future will yet pluck the music from spheres overhead. Let us by every means in our power cultivate this love or music, for it is heaven born, elevating and inspiring, lifts the heavy heart above the depressing cares of life, soothes the sick and hankles pain, cheers the mourner the sick and banishes pain, cheers the mourner and smoothes the dark valley. Music first, music last, and in all convenient times and places we would encourage and advocate music. Our own association is helped by its music, the candidate is assured and harmonized through its influence. Its magnetic influence blends all in fraternal harmony. We are sometimes led to exclaim—under music's inspiring influence—"It is good for us to be here." Let us raise a tabernacle to it's heaven-born influence.

It is strange that there should still be so much apathy among farmers in general on the subject of co-operation. They, above all men, need all the advantages of association. The merchant, the mechanic, and the manufactur-er meet each other every day and discuss the state of trade, the market quentions, and other topics of interest, and are therefore always ready to take advantage of the slighest fluctu-ations in prices. But the isolated position of the farmer frequently restricts him to the company of his own family, or at best to the socie-ty of a neighbor or two as little versed in business as himself, for weeks together: Hence, though he may be in reality a man of far greater ability than the tailor or the grocer, he lacks that ready that and quickness of comprehension which enable them to secure so many lacks that ready tact and quick ness of comprehension which enable them to secure so many of the comforts and luxuries of life which he is compelled to forego. A thoroughly livegrange in every township, with a good room where farmers should meet at least once a week and exchange ideas, is the only practical remedy for this disadvantage. Only in that way will the tarmer ever really be able to compete successfully with the keen, practical common sense judgment and quick intelligence of other business men, who readily associate themselves for purposes of profit. Until farmers are actually as well informed and as shrewd and sagactous in business matters as the mercantile classes, they will never be able to retain a fair share of the profits of their industry. No political system can be of much benefit to them here. This they must accomplish for them elves, and the sooner they recognize the fact the better for them.—Patron's Helper.

Tts Working

I have been a Patron some five years, which places me among the early votaries. I have lived among opponents who were always foreplaces nie among the early votaries. I have lived among opponents who were always fore-telling the downfall of the grange. There was and still is, too much and too general in outcry among us about middlemen, many of whom I admit are a necessity, and among whom are many of our most public-spirited then and best workers for our success in agriculture. Some have only been interested in the dollar and cent question; they did not need mental or soma improvement; the dimes were all they needed. Such men will never found a republic, or keep it pure. Why not condemn the religion of our fathers, because selfish men profess?

Ransas State Hews.

A. L. STEVENS shipped three hundred steers from Sabetha, in September, averaging 1510 pounds per head. The best lot of cattle that ever left Nemalia county-so said.

P. C. Young, of Iowa, has leased buildings at Louisburg. Miami county, with a view of starting a pottery. He has discovered an in exhaustible supply of blue clay in that local-

'WE learn from reliable sources," says the Atchison Champion, "that Kansas took the lead and the majority of the prizes at the St. Joseph Exposition, especially in the races. Bad for Missouri, but glory for Kansas."

THE tobacco crop in Clay county this season is the largest ever raised in the county, and is of unusually fine quality. Many of the farmers have gone into the business of tobacco raising, and no doubt will make it pay this season, as the crop is a failure in many of the best tobacco-raising States.

THE Ottawa Triumph says: "We were shown a day or two ago, a really white mole, captured near Peoria, by Mr. John B. Sparks. and presented to Prof. Wheeler. It is now in the Public School Collection of Natural History. This is a real curiosity and something new to the naturalists of our State."/

THE Emporia News says: "Those men, who as a rule, leave their business, when they have any, and go around the country buttonholing the people, and begging for their votes, are not the kind that should be elected. A man that don't attend to his own business will not attend very well to that of the public when he gets into office,"

THE Manhattan Enterprise says that the breezes watted a cottonwood seed to the tin gutter which lines the roof of the Presbyterian church. There it has taken root among some rubbish, and grown about a foot and half in height, put forth leaves, and is one of the many evidences of the fertility of even a Kansas church eaves-trough.

A LETTER from Coffeyville, Kas., to the Kansas City Times, says that on Sunday, the 18th, while the Delawares were holding a camp-meeting on the Cana River, in the Indian Nation, about twenty miles west of Coffey ville, a number of desperadoes went to the meeting-house, and, calling out John Sarcoxie. a son of one of the Delaware Chiefs, shot him dead. The friends of the murdered man then came out and shot down Frank Rogers and Evon Brown, and then took one Sheeley, an other of the gang, and hanged him. It is said that the affair is a continuation of the old Aud between the Delawares and Cherokees and may be directly traced to the Journey cake and Coker war.

THE Kansas City Times says : "The Peter Cooper men made a great parade yesterday a they marched headed by Banta's Band, to White Church. The band played severa tunes on the street before starting. After ar riving at White Church, Mr. J. F. Timmons was elected chairman. Mr. P. Connolly made the first speech, after which a recess was taken for the purpose of refreshing the inner man Free refreshment was served to the hungry multitude, numbering between three hundred and five hundred men, women and children After dinner, Judge Burris, of Olathe, made a lengthy speech, and as a cap sheaf, John R. Goodin made a decided hit, putting himself, to the satisfaction of all, squarely on the greenback question. In the evening, Dunning's Hall was densely packed to hear Judge Goodin and others."

THE Morris county Republican says: "An unprovoked murder was committed on Diamond Creek in Chase county, near the Morris county line, last Tuesday evening. The particulars as given us by Mr. P. J. Potts, of Diamond Springs, are as follows: A German by the name of Ernest Hegwer, struck John Lenard in the neck with a knife, severing the jugular vein and windpipe, and causing death in a few minutes. The cause of the unfortunate crime was some trouble about a breachy horse of Lenard's that got into Hegwer's pasture. On the evening of the murder, Lenard went to put up the fence thrown down by his horse, and met Hegwer. It is supposed they got into an altercation over the matter, but there did not appear to be any undue auger manifested on either side. Their talk was so low that a Mr. Youman, a townspip constable, who was a short distance off, did not hear what was said. Hegwer was standing with his arms fold-ed, he suddenly sprang forward and struck Lenard with a knife which he had concealed in his bosom. Lenard ran or staggered up the road a few steps, fell down and expired before assistance could reach him. Both men were regarded as peaceable and well disposed citizens. Lienard, according to current report, was engaged to the daughter of his employer, Mr. Britton. Hegwer staid around for some time before he left. The deed was committed about sunset. Hegwer left about dark. He went to Cottonwood Falls and gave himself up. He is now in jail there. No cause for the murder-a little personal difficulty only. Deceased has father and mother, four brothers and five sisters living in Juniata county Pennsylvania, Oakland Mills P. O. The family is very re ctable, father a prominent lawyer—has no friends west. He was buried at Diamond

GOODIN AT BALDWIN.

A Great Cathering of Grangers and Citizons on the Old Camp Ground

A Great Day for Reformers.

[Correspondent Kaneas City Times.]

One of the grantest meetings of the campaign has just closed, (Sept. 23d.) after a day of interesting exercises.

The various granges represented decupied all the fore part of the day in addresses from listinguished grangers. Among the many peakers were Capt. Tuttle and J. T. Stevens, ria, Humboldt, Parsons or Wichits.

of the SPIRIT OF KANSAS, Mr. Stevens' addiress was listened to with the closestrattention on nearly two hours, as in carnest, eloquent language he laid before the Patrons the great plan of to-operation in disposing of their products and huying their goods.

At the close of Mr. Stevens' speech every-body sat down to dinner on the grass, and the piles of luxuries on every hand were soon "lost to sight—but still to memory dear."

Mr. Goodin was on the ground, and after dinner he was to speak. Everybody was anxious to hear him, and soon the crowd gathered at the stand.

The president of the forenoon exercises an-

Mr. Geodin was on the ground, and after dinner he was to speak. Everybody was anxious to hear him, and soon the crowd gathered at the stand.

The president of the forenoon exercises announced that the grange exercises were through, and opened the mass meeting by a motion, calling Mr. Walton to the chair.

Mr. Walton then introduced Judge J. R. Goodin, who spoke three hours. His speech here to-day has made the occasion a memorable day to those who heard him. While the Judge was reviewing his own course in Congress, men of all parties united in round after round of applause, which burst like a storm from the audience as the Judge gave his account of his votes in Congress. No public man Kansas has ever had was more heartly endorsed in his utterances than was Goodin to-day upon his record in the past, and his earnest demands for reform, and his fiery and scathing denunciation of corruption on high places. The climax was reached, when the subject of currency and the financial legislation of the past ten years was reviewed, and the designs and motives of the bullionists and gold gamblers was exposed, and the great robbery and conspiracy against the people was unearthed in the contraction of silver; and when the Judge said that honest old Peter Cooper's views were the best upon the great financial question, and meet with his hearty approval, many volced mith the long and loud huzzan. After speaking about two hours the Judge intimated a close in his address, but was not permitted to. The crowd came to bear him and to stay all day. So on, for an hour or more, upon the great questions and issues of the hour evincing a complete mastery of the situation in a style of address which combines the grace and elegance which please with the lorce and dignity which command.

At the close of the speech, cheer after cheer of applause from the solid old farmers, and beautiful bouquets from fair hands greeted the able and accomplished member of Congress from the Second Diavict. The universal wish was expressed as friends and neighbors

PORTY YEARS REPORE THE PUBLIC. DR. C. MOLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,

Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

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

AGUE AND FEVER.
DR. C. M. LANE'S LIVER PILES, IN
CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them A FAIR TRIAL 1180 197 and 241

For all Bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled. DBEWARE OF INITATIONS, o ton

The genuine DR. C. M?LANE'S LIVER PILLS are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression Dr. M. Lane's

LIVER PILLS.

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

FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers. Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

To these wishing to give Dr. C. My Land's Liver Pills a trial, we will mail post paid to any part of the United States, one box of Fills for twenty-face centure FLEMING BROS., Physburgs, Pa-MONEY ON WELL IMPROVED TARMS, on Aveyour sime, or less, at a law, at a law,

CENTAUR OOK

LINIMENTS.

tive descriptinger or paragraphic

[Letter from: a Postmaster.] ANTIOCH, ILL., Dec. 1, 1874.

Messrs, J. B. Rosn & Co.: Maria My wife has, for a long time, been a terrible suf-ferer from Rheumatism. She has tried many phy-sicians and many remedies, The only thing which has given her relief is Centaur Liniment. I am rejoiced to say this has cured her. I am doing what I can to extend its sale.

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

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

The Centaur Liniment. Yellow Wrapper, is adapted to the tough skin, muscles and lesh of the animal creation. Its effects upon se vere cases of Spavin, Sweany, Wind Gall, Big Head and Poll Evil, are little less than marvel-lous.

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

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

For Wounds, Galls, Scratches, Ring-Bone, &c. and for Screw Worm in Sheep it has no rival Farmers, Livery-men, and Stock-raisers, have in this Liniment a remedy which is worth a hundred times its cost. ive bond fide Normals were cure

Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co., a urough the springs This tell-masic

46 DET ST., NEW YORK. SE PROPER ormale ou a general attendance of two

and seventy, and the

PITCHER'S est believe at add brag and the te

CASTORIA.

nuoz ovad odw erodinuu udi v Mothers may have rest and their babies may have health, if they will use Castoria for Wind Colid, Worms, Feverishness, Sore Moath, Croup, or Stomach Complaints. It is entirely a vegetable preparation, and contains neither mineral, morphine, nor alcohol. It is as pleasant to take a honey, and neither gage nor gripes.

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

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

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY

established in 1858

million Plante

3.67 kg (maran) KIMBALL BROS

MANUFACTURERS OF

the order of the discount of a

Steam engines, boilers, il malagriga-ea ed ot ea limpitanti

the party of you will alway at AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

.vzfatev MILL WORK AND Engrous Bring: Attentations laye

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Cinno I inves construted to address CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

te goldroede He edl' Julia ino et LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

46-th of what has a land under the land DR. F. H. WILSON, DENTIST, days of

Lawrence your roumsyall at an Kongh disonbodi. outer main bluga elismum

J. K. BANKIN, Presi A. HADLEY, Cash er ions ridden night affer night for we

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000. g them to stau<u>d firm</u> for their righ

LAWRENCE

SAVINGS BANK

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

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

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

nd third a ingo majordy of SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

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

EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$8,000 in 35 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 18 pe per cent, the result would be \$16,000 in 8 years 4 months, 16 days; or at 10 per cent \$32,000 in 35 years, 6 months, 5 days; at 1 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$1,000,000 in 59 years and 7 months, or during the lifetime of many a young man now 21 years of age. \$100 would of course increase to \$100, 000 invthe same times sucrish adt

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE! THE AG IFOE OF OF DEAR PAIN

TO MAN AND BEAST

ir to anshits the Grand Old

MUSTANG

LINIMENT.

Which has stood the test for 40 years.
There is no Sore it will not Heal,
no Lameness it will not Cure, no
Ache, no Pain, that afflicts the Human Body, or the body of a Horse or other Domestic animal, that does not yield to its Magic Touch. A bottle costing 25c, 50c, or \$100, has often saved the life of a Human Being, and restored to life and use-fulness many a Valuable Horse.

THE AND GUY! Manufacturer of and dealer in

BOOTS & SHOES

CORNER MAIN AND THIRD STREETS. OTTAWA, KANSAS.

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

BEES! BEES! BEES

H I WILL SELL the weather the comment of the state of the E

Bees, Queens, Hives, Honey Extractors and Honey,

THIS SEASON. CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE

B

For Price address NOAH CAMERON,
8-tf Lawrence, Kansas.

DURFEE HOUSE,

Lawrence, - - Kansas

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

with Pirst-class

ACCOM'ODATIONS

Price, \$7.00 per day; board by the week at re-descrizates, omnibuses run to and from all trains Good Sample Rooms to display sample goods. 12-tt ESTANLISHED (I formally of a formal

nat of heleigas Gisands, one head

out to design and and the Un SADDLERY.

FINE HARNESS SPECIALTY

DA ".sta A hun ornigratic . sonsise" to SHERMAN HOUSE, vd sail of smil

Patronized by Farmers, Grangers, and the traveling public.

THE SUBIT OF

"Harry, give me a bite of your apple" said one little fellow to another. 'No.'" refused Harry, eating away rapidly. "You wouldn't like this; it is a cooking apple-and inevergive a fellow a bite of a cooking ap-

LAWRENCE PERSON

We have just received a lot of Rubber Trusaes. They will last you three times as long as a common truss, because they will not rust, are cleaner, will not chafe, more comfortable, a satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, a faterest large at all stores for single trusses is \$2; will sell them for the next thirty days at \$2; will sell them for the next thirty days at \$3; only a little more than you pay for a common truss. Now is your time. It is the best truss made. Come and get one.

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

A. R. WOOSTER,

75 Massachusetts Street, - - Lawrence. CONOVER BROS.

613 Main St., Kansas City, Missourl GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE



Steinway & Sons" and "Eain Pianos and Burdett Co

And Dealers in Music and Musical

Our Planos and Organs miles to country, and take the least of the country, and take the least of the country of

THE CLIMAX



MOWER

& REAPER is, now the most popular Machine in the United States. The Granges everywhere are endorsing it. Send for descriptive catalogue and price list. GIBBS & STERRETT M'F'G CO.,

5 South Main St., St. Louis, Mo. MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER.

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

MILLUINDRY

Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods.

No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

Mrs. Gardner buys her goods for cash, and will sell as low as the lowest. ESTABLISHED

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Preprietors of

IN 1806

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GENERAL

GRAIN, STORAGE

-AND-

COMMISSION

MERCHANTS

STEAMBOAT AGENTS. And Manufacturers' Agents

Endorsed by Lyon County Council. Distributing Goods Received in Bulk.

Stop at the Sherman, near the Atchison, Topens
Table of the Sherman of

bore shoe good, and all 101 1044 J. GARDINER.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1876.

Independent National Ticket. FOR PRESIDENT PETER COOPER, OF NEW YORK.

POR VICE-PRESIDENT. SAMUEL F. CARY. OF OHIO.

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

For Judge, Fourth Judicial District—W. L. PAREINSON, of Franklin.
For Governor—M. E. HUDSON, of Bourbon

county. Lieutenant Governor-J. A. BEAL, of Potawatomic county. State Treasurer—AMOS McLOUTH, of Jei-

ferson county.

Superintendent Public Instruction—THOM-AS BARTLETT, of Allen county.

Associate Judge-H. G. REYNOLDS, of

Marshall county.
Attorney General—D. B. HADLEY, of Wyandotte county.

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

JOHN RITCHIE, of Shawnee county. County Ticket.

For Senators-Charles Robinson and Robert County Attorney—Wilson Shannon.
Clerk District Court—B. D. Palmer.
County Clerk—B. F. Diggs.
County Superintendent—Sarah A. Brown.
Representative 25th District—Jos. E. Riggs.

Independent National Platform.

Independent National Platform.

The Independent Party is called into existence by the necessities of the people whose industries are prostrated, whose labor is deprived of its just reward as the result of the serious mismanagement of the national finances, which errors both the Republican and Dem 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 ment to joyn 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, 1878, and the rescue of our industries from the ruin and disaster resulting from its enforcement, and we call upon all natriotic then to organic mevery Congressional district of the country, with the view of electing Representatives to Congress who will carry out the wishes of the people in this regard, and stop the present suicidal and destructive policy of contraction.

Second—We believe that the United States note issued directly by the government and convertible on demand into United States obligations, bearing a equitable rate of interest, not exceeding one cent day on each one hundred dollars, and interchanceable with United States notes at par will affect the best circulating medium ever devised; and the best circulating medium ever devised; that detates notes should be a full legal tendered by the best circulating medium ever devised; and have a large on the provention of the first the provide and the circulating medium ever devised; and provide the provention of the provide and the circulating medium ever devised; and provide the provide and provided they are made payable at the option of the holder and

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

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

and deposit.

We demand that the act of Congress creating the Thitienal Banking system be repeated, that the uotes of the National Banking system be repeated, that the uotes of the National Banks be withdrawn from streaktion, and in lien thereof the paper of the government of the United States be substituted.

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

That such paper suffrency be made a legal tender in the payment of debts public and pravate and that the same be receivable for all demands of the government, including duties on imports, and 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 manner, the first of Congress requiring

Similar States for and sixty-five hundredths per exceeding three and sixty-five hundredths per excepting the resumption of specie payment in 1878, the retirement of legal tenders and the substitution of the inferior currency of the National Banks in its stead as a frant and an outrage and we demand that Congress immediately pass a bill for its unconditional repeal.

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

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

tax upon all incomes of over fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

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

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

10. That the School Fund of our State shall forever be preserved inviolate, and that such legislation be henceforth had as will put it beyond the reach of speculators and preclude the possibility of a precarious investment. We demand also that immediate steps be taken to collect from the School Fund commissioners of the State the money of the State which they with such callpable recklessness invested in fraudulent school bonds.

11. That we deplore the fact that the dominant party has unhappily permitted so many public ariminals of our state to go unwhipped of justice.

12. That we dryge upon Congress, and especially our representatives in the U. S. Senate, the necessity of immediate legislation to the end of affording relief to the settlers upon the Cosage Cedellands and placing their lands and homes in the market.

at a time speaking to the people, urg- the reduced price of material and and he did all this without receiving a asked, the Legislature appropriated lieve it is the duty of every good citicent, or even a thank you, and we be- \$5,000 for "finishing necessary recitalieve in rewarding when we can those tion rooms in the new University buildwho work for the best interest of the ing. provided that the Regents of the people.

Second. Because in so doing we indorse the action of the Reform Board of Commissioners who appointed him, previous consultation with the officers and we have reasons to believe they are respect. We think the convention deut intention of the Legislature was should have indorsed the Commissioncancy. We are sure the people of the instruction of teachers as hereto-Douglas county will do so.

leading Reformers of the county demand it.

A TRIP TO BROWN COUNTY.

We told our readers last week something of our visit to Brown county. We will now finish, as it was to be a continued story. In company with Bro. R. J. Young, we visited most of the granges in the county, and urged upon them the necessity of entering at once upon the work of co-operation. And we are happy to say to our readers, that our labor was not in vain. The Patrons of the county seemed to wake up to the necessity of co-operative action, and on Thursday, Sept. 28th, the Patrons met in Hiawatha, where a large number paid up their stock, elected their officers for a co-operative association, and will proceed at once to start a store with a capital of about one thousand dollars. Bro. R. J. Young was elected president of the society.

In the evening we conferred the Fifth degree in form, after which we sat down to a bountiful supper prepared for the occasion.

If all the Patrons in the State would wake up, and step to the front, as have the Patrons in Brown county, the farmers of Kansas would very soon be able to centrol in a great measure the prices of their own produce. It is the lethergy, stupidity, and lack of co-operative efforts among the producing classes that has forced them to take a subordinate position among men. We do not say these seeming harsh words to wound the feelings of any, but on the contrary we would, if possible incite our farmer triends all over the land to an active, united effort in their own behalf, and thus not only make their calling the more respectable and honorable, but also greatly enhance the remuneration they receive for their hard toil. It does us good to visit a county where the Patrons are alive and actively at work for their own best interests, hence our readers can easily imagine we have a warm corner in our heart for the good Patrons of Brown county.

They invited us to go and assist them in their work of co-operation, and upon our arrival they not only took care of us, but paid us liberally for all our time spent among them. Thanks, brethren of Brown, now stick manfully to your work so well begun, and success will surely crown your efforts.

To Sister Young and her charming daughter, Miss Nellie Young, we make our politest bow for the many courtesies extended during our sojourn with

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE NORMAL

at du fatta DEPARTMENT. ions, unbiased by any local prejudices, may be pleased to know the following facts: The University charter clearly contemplates a full course of instructions for teachers. It specifies "six departments of instruction. Among these is one called, the "Theory and Prac-tice of Elementary Instruction," and another is the "Normal Department." These provisions have existed in law from the first organization of the University. Prior to the winter of 1875, opening more than the one department of "Science, Literature and Arts." Ad-The we dig upon Cohgress, and especially of the second representatives in the U.S. Senate, the necessity of immediate sections upon the Gasge Ceded friends of the institution, but no move market.

B. F. Mages.

As will be seen we have put up the country of B. F. Diggs as candidate for country clerk. We do this for thresh country for the dast four sections, the lifts is. Mr. Diggs has for the dast four senates of the people carpestly in the interest of the people carpestly in the interest of the people carpestly in the interest of the people are carpestly in the interest of the people are

of this county, and against the bond-holder, having at several different elec-000 less than heretofore asked, this University shall immediately organize a Normal Department, &c."

This condition was fixed without of the institution. No provision was not dissatisfied with their action in that made for extra instruction. The evi- meet and put in nomination such men to open the two departments quoted ers in what they did in filling the va- from the charter, and thus provide for fore required of the Normal schools. And, third, a large majority of hte The facts being as stated, the Regents had a choice between two courses-to accept the Normal Department and the much needed \$5,000 - or to decline, the one and thus forfeit their claim to the other, taking all the additional consequences of refusal. Events thus far show their wisdom in accepting the conditions. With the appropriation and a quantity of lumber in store, they have transformed fourteen rough and comfortless rooms into most inviting departments for both teachers and students. They have fluished a flight of stairs from basement to second floor and greatly improved the heating apparatus in the building. To eutitle them to draw this appropriation, the Regents, on the first of April last "immediately organized a Normal Department," for a ten weeks session. Though no provision had been made that a greenback President and Confor extra books or instruction, thirtyfive bona fide Normals were enrolled. and the work of instruction carried through the spring. This tall session opens, as we learn, with eighty-four normals in a general attendance of two hundred and seventy, and the number increased almost daily. Necessity has compelled the employment of some extra instruction, and the furnishing of some reference books for the teachers' library. The promptness with which the officers in charge have provided for this new department is worthy of all praise. The demand for it is proved Democratic President is elected, and by the numbers who have sought ad- should veto any measure looking to a mission.

The question now is, shall this dedemic work is provided for; all the tus and cabinets; all the appliances all will be well. needed in acquiring a general education. Beyond this, professional instruction, as appears by reference to the course of study in any Normal school cannot demand a large teaching anitor work is but slightly increased, can be conducted efficiently in the University at one-half the cost to the State necessary to accomplish an equal amount of work in any other way. We have not taken into account the superior advantages afforded teachers who desire to prosecute higher studies, for those who would have the supervision of younger members of the same family at school-or who would, through practice in a lower, prepare themselves for a higher place in the profession. Our whole school system should be so arranged as to be co-operative in all its parts. We see no other way in which all these ends can be so effectually reached as by a well sustained Normal Department in our State Uni-

I LETTER PROM BMPORIA! EDIFOR SPIRIT: -After a long lapse of time I have concluded to address the SPIRIT and its many readers, on the present topics of the day as they occur to our mind. The all absorbing question now is who will be the next President of the U.S. A., and who will be the Regents had not felt warranted in our next Congressmen. Will they be greenback men or hard money men These are the questions the people are ditions to this had been discussed from "to decide in November next." Now in

have trained in so long, the son is a State ticket would have been elected tions ridden night after night for weeks sum was deemed sufficient, in view of Republican because his father was; the in the interest of the people. Anthony son is a Democrat because his father will get it now, and you will have two ing them to stand firm for their rights, wages. In place of granting the sum was one; and so it goes. Now we be- years more fraud and theft. zen to read both sides of the question. Politics is the science of government and it is the duty of every citizen to read and post himself. The politics of the country is run by a very few, and why? Simply because the masses are too indolent to attend primary meetings, and the consequence is that a few as they desire, and very often men of bad characters, and then all 'the partisan papers of the country will arise in electing him. The characters of the candidates are generally pretty well sifted. Campaign lies are afloat from both parties. The one will not believe the other, and so it goes. As we have said before, the financial question is the question, and the most important question to be decided at our coming election. We believe the Peter Cooper system to be the only system that will save the country from a general bankruptcy. Ah, yes! The Republicans in our county say we are in favor of a greenback currency, but we are going to vote for Hayes. The Democrat says some greenbacks, but must vote for Filden. Peter Cooper can not be elected. This looks perfectly ridiculous to us. Favor greenbacks and vote for a hard money man. Just because his name is Democrat or Republican. We believe to-day if the people would vote on this financial question as they feel, gress would be elected this fall. But regular annual meeting on the second the party ties are so strong that they can not break away and vote their interests. If the present financial system of the Republican party is carried out, the end is not yet. In our judgment, a general bankruptcy of the country is inevitable. Resumption in '79 means a general stagnation of the industries of the country; factories closed, men and women thrown out of employment, and in our judgment the people should send men to Congress that are sound greenback men, and in case a Republican or greenback currency, that they stand firm and pass it over his veto; these are partment be sustained? In the Uni- the kind of law makers we want. We versity as now organized, all the aca- have had enough of contraction and resumption; we want a Peter Cooper rooms for recitations, all the appara- currency, and we have faith to believe W. B. R.

> LETTER FROM COL MOORE TO GOV. ROBINSON.

"The first kind costs the people nothing but the paper and stamping, while for the second they have to pay to the force. Three additional teachers ought banks six per cent. annually on securito supply the extra labor for 150 Nor- ty bonds, and twelve per cent. more or mals. No extra fuel is required. The less, over the counter, or eighteen per cent in all. Eight hundred millions o and we regard ourselves safe in the es- currency through the banks would cost timate that the Normal Department the people one hundred and forty-four millions at eighteen per cent., or eighty millions at ten per cent, annual interest would equal the entire taxable property of the country as returned in 1870, with its annual increase of four per cent. in less than fifty years, while at eighteen per cent. for the currency(it would equal it in less than twentythree years."

DEAR GOVERNOR:—I think this is correct diagnosis of the disease. All this talk about over-production, inflatpayer was all blood they would have las county voters standing up to it as they ought? Nobody should vote for Hayes or Tilden because he thinks Cooper cannot be elected. Hale and Fremont were not elected. The vote

cut loose from the old party that they crats had endorsed Hudson, the whole

I hope Douglas county will stand like a stone wall. Every blow they give in the cause, is a blow for their own farms and firesides. A vote for Cooper is a vote for justice to the producing classes of this country. Please write me if every thing is all right in Douglas county. They ought to give a thousand majority for Cooper. There ought not to be a vote against him in the county, except the National Bank-Very truly,

H. L. MOORE.

TRINIDAD, Col., Oct. 1, 1876.

MEETING OF THE STATE GRANGE.

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

ARTICLE II.

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

ARTICLE III. SEC. 1. This grange shall hold a Tuesday in December at such place as the State Grange or executive committee may determine.

Papers of the State please copy. M. E. HUDSON, Master State Grange. F. H. DUMBAULD, Chairman Executive Committee.

BIG MEETING IN DONIPHAN COUN-MR. EDITOR :- The big Cooper and Cary meeting came off here to-day. Judge J. A. Beal, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, on the Independent ticket, B. O. Driscal, and others were here. Judge Beal showed himself equal to the occasion, and perfect master of the finance question. Many old servants of party name opened their eves at the revalation of truths as they fell from the old man's lips, and not a few slipped their necks from under the party yoke and put their names down tor a Greenback Club. Mr. Driscal spoke in the interests of Cooper and Cary, Soft money, Hudson, and reform, in which he almost outdone himself. Take it all in all, we had a good time, and while we all feel the need of soft money and more of it, many have been induced to make use of the means.

SEVERANCE, Kan., Oct. 7, 1876. MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH. Produce Markets ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11, 1876. chis falk about over-production, innated currency, and disturbances incident to a Presidential election, is pure gammon. The bondholders have opened too big an artery. The system of the tax-payer can't produce the blood as fast as they are drawing it. Paralysis and death are inevitable of it the tax-payer was all blood they would have payer was all blood they would have drained the last drop, with all he could make, at the end of twenty three years. (Our National Bank charges three to five per cent. a month!) Are our Douglas county, voters standing up to it as

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

THE PARTY OF THE P LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1876.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. vertisements, first insertion, one inch \$1.00 - ab subsequent (50 - Bpirt of Kansas has the largest circulation by paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

City and Vicinity. VI

GOV. ROBINSON took the following premiame at our county fair; Span young horses took first premium for best farm horses; span brown horses took first premium for best team A three-mule team took first premium for sul-by plowing; and a two-horse team took secnd premium for walking plow. All from the Governor's farm.

Pruits and Grain for the Centennial. D. L. Hoadley, of the firm of Griffith & Co. starts to the Centennial on Monday next with a portion of the fruit and grain exhibition at our late fair, and will place it on exhibition in the Kansas building as the product of Douglas county. Mr. H. is desirous of adding to his collection, and parties having fine specimens of either fruit or grain will confer a favor by bringing the same to Griffith & Co's office before 12 m. Monday and a liberal price will be paid for all specimens accepted.

MR. JUSTUS HOWELL, the efficient agant of the Patrons of Husbandry of this county, started yesterday morning on a visit to the Centennial.

To Mr. Howell more than any other man belongs the honor for the success of the business of the Patrons in this part of the State; he has by his untiring energy and good judgment achieved an enviable success for the farmers, and now well deserves a few days of recrea-

Success to you, Bro. Howell; may you enjoy yourself and return to us with renewed vig or for the work you have so skillfully managed.

Reform Meetings. There will be public meetings at the follow

There will be public meetings at the following times and pisces. All meetings will be held in the evening, at (4) o' clock:

Franklin, Thursday, Oct. 12; Hesper, Oct. 12; Big Springs, Friday, Oct. 13; Black Jack, Oct. 13; Rorman's school house, Saturday, Oct. 14; Rugnes' school house, Saturday, Oct. 14; Rugnes' school house, Oct. 14; Collyer's school house, Monday, Oct. 16; Scouten's school house, Tuesday, Oct. 16; Fairview school house, Tuesday, Oct. 17; Farnold's school house, Wednesday, Oct. 18; Prairie City school house, Oct. 18; Clinton, Thursday, Oct. 19; Blue Baker school house, Oct. 19; Euchart, Monday, Oct. 21; Eudora, Oct. 21; Everbart, Monday, Oct. 23; Willow Springs, Oct. 28.

Some of the following named persons will be

Some of the following named persons will be present and discuss the political issues of the

Hon. Charles Robinson, ex-Gov. Wilson Shannon, Hon. W. L. Parkinson, Hon. Robt. Morrow, Hon. L. F. Green, Henry E. Benson, Maj. B. J. Horton, Miss Sarah A. Brown, Hon. S. A. Riggs, Hon. Wm. Roe, Hon. E. G. Ross, L. W. Hover, Hon. Geo. T. Pierce, Wm. Brass, L. W. Hover, Hon. Geo. T. Pierce, Wm. Brass, H. H. Howard, M. Benas, Uriah Riggs, C. M. Sears, C. J. Cartwright, T. S. Murray, J. M. Hendry, Hon. John Watt, Capt. N. Hoysradi, G. W. Umbarger, C. B. Becks, Rudolph Heliström, Rev. J. S. Brown, Dr. T. P. Thomas, T. C. Darling, Wm. M. Nace, John Walruff, G. R. Propper, Judge L. D. Bailey, C. J. Lewis, Chas. H. Taylor, Dr. F. G. Macy, J. E. Riggs, Rev. Williams, L. H. Tuttle, S. A. Halderman, Everybody turn out and hear them.

held at Lawrence, October 3d to 7th, on which w a given the premium offered by the Po Grange, Most of them will be sent to the Cen

VARIETIES OF CORN.

Adam's Early, Minnesota Early Sweet, Crosby's Early Sweet, Manmoth Sugar, Elice poporn, Pearl White poporn, Branching poporn, Yankee Yellow, King Phillip, Seventy day, White Faint, White Michigan, Ohio Dent.

(Mangel.)

PUMPKINS.

Cheese, Western.

Italian Red Tripoil. Italian New Queen,
Italian New Giant Recea, of Naples, Italian
Red Globe, American Potato, American White
Portugal, American Red Wethersfield, American Yellow Dutch.

BEANS,
Dwart Wax, Small Navy, English Marrow.
Luna. Pea.

Hunt, Jonathan, Kansas Keeper, Michael Henry Pippin, Miasouri Pippin, Newton Spitzenberg, Newark Pippin, Ottoy, Putnam Russet, Pound Sweet, Rambo, Rawles Genet, Red Winter Pearmain, Rome Beauty, Spice Sweet, Swaar, Smith's Chier, Sweet Romanite, Talman's Sweet, Willow Twig, White Winter Pearmain, Wagener, Winesap, Wine, Yellow Bellifower.

Dracut Amber, Concord. PEARS.

Sweet chesnuts.

Duchesse d'Angoulme, Louise bon de Jer-

Orange quince. QUINCE.
PEACHES.
Seedling peaches.

Total number varieties of apples, 21; grapes, ; pears, 2; quinces, 1; peaches, 1; chestnuts, . Whole number of dishes used in this col-

CHESTNUTS.

Two of coxcomb, nine of roses, two of honeysuckle, five of phloxes, eight of verbenas, four of Amaranthus.

Superintendent, C. H. TAYLOR. Committee in charge of vegetables and cere-ls, H. Manwaring. Committee on Fruit, G. C. BRACKETT.

"THE Old Reliable" Dry Goods firm of L. Bullene & Co. have a few words to say in a new ad. to-day about business.

Their stock is certainly immense. The three floors of their great store are piled full of goods.

goods.
This firm undoubtedly possesses superior advantages for purchasing goods. Their large capital enabling them to take advantage of low

Markets.

As they say in their advertisement there's no necessity of sending money out of the State to buy Dry Goods.

Send your orders to them. They will be faithfully attended to.

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

22ti WM. HENRY MAXWELL.

OTTAWA, Kas., August 4th, 1876.

Teacher's Examination. An examination of all applicants for certificates to teach in the public schools of Douglas county, will be held in Lawrence, on Saturday, Oct. 21, 1876.

D. Shuck,

Supt. Douglas county. Cattle to Winter.

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

41tf J. H. Springer.

We will Endorse all you Say.

If all the Charter Daks now in use are as good as the one we have used for nearly twenty years, you can recommend them with entire confidence, and we will endorse all you say, having thoroughly tested their many excellent qualities, we are pleased to say that it is absolutely without a fault or imperfection, and a marvel of economy and neatness.

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

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

strayed or Stolen,

Exhibition by Excalsior Grange.

The following is a list of articles exhibited by Excelsior Grange, at the Kaw Valley Fair, held at Lawrence, October 3d to 7th, on which

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

Dent. White Michigan, Ohio winter Rye, Common winter Rye, Buckwheat, Barrey, May (winter) Wheat.

Early Rose, Late Rose, Osherks, Series, Baglish Fluke, Baster Russet, Hartson, Peach Blow.

White Brazillian, Yellow Natsannar, Market Russet, Bannah Horse Radish, Glaus

White Butter, Gress Russet, Sannah Hubbard, Marbelman

White Butter, Gress Russet, Judan Research, String Russet, String Russet

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

(Or if placed in a line, over)



SOLD DURING THE YEAR 1875.

EVERY STOVE IS

UNHESITATINGLY RECOMMENDED WHEREVER USED OR SOLD As Absolutely Without a Fault,

Our New Siges Nos. 37, 38, 39, 47, 48 and 49

ARE A MARVELOUS COMBINATION OF CONVENIENCE, NEATNESS.

-AND

ECONOMY And all the essential points that go to

make up the MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE

Ever offered to the public. MADE ONLY BY

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

ST. LOUIS, MO. SOLDBY

ALL LIVE STOVE DEALERS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE IS SIGN

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

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

PATRONS AND OTHERS, calling at our store are cautioned to be careful in finding the proper number, 518 Market street, with a large street clock, keeping accurate time, h issing just over our doorway. Be careful to see the number and hame of firm, Bennett & Co., and enter right under the Clock.

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

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

Pleuse apply to gour Secretary for the information should sanding orders and hure seal of Carnading seals.

pressige.

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

TOWER HALL CLOTHING BAZAAR,

518 Market St., Philadelphia.

Where the large Clock is over the doorway.

Timely Suggestions to Centennial Trav

Delays are dangerous. It is well to reflect that circumstances of a grave nature may intervene between us and the next Centennia. But while making active preparations to visit, the Grand Exhibition iet us first consider what are the essentials to a comfortable trip, 'a compact traveling outfit, a burglar proof unbrella; with a little money and a thorough knowledge of the routs' "suggest themselves to our mind as requisite to all who intend seeing the wonder of the age. But the sum of the whole matter is contained in 'a perfect knowledge of the routs'.' Now by taking the Old Reliable Hannibal &St. Joseph Halirod and connections you escape the heat and dust which is so overpowering on other lines, and enjoy the cool and refreshing breeze along the great lakes, with a magnificent view of Niagara and the beautiful scenery of New York and Pennsylvania; through day coaches and Pulman sleepers from Kansas City to Chicago, via C. B. & Q. R. R., without change, and the same from Atchison and St. Joseph to Toledo and Cleveland, via T. W. & W. R'y, without change. Apply to G. N. Clayton, Pass. Agent, 521 Main street, Kansas City, or to T. Pennend, Gen't Pass. & Ticket Agent, Hannibal, Mo. Delays are dangerous. It is well to reflect

BIG BOOT UPSIDE DOWN! BIG BOOT UPSIDE DOWN! NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES,

LOWER THAN EVER.

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

BIG BOOTS UPSIDE DOWN.

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

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

Mr. Ellis, son of Dr. Ellis, says:
I have worn your Custom Saddle Seam Boots more than a year. I don't see how they could be better.

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

he knows the colored man is wearing them yet.

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

at any price.

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

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

Flercher Simmons, of Centropolis, holds his toot out and says:

Here is a pair of your Saddle Seam Boots; I have worn them two winters and they are good

Dang me if I ever had such boots before—and all for hour dollars.

Hon. Geo. W. Zinn, Lecompton, says they are good : they have done good service; he is well satisfied. To make the bas been in Kansas twenty years. Robert Gilbert, Jefferson county, says he has been in Kansas twenty years.

has been paying from seven to ten dollars a pair for boots, but has never had boots to give the satisfaction and service as Shimmons' Custom Kip Boots. Mr. Scott Kennedy, Wakarnea, says he can't understand why farmers will pay five and six dollars a pair for boots that are much inferior to the Saddle Seam Boots he bought from Shimmons at \$4.00 a pair, which last him one year.

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

JUNE 19, 1876.

George W. Peterfish, Clinton, says:

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

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

more Just like them.

Geo. Cartwright, Lawrence, says:

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

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

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

Frank Smelser says:

I bought a pair of your Saddle Seam Boots in the fall of 1874; have worn them ever since.

They have not broke or heen mended.

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

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

FANEUIL HALL

INSURANCECO

diete is comman

BOSTON, MASS.

Cash assets.... Liabilities, including capital,

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

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
TOPEKA, May 10, 1876. INSURANCE DEPARMENT,

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—

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

Now, Therefore, I, Orrin T, Welch, Superintendent of Insurance for the State of Kansas, do hereby license the said appointees as such agents for said Insurance Company, to act pursuant to said appointment until the last day of February, 1877, unless this authority be sooner suspended or revoked, as provided by law in testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my said Stateshovs written.

PARM & SELIG, Agents,

CILIU.

PARM & SELIG, Agents,

CHARLET TIME TIME TO SECURE IT!

The best and cheapest lands in market, are in RASTERN NEBRASKA, on the line of the UNION

The best and cheapest lands in market, are in EASTREN NEBRASKA, on the line of the UNION PACIFIC PRAISE OF The most favorable terms given, and very low rates of lare and freight to all settlers. The best markets.

makets.

Tree Passes to Land Buyers!

Maps descriptive pamphlets, new edition of "Tin Proxent," sent free everywhere. Address, 1/1 and Comm'r, U.P. B. R. Omaha, Nebi

AGENTS WANTED FOR HISTORY

\$552 \$77 h week to Agents. Samples FREE. \$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and tern's free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me. 25 FANCY CARDS If styles with name locts. Postpaid: J. B. Husted, Nassau, Rens. co. N.Y.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphilet of 100 pages containing lists of 4000 newspapers and estimates showing cost of adver'g.

AGENTS If you want the best sell-and a solid gold patent lever, watch, tree of costs, write at once to J. Bride & Co., 76 Broadway, N. Y. \$60 A WEFK Male or female. No stready work that will bring you \$10 a month at home day or evening. Inventors' Union, 173 Greenwich street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GREAT CENTENNIAL BOOK P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., Chicago, Ilis.

\$50 to \$200 A MONTH FOR AGENTS. UNIVERSAL HISTORY. The great interest in all nations and in our own thrilling history of 100 years, makes this book 8-11 faster than any other. 3 book and one, beautifully illustrated. Low price, quick suice, extra terms. Send for circular. J.C. McCURDY & 60.

St. Louis, Missoure.

WANTED LIMEDIATELY
77 Young men and women to learn Telegraphy. Situations quaranteed, Salary
while practising. Address, withstemp,
Sherman Telegraph Co., Oherlin, C.

FOT
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,
USE
WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.
TUT: UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES
A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY,
For adle by Druggists generally, and
C: N. CRITTANTOS, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York.

M'CURDY BROS.' CENTENNIAL PROCLAMATION.

The Reliable Old House Heard From !

ESTABLISHED 1865.

The size is 24 by 33 feet, two stories of eight feet each, set over a cellar with ontside with good matched stuff, and on the inside a lining of cheap, common boards. Between the studding and these sheetings it is filled with tan bark excepting one space near each corner. which are left open to act as ventilators or chimneys, having a connection with air tubes running through the building conder the joists, fixed with valves on the outside to open or close at will. Under the joists of each story it is ceiled, and a coating of two or three inches of tan bark spread over it. The floors are of common fencing laid open about onefourth of an inch so as to admit a free circulation of air from below, passing that the ventilating chimneys through holes cut through the inside sheeting, and passing into the open loft and es caping through the ventilators on the center of the roof, regulated by movable slides and cut-offs. Inside of the lining is another course of matched stuff nailed on to furring an inch thick, thus

making a dead air space.
The doors and windows are all made double with blinds for the latter. Near the centre of the building are trap doors through all the floors with hoisting apparatus. The advantages expected to be gained by this mode of building is to be able to control the temperature even-ly; both against the warm days of this season of the year, which is so great an obstacle to keeping fruit in the Northwest, and the severe frosts of winter without an artificial heat or cellar. The et all completed, and painted, is about

The description is given thus, particular as I feel that there is a necessity for something of the kind more than ordinary buildings, so that fruit growing may be made a success in the West by obviating the premature decay of our best fall and winter apples. If any of my brother fruit growers have any better plan for the handling of apples from the picking to marketing, I hope it may be made known through your columns, that new encouragement and a new im-

petus be given to apple-raising. The packages I use I find very conven-ient in picking and transferring from the orchard to the fruit house, as well as for storing; which are crate boxes, made of common lumber for the ends. ten by eleven inches, and lath cut in the middle and nailed on to three sides, with one piece on each edge of the top, so they can be set upon each other either in the wagon or fruit-house. The apples may be marketed in these boxes or easily transferred to barrels.—B. B. O., in Prairie Farmer.

Some of the Best Raspberries.

At the last meeting of the New Jersey Horticultural Society, William Parry, of Cinnaminson, N. J., submitted a paper concerning raspberries, from which the following is copied:

The Brandywine raspberry is a large bright scirlet berry, firm and beautiful; bears carriage well, and commands a ready sale in market. The fruit brought from fifty to sixty cents a quart, wholesale, the past summer. The foliage and general appearance resemble the Pearl, from which it is probably a seedling, though the leaves are of a lighter green color. If the bushes are put out a week earlier in spring, they will make a much better growth. They are broad and crimped, and when they first appear at sale, the past summer. The foliage and reneral appearance resemble the Pearl, from which it is probably a seedling. earlier in spring, they will make a much better growth. They are broad and crimped, and when they first appear at spring would be better time to plant the spring would be competed and spring would be better time to plant the spring would be better time to plant the spring would be spri crimped, and when they first appear at the top of the canes are shaded red, which disappears as the leaves attain more size and age. The young stems are generally green while growing, though occasionally a shade of reddish brown next the sun, without the white bloom so abundant on other kinds. The origin is unknown, though it found a congenial soil in Brandywine Hundred and along the Brandywine Creek, near Wilmington, Del., where it succeeded so well as to attract much attention by the price and ready sale of the fruit in market. The berry was formerly called Susqueco, which is the Indian name for Brandywine. It is a valuable faspberry for transporting a long distance to mar-ket, though its reputation has suffered improperly by reason of Bristoland other interior raspberry plants being sold

for Brandywines. 1 IMMATMAD The Bristol is a pative variety found

According to request I will attempt to give a description of my fruit-house just completed.

The request is the second to the se

Two Important Items

Fifty-two years ago Mr. George Cole, a seven foot wall. Common fence boards Sr., one of the respected fathers of our are used for studding and sheeted on the county, planted on his farm in Woodcock tp. a number of peach trees. Sev-eral of them are still alive and thrifty, having borne fruit every season excep when frosts interfered and killed the germs. Mr. Cole had heard that tansy, planted about the roots of the trees would prevent the depredations of the borer. He planted the tansy with the trees and where, as in feuce rows, it has not been interfered with by the plough or any other cultivation, the tausy as well as the peach trees have maintained themselves, against both weeds and worms for fifty-two years. As tausy perpetuates itself, the experiment is cheap, and Mr. Cole's experience may be valuably suggestive to fruit growers. A tree, cherry or peach, (they are cous-ins-germane,); pierced in a hundred places, and "gum" (its life-blood) exuding from every puncture, can neither perfectly fructify, nor acquire or retain the stamina necessary to withstand our cold winters. We commend Mr. Cole's experience to the thoughtful consideration of fruit growers.

Our second item is about cabbage.

For three years the cabbage worm has made sieves of cabbages in this and other vicinities. Not cabbages only, but cauliflower, ruta bagas, and even common turnips, have furnished nests, hatching places, and larvæ food for the lemon-colored moth that flits about our femon-colored moth that fits about our fields and gardens all summer. Mr. Ralph Lutton, carpet weaver, Randolph St., a few doors above Liberty, has as good cabbage in his garden as was ever grown in this city. There is not the sign of a worm upon his cabbages, while those of all his neighbors are riddled. The affectual preventative was all the affectual preventative was a sign of the color of the sign of the si dled. The effectual preventative was a few tobacco plants set out among his cabbage plants. Mr. Lutton has secured his cabbages, cured his tobacco, and during the winter can enjoy his pipe and the excellent esculent his pipeful of tobacco saved from destruction.—Crawtord (Pa.) Journal.

Fall Planting.

Fruit bearing trees, shrubs, vines and brambles may be transplanted in the fall, and very often under more favora-ble conditions, and with better prospects of success, than if set out in the spring. There are some well known objections raised against fall planting, especially of fruit-trees, such as the long exposure to the swaying of the winds before growth commences. But the injury or displacement of the roots from swaying at the tops amounts to little compared to the many striking advantages gained in planting at a sea-son of the year when there is comparative leisure, when the ground is usually dry and in good condition, and when the necessary preparatory stirring of the soil can be made without any extra expense. These are points that tell in the growth and productiveness of fruittrees, either in the garden or the or-chard. If planted in the fall, the soil settles closely around the roots and fibers by the time the spring opens, and an earlier growth is started than with spring setting, which is often pushed back until the season is well advanced, from causes over which the planter has But this does not often happen to be the case, as every practical fruit-grower well knows. It is therefore wise to transplant in the fall if the trees and the ground are in readiness.

Hellebore for Ants.

Mr. D. P. Westcott, of this city, is satisfied from repeated experiments in different seasons, that hellebore will drive away auts from gardens, walks and other places where they often prove so very troublesome. He recently found a spot in his garden, sown to turnips, completely honeycombed by black ants, but by sprinkling the powder over their holes, and working it in with the hones.

they soon deserted their pleasant homes.

Mr. W. is also confident that he has protected his oucumber and squash rines from the striped bug and the hate-

The Bristol is a native variety found growing near Bristol, in Pennsylvania, from which its name is taken. The plants have narrow, pointed leaves, and a whitish bloom on the stems: This is a strong, hardy, vigorous grower, and produces a supershandance of young canes or suckers, which must be ploughed under or disposed of in some way if fruit is the object, as the young suckers come up so thickly, if permitted to grow unchecked, that they will injure the crop of fruit. The berry is of medium size, not so large and firm as the Brandywines.

The Delaware is a new seedling recently relised from the striped bug and the hateful, a derous black squash-bug by dusting the vines occasionally with a mixture of about one-third hellebore to two-thirds plaster. As it becomes washed off by rain, or as the vines extend in growth, he repeats the dusting. If hellebore is so efficient in the hands of Mr. Westcett, there is no reason why it should not be in other hands, and we would advise our readers, annoyed by various insects, to give it a thorough trial.—Rural Home.

The American Garden tells how it made last season, what is now quite a rage in some quarters, and is known as a "wild garden;" a sort of promiscuous assemblage of flowers of all stream and shape it is similar to the Hudson River Antwerp. The cross diameter is the same as the Herstine, three-fourths of an inch; the length is greater, being 27.52 of an inch; it commands the highest plants and the same as the Herstine, three-fourths of an inch; the length is greater, being the vines occasionally with a mixture of about one-third hellebore to worthirds plaster. As it becomes the vines occasionally with a mixture of about one-third hellebore is so efficient in the hands of Mr. Westcett, there is no reason why it should not be in other hands, and we would advise our readers, annoyed by various insects, to give it a thorough trial.—Rural Home.

The American Garden tells how it made last season, what is now quite a rage in some quarters, and is known as a "wild garden;"

Me Household

Tomato Pickles.—Slice one gallon green tomatoes. Those slightly turned, green tomatoes. Those slightly turned, not ripe, are best. Salt to your taste. Cover them with boiling water over night. Repeat the process next morning. When cold, drain off, and add: 1 tablespoon black pepper; 1 mace; 2 of ground mustard; 1 of cloves; 4 of cinnamõu; 4 of white mustard seed; 8 of chopped onions; 2 of sweet oil; 1 lb. brown sugar; 1 pepper pods, green chopped; 1-2 pint grated horseradish. Mix the dressing. Put layer of tomatoes and dressing alternately. Pack closely in a stone jar, put a weight out the top and cover with cold vinegar. This cannot be excelled. The vinegar must not be too sour. vinegar must not be too sour.

GRAPE JAM.—Seven pounds grapes and three and a half pounds of sugar. Steam the grapes, weigh and then wash them, put in a kettle with about a pint of water, over a moderate fire, stirring occasionally to prevent burning, in forty or fifty minutes or less the seeds will split from the skins; then rub through a cullander, and return to the kettle with the sugar. Boil from one to two hours, according as it thickens, stirring it all the while. If it is desired to make a sauce for cold meats, etc., to this quantity add two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, one of cloves, and half pint of vinegar just on taking from the fire. Any kind of grapes will do; wild, cultivated or green.

BAKED BEANS.—All working men are tond of nicely baked beans, but no dish is more susceptible of skillful handling in the preparation. The beans should be washed after careful picking and put to soak over night; parboil in the morning in plenty of water put on cold; have a piece of sweet pork, not too fat, parboil also separately, then pork and beans together, and boil till the skin of the beans begins to crack, put in your baking pan, a deep milk pan or crock, with the scored surface of the pork just showing above the beaus, bake slowly as long as your dinuer hour will allow? A relish of mustard, grated horse-radish, catsup or
some of the prepared sauces, goes far
toward making pork in any of the
forms used on the farmers table, palatable and inviting A 1800 384.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the whole System.

Its Medical Properties are ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT

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Vegetine is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated, that it will effectually eradicate from the system every tains of Scrofuls, Scrofuls, Scrofuls, Satt Rheum, Sphillite Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammator, and Chronic Rheumatsm, Neuralgia, Gott and Spinal complaints, can only be effectually urred through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruntive diseases of the Skin

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we know to prescribe and use it in their own fam-

In fact, Vegetine is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and it is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the

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What is VEGETINA LIE is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is Nature a Remody. It is perfectly harmless from any find effect upon the system. It is nourishing an extracted upon the system. It is nourishing an extraction in the system. It gives the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you good, sweet aleap at aight. It is a great panace for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them fathers sweet sleep,—as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great slood Furitier. It is a soofning remedy decoursealthirs, our it gives the action over controlled in the strength of the strengt

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Gentiemen—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information. Having been badly shilled with Salt Rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me great pain and annoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advartised blood preparations, among which was any quantity of Sarsaparella, without obtaining any benefit until I communiced taking the Vegetine, and before I had complated the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently, I followed on with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced a well man, and my akin is smooth and entirely free from pimples and eruptions. I BOSTON, Dec. 12, 1869. C. H. TUCKER, Pass Ag't Mich. C. B. B.
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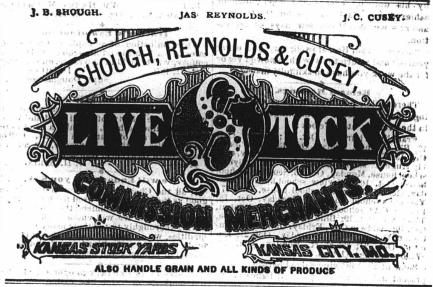
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sh customers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock. WILDER & PALM,

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opposition from the numerous friends sirable in carriage horses.

of the competitive system, as might be expected. But this opposition has rather strengthened than retarded the movement, for it was seen by all that when hitched to the plow, will move the latter sprang rather from selfish than disinterested motives. It has thus far grown and become popular just in the ratio as the competitive system of business has failed to meet the public requirements. The co-operative experiments now on foot must have a succession of the most movement, for it was seen by all that iments now on foot must prove a success just in the ratio as they prove est grass, that will move wagons heavithemselves to the public better themselves to the public better than the competitive system. That they have thus far so proven themselves, is the chief cause of the jealousy of that part of the business public still adhering to the old system. Both in England and this country the experiments at cooperation is proving a great success, and it can hardly be doubted any longer that the system will spread from year to year till it shall embrace every class of business. The agents employed class of business. The agents employed in the unual exchange of the produc-tions of industry of every kind are rap-idly getting less each year, and the ex-changes going on, to the advantage of the mutually co-operating participants, is as surely the reason for it. It all means that the laborers in the productive pursuits have learned, how to cooperate with each other so as to cut off the unnecessary expenses of supernumersies employed under the competitive system, and therefore to save to themselves the due measure of profits

on their own industry.

As a compliment to the success of the co-operative efforts and methods now existing, it is due to say that the best and wisest men in the productive least one hundred dollars in fighting best and wisest men in the productive pursuits are from year to year arrang ing their affairs to a full recognition of the co-operative method of business. They are more and more persuaded that the new-comer has come to stay.

High Feeding and Egg Production.

in feeding hens, then the same result Troy dealer; also grass seed, to illuswill come as in feeding Short-horns for trate what stuff is put on the market. They fall off in milk production, and hens thus fed will fall off in egg production. Milk is highly nitrogenous, and food designed to lay on fat will stuff in the total proper pathon than to the purpose rather than to the go to that purpose rather than to the secretion of milk-so an exclusive diet Indian corn for hens will produce identical with beef or mutton, or other be excellent food for laying heas, for they contain about 25 per cent, legumen which is the same as the albumen of the egg. Indian corn makes a good food for one-quarter of the diet of hens, as the egg is rich in fat also. Skimmed milk is most excellent chicken food, because it contains a large arrangement. because it contains a large proportion of casein, which will make the albumen of the egg. All this goes to show that poultry need a very varied diet, and plenty of it. Wheat is found to be a

Stock Journal.

Ashes.

Many farmers have no convenient place in which to store their ashes, and consequently they put them in barrels outside of doors. Toe often these are left uncovered or the covers blow of leaving the ashes exposed to the rain. Evidently they do not realize the value which ashes possess as a fertilizing agent. If they did, they would never allow them to waste. Ou the contray they would spply them to their crops. If a man has a good place in which to store them one in which they camob be injured by rain and in which there is no danger from fire, it is well enough to let a year's stock accumulate and apply them in the apring. This, however, in case part of them are not needed for crops in the summer. Some of our readers who have ashes of which they think they ought to dispose of in order to prevent loss, may here inquire to what special crops they should be applied. We reply that for onions, ashes are among the very best of fertilizers. For this crop, if applied while the onions are growing, the most advantageous way is to strew the ashes lengthway along the rows. They mer length way along the rows. They mer length the moins are growing, the most advantageous way is to strew the ashes lengthway along the rows. They mer length way along the rows the mer length while the onions are growing, the most advantageous way is to stream the application of the length way along the rows the mer length way along the rows the row of the row o

Horses for Farmers

The War of systems.

The Indiana Farmer says: "Not the least successful in the great reform struggles going on, is that of the co-operative movement. It has met great the successful that of the co-operative movement. It has met great sized for the farm, the hauling of crops to market, and also possessing the fleetness desirable in carriage horses.

ly laden with farm products to market, and at the same time, when the farmer wishes them to get over the ground rapidly, with carriage or light wagon, will be on hand.

Some will say that the farmer has no business with fast horses. If he has not we should like to know who has. He is generally located miles from his market town, whither he is often obliged to go several times a week, to market, on business, to church or lectures, and he cannot afford to waste much of his valuable time on the road.—Dirigo Rural.

Clean Seed.

As the season is at hand when a large number of the farmers will be seeding, not only grain but grass seeds, it becomes a question of vast importance to the whole country whether a greater degree of care shall be exercised, or whether, as usual, foul feed of every description is scattered far and near. For several years the large yellow daisy from the West has been gaining upon us, until it looks as if the end will be this pest, and every year brings a new crop. I have just examined the seed in four seed stores having a large stock, and found foul seed in every bag that Plooked at. Last spring I found one lot which was clean. If the city dealers would insist upon clean seed, they would get it. As it is, our farms are Most people persist in understanding being overrun with foul stuff to an high feeding to mean that which will alarming degree. I am tempted to send produce fat; and if this view is taken a sample of seed wheat sent me from a

Fattening Fowls in Two Weeks.

A writer in the London Field states of Indian corn for nens will produce fat instead of eggs. Eggs are largely albuminous, and to produce them the hen must be fed upfor food fich in nitrogen. We believe in high feeding for every purpose; but high feeding in its true sense, means feeding full rations for the greatly purpose intended. If for the special purpose intended. If expedite the fattening process. They you wish to produce fat, give them food best fitted for that purpose; but if you wish to produce eggs, then feed going to roost, and given a plentiful full rations containing all the constitu-ents of the egg in the right proportion. Hens are fond of animal food, because the eggs they lay are almost chemically some trimmings of fresh mutton suct may be chopped up and scalded with flesh. Beaus, well cooked are found to their other feed, or they may be boiled

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says: The pig when young, needs very nitrogenous and phosphatic food to expand his frame and muscular system. This he gets, almost in perfection, in skimmed milk, but when that is lacking plenty of it. Wheat is found to be a better food for poultry than corn, because it contains the elements of the egg in better proportion. High egg production needs high feeding, with a great variety of food.—National Live-Stock Journal.

Ashes.

This is gets, at most in perfection, in the nearest approach to it is scalded oil meal. This, like milk, holds its nutrimental most in a soluble condition, and is extremely rich in phosphate of lime and in muscle-forming food. Corn-meal is very objectionable if fed alone, but, if mixed with bran, will do very well:

Veterinary Items.

Balky Horses.

The Kentucky Home Journal gives the following directions for breaking up the balking of a viciously stubborn iorse:

Put on your harness and hitch him to anything you desire, either single or double, as you feel disposed, and give him the commanding word to go ahead.
If he goes, you have nothing to do or say but let him go and do your work; but if he refuses to go, take him out immediately, take a l the harness off except the bridle, and take a small rope the size of a plow line, and tie one end to the bit on the right hand side, and pull it through the ring on the left under the chop, pull his head around to his left side, and slip the rope under his tail like a crupper and make it fast, keeping his head tolerably close to his side. Now all is ready, so let him go, and take a good long whip and make him go, talking kindly to him all the time. He will travel like a dog after nis tail, for he can travel no other way, until in a short time he will fall down, when you will immediately let loose the rope and let him get up; now talk kindly to him and caress him. Your work is now half done, for you have only to tie the rope to the other side of the bit, and pull his head around the other way, and make it fast like a crupper the same as before, and start him off again and let him go till he falls down a second time; let him get up immediately and hitch him up, and you will probably never have any more trouble with him.

Cure for Sweeney.

Take three-fourths of a pound of fat pork and fry the grease into a salve stir three handfuls of salt, into the grease when warm, until it is perfectly dissolved; then bruise well three eggs shells and all, and thoroughly mix with the two first ingredients, after they have become sufficiently cool to not cook the eggs. Apply the salve to the part affected, at intervals of three days each, rubbing the part theroughly; then warm in with a hot iron, holding it as near the part affected as possible, so that it may be well warmed, but not burned. Three applications will gen-erally cure; but if the sweeney is had, more applications will perhaps be needed. The following is another cure: Take oil origanum and spirits turpen-

tine, each one part; wat the part affected sufficiently to irritate or partly blister. This, also, I have never known to fail. It is also the best remedy for corns I have ever known, only needing to wet the corn frequently, and as fast as the surface becomes soft

Brine for Bathing the Feet of Horses

A correspondent—E. G. L.—writing to the Practical Farmer, in relation to the use of salt and lime for bathing the feet of horses, says: "I have tried strong brine on foundered or hoof-bound horses, and with good results. I made a solution of salt and water, and applied it three times a day by washing the legs and pouring upon the bottom of the feet, and holding them up a few minutes to let it strike in. I saw the wonderful effects in a few days. I account for it in this way: Salt will extract moisture from the atmosphere, which keeps the feet moist. Salt operates nearly like melted greese upon the foot. The hoof becomes tough, yet pliable. Like a chunk of wood saturated with salt or brine, it is tough, yet moist. Here let me add that the practice of rasping a cracked hoof to toughen it is all folly. Apply brine, and you will effect a cure.

Remedy for Colic in Horses.

One pint of whiskey; four table-spoonfuls of spirits of turpentine, or half a gill of spirits of camphor. Put in a bottle, the bottle filled up with water, then dreuch the horse. This remedy I want all to know, and the facts connected with it. About forty years ago, an old gentleman from Kentucky, who had traded in horses for thirty. eight years, and had made a fortune at the business, gave me this recipe, and I have used it ever since with singular success. I have given it to scores of horses and mules, and have not in one case known it to fail in giving relief in a very short time.

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In all new countries we hear of fatal discuss shoons fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Capes, Blind west, Glanders, Megrims or Giddiness, &c. LEEF POU DEB will cradicate these discasses. In severe attacks, mi. a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and teed twice a day. When these discasses provail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your ponitry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks ottentianes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the lowder by means of a QUILL, blowing the l'owder down their throat, or mixing Powder with deugh to form Pills.



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

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

Henry Quinby, plaintiff, vs. Robert R. Dunbar, et al., defendants. DY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for the County of Douglas, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on

Monday, the 13th day of Nevember, 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 saction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Robert B. Dunbar and Elizabeth Dunbar, and each of them in and to the following described premises; to wit: The southeast quarter, the west half of the northeast quarter, the east half of the southwest quarter, the south halt of the northwest quarter, all being of and in the southeast quarter of section number twenty-three (23), township number twelve (12), south of range nineteen (19), east of the sixth principal meridian, with appurchances, in the county of Douglas and State of Kansas. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

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

H. S. CLARKE,

41-5t Sheriff of Douglas County, Kas.

Joseph E. Riggs, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PUBLICATION NOTICE. To Cyrus C. Scoffeld. You have been sued by Ida A. Scoffeld, in the District court of Dougtas county, Kansas, and her petition therein has been fled this day. You must answer such petition on or before the 20th day of November, A. D. 1876, or he same will be taken as true and judgment be rentered against you as therein prayed, that she be divorced from you; and that you pay her reasonable alimony, and expenses incurred in the prosecution of said suit. Da A. Scoffeld.

By N. Hoysradt, her Attorney.

Dated September 30, 1876.

Notice is hereby given to creditors and all persons interested in the estate of Thomas Banks, deceased, that I will make final settlement of the musiness of said estate, with the Probate Court of Douglas county, Kansas, on the 2-th day of October, 1876.

Julia A. Michaelt, Administratrix.

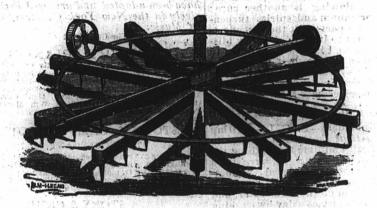
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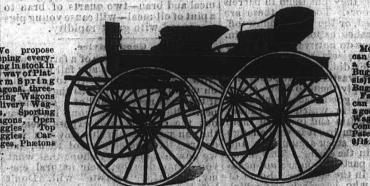
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